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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 V курсу

Івано-Франківськ

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THE TIES THAT BIND US

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Vocabulary Notes

1. **lure** *v* [T] **1** to persuade someone to do something, especially something wrong or dangerous, by making it seem attractive or exciting: ***lure sb into (doing) sth*** *People may be lured into buying tickets by clever advertising | lure sb away* *Computer games are luring youngsters away from their lessons.* **2** to attract customers, workers, money etc from another company or place: ***lure somebody back/away*** *The bank launched an advertising campaign to lure back its traditional customers. Don't you dare to lure my new secretary away from the firm, we value her work highly.*

lure *n* [C] **1** [*usually singular*] something that attracts people, or the quality of being able to do this: ***lure of*** | *the lure of easy money | John wasn't mature enough to resist the lure of drink and drugs.* **2** an object used to attract animals or fish so that they can be caught [= **decoy**].

2. **gap** *n* [C] **1** a space between two objects or two parts of an object, especially because something is missing: ***gap in*** *The neighbors' dog got in through a gap in the hedge. | a gap in the traffic | gap between* *the gap between the two rows of seats.* **2** a big difference between two situations, amounts, groups of people etc: *the widening gap between the rich and the poor | to bridge/close/narrow the gap* *His films attempt to bridge the gap between tradition and modernity. The gap has narrowed to just 12 points now. It seems that the trade gap is widening (=the difference between the amount a country imports and exports).* **3** something missing that stops something else from being good or complete: ***gap in*** *There are huge gaps in my knowledge of history. Frank's death has left a big gap in my life. | fill/plug the gap* *He filled the gap left by Hirst's retirement.* **4** a period of time when nothing is happening, that exists between two other periods of time when something is happening: ***gap in*** *an awkward gap in the conversation | gap between* *The gaps between his visits got longer and longer.* **5** a product or service that does not exist, so that there is an opportunity to develop that product or service and sell it.

generation gap [*singular*] the lack of understanding or the differences between older people and younger people.

3. **pressure** n **1** [U] an attempt to persuade someone by using influence, arguments, or threats: *They are **putting pressure on** people to vote yes.* | ***be/come under pressure to do sth** The minister was under pressure to resign.* | ***be/come under pressure from sb (to do sth)** I was under pressure from my parents to become a teacher. The Labour government came under pressure from the trade unions.* | ***pressure for** Pressure for change has become urgent. He **exerts pressure on** his kids to get them to do as he wants. You must never **give in to pressure.*** **2** [U and C] a way of working or living that causes you a lot of anxiety, especially because you feel you have too many things to do: *I feel I'm not able to cope well with **the pressures of life.*** | ***under pressure** I'm under constant pressure at work. The pressures of work can make you ill. A high pressure job | athletes who show **grace under pressure** (=who behave well when they are anxious).* **3** [U and C] events or conditions that cause changes and affect the way a situation develops, especially in economics or politics: *inflationary pressures* | *Analysts expect the pound to come under pressure.* | ***relieve/reduce pressure (on sb/sth)** The 1990s brought increased economic pressure to bear on all business activities.* **4** [U] the force or weight that is being put on to something: *The pressure of the water turns the wheel.* **5** [U and C] the force produced by the quantity of gas or liquid in a place or container: *The gas containers burst at high pressure.* **6** [U and C] a condition of the air in the Earth's atmosphere, which affects the weather: *A ridge of high pressure is building up strongly over the Atlantic.*

pressure v [T] *especially AmE* to try to make someone do something by making them feel it is their duty to do it [= *pressurize* BrE] ***pressure sb into doing sth** You want to enjoy food, not to be pressured into eating the right things.* | ***pressure sb to do sth** Don't feel we are pressuring you to give what you can't afford.*

peer pressure [U] a strong feeling that you must do the same things as other people of your age if you want them to like you: *Teenagers often start smoking because of peer pressure.*

pressure group [C] a group or organization that tries to influence the opinions of ordinary people and persuade the government to do something: *environmental pressure groups.*

4. **belie** v **1** to give someone a false idea about something: *Her pleasant manner belied her true character.* **2** to show that something cannot be true or real: *His cheerful smile belied his words.*

5. **fall v 1** [I, linking verb] to start to be in a new or different state: *Albert fell silent and turned his attention to his food.* | **fall into** *The house was empty for many years and fell into disrepair. One false step can mean falling into debt. He fell into despair.* **2** [I, always + preposition] to belong to or be part of a particular group, area of responsibility, range of things, or type of things: **fall into** *Many illnesses fall into the category of stress-related illnesses. Leaders fall into two categories.* | **fall within** *The judge said that this matter did not fall within the scope of the auditor's duties.* | **fall under** *The job falls under the heading of 'sales and marketing'. Meat production falls under the control of the Agriculture Department.* **3 fall short of sth** to be less than the amount or standard that is needed or that you want: *This year's profit will fall short of 13%. He would sack any of his staff who fell short of his high standards.* **4 fall victim/prey to sth/sb** to get a very serious illness or be attacked or deceived by someone: *people who fall victim to violence* **5 night/darkness/dusk falls** if night etc falls, it starts to become dark at the beginning of the night: *It grew colder as night fell. Darkness had fallen by the time we reached home.* **6** [I] to start doing something or being involved with something, often without intending to: *I fell into conversation with some guys from New York. He had fallen into the habit of having a coffee every time he passed the coffee machine.* **7 fall into place a)** if parts of a situation that you have been trying to understand fall into place, you start to understand how they are connected with each other: *Suddenly, all the details started falling into place.* **b)** if the parts of something that you want to happen fall into place, they start to happen in the way that you want: *I was lucky because everything fell into place at exactly the right time.* **8 fall flat** if a joke, remark, or performance falls flat, it fails to interest or amuse people: *Marlow's attempts at jokes fell flat.* **9 fall from a great height** to be forced to leave an important job or position, or lose the respect that people had for you. **10 fall into the hands/clutches of sb** if something or someone falls into the hands of an enemy or dangerous person, the enemy etc gets control or possession of them: *We must not let these documents fall into the wrong hands.* **11 fall into a trap/pitfall** to make a mistake that many people make: *Don't fall into the trap of feeling guilty.* **12 fall into step a)** to start to walk next to someone else, at the same speed as them: *fall into step beside/with Holly slowed her pace and fell into step with the old man.* **b)** to start doing something in the same way as the other members of a group: *fall into step with The other countries on the Council are expected to fall into step with the US.* **13 fall into line** to obey someone or do what other people want you to do,

especially when you do not want to do it at first: *Most countries have signed the treaty but some are reluctant to fall into line.*

fall about to laugh a lot about something *It was so funny everyone just fell about laughing.*

fall away 1 to become separated from something after being fixed to it *The paint was falling away in patches.*

2 if a feeling falls away, you stop having it, usually suddenly *The view from the top was wonderful and our tiredness fell away.*

fall behind sb/sth 1 to go more slowly than other people so that they gradually move further ahead of you. *His mother was chatting and didn't notice that he had fallen behind. She hurt her ankle and had fallen behind the others.*

2 to fail to finish a piece of work or pay someone money that you owe them at the right time: **fall behind sb/sth with/on** *After losing his job, he fell behind with his mortgage payments. The project has fallen behind schedule.*

fall back 1 to move backwards because you are very surprised, frightened etc. *Scott fell back a pace in astonishment.*

2 if soldiers fall back, they move back because they are being attacked [= retreat] *He yelled for his men to fall back.*

fall back on sb/sth to use sth or depend on someone's help when dealing with a difficult situation, especially after other methods have failed: **have sb/sth to fall back on** *She has no relatives to fall back on. Where negotiation fails, they must fall back on the law.*

fall down **be falling down** if a building is falling down, it is in very bad condition *The bridge is falling down and will need a million dollars to repair it.*

fall for sb to start to love someone *That was the summer I*

*worked at the fairground,
and met and fell for Lucy.*

fall out to have a quarrel: ***fall out** Carrie's always falling out
with with people.*

6. undermine v [T] to gradually make someone or something less strong or effective: *economic policies that threaten to undermine the health care system* | ***undermine somebody's confidence/authority/position/credibility etc** The constant criticism was beginning to undermine her confidence.*

7. line n **1** [C] a telephone wire or connection: *I'm sorry, the line is busy. There seems to be a fault on the line. There was a click, then **the line went dead**. I got on the line to the hospital as soon as I heard about the accident. I wished he would just get off the line. I'm sorry, it's a bad line and I can't hear you. **Hold the line**, please, and I'll put you through to our sales department.* **2** [C, usually singular] the point at which one type of thing can be considered to be something else or at which it becomes a particular thing: *There is **a fine line between** superstition and religion. The **dividing line** between luxuries and necessities is constantly changing. Sometimes he found it hard to **draw the line between** work and pleasure. Her remarks did not quite **cross the line into** rudeness. Large numbers of families **are living on or near the poverty line**.* **3** [C] a remark: *He liked to introduce himself with a witty opening line. This was one of his favourite **chat-up lines** (=remark for impressing someone you want to attract).* **4** [singular] an opinion or attitude, especially one that someone states publicly and that influences their actions: *I can't agree with the government's line on immigration.* | ***take a tough/firm/hard line on sth** The school takes a very tough line on drugs.* **5 along these/those lines** also **along the lines of sth** similar to something else: *We usually start with general questions along the lines of, 'How do you feel?' They're trying to organize a trip to the beach or something along those lines.* **6 along religious/ethnic/party etc lines** if people divide along religious, party etc lines they divide according to the religion, political party, or other group they belong to: *The community remains divided along religious lines.* **7 on line** a) using a computer to get information or to communicate with people: *You can book tickets on line.* b) working properly as planned: *a new nuclear reactor which should be on line by 2010.* **8 drop somebody a line** informal to write a short letter or email to someone: *Drop me a line and let me know how you're getting on.* **9 don't give me that line** spoken

used to say that you do not believe someone's excuse: *I know for a fact you weren't sick yesterday, so don't give me that line.* **10 in line with sth** if something changes in line with something else, it changes in the same way and at the same rate as it: *Pensions will be increased in line with inflation.* **11 bring sth into line with sth** to change a system so that it works according to a particular set of rules, laws etc: *UK immigration procedures will have to be changed to bring them into line with the latest European ruling.* **12 be out of line informal a)** to say or do something that is not acceptable in a particular situation: *You just keep quiet! You're way out of line.* **b)** to not obey someone, or to do something that you should not do. | **get/step/ put out of line** *Anybody who steps out of line will be in deep trouble.* **13 [singular]** your family, considered as the people you are related to who lived before you and the people who will live after you: *She comes from a long line of actors.* | **the male/female line** *This particular gene is passed down through the male line.*

Phrases and Word Combinations

to strive for sth / to do sth	to feel disregarded
attention-seeking behaviour	to put sb\sth first
to sort out problems	to set out to do sth
to heap sth (e.g. work, praise, abuse) on sb	a high-stress profession
reduction in sth	a bedtime story
in an effort to do sth	on the list
to outdo sb in sth	to feign sth
the odd one out	to fend for yourself
the baby of the family	to be vulnerable to sth
sibling rivalry	to draw on sth
to drop by	to be into sth
to do a hand stand	I want a word with her

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

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

1. Sometimes small firms can do better than big businesses when it comes to customer care. 2. The film studio is trying hard to improve its public image. 3. Just pop in when you've got a minute and I'll show you our holiday photos. 4. Which of the following grape varieties does not fit into the group? 5. Young birds are left to look after themselves soon after they hatch. 6. The virus attacks the immune system, leaving your body

defenceless against infection. 7. He survived the massacre by pretending that he was dead. 8. We need to choose energy policies that consider the environment to be more important than anything else. 9. Journalists make use of both published and unofficial information from many different sources. 10. I know she is really fond of sports, so I thought I'd ask her to come skiing with us. 11. Violent crime has gone down by 15 per cent. 12. When she was 18, Amy decided to find her biological parents.

2. Translate using the word combinations and phrases:

1. Не бажаючи вирішувати їхні проблеми, вона зробила вигляд, що у неї болить голова і пішла додому. 2. Ці діти почувалися нікому непотрібними; їм не робили подарунки і не читали казки перед сном. 3. Мене завалюють роботою, а платять мало. 4. Тут живе Джон, давай зйдемо. Я хочу сказати йому пару слів. 5. Вона сама дасть собі раду, у неї за плечима багаторічний досвід роботи. 6. За останні п'ять років відбулося зниження рівня безробіття у країні. 7. Компанія звільнила 150 працівників, намагаючись зекономити гроші. 8. Ти бачив, як він стоїть на руках? Він справді здібний до гімнастики. 9. Демонстративна поведінка дитини може бути пов'язана з ревнощами. 10. Суперництво між дітьми в одній сім'ї часто має пряме чи непряме заохочення з боку батьків. 11. Білорусь знаходиться у списку країн з найбільш жорсткою цензурою. 12. У неї завжди на першому місці були гроші. 13. Китай перевершив США за рівнем національного валового продукту, ставши економічним лідером у світі. 14. Згідно даних англійських психологів з університету в Манчестері, найбільш стресова — професія шахтаря, на другому місці — поліцейські, а третє поділили будівельники та журналісти.

3. Phrasal verbs. Fill in the correct particle:

1. I'm afraid you've fallen ... with your schoolwork. 2. All our doubts fell ... and we knew we would be victorious. 3. Murray left the company after he fell ... with the chairman over his salary. 4. She fell ... her usual excuse of having no time. 5. The whole family fell ... the new house as soon as they saw it. 6. We got the house at a cheap price because it was almost falling 7. If we spend all our holiday money, we can fall ... the traveller's cheques. 8. The horse that we were hoping would win gradually fell ... the other runners. 9. Interest in the game has fallen ... almost to nothing. 10. The crowd fell ... to let the fire engine through.

4. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. Peasants were lured into joining the People's Army by the promises of large sums of money for their families. 2. Few can resist the lure of adventure. 3. Suddenly a fish took the lure. 4. The burglary was set up in order to lure the police officer into an ambush. 5. An attempt will be made to identify best practice, to help bridge the gap between theoretical prescriptions and practical modelling procedures. 6. Inner-city hospitals are being crippled by a serious gap in medical technology. 7. There is a credibility gap between the Governments promises and their achievements. 8. That being so, teachers felt themselves to be under pressure to adopt practices whose efficacy we have shown to be debatable. 9. Congress may bow to public pressure and lift the arms embargo. 10. Do not stop taking your blood pressure medication. 11. It is an ideal place to relax and escape the pressures of modern life. 12. Teenagers may find it difficult to resist peer pressure. 13. A child might need to be prodded or compelled to keep a promise, or simply pressured to do a job well. 14. Don't let yourself be pressured into making a hasty decision. 15. Environmental groups are exerting pressure on the government to tighten pollution laws. 16. Her energy and youthful good looks belie her 65 years. 17. Claims that we are over-concerned about animal welfare are belied by what we do to animals. 18. Two large tears belied Rosalie's brave words. 19. Gradually the clues started falling into place, and it became clear who the murderer was. 20. Standing in the fields were pieces of farm machinery that had long since fallen into disrepair. 21. If you can persuade her, the others will soon fall into line. 22. She walked to the door, trying her hardest to ignore the man who fell into step beside her. 23. Somehow, the plans fell into the hands of an enemy spy. 24. I knew it would fall flat; but it wasn't the bad script which made the film unsuccessful. 25. The results fell far short of our expectations. 26. As darkness fell, rescue workers with flashlights began recovering and identifying bodies. 27. Street children in this part of the world often fall prey to drug dealers. 28. This rather undermines his credibility as a detached observer. 29. Our confidence in the team has been seriously undermined by their recent defeats. 30. I needed reassurance from many colleagues that they too were thinking along the same lines. 31. There is a fine line between showing interest in what someone is doing and interfering in it. 32. I don't mind your brother coming to stay, but I draw the line at him moving in! 33. There is a fear of expressing views contrary to the party line. 34. There was hardly room for a washing line in the back. 35. On the other hand, a third of the retired today live at or below the

poverty line. 36. That's the worst chat-up line I've ever heard. 37. If you hold the line, I'll see if he is available. 38. The dotted line on the map shows the path that goes from the church down to the river. 39. The figures were in line with what analysts were expecting. 40. It will be interesting to see how the two company's product lines merge.

5. Translate the following sentences using the essential vocabulary:

1. Нові технології, шалений потік інформації впливають на нинішню молодь, поглиблюючи прірву між поколіннями. 2. За словами лідера профспілки, мета акції – чинити тиск на роботодавця, щоб не допустити масових скорочень працівників. 3. Серед причин, що дають поштовх до прийому наркотиків – це нудьга, поганий приклад кумирів, тиск з боку однолітків. 4. Один із способів заманити покупця – пообіцяти знижки та подарунки. 5. Корупційні скандали підірвали довіру жителів краю до голови місцевого уряду. 6. Кількість багатодітних сімей, що знаходяться за межею бідності, збільшилася на 5 відсотків за останні роки. 7. Проблема в тому, що дитина не вміє провести межу між друзями і приятелями. 8. В нашій області діють групи тиску, метою яких є вирішення проблем екології, зайнятості та охорони здоров'я. 9. Коли слова суперечать жестикуляції та іншим деталям поведінки, довіра, яку співрозмовник відчував на початку розмови, може просто зникнути. 10. І хоча по батьковій лінії діти мають польське коріння, з молоком матері вони ввібрали українську мову та культуру.

GRAMMAR CHECK

1. Fill in the correct form of the verbs. You may use the negative:

A miner's life is a hard one. I wish it ... (be) so dirty and unhealthy. I also wish we ... (work) shorter hours and ... (have) better working conditions. If only I ... (leave) school so early. I wish I ... (do) something else, but the only thing I know is mining. I'd prefer ... (have) a job in the open air. There is nothing I'd rather ... (do) than work on a farm, for example – all that fresh air and open space! I wish the owners ... (make) my job a little safer. If only someone ... (invent) a machine to go underground, then I wouldn't have to do it. And I wish people ... (stop) complaining about how much money we earn because we deserve every penny we get. I wish I ... (be) a young boy again and ... (have) the chance to choose something else. My father was a miner, but I wish I ... (decide) to follow in his

footsteps. My son had better ... (study) hard if he doesn't want to follow in mine!

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form:

1. Suppose I ... (offer) you the job, would you take it? 2. It's about time you ... (go) on holiday. 3. I'd rather ... (buy) a new dress than ... (have) this one taken in. 4. I would rather ... (speak) directly to the manager than ... (deal) with this rude secretary as I did. 5. I wish Jim ... (not/move) to London last year as I hardly see him now. 6. I'd rather you ... (not/mention) this to anyone until next week. 7. I wish you ... (stop) talking! 8. I'd rather you ... (not/drive) so fast, Pat. 9. I wish I ... (be) taller so that I could be in the basketball team. 10. If only I (not/lose) all my money. Now I'm broke. 11. Supposing your parents ... (refuse), how would you have felt? 12. I wish you ... (stop) looking at me like that. It's terribly distracting. 13. I'm not keen on the idea of staying in. I'd sooner we ... (go) clubbing or something. 14. Suppose he ... (ask) you to marry him, what will you say?

3. Translate the sentences using *I wish, If only, would rather, had better, Suppose, It's time*:

1. Шкода, що він такий легковажний. 2. Краще не стійте тут. 3. Тепер я шкодую, що не послухав твоєї поради. 4. Куди ти більше хочеш піти? 5. Шкода, що я не можу прочитати цю книгу в оригіналі. 6. Ви не шкодували, що не скористалися такою можливістю? 7. Хотілося б, щоб ти не курив у кімнаті. 8. Ти пошкодуєш, що не погодився. 9. Вам би краще їхати до центру на метро. 10. Я краще вип'ю чаю. 11. Думаю, мені краще не втручатися. 12. Краще поясніть їй, що робити. 13. Я думаю, вона захоче зробити це сама. 14. Тепер вже пізно. О, якби ви мені вчасно сказали! 15. Ти б хотіла зараз пообідати? 16. Дитині давно час лягати спати. 17. Не ходіть туди, якщо вам не хочеться. 18. Краще, щоб хтось попередив її. 19. О, якби завтра була гарна погода! 20. О, якби ми могли приїхати туди сьогодні! 21. О, якби він тільки розумів, як це нерозумно! 22. О, якби я тоді знала про це! Я би ніколи не погодилася! 23. Він виступав першим. О, якби ви чули, як він говорив! 24. Чи не час припинити ці жарти? Вони мене дратують! 25. Припустимо, він помітить нас, що ми йому скажемо? 26. Припустимо, тебе б тоді звільнили з роботи, що б ти робив?

4. Read this text which has repetition. Correct to improve the style, using substitution and ellipsis.

Most people enjoy listening to music but few people realize the important effects and largely positive effects listening to music can have on us. We know that certain types of music are used to influence our emotions and influence our behaviour. For example, airlines use soothing music before a flight to relax passengers, especially passengers who may feel nervous about flying. You may have noticed how shops often play fast, rousing music (if you haven't noticed, you probably shop at the more old-fashioned type of store) – playing fast and rousing music tends to make us feel happier and more likely to spend money!

Music is also being used now as a psychiatric therapy. It seems to be particularly useful for eating disorders and addictions, but it is also useful for sufferers of post-traumatic stress syndrome. People attending group therapy sessions are invited to bring along their favourite tracks. Not everyone does, but the people who bring them along play them for the group. Playing them for the group creates a sense of belonging, as well as creating a more relaxed atmosphere for the therapy session.

CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION

Family

Thematic Vocabulary

- 1. Family ties:** to be a relative/relation of sb, a close/distant relative (relation), blood relative, ancestor, descendant, to be descended from, they are husband and wife, ex-husband/wife, late husband/wife, siblings, half-brother, half-sister, by marriage, to be married to sb, born out of wedlock, nuclear family, close/immediate family, extended family, single-parent family, to come from a broken home, a stable home, a deprived home, close-knit family, to start a family, to provide for a family, to set up home
- 2. Family relations:** to get on/along well with sb, to have a good relationship with sb, to be on good terms with sb, to get on like a house on fire, to be close to sb, sibling rivalry, to divorce sb, trial separation, bitter/acrimonious divorce
- 3. Traits of Character:** a) **adjectives:** adventurous, approachable, reserved, modest, easy-going, sensible, trustworthy, conscientious, determined, aloof, haughty, obstinate, pushy, impulsive, gullible,

naïve, unscrupulous, self-important, quarrelsome, nosy; **b) idioms:** to have a heart of gold, to be as hard as nails, to be a cold fish, to be a party animal, to be an awkward customer, to be a pain in the neck, a fast worker, a slow-coach, know-all, lazy-bones

- 4. Adoption:** orphan, orphanage, to adopt a child, adoptive parents/family, to foster a child, foster-mother/father/child, foster home, foster-brother/foster-sister, guardian, to be in care, have/get/gain custody (of sb), award/grant sb custody (of sb), joint custody

Is there such a thing as a "perfect" family?

The American family is a rapidly changing institution. You may have grown up in the stereotypical American family - two parents and one or more children, with a father who worked outside the home and a mother who stayed home and cared for the children and the household. Today, with the entry of so many more women into the workforce, with the increasing divorce rate, and with the growing number of single-parent households, other family structures have become more common.

If your own family is not like the one you grew up in, your situation is certainly not unusual. Currently, 30 percent of American families are now headed by single parents, either divorced, widowed, or never married. Some children live in foster families; others live in step-families or in gay and lesbian families. In more than two thirds of families, both parents work outside the home.

Even if your own family fits the more traditional mold, your children will almost certainly have some friends who live in households with different structures. From time to time you can expect your youngsters to ask questions like "Why do people get divorced?" "How come Jimmy's mother and father don't live together?" "Why does Annette's father live with another lady?" Because families are so important to children, parents need to be able to answer such questions with more than mere slogans or quick replies. By asking these questions, children are trying to understand two things about families: the different structures that families can take and the changes in structure, lifestyles and relationships that can occur.

Any group of people living together in a household can create and call themselves a family. For example, to share expenses a divorced mother with two children may live with another divorced woman with children; together, they may consider themselves a family. A grandparent who lives with her daughter, son-in-law, and grandchildren may become

an integral part of their family. The variations of family structures and definition are almost endless, but they have certain qualities in common: Family members share their lives emotionally and together fulfill the multiple responsibilities of family life.

MYTH: The "nuclear family" is a universal phenomenon.

The nuclear family is generally defined as a family group made up of only a father, mother, and children. Although most people tend to think that this particular family structure has always been the dominant one, that is not the case.

The nuclear family is a relatively recent phenomenon, becoming common only within the last century. Before then, the "traditional" family was multigenerational, with grandparents often living with their children on farms as well as in urban environments, typically with other relatives living nearby. The nuclear family has evolved in response to a number of factors: better health and longer lives, economic development, industrialization, urbanization, geographic mobility, and migration to the suburbs. These changes have resulted in physical separation of extended-family members and in progressive fragmentation of the family.

MYTH: Family harmony is the rule, not the exception.

Although family life is often romanticized, it has always been filled with conflicts and tension. Difficulties between spouses are commonplace, with disagreements arising over issues ranging from how the children should be raised to how the family finances should be budgeted. Husbands and wives also often struggle with their inability to sustain romantic infatuation beyond the first few years of their marriage, thus having to learn to maintain a relationship in which partnership and companionship may become more important than passionate love.

Parent-children conflicts are commonplace too. As parents assert their authority, and children try to assert their autonomy appropriately, strife is inevitable.

While we often expect families to be above the chaos that exists in the rest of society, that outlook places unrealistic expectations upon the family. In the real world, families are not always a haven, since they, too, can be filled with conflict. Although stress and disagreements are common, they can be destructive to families, especially when conflict gets out of hand. Families are under constant stress, being pushed and pulled from many directions, often without the support systems of extended families that may have existed in the past.

MYTH: The stability of a family is a measure of its success.

Change is a part of life. Death, illness, physical separation, financial strains, divorce . . . these are some of the events families have to adjust to. Consequently, stability shouldn't be the only measure of a family's success. Many families function quite well, despite frequent disruptions. In fact, one important measure of a family's success is its ability to adjust to change. Daily life is full of stresses that constantly demand accommodation from family members.

MYTH: Parents control their children's fate.

In reality, parents cannot determine how their children will turn out. Inevitably, children assert their autonomy, creating a niche for themselves separate from their parents. At the same time, many factors external to both the child and family can influence the way a child develops.

Even within the same family there can be tremendous individual variations among siblings in intelligence, temperament, mood, and sociability. Yet despite these differences, parents are responsible for imparting to each child a sense of being loved and accepted, for helping each child to succeed at various developmental tasks, and for socializing each child into respecting the rules and accepting the responsibilities society imposes. These are indeed awesome tasks.

Some parents perceive themselves as having total responsibility for their children's fate. This belief places a heavy and unrealistic emotional burden on them as well as their youngsters. If the children are having problems, they often feel a sense of failure; likewise, the children feel as though they have let their family down if they do not live up to their parents' expectations. In essence, parents can influence and shape but cannot control their children's lives.

Caring for Your School-Age Child: Ages 5 to 12

http://www.aap.org/publiced/BK5_Family_PerfectMyth.htm

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

1. Do you think there is such a thing as a “perfect family”? 2. Do you agree with the author that some aspects of family life (e.g. family harmony, stability) have become myths?

2. Read the text:

Sibling rivalry

Sibling rivalry is a type of competition or animosity among brothers and sisters, blood-related or not. 80% of people in Western countries have

at least one sibling, and siblings generally spend more time together during childhood than they do with parents. The sibling bond is often complicated and is influenced by factors such as parental treatment, birth order, personality, and people and experiences outside the family.

According to observational studies by Judy Dunn, children are sensitive from the age of one year to differences in parental treatment. From 18 months on, siblings can understand family rules and know how to comfort and hurt each other. By three years old, children have a sophisticated grasp of social rules, can evaluate themselves in relation to their siblings, and know how to adapt to circumstances within the family. Studies have found that of sister/sister pairs are the closest and brother/brother pairs are the most rivalrous, with identical male twins the most competitive of all. Parental and societal expectations of males may lead to more competitiveness and a greater degree of comparison between brothers, as opposed to between sisters or opposite-sex siblings.

Sibling relationships can change dramatically over the years. Events such as a parent's illness may bring siblings closer together, whereas marriage may drive them apart, particularly if the in-law relationship is strained. Approximately one-third of adults describe their relationship with siblings as rivalrous or distant. However, rivalry often lessens over time and at least 80 percent of siblings over age 60 enjoy close ties.

Sibling rivalry is not unique to Western culture. For example, the Sudanese have a saying: "I against my brother; my brother and I against my cousin; I, my brother, and my cousin against the stranger."

Sigmund Freud saw the sibling relationship as an extension of the Oedipus complex, where brothers were in competition for their mother's attention and sisters for their fathers. Alfred Adler saw siblings as "striving for significance" within the family and felt that birth order was an important aspect of personality development. David Levy introduced the term "sibling rivalry" in 1941, claiming that for an older sibling the aggressive response to the new baby is so typical that it is safe to say it is a common feature of family life.

Evolutionary psychologists such as Robert Trivers explain sibling rivalry in terms of parental investment and parent-offspring conflict. Parents are inclined to spread their resources over all their children, whereas a child would like all those resources to himself. So the parent tries to encourage the children to share, but often meets resistance. Children share half of their genes with siblings, so they have some motivation to feel positively towards brothers and sisters. This may

explain the mixed feelings that siblings sometimes have towards each other.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sibling_rivalry

a) answer the following questions:

1. Is it better to have brothers and sisters than to be an only child? Explain.
2. What would be the ideal number of children for you to have in a family? Discuss.
3. Have you ever experienced feelings of sibling rivalry?
4. The Bible contains many examples of sibling rivalry: Cain and Abel, Moses and his brother and sister. Prepare a report on one of the examples.
5. The complex relationship between siblings has provided a rich source of material for fiction. Speak on one of the literary works concerned with the problem.

3. Read the texts:

International adoption

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

International adoption, or intercountry adoption, is a type of adoption in which an individual or couple becomes the legal and permanent parents of a child born in another country. In general, prospective adoptive parents must meet the legal adoption requirements of their country of residence and those of the country in which the child was born.

The laws of different countries vary in their willingness to allow international adoptions. Some countries, such as China and Korea, have relatively well-established rules and procedures for international adoptions, while other countries expressly forbid it. Some countries, notably many African nations, have extended residency requirements for adoptive parents that in effect rule out most international adoptions.

Process overview

A dossier is prepared that contains a large amount of information about the prospective adoptive parents. Typically this includes financial information, a background check, fingerprints, a home study review by a social worker and other supporting information. Again, requirements will vary widely from country to country, and even region to region in large

countries such as Russia. Once complete, the dossier is submitted for review to the appropriate authorities in the child's country.

After the dossier is reviewed and the prospective parents are approved to adopt, they are matched to an eligible child. The parent is usually sent information about the child, such as age, gender, health history, etc. This is generally called a referral. A travel date is typically included, informing the parents when they may travel to meet the child and sign any additional paperwork required to accept the referral. Some countries, such as Kazakhstan, do not allow referrals until the prospective parent travels to the country on their first trip. This is called a "blind" referral.

Depending on the country, the parents may have to make more than one trip overseas to complete the legal process. Some countries allow a child to be escorted to the adoptive parents' home country and the adoptive parents are not required to travel to the country of their adopted child.

Sources of children and adoptive parents

The most common countries for international adoption by parents in the United States for 2007 are China (5453), Guatemala (4,728), Russia (2310), South Korea (939), Ethiopia (1255), Vietnam (828) Ukraine (606), Kazakhstan (540), India (416) Liberia (353), Colombia (310), and Philippines (265).(U.S. State Department) Other less common countries include Bulgaria, Colombia, Haiti, India, Philippines, and Poland. These statistics can vary from year to year as each country alters its rules; Romania, Belarus and Cambodia were also important until government crackdowns on adoptions to weed out abuse in the system cut off the flow. Vietnam recently signed a treaty opening its doors for adoption.

China is the one major country where girls adopted far outnumber boys; due to the Chinese culture's son preference in combination with the official planned birth policy implemented in 1981, about 95% of Chinese children adopted are girls. Although India also has a noticeable excess of girls being adopted (68% girls), most other countries are about even. South Korea is the one country that has a relatively large excess of boys being adopted; about 60% are boys. This is a switch from the 1980s, when most Korean adoptees (about two-thirds) were girls.

Negative consequences of international adoption

Child trafficking or child laundering

Child trafficking is a broad term that refers to the buying, selling or illegal transportation of children. Child laundering is a more precise term that refers to the stealing of children who are then sold to adoptive parents

as legitimate “orphans.” Often the pretence is that the child’s parents are dead when in fact the child’s parents are still alive. In some cases the children are stolen from the home; in other cases the children are left at orphanages for temporary care or schools for education. These then sell the children using false papers. In some cases the parents may even sell the children. This trafficking can occur anywhere but is most prominent in poorly regulated countries or where local corruption is a factor. Currently, Guatemala, one of the top sources of adopted children, is being investigated for this sort of corruption.

Loss of culture, family or identity

International adoption is a relatively new phenomenon when compared to domestic adoption. One of the debates in international adoption circles has been about the adopted child’s sense of belonging in their new country. Some believe that this is a particular concern for interracial adoptions. For example, Asian children who are adopted by Caucasians are of a recognizably different race than their adoptive parents, and might be expected to have a harder time fitting in than, say, a Russian child.

Nowadays, however, the children and adoptive parents are encouraged to explore their origins of birth. From their birth parents, to their birth cultures exploration is almost expected. For example, Korea holds “cultural training camps” where Korean adoptees are able to explore their birth country for the first time. Until recently, Korean adoptees were seen as outcasts, and these training camps are the Korean government’s way of changing the view of these “outcasts” to “overseas Koreans.” It has slowly shown positive results, and a closer kinship of adoptees to their birth country.

Questions still remain. Is it detrimental to a child’s well-being to keep them from getting to know their birth origin? Or are more problems caused by encouraging and allowing foreign adoptees to explore their birth culture? Also, how should the adoptive parents prepare to deal with a biracial family in which the adults are of one race while the child is of another? And how do we reconcile differences between adoptive parents’ assumptions about adoption with adoptees’ experiences of living with a condition that they were too young to decide on for themselves? As of right now, a critical mass of scholars, adoption professionals and community representatives are only beginning to explore these questions with the growing community groups made up of international adoptees (many who have finally now reached maturity). Anthropologists, for

example, have very recently started to study the effects of kinship, belonging, culture, nation, and even genes and the roles they play in the upbringing of foreign adoptees. As Pauline Turner Strong said in an article in *Relative Values: Reconfiguring Kinship Studies*: “Adoption across political and cultural borders may simultaneously be an act of violence and an act of love, an excruciating rupture and a generous incorporation, an appropriation of valued resources and a constitution of personal ties.”

Positive consequences of international adoption

In most cases, international adoption results in a child whose birthparents were unable to parent him being raised within the environment of a family instead of an institution such as an orphanage. Economically a child may step up into a higher class (Assessment of “higher” is here based solely on the availability of material goods and comforts). The child may also realize new educational opportunities.

After WWII, between 1945 and 1969, due to economic pressures, many German-born children were adopted by US-Military couples. German birth families made great sacrifices in “letting go” of their children, hoping that the adoptive families could provide the child with solid social structures and economic stability. German Birth Register provides German-born adoptees with an efficient method of reuniting with their German birth family.

A recent study by Dutch professor Femmi Juffer challenges that adoption hurts a child’s self-esteem in that adopted kids would unconsciously blame themselves for the loss of their birth families and on some level feel that they hadn’t been good enough for their families to keep them. Juffer compiled data from 80 studies and concluded that adopted children are not at risk for low self esteem, even in the case of interracial adoptions and international adoptions. Differences in race between a child and their adoptive parents did not matter and children from interracial/international-adoption families performed the same as children adopted into families of the same race/culture. In the long term cultural differences were not as problematic as expected, and even older adopted children, those thought to be the most difficult and more severely and permanently damaged, adjusted over time as well. Overall, although adoption may have initial adverse effects and negative experiences for childhood, the children are capable of change and development for the better. But Steven Nickman of Harvard Medical School who recently did a review of the adoption literature says that while Juffer’s study is careful and methodologically sound there are some limits to her research.

Essentially, Nickman says, the study doesn't include any of the most difficult cases and as someone who works with adopted kids, Nickman knows that not all adoptions turn out well. Some are incredibly painful. Still, he finds Juffer's work encouraging.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_adoption)

LGBT adoption

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

LGBT adoption refers to the adoption of children by lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgendered people.

Adoption by same-sex couples is legal in Guam, Andorra, Belgium, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, South Africa, Spain, the United Kingdom, some parts of Australia, Canada and some parts of the United States.

In Denmark, Germany, and Israel "stepchild-adoption" is permitted, so that the partner in a civil union can adopt the natural (or sometimes even adopted) child of his or her partner. In the United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, Hungary and some other countries, there is a universal adoption policy, meaning anyone judged to be capable of providing a healthy stable family home, whether straight, LGBT, married, single, cohabiting or unmarried, may apply for adoption. Same-sex couples may also foster children in the Republic of Ireland as there is a dire need for foster parents. Same-sex couples may also foster children in Finland, but the most cases are step-child fostering cases (step-child adoption of same sex couples is illegal).

There is some controversy surrounding adoption by same-sex couples. The controversy generally concerns whether or not there will be negative consequences for children raised by same-sex couples. Specific questions include the potential for gender confusion, biased sexual orientation, or the general well-being of such children. Social science research has shown that parents' sexual orientation has no bearing on that of children, and that children of LGBT couples fare as well as other children in many objective measures; the American Psychological Association, Child Welfare League of America, American Academy of Pediatrics, and many other relevant professional organizations believe LGBT parents to be as qualified as heterosexuals. Nevertheless, many object to LGBT parenting on moral or cultural grounds, and the issue is

considered a part of the West's culture war. For a brief survey of related arguments and sociological studies, see the main article.

Many same-sex couples are already coparenting children without legal status for the nonbiological parent; some advocates thus argue that adoption can simply normalize and add stability to an existing arrangement, while opponents of LGBT parenting contend that such arrangements are harmful to children and should not be encouraged.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gay_adoption)

a) answer the questions:

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of adoption? 2. Some states now permit single men and women to adopt children. Do you favor such a policy? Explain why or why not. 3. Should same sex partners be allowed to adopt children? 4. Should adoption records be open to the people directly involved (the person adopted, the biological parents and/or the adoptive parents)? Explain why or why not.

4. Fill the gaps with words from the list:

obstinate, garrulous, pushy, extrovert, conscientious, pig-headed, generosity, approachable, conceited, disdainful, self-important

I remember my grandmother so well. Her impulsive ... meant she was always giving money to beggars and other poor people. She was very ... , never aloof, and would always chat to strangers; in fact she was quite an ... and would sing and dance at parties. But when it came to work she was very ... and never missed a day in forty years. She was a very determined person, indeed she could be quite ... and ..., and could not be persuaded to do something she didn't want to. She was proud but never ..., talkative but never ..., self-confident but never ..., always wishing success for everyone else before herself. She was always ... of unscrupulous people, since she was a person of great moral principles.

5. Discussion:

1. What are the essential characteristics of a good parent? Discuss. 2. Discuss the importance that a relative (other than a parent) has had in your life. 3. Discuss some of the advantages and/or disadvantages of having two or three generations of a family living together under the same roof. 4. What are the most important skills and/or values that children learn from

their parents? Explain. 5. How are you different from your parents (or other adults significant in your up-bringing)? Explain. 6. Name some of your family's traditions (perhaps concerning holidays, birthdays, vacations, or other activities) and discuss why they are important to you. 7. Research indicates that you and your friends are likely to have fewer children than your parents and grandparents. What do you think are reasons for this? Explain. 8. What do you think are the major causes of divorce? Explain. What do you think are the major effects of divorce upon children? Should teenaged children of divorced parents have the right to decide which parent to live with? Discuss. 9. Should fathers be given the same chance as mothers to gain custody of their minor children? Discuss.

6. Essay topics:

1. In your opinion should government intervene in the rights of the individual with regard to family planning?
2. Many people believe that women make better parents than men and that this is why they have the greater role in raising children in most societies. Others claim that men are just as good as women at parenting. Write an essay expressing your point of view. Give reasons for your answer.
3. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents or other adult relatives should make important decisions for their older (15 to 18 year-old) teenaged children. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
4. What are the important qualities of a good son or daughter? Have these qualities changed or remained the same over time in your culture? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. Should we do more to deal with the problem of domestic violence, or is the problem exaggerated?

AN INTERESTING BUSINESS

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Vocabulary Notes

1. **effective** *adj* **1** successful, and working in the way that was intended
Ant. ineffective: The cheaper drugs are just as effective in treating arthritis. Training is often much less effective than expected. | the painting's highly effective use of colour | the most effective ways of reducing inner city congestion **2** [no comparative, not before noun] if a law, agreement, or system becomes effective, it officially starts: [+from] *The cut in interest rates is effective from Monday.* **3** [no comparative, only before noun] real rather than what is officially intended or generally believed: *The rebels are in effective control of the city.*

effectiveness *n* [U]: *Surveys were conducted in eight cities to determine the effectiveness of this approach.*

effect *n* [U, C] **1** the way in which an event, action, or person changes someone or something: *This ingredient also has the effect of making your skin look younger. | have an effect (on sb/sth) My parents' divorce had a big effect on me. | big / major / profound / significant / dramatic effect | bad / harmful / negative / damaging / detrimental / adverse effect [+of] the harmful effects of modern farming practices | beneficial / positive effect | long-term effect the long-term effects of the drug | feel the effect (of sth) I could feel the effects of the thin mountain air.*

knock-on-effect *BrE* an effect caused by the thing that happened before: *A system failure has a knock-on effect throughout the whole hotel.*

cumulative effect the effect of many things happening one after another: *the cumulative effect of human activities on the global environment*

the desired effect the effect you wanted: *A much lower dose of the painkiller can still produce the desired effect.*

cause and effect one thing directly causing the other: *In mental illness, there is a complex relationship between cause and effect.*

side effect [C] **1** an effect that a drug has on your body in addition to curing pain or illness: *harmful / serious / adverse etc side effect: a natural remedy with no harmful side effects | [+of] the side effects of the medication* **2** an unexpected or unplanned result of a situation or event: *These policy changes could have beneficial side effects for the whole economy.*

put / bring sth into effect to make a plan or idea happen: *It won't be easy to put the changes into effect.*

take effect to start to produce results: *The morphine was starting to take effect and the pain eased.*

take effect / come into effect if a law, rule, or system takes effect or comes into effect, it officially starts: *The new law came into effect in 1991.*

be in effect if a law, rule, or system is in effect, it is being used now: *Old liability insurance policies that were in effect at the time of the relevant incidents can be valuable.*

with immediate effect / with effect from formal starting to happen immediately, or from a particular date: *Hoskins is appointed manager, with immediate effect.*

in effect used when you are describing what you see as the real facts of a situation: *In effect, we'll be earning less than we were last year.*

to good / great / no etc effect used to show how successful an action is: *We tried to wake him, but to no effect.*

to this / that / the effect used when you are giving the general meaning of something, rather than the exact words: *Jim told me to go away, or words to that effect. The letter said something to the effect that she was no longer needed.*

2 [C usually singular] an idea or feeling that an artist, speaker, book etc tries to make you think of or to feel: [+of] *Turner's paintings give an effect of light.*

for effect if someone does something for effect, they do it in order to make people notice: *She paused for effect, then carried on speaking.*

3 [plural] *formal* the things that someone owns *Syn. belongings*: *Don's few personal effects were in a suitcase under the bed.*

4 [C usually plural] an unusual or impressive sound or image that is artificially produced for a film, play, or radio programme: *sound effects, special effects*

effect *v* [T] *formal* to make something happen: *Many parents lack confidence in their ability to effect change in their children's behaviour.*

NOTE Do not confuse with the verb **affect** to have an effect on something: *Scientists are investigating the ways in which climate changes affect the ozone.*

effectively *adv* **1** in a way that produces the result that was intended: *Children have to learn to communicate effectively.* **2** used to describe what you see as the real facts of the situation: [sentence adverb]: *Effectively, it*

has become impossible for us to help. Most of the urban poor are effectively excluded from politics.

effectual *adj* formal producing the result that was wanted or intended
Syn. **effective**; Ant. **ineffectual**: *Of course, such prior advertisement of a new law is usually necessary for it to be an effectual deterrent.*

2. stuff *n* [U] **1** *informal* used when you are talking about things such as substances, materials, or groups of objects when you do not know what they are called, or it is not important to say exactly what they are: *I've got some sticky stuff on my shoe. How do you think you're going to fit all that stuff into the car? I felt sorry for the ones who had to eat the awful stuff. Where's all the camping stuff?*

somebody's stuff *informal* the things that belong to someone: *Did you get the rest of your stuff?*

2 *informal* used when talking about different activities, subjects, or ideas, when you do not say exactly what these are: *What kind of stuff do you like to read? I've got so much stuff to do this weekend. There's a lot of interesting stuff in this book. He's talked to me about **all that stuff** too. He does mountain biking and skiing and **stuff like that**.*

3 *informal* used when you are talking about what someone has done or made, for example writing, music, or art: *I don't like his stuff. John Lee was getting ready to play his stuff. He did some great stuff in his early films.*

good stuff *BrE* used to tell someone that their work is good: *This is good stuff.*

... and stuff *spoken informal* used to say that there are other things similar to what you have just mentioned, but you are not going to say what they are: *There's some very good music there, CD systems and stuff, and laser discs.*

the (very) stuff of dreams / life / politics exactly the kind of thing that dreams etc consist of: *an enchanting place – the very stuff of dreams*

4 the qualities of someone's character: *Does he have the right stuff (=qualities that make you able to deal with difficulties)? Surely you're not going to give up? I thought you were made of sterner stuff (=were more determined).*

do/show your stuff *informal* to do what you are good at when everyone wants you to do it: *Come on Gina, get on the dance floor and do your stuff!*

kid's stuff also **kid stuff** *AmE* something that is too easy or boring: *Pokemon? Oh boy, that is kid stuff!*

know your stuff be good at and know all you should about a job or subject: *By the way, anyone who can guess in advance where that title comes from really knows his stuff.*

strut your stuff *informal* to show your skill at doing something, especially dancing or performing: *The band strutted their stuff in a free concert.*

stuff *v* [T] **1** [always + adverb/preposition] to push or put something into a small space, especially in a quick careless way *Syn shove: stuff sth into /in / up sth* *She stuffed two more sweaters into her bag.* **2** to fill something until it is full: *Volunteers were busy stuffing envelopes.* | **be stuffed with sth:** *a pillow stuffed with feathers* | *boxes stuffed full of papers* **3** to fill a chicken, pepper etc with a mixture of bread or rice, onion etc before cooking it: *Could you help me stuff these peppers?* **4** to fill the skin of a dead animal in order to make the animal look still alive: *He had the fish stuffed to put on the wall in his office.* | *a stuffed owl*

stuff yourself also **stuff your face** *informal* to eat so much food that you cannot eat anything else: [+with] *The kids have been stuffing themselves with candy.*

get stuffed *BrE spoken* used to tell someone very rudely and angrily that you do not want to talk to them or accept their offer: *He only offered me £10 for it, so I told him to get stuffed.*

sb can stuff sth *spoken* used to say very angrily or rudely that you do not want what someone is offering: *'All right. You can stuff your money!'* *Reynolds exploded.*

stuffed *adj* [not before noun] completely full, so that you cannot eat any more: *No, no dessert, I'm stuffed.*

stuffy *adj* **1** not having enough fresh air in it: *It's getting stuffy in here – do you mind if I open the window?* **2** too formal and old-fashioned – used to show disapproval: *Their wedding was stuffy and formal.* | *a stuffy old family*

stuffiness *n* [U]: *the stuffiness of the room*

3. expensive *adj* costing a lot of money *Ant. cheap: the most expensive restaurant in town* | *Petrol is becoming more and more expensive. Photography is an expensive hobby.* | **expensive to buy / run / produce / maintain etc:** *The house was too big and expensive to run. For low-income families, children's safety equipment can be prohibitively*

expensive (=so expensive that most people cannot afford it). *Employing the wrong builder can be a horribly expensive mistake. Her husband had expensive tastes* (=liked expensive things).

Word Focus: words meaning expensive:

high used about prices, rents, or charges: *The price deflator measures the size of price increases, and detects whether higher costs drive consumers away from a product.* | **fancy** used about restaurants, cars, or clothes that look expensive: *You'd think a fancy restaurant like this would have better service.* | **posh** used about hotels, restaurants, or cars that look expensive and are used by rich or high-class people: *When I'm famous I'm going to stay in a posh hotel and drink champagne all day.* | **cost a lot** also **cost a bomb** informal to be very expensive: *What a fantastic dress. It must have cost a bomb!* | **be out of sb's price range** to be more than someone can afford to pay: *Even the cheapest property was out of our price range* (=too expensive for us). | **be a rip-off** informal to be much too expensive, so that you feel you have been cheated: *The meal was a rip-off and the service was appalling.* | **exorbitant** exorbitant prices are much too high: *It's a nice hotel, but the prices are exorbitant.*

expensively adv: *She's always expensively dressed.*

expense *n* 1 [U, C] the amount of money that you spend on something: **legal / medical / living / travel etc expenses** (=the money that you spend for a particular purpose) *He borrowed £150,000 and used the money for legal expenses.* | **at great / considerable / vast expense** *Conference rooms were equipped at great expense. The council must now decide whether to go to the expense of appealing through the courts.* | *Julie's parents had spared no expense for her wedding* (=they spent all the money necessary to buy the best things). *Everything has been provided tonight – no expense spared.* 2 [plural] money that you spend on things such as travel and food while you are doing your job, and which your employer then pays to you: **on expenses** *Can you claim this meal on expenses?*

at the expense of sb/sth if something is done at the expense of someone or something else, it is only achieved by doing something that could harm the other person or thing: *the growth in short breaks, at the expense of longer package holidays*

at sb's expense a) if you do something at someone's expense, they pay for you to do it: *Her mansion was refurnished at taxpayers' expense.* b) if you make jokes at someone's expense, you laugh about them and make them seem stupid or silly: *Louis kept making jokes at his wife's expense.*

all expenses paid having all of your costs for hotels, travel, meals etc paid for by someone else: *The prize is an all-expenses-paid trip to Rio.*

expense account *n* [C] money that is available to someone who works for a company so that they can pay for meals, hotels etc when travelling or entertaining people for work: *I have an expense account and spend about £10,000 a year on entertaining.*

expenditure *n* 1 [U, C] the total amount of money that a government, organization, or person spends during a particular period of time: [+on] *expenditure on research and development* | *huge cuts in public expenditure* (=the amount of money a government spends on services for the public) | *government expenditure on education* | **capital expenditure** (=spending by a company on buildings, machinery, equipment etc): *The Group is continuing its capital expenditure programme as planned.* [+of] *an expenditure of £1 million* 2 [U] the action of spending or using time, money, energy etc: *the expenditure of time and money on your house or garden*

expend *v* [T] to use or spend a lot of energy etc in order to do something: **expend energy / effort / time / resources etc** *People of different ages expend different amounts of energy. Manufacturers have expended a lot of time and effort trying to improve computer security.* | **expend sth in / on (doing) sth** *A great deal of time and money has been expended on creating a pleasant office atmosphere.*

4. **humiliate** *v* [T] to make someone feel ashamed or stupid, especially when other people are present *Syn. embarrass: Her boss humiliated her in front of all her colleagues.*

humiliated *adj:* *I've never felt so humiliated in all my life.*

humiliation *n* 1 [U] a feeling of shame and great embarrassment, because you have been made to look stupid or weak: *the humiliation of having to ask her parents for money* 2 [C] a situation that makes you feel humiliated: *The government suffered a series of political humiliations.*

humiliating *adj* making you feel ashamed, embarrassed, and angry because you have been made to look weak or stupid *Syn embarrassing: We think, however, that most athletes would find a gynaecological examination purely for gender verification a humiliating experience.* | **a humiliating defeat** *Anderson suffered a humiliating defeat in the last election.*

humiliatingly *adv*

5. **frustrate** v [T] **1** if something frustrates you, it makes you feel annoyed or angry because you are unable to do what you want: *The fact that he's working with amateurs really frustrates him.* **2** [usually passive] to prevent someone's plans, efforts, or attempts from succeeding: *Their attempts to speak to him were frustrated by the guards.*

frustrated adj feeling annoyed, upset, and impatient, because you cannot control or change a situation, or achieve something: *He gets frustrated when people don't understand what he's trying to say.* | [+ **with** / **at**] *She had become increasingly frustrated with her life.*

a frustrated artist /actor / poet etc someone who wants to develop a particular skill but has not been able to do this

frustrating adj making you feel annoyed, upset, or impatient because you cannot do what you want to do: *My job can be very frustrating sometimes. This is an immensely frustrating experience for the student.*

frustration n **1** [U, C] the feeling of being annoyed, upset, or impatient, because you cannot control or change a situation, or achieve something: *People often feel a sense of frustration that they are not being promoted quickly enough.* | **in** / **with frustration** *I was practically screaming with frustration.* | *In spite of his frustrations, he fell in love with the country.* **2** [U] the fact of being prevented from achieving what you are trying to achieve [+**of**] *The frustration of his ambitions made him a bitter man.*

6. **staff** n [C also + plural verb BrE] the people who work for an organization: *The entire staff has done an outstanding job this year. They employ a total of 150 staff. The staff were very helpful.* | **staff of 10/50 etc** *Our department has a staff of seven.* | **medical / academic / library etc staff** *a strike by ambulance staff* | *one of our longest-serving staff members* | **member of staff** BrE *I'd like to welcome a new member of staff.* | **on the staff (of sth)** *We were both on the staff of the British Film Institute at the time.* | **on staff** AmE *Joan is the only lawyer we have on staff.* | **staff room / meeting** (=a room or meeting for teachers in a school) *Is the meeting held in the informal comfort of the staff room or is the setting a more formal arrangement?*

Word Discrimination: **staff, workforce, labour, personnel, manpower** **staff** refers to all the people who work in a company, organization, school etc: *The staff were clearly worried about rumours of job losses;* **workforce** implies all the people that work in a country, industry, or large organization: *Women make up 41 % of the workforce;* **labour** refers to all the people that work in an industry or country, especially people whose

jobs involve working with their hands, in factories etc rather than managing other people: *Large-scale growth in this type of farming is limited by the climate and the high cost of labour* | **skilled / unskilled labour** (=people who have or do not have special skills): *Many industries are reporting a shortage of skilled labour.* | **labour force** (=all the people who work or are available to work in a particular country or organization) *The labour force is growing at a rate of 4% a year.* | **cheap labour** (=people whose wages are very low) *Our produce prices cannot compete with those of Spain, with its cheap labour and sunshine;* **personnel** is applied to the people employed by a particular company, organization etc and used in official or business contexts: *In the event of a fire, all personnel must report to the reception area;* **manpower** refers to all the workers that an employer or a country has available to do work: *The police say they don't have sufficient manpower to patrol the area.* | **manpower levels / resources / shortages etc** *The Commission was set up to look at the management of the manpower resources of the National Health Service.*

Grammar: in BrE, **staff** can be singular or plural. In AmE, **staff** is not used as frequently as in BrE, and is never followed by a plural verb. !You never refer to a person as ‘**a staff**’. Say **a member of staff** (BrE) or **an employee**.

staff v [T usually passive] to be or provide the workers for an organization: *The centre is staffed mainly by volunteers.*

staffing n [U]: *staffing levels*

7. **attach** v 1 [T] to fasten or connect one object to another *Syn. fix, Ant. detach: attach something to something* *Attach a recent photograph to your application form.* | *a small battery attached to a little loudspeaker* | **the attached form / cheque / leaflet etc** *Please fill in and return the attached reply slip.* 2 **be attached to sb / sth** to like someone or something very much, because you have known them or had them for a long time: *It's easy to become attached to the children you work with.* 3 **attach importance / significance etc to sth** to believe that something is important: *People attach too much importance to economic forecasts.* 4 [I,T] if blame attaches or is attached to someone, they are responsible for something bad that happens: *No blame can be attached to Roy for the incident.* 5 [I, T] if a quality, feeling, idea etc attaches or is attached to a person, thing, or event, it is connected with them: [+to] *It's easy to let the emotions attached to one situation spill over into others.* 6 **be attached to**

sth a) to work for part of a particular organization, especially for a short period of time: *He was attached to the foreign affairs department of a Japanese newspaper.* **b)** to be part of a bigger organization: *The Food Ministry is attached to the Ministry of Agriculture.* **7 [T]** to connect a document or file to an email so that you can send them together: *I've attached the latest spreadsheet for you to look at.* **8 attach yourself to sb** to join someone and spend a lot of time with them, often without being invited or welcome: *A young man from Canada had attached himself to Sam.* **9 attach a condition (to sth)** to allow something to happen, but only if someone agrees to do a particular thing or accept a particular idea: *When approving a merger, the commission can attach conditions.* **10 attach a label to sb /sth** to think of or describe someone or something as being a particular thing, especially in a very general way: *You can't really attach a label to this type of art.*

attachment n 1 [U, C] a feeling that you like or love someone or something and that you would be unhappy without them: [+to / for] *a child's attachment to its mother* **2 [C]** a part that you can put onto a machine to make it do a particular job: *The vacuum cleaner has various attachments.* **3 [U]** belief in and loyalty towards a particular idea, organization etc: [+to / for] *old people's attachment to traditional customs* **4 [C]** a document or file that is sent with an email message: *I'll send the spreadsheet as an attachment.* **5 [U, C]** when you fasten or connect one thing to another, or the thing that you use to do this: *Hooks were fixed to the wall for the attachment of the ropes. | the attachments that secure your boots firmly to the skis* **6 on attachment** working for a particular organization, especially for a short period of time: *He was sent on attachment to their offices in Hong Kong.* **7 [U, C] law** a situation in which part of the money someone earns or money that is owed to them is taken by a court of law and used to pay their debts **8 [C] technical** a piece of paper fastened to a document such as an insurance agreement, which shows a special condition of the agreement

8. literacy n [U] the state of being able to read and write *Ant. illiteracy: a new adult literacy campaign | The program is designed to promote literacy in the community.* | **computer literacy Cf numeracy** the ability to do calculations and understand simple mathematics: *There is, however, considerable concern amongst employers about basic skills including literacy and numeracy.*

literary *n* [only before noun] **1** relating to literature: *a literary prize* | **literary criticism** (=the study of the methods used in writing literature) **2** typical of the style of writing used in literature rather than in ordinary writing and talking: *a literary style of writing* **3** liking literature very much, and studying or producing it: *a literary woman*

NOTE Do not confuse **literal** and **literary**, the former meaning exact, basic or original: **literal meaning / sense / interpretation etc** *Ant. figurative* | **literal translation** (=a translation that translates each word exactly instead of giving the general meaning in a more natural way) *Ant. free*

literate *adj* **1** able to read and write *Ant. illiterate: Every student should be literate by the time he or she leaves primary school.* **2 computer literate / musically literate etc** able to use computers, understand and play music etc: *Nowadays, all graduates are computer-literate.* **3** well educated: *Either way, they do not need to tyrannize the literate newcomer.*

literati *n* **the literati** *formal* a small group of people in a society who know a lot about literature: *It became a centre for the young, the radical, and the literati of that city.*

literature *n* [U] **1** books, plays, poems etc that people think are important and good: *He has read many of the major works of literature.* | *Italian literature* **2** all the books, articles, etc on a particular subject: [+on] *literature on the history of science* | **in the literature** *Several cases of mercury poisoning have been recorded in the literature.* **3** printed information produced by people who want to sell you something or tell you about something: *sales literature*

Phrases and Word Combinations

to catch up with sb
to keep up with sb
to run up to sb
to wind up
to freshen up
to tidy up
to liven up
to speed up
to speak up

to narrow down
to cut down on sth
to calm down
to settle down
to close down
to track down
to sidle up
to melt down
to cool down

to blaze up
to creep up on sb
to touch up
to mount up
to water down
to fix up
to hunt down

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. Study word combinations and phrases and put the missing word in each of the following sentences. In some cases two positions are possible:

1. I missed some classes at the beginning of the course and it took me ages to catch with the others. 2. Trying to cut on the number of cigarettes you smoke won't work. You should give up completely. 3. Would you like to use the bathroom to freshen before we go out? 4. I managed to track a copy of his first album in a second-hand record shop. 5. Would you mind speaking a bit? We can't hear you at the back of the room. 6. I was only away for a week but the work has really piled in my absence. 7. The pickpocket must have sneaked behind me and taken my wallet while I was waiting in the queue. 8. They're going to spend the money Tony inherited on having their house done. 9. Calm, will you! There's no point getting angry about it. 10. I can't keep with Anna. She's got so much energy she never seems to stop to draw breath. 11. I thought the film was a rather watered version of the story in the book. It wasn't nearly as powerful. 12. She's gone to the hairdresser to have her highlights touched. 13. They had to interview everyone on the list, but they've managed to narrow it to five applicants. 14. I wish you'd liven a bit. You seem so miserable lately. 15. When Andrew was younger it was impossible to imagine him ever getting married and settling. 16. The police have managed to pin the time of the murder to between ten and ten-thirty.

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

1. Він багато працює, щоб наздогнати інших, і його прибутки постійно зростають. 2. Коли Джейн зустріла Боба, старий конфлікт розгорівся знову, і нам довелося докласти зусиль, щоб владнати сварку і вмовити їх не хвилюватися. 3. Я намагаюсь менше курити, хоча іноді буває важко заспокоїтися без сигарет. 4. Школи в місті закриті через епідемію грипу, тому учням доведеться багато працювати самостійно, щоб не відстати від програми. 5. Перед тим, як збиратись на вечірку, я мушу прибрати в кімнаті, а потім привести себе в порядок. 6. Хвилювання вляглося, коли в заяві були згладжені гострі кути. 7. Художник додав заключний штрих до картини і його серце почало битись швидше. Це був шедевр. 8. Лектор заговорив

голосніше і аудиторія пожвавішала. 9. Старість підкрадається непомітно. 10. Поліція звузила коло підозрюваних до трьох і тепер намагається вислідити злочинця.

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

staff – workforce – labour - personnel – manpower

1. Women now represent almost 50% of the 2. In 1998, she joined the President's personal ... in the White House. 3. His practical genius for ergonomics allowed him to succeed in adapting tasks to suit a disabled 4. These countries are a source of cheap 5. That method of ... management was supposed to have ended in 1991 under then-Customs Commissioner Carol Hallett, a Republican appointee. 6. ... shortages have forced the Japanese into making heavy use of industrial robots. 7. The introduction of conscription was not only crucial to obtain the ... resources necessary but also to plan a total war economy.

4. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. School officials can also breach a contract if they attempt to change the terms of a contract after it is in effect. 2. Have denotes an exercise of authority which is effectual, that is, which ensures the realization of the action commanded. 3. Fatigue is another factor that can effect the pods causing the end plates to bend or crack and lose contact. 4. Emergency relief will be sent to the areas most affected by the hurricane. 5. It can be cooked with a variety of seasonings, so I vary the accompaniments such as stuffing and sauces each year. 6. United had 11 players on World Cup duty in midweek and their travels looked to have knocked the stuffing out of them. 7. Victor was as old-fashioned as his father, and equally stuffy. 8. He is not of the stuff poets are made of. 9. I immediately had copies made at great expense because it was typewritten on onionskin paper in the 1940s. 10. What we know less about is why some people expend energy in short bursts while others sustain much longer bursts. 11. Local authorities are also constrained in the proportion of capital receipts they may use to support capital expenditure. 12. The state's expenditure on welfare programs went down by 5% last year. 13. It's always a good laugh watching him getting increasingly irritated with the interviewer after a humiliating defeat. 14. He felt shamed and humiliated by the officious treatment he received at the hands of the pompous men at Immigration. 15. He would remember every time he had been humiliated at school or home, exaggerating the feeling and circumstances involved. 16. The

vote of no confidence was a final humiliation for a government that had been clinging to office. 17. Thick fog frustrated their attempt to land on the tiny island. 18. She felt helpless and frustrated, without a thought in her head. 19. Many callers have had frustrating experiences with customer service lines. 20. Then he was kicking, frightened yet enraged, eyes blurred with the tears of his own anger and frustration. 21. Our library staff will be happy to help if you are unable to find the book you want. 22. Ford is looking for part-time sales staff. 23. Cook began his cost-cutting campaign by getting rid of a third of his workforce. 24. One of her responsibilities is recruiting highly trained personnel. 25. At the time there was a major shortage of trained manpower in computer science in the US. 26. Just as ominously, the Senate leadership seems inclined to attach conditions to the money. 27. We must help victims deal with the shame attached to rape. 28. Art History as a subject was not yet available at Cambridge: she would attach herself to the Courtauld Institute. 29. The group who were the most uncompromising in their attachment to divine and hereditary right were the Nonjurors. 30. Questions of literacy, in Socrates' belief, must at length be judged as matters of morality. 31. Rather, the hearer is intended to use the literal meaning in figuring out what the speaker actually intends to communicate. 32. What is everywhere assumed, if not always made explicit, is that literary judgement has no place in the academy. 33. Meanwhile, the emerging industrial factories needed workers who were at least literate and able to follow directions. 34. Where the transitions were more subtle, as in changing cultural conceptions among the literati, the Jesuits were less successful. 35. Where needed the Police are supplying road safety literature, advice and instruction.

5. Insert the correct word in the necessary form. Account for your choice:

effect – affect

1. But there is nothing to preclude a charge being brought under section 5 even though the arrest was not ... under the section. 2. The disease ... the central nervous system. 3. The new tax law doesn't ... me because I'm a student. 4. He proposed to make the army-the dependable support of the Constitution rather than the pawn of politicians to ... its overthrow. 5. The differentiation was ..., rather, by a different body of linguistic rules. 6. We were all deeply ... by the news of Sonia's death.

literal – literary

1. But railways have also had a powerful ... effect upon religious movements around the world. 2. Drawn to the subject via a footnote, McKillop did some ... detective work to uncover Deeks's story. 3. Gow acted as Housman's ... executor, and supervised a reprint of his edition of Manilius. 4. Cornerville man describes the gang member and his relationships in a very ... sense. 5. She felt as though she were sinking into its blue fabric in the most ... way. 6. The joining of forces of the young and old represents a ... means of reconnecting tenses. 7. It largely disappears when ... texts are treated as cultural traces in a cognitive rather than an affective reading.

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

1. Нажаль, ліки подіяли дуже слабо, і крім того, проявився побічний ефект. 2. У мене голова забита всілякими тривожними думками, тому я не зможу зробити хороший літературний переклад, а дослівний переклад буде неефективним. 3. Індик, зазвичай фарширований, – традиційна страва в американській родині на День Подяки. 4. Маріон знала, що Гаррі приклав багато зусиль, щоб настроїти хлопців проти неї і таким чином принизити та образити її. 5. На проект затратили 1 000 000 доларів, але результати виявились розчаровуючими. 6. Щомісяця всі працівники фірми отримують зарплату і відшкодування витрат. 7. Літературні критики – це нерідко письменники, яким не вдалось досягти успіху. 8. Документ був скріплений печаткою після того, як з ним ознайомився весь професорсько-викладацький склад. 9. Думаю, моя допомога не буде ефективною. Вам краще звернутись у відділ кадрів. 10. Цей закон вступив в силу відразу після того, як був прийнятий парламентом. 11. Ми купили новий кухонний комбайн з різноманітними насадками за надзвичайно високу ціну. 12. Вона одягається в найшикарніших магазинах міста і обідає в вишуканих ресторанах. На мою думку, вона приділяє занадто багато уваги зовнішньому чиннику. 13. Анна з розчаруванням спостерігала, як діти жадно їли яблука так, ніби вони ніколи не бачили фруктів. 14. Грамотність та вміння рахувати – головні вимоги при прийомі на роботу. 15. Інтелектуали не завжди можуть справитись з простою роботою і це може розчарувати і навіть принизити їх.

7. Study the Vocabulary section on the language of business on p. 160 of the *Advanced Gold Coursebook*.

a) Find words to match the following definitions:

1. the parts of a company that people can buy and own
2. money that is paid out to investors when a company makes a profit
3. total amount of business a company does measured in money terms
4. unable to pay debts
5. to make workers redundant because there is not enough work
6. dismiss someone from their job
7. refuse to work because of a disagreement
8. a period of time away from work or duty
9. work schedule where workers can choose when to begin and end the working day
10. time in which an older person no longer works

b) Use the words you have found to complete the text:

It looks like the writing is really on the wall for Rambler. The board informed (1) ... holders at a meeting on Tuesday night that yet again they would be unable to pay a dividend. (2) ... is down 5% on last year and it seems inevitable that some 10,000 workers at their Morwell plant will be (3) The long and very acrimonious strike last spring over pay and conditions certainly didn't help matters, though no one can deny that it was completely justified. Management's unwillingness to even discuss the implementation of (4) ... and repeated violations of the law in relation to maternity (5) ... understandably provoked the workforce. The very real possibility of Rambler going (6) ... also spells doom for its executives. Chief Executive Officer, Blair Paton Smythe, has already been (7) ... while Sir George Manning has 'chosen to take early (8) ...' , according to a spokesperson – very early, I might say, since he's only 50!

GRAMMAR CHECK

1. Replace the underlined words in these sentences by using a participle clause.

EXAMPLE: *Since she had phoned to say her plane was delayed she knew her friends would not be worried.* – *Having phoned to say her plane was delayed, she knew her friends would not be worried.*

1. I had finally got a job at Johnson and Barnet, so I was anxious that my first advertising campaign should be effective.
2. He sold all his shares in Burchfield Books because he realised that the company was in trouble.
3. Once the people in the village had gone into debt to traders, they missed out on what they should have been earning.
4. After I had closed the door quietly behind me, I tiptoed into the room.
5. The drilling in the street continued throughout the three-hour exam so that it completely destroyed his concentration.

2. Combine the sentences below using participle clauses.

EXAMPLE: *More than 2 million people work in the telecommunications industry. This makes it one of the country's most significant employers. – **More than 2 million people work in the telecommunications industry, making it one of the country's most significant employers.***

1. There are 2.3 million snowboarders in the United States. They represent nearly 20% of the people who visit ski resorts annually.
2. Burton spent the summer of 1978 in Europe. He was testing his boards on Austrian glaciers.
3. Burton Snowboards still dominates the industry. The company sells more than 100,000 snowboards a year in North America.
4. Sometimes key ingredients for a product are not available locally. This makes it necessary to find alternatives.
5. He remembers getting very excited. At the time he was teaching his students in Bangladesh how economic theories provided solutions to problems.
6. Manufacturers throughout the world have patented just about every imaginable car name. This makes it extremely difficult to find a suitable name for a new model.

CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION

Organizing a Business

Thematic Vocabulary

1. **Business Organizations:** a) **Types of Proprietorship:** sole proprietorship, limited / unlimited partnership, corporation, non-profit

organization, co-operative, joint venture, franchise, small (large) business, ownership, (un)limited liability, limited / general partner, legal entity, initial cost, red tape, bankruptcy, tax benefits, entrepreneurship, to start (to operate) a business, a government charter; **b) Organization Chart:** vertical (horizontal, concentric) charts, line (functional, lateral, staff, informal) relationship, span of control, mechanisms of coordination and control, formalization, and centralization of power, levels of hierarchy, CEO, inverted pyramid, suppliers (inputs), customers (outputs), stakeholders; **c) Staff of the Organization:** Managing Director, Chief Executive, President, Vice-President, Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Vice-Chairman, Manager, Business Consultant, Sales Representative, Chief (Cash, Expense and Allowances,) Accountant, Bookkeeper, Business Information Analyst, Tax Specialist, Treasurer, Estate (Travelling, Advertising) Agent, Personal Assistant, Public Relations Specialist, Network Administrator, Merchandiser, Clerk; **d) Departments:** Sales, Marketing, Production, Research and Development, Personnel, Tax, Logistics

2. Business Writing: **a) Types of Business Letters:** covering letters, letters of reply to offer, order, inquiry, request, complaint; reminders, complaints; letters of inquiry, letters of offer, letters of order; letters of invitation, letters of gratitude, letters of excuse, letters of congratulation, letters of condolence; **b) Contracts:** hire (purchase, sales) contracts, the seller, the buyer, parties to a contract, capacity, legally capable people, minors, people of unsound mind, terms and conditions, express terms, implied terms, conditional contract, void contract, exclusion clauses, breach of contract, to cancel a contract, (not) refundable deposit, to claim compensation

3. to run a company, to report to sb, to supervise, stressful atmosphere, pressure of deadlines, long hours, career prospects, company perks, flexible hours, challenging tasks, job security, out-of-date technology, productivity, to make personal calls

BUSINESS collocations

Starting out...

set up	Launch
an agency	an advertising
a branch	campaign
a company	an initiative
a firm	an operation

in business	a product
an organization	a programme
a project	a project
a venture	a scheme
	a takeover bid

Now we are in business...

do	make	manage	operate	run
the accounts	an appointment	a business	at full capacity	an airline
business	a bargain	a company	an airline	a bar
the catering	cutbacks	demand	a company	a business
a deal	a deal	the economy	a flight	a campaign
the marketing	an investment	a factory	the railways	a company
the paperwork	a killing	the finances		the economy
some research	a loan	a firm		a factory
the stocktaking	money	the funds		the finances
	a profit	a restaurant		a restaurant
	a transaction	a team		

Doing well...

boost		generate	
demand	spending	capital	profit
the economy	takings	cash	publicity
employment	tourism	demand	revenue
production	trade	employment	
profits	turnover	income	

...and not so well...

a company goes under / goes to the wall
a deal falls apart / falls through
the euro falls to a new low
growth slows
negotiations break down
profits plummet / plunge
recession looms
sales are down
shares plummet / plunge

1. Read the text and consider the following: If you were to start your own business, what type of business ownership would you prefer? Account for your choice.

There are numerous reasons that make people think about owning a business of their own. Personal independence, unlimited profit potential, the opportunity to work at something that they really love and at hours they choose are some of the reasons people have given for trying entrepreneurship. Many business leaders begin their careers as entrepreneurs after four years of undergraduate college training and even additional graduate school training. Others become successful entrepreneurs without special training. A common way to learn about a business, and the opportunities for starting one similar to it, is to learn while working for someone else. It provides a source of steady income to people while they are planning to start their own businesses. About 50 percent of entrepreneurs start their businesses in industries in which they have some experience. Evidence shows that people who come from families whose members were in business themselves are more likely to start their own companies. Unfortunately, the record shows that two out of three new businesses fail within their first four years.

Small businesses face many problems. Bad economic times affect small business more than they do big business. In addition, small business profits tend to fall faster, and small businesses are more likely to fail. The four top problems facing small business are taxes, slow sales, the high cost of borrowing money and competition from other businesses. In a large business the tasks of organizing and operating are done by many hired managers.

A corporation is one kind of business organization. Other kinds of business organizations are sole proprietorships and partnerships. Sole proprietorships are the most numerous kind of business organization, but most are very small. The reason for their popularity is that they are the easiest and least costly to organize. Sole proprietors own all the profits of their enterprises, and they are their “own bosses”, free to make whatever changes they please. They have minimal legal restrictions and do not have to pay the special taxes placed on corporations. Sole proprietors also have opportunity to achieve success and recognition through their individual efforts.

There are also disadvantages. A very serious one is the unlimited liability that each proprietor faces. All debts and all problems associated with the business belong to the owner. A second disadvantage of the sole proprietorship is that it has limited capital. The money that a proprietor can raise is limited by the amount of his or her savings and ability to borrow. Also, when the owner dies, the business dies. Other disadvantages

may include lack of opportunities for employees, overwhelming time commitment, limitations of size and lack of management resources.

A partnership is a business organization that is owned by two or more persons. Partnerships offer certain advantages over sole proprietorships:

- Partners bring additional funds to a proprietorship.
- Partners can bring fresh ideas and talents to business organizations.
- Like the sole proprietorship, partnerships are relatively easy to form and are not subject to special taxation.

Partnerships have the following disadvantages:

- In many cases, each of the partners is subject to unlimited liability. Partners are individually responsible for all the debts of the business. In other words, if the business were to fail, its creditors would have the right to recover their money from any, or all, of the partners.
- Division of profit between the partners.
- Possible disagreement among the partners.

A corporation is a business organization created under a government charter. Ownership of a corporation is represented by shares of stock, and for that reason corporate owners are known as stockholders. One feature of the corporation is that the courts treat it as a legal entity. It can, for example, sue or be sued and enter into contracts, and it must pay taxes. There are some other types of business organizations. They are: the corporation for small business, not-for-profit corporation, government-owned corporations, cooperatives and franchises.

2. Read the text:

Organizational Theory: Determinants of Structure

The objective here is to understand why organizations have the structure that they do. By "structure" I mean things like degree and type of horizontal differentiation, vertical differentiation, mechanisms of coordination and control, formalization, and centralization of power.

According to Taylor, Fayol, Weber and other classical theorists, there is a single best way for organization to be structured. Yet organizations vary considerably on structural attributes. The objective of much research has been to understand what determines these variations. Is it random or systematic? Are some organizations simply less perfect than others, or are different designs better for different situations?

Contingency Theory

In contrast to the classical scholars, most theorists today believe that there is no one best way to organize. What is important is that there be a fit between the organization's structure, its size, its technology, and the requirements of its environment. This perspective is known as "contingency theory" and contrasts with the perspective of classical theorists like Weber, Taylor, Fayol, etc. who thought that there probably was one way to run organizations that was the best.

Size

This refers to capacity, number of personnel, outputs (customers, sales), resources (wealth).

Blau's studies show that differentiation (number of levels, departments, job titles) increases with size, but at a decreasing rate. In contrast, the per cent of the organization that is involved in administrative overhead declines with size, leading to economies of scale.

Increasing size is also related to increased structuring of organizations activities but decreased concentration of power.

Managerial practices, such as flexibility in personnel assignments, extent of delegation of authority, and emphasis on results rather than procedures, are related to the size of the unit managed.

Technology / Task

Consider check processing at a bank. This activity is usually performed by a business unit that is highly formalized, has a great deal of specialization and division of labor, and high centralization of decision-making. In contrast, the creative section of an ad agency is usually not formalized at all, the division of labor is often blurry, and it is highly decentralized.

It appears that certain activities naturally "go with" certain structures. Joan Woodward found that by knowing an organization's primary system of production, you could predict their structure:

Unit production / small batch. Companies that make one-of-a-kind custom products, or small quantities of products (e.g., ship building, aircraft manufacture, furniture maker, tailors, printers of engraved wedding invitation, surgical teams). In these companies, typically, people's skills and knowledge is more important than the machines used. Their characteristics are:

- Relatively expensive to operate: work process is unpredictable, hard to pre-program or automate.
- Flat organization (few levels of hierarchy).
- CEO has low span of control (direct reports).
- Relatively low percentage of managers.
- Organic structure.

Mass production / large batch. Companies that sell huge volumes of identical products (e.g., cars, razor blades, aluminum cans, toasters):

- Make heavy use of automation and assembly lines.
- Typically, bigger than small batch.
- Taller hierarchies, bottom level is huge (supervisor span of control is 48).
- Relatively greater number of managers (because hierarchy is so tall).
- Mechanistic, bureaucratic structure.
- Relatively cheap to operate.

Continuous Production. Primarily companies that refine liquids and powders (e.g., chemical companies, oil refineries, bakeries, dairies, distilleries / breweries, electric power plants):

- Machines do everything, humans just monitor the machines and plan changes.
- These organizations are tall and thin or even inverted pyramid: almost nobody at the bottom.
- At the very top there is an organic structure.
- Lower levels more mechanistic, but because machines do everything, there is not much paper work, low level supervision, etc.

Environment Adaptation

Organizations actively adapt to their environments. For example, organizations facing complex, highly uncertain environments typically differentiate so that each organizational unit is facing a smaller, more certain problem. For example, if Japanese tastes in cars are quite different from American tastes, it is really hard to make a single car that appeals to both markets. It is easier to create two separate business units, one that makes cars for the Japanese market, and the other that makes cars for the US market.

Natural Selection

Organizations whose structures are not fitted to the environment (which includes other organizations, communities, customers, governments, etc.) will not perform well and will fail. Most new organizations fail within the first few years.

If the environment is stable, this selection process will lead to most organizations being well-adapted to the environment, not because they all changed themselves, but because those that were not well-adapted will have died off.

Dependence

The economy is a giant network of organizations linked by buying and selling relationships. Every company has suppliers (inputs) and customers (outputs). Every company is dependent on both their suppliers and their customers for resources and money. To the extent that a company needs its suppliers less than they need it, the company has power. That is, power is a function of asymmetric mutual dependence. Dependence is itself a function of the availability of alternative supply. A depends on B to the extent that there are few alternatives to B that are available to A. Dependence is also a function of how much A needs what B has got. If the Post It's company starts to play hardball with you, and there are no good alternatives, it's still not a big deal because Post It's are just not that important.

Organizations that have power over others are able to impose elements of structure on them. For example, GM is famous for imposing accounting systems, cost controls, manufacturing techniques on their suppliers.

The sets of entities in an organization's environment that play a role in the organization's health and performance, or which are affected by the organization, are called stakeholders. Stakeholders have interests in what the organization does, and may or may not have the power to influence the organization to protect their interests. Stakeholders are varied and their interests may coincide on some issues and not others. Therefore you find stakeholders both cooperating with each other in alliances, and competing with each other.

Institutionalization

Under conditions of uncertainty, organizations imitate others that appear to be successful. In other words, if nobody really knows what makes a movie successful, and then somebody has a blockbuster hit,

everybody else copies the movie, and the organizational structure that produced the movie, hoping that they will get the same results. This can cause whole industries to adopt similar structural features.

One reason why this happens is the fear of litigation or simply blame. If several well-known, successful companies start adopting some new management style – say, self-governing teams – and you don't because you know its not appropriate for your company, and then things start to go wrong for your company, people will say 'see? you should have adopted self-governing teams. we told you so'. So to avoid that, if the top companies in a field all adopt some new style, then all the others do to avoid being blamed.

In addition, diffusion of ideas due to personnel transfer and professional school training can create uniformity as well.

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As you read the text answer the following questions: a) What is the role of organization structure in business? b) What determines the structure of an organization?

3. As you read the text consider the following questions: What is the structure of a modern business? What positions are necessary at a developing enterprise? Read the text and make a scheme of business structure for yourself.

Staff of the Enterprise

Each company, firm, joint venture, stock-holding company, concern, bank, fund has its own complicated business structure and the staff which is necessary for the work. But still there are some general principles how to organize the work at the enterprise.

The Managing Director or the Chief Executive or President is the head of the company. The company is usually run by a Board of Directors – each Director is in charge of a department. The Chairman of the Boards is in overall control and may not be the head of any one department. Vice-President or Vice-Chairman is at the head of the company if the President or the Chairman is absent or ill.

Most companies have Finance, Sales, Marketing, Production, Research and Development, Personnel, Tax, Logistics Departments. These are the most common departments, but some companies have others as well. Most departments have a Manager, who is in charge of its

day-to-day running, and who reports to the Director. The Director is responsible for strategic planning and for making decisions. Various personnel in each Department report to the Manager.

Let's dwell on some positions in details.

General Manager – Supervises and leads the company's employees. Maintains relations with customers, executes sales contracts and provides problem analysis and resolutions. Represents the company at fairs and distributors' conferences. In some companies maintains a local warehouse. Provides quality audits. Self-motivated, decision maker.

Sales Manager – Manages the sales staff of a company, supervises sales activity including a staff of sales representatives, plans and achieves target sales revenues and maintains a positive relationship between the company and its clients. Must have extensive sales experience, often as many as 5 years in the position of sales representative before moving up to the position of sales manager. Excellent communication and management skills are required. The person must be a proven problem solver and possess management skills necessary to develop a sales team.

Finance and Administration Manager – Must have strong accounting experience including maintenance of Internal Controls, costing, budgeting, forecasting and the development of Management Information Systems. Must possess proven general management skills, including development of Logistics and Administration Systems to support a rapidly growing business.

Marketing Manager – Manages marketing department. Plans, directs and executes all marketing and related activities. Initiates and/or implements advertising strategy and promotional programs. Oversees creative effort and media plans. Must have 3 year commercial experience, strong interpersonal skills, ability to manage a team and lead personnel, excellent communication skills, computer literacy.

Customer Service Manager – Finds proper persons, organizes and supervises the job of Customer Service Clerks, Receptionist. Provides the solution for all existing conflict situations. Provides information and orders forms for distributors, directors. Prepares monthly reports regarding performance of distributors.

Product Development Manager – Develops branded products for the company. Prepares a brief of the project, a timeline with priorities and options for the successful competition of the project. Researches on

potential facilities, provides competitors' analysis. Realizes market research on product quality and packing. Negotiates with the producer.

Training Manager – Organizes and supervises trainers, develops and implements training courses for distributors, directors, staff, etc. Learns the existing training practice in other countries with the aim to extract, develop and implement the best ideas in Ukraine. Tests courses to satisfy all distributors' and directors' needs in training.

Forecast, Supply and Transport Supervisor – Makes monthly forecasts of all products. Works with a company software system (product Forecast). Provides logistics,, works with suppliers concerning shipments of product to Ukraine. Arranges shipments to Service Centers in Ukraine.

Treasury, Budget Specialist – Realizes treasury and cash flow management. Prepares, reviews and monitors reports on all capital expenditure projects. Provides budget cycle and management reporting. Ensures the company's costing system. Deals with internal projects, company's legal documents. Coordinates all insurance matters. Trains anti develops staff in functional expertise.

Sales Representative – Realizes coordination of commercial activities. Conducts negotiations with customers. Markets intelligence functions targeting new customer group identifying business opportunities and introduction of new technologies. Is responsible on and controls the selling activities in the frame of the regional strategy. Frequently travels to customers. Must have the following qualifications: Engineering degree in some sphere, 3-5 year experience in the chosen field.

Financial Controller – Develops Accounting policies and procedures. Inputs and oversees confidential and complex transactions. Implements auditing techniques that ensure accuracy of financial results. Analyzes data and provides recommendations to senior management for improvement. Prepares consolidated results. Provides financial analysis. Improves internal controls. Must have University education, be well-organized, accurate, detail-oriented personality.

4. Read the information on contracts and consider the reasons for cancelling a contract and possibilities of getting a deposit back:

Contracts

You may not realise just how often you enter into a contract - in fact, every time you buy something. That means anything from buying a packet of potato chips, to takeaways, movie tickets, a car on hire purchase, or a mortgage on a house.

A contract is when you offer to buy something and the seller accepts your offer.

For a contract to exist, something of value must be exchanged – e.g., money may be exchanged for goods and/or services.

A contract may exist even if you agree to pay the money or get the goods or services some time in the future.

Form of contract

A contract can be spoken (verbal) or in writing.

A contract does not have to be in writing to be legally binding, but some consumer contracts do have to be in writing:

- hire purchase contracts
- door-to-door sales contracts
- contracts agreeing to act as a guarantor
- contracts for the purchase of a motor vehicle from a dealer
- contracts for the purchase of real estate.

Making a contract

There are three basic steps in making a contract. There must be:

an offer this is made by the buyer

"I'd like to buy this jersey"

acceptance of offer this is done by the seller

"that'll be \$59.95"

consideration both sides must give something

the seller agrees to sell the jersey

the buyer agrees to pay.

A contract will exist when the seller has accepted the buyer's offer and both have agreed there will be consideration. The contract will exist even when money and goods are not actually exchanged at the time of sale.

A contract will be legally enforceable or binding if these four conditions are met:

1. Both parties intended to make the contract.
2. Both parties agree about what is in the contract.

3. The contract is legal. Contracts made to buy or sell anything illegal are not enforceable.
4. The contract must be made by people who are legally capable. This is called capacity. People who are not legally capable of making contracts are:
 - **minors** – people under the age of 18 unless they are married or the other party can show the contract is fair and reasonable.
 - **people of unsound mind** – this includes people with protection orders under the Mental Health Act, people with a general mental disability, and intoxicated people. The key point is – *was it obvious that the person did not understand what was being agreed to and did the other person take advantage of this?*

Terms and conditions

Most contracts have terms and conditions. These are the rules of the contract. They say what you (the buyer) and the trader must do to complete the contract. You need to know what these terms and conditions are before entering a contract because once you enter a contract you accept the terms and conditions.

The two main reasons why a contract may be cancelled are:

- the trader has given the consumer incorrect information about an essential part of the contract
- an important term or condition of the contract has been broken.

Examples:

A delivery agreement. The trader agrees to deliver the goods you have bought, undamaged, to your home.

A lease. The person renting the house agrees to keep the house clean and tidy.

Express terms

Express terms are terms that are clearly stated and agreed when the contract is made. These terms are often called clauses. Express terms may be agreed verbally, written into the contract, or stated on a receipt or notice behind the counter.

Contracts commonly have express terms about:

- who the contract is between
- what is to be sold or supplied
- what the price is
- how and when payment is to be made
- when a job is to be started or completed

- when goods are to be delivered.

Implied terms

Implied terms are terms which are not specifically stated but which are still part of the contract. Implied terms are most commonly implied by statute - ie, that kind of contract is covered by a particular Act. E.g., contracts for the sale of goods will have an implied term which guarantees that goods will be of acceptable quality. The consumer's contract does not have to specifically mention the Consumer Guarantees Act.

Conditional contracts

Conditional contracts rely on either one of the parties requiring and carrying out a specific action before both parties are required to continue with the contract. Both parties must agree to this at the time the contract is made. If the condition is not met the contract does not go ahead - it becomes "void".

Examples

Purchase of a house. Buyer places a condition on the sale that they have 10 working days to arrange suitable finance and if they can't get finance, the sale will be cancelled. Any deposit or other money they may have paid to the seller should be refunded in full.

Purchase of a car. Buyer places a condition on the sale that the car must pass a mechanical check and if the car fails to pass the check the buyer can choose to cancel the contract. Any deposit that has been paid should be refunded.

Exclusion clauses

Some contracts also have "exclusion" clauses. An exclusion clause is a sentence written into the contract which removes some of the trader's responsibilities if the contract is broken. E.g., "The manufacturer is not responsible for a fault if the goods are used in a way not intended." Always ask the trader what happens if something goes wrong with the goods because exclusion clauses are not always clear.

Breach of contract

"Breach" means to break one of the terms or conditions of the contract. E.g., a person contracts with a service provider to build a garage on their property starting the work in two weeks. The service provider contacts the buyer two days before she/he is due to start work to say that several other contracts have to be completed first and there will now be a two week delay.

Some of the remedies you may be entitled to if the seller breaches the contract are set out in laws (such as the Consumer Guarantees Act where

the work is substandard). Other remedies are given under "common law" (general principles that courts have set out from deciding contract disputes e.g., failure to complete the contract, time delays).

Cancelling a contract

You have a right to cancel a contract in a number of situations when things go wrong. What rights you have will depend on:

- whether you have a credit contract
- your contract was with a trader or not, and
- what went wrong.

Goods bought on credit

There are special rules about cancelling a contract for goods bought on credit. Check out the website sections on loans and hire purchase agreements for more information about cancelling a credit contract

There are also special rules for cancelling a "door to door" credit sale. Check out our information on the Door to Door Sales Act.

Buying from a trader

The Consumer Guarantees Act gives you rights if you buy goods or services from a retailer or service provider for personal or household use. See the sections on Consumer Guarantees Act for more information.

Buying privately

Generally, when you buying something privately you do not have the right to cancel the contract and you have only limited rights if something goes wrong - it is a situation of "Buyer Beware".

But you do have rights in the following situations:

- 1) The seller has misled you. The Contractual Remedies Act gives you a right to claim compensation if you agreed to the contract based on what the other party told you, and that information turns out to be incorrect. The amount of compensation should be sufficient to put you in the position you would have been if the misrepresentation hadn't been made. E.g., Tem tells Lisa that the car she is buying from him has recently had its engine reconditioned. She finds out one week later that the engine has not been reconditioned. Lisa can claim compensation from Tem for the cost of having the engine reconditioned.
- 2) The seller did not have the right to sell the goods. The Sale of Goods Act gives you the right to cancel a contract or claim compensation where, unknown to you, the seller did not have the right to sell the goods, or the goods were being used as security.

Are there any other opportunities to cancel?

Normally you cannot cancel a contract when the other party can still provide the goods and services contracted for. But this can change:

- if the contract has a "termination" clause or term which gives you the right to cancel in certain circumstances with notice -check your contract for this term.
- if the other party agrees to accept your cancellation – this may happen if they have another customer waiting for the same goods or services (but you may have to pay a cancellation fee).

E.g., you bought a six month gym membership. After two months you moved to another town. The gym will accept your cancellation but with one month's notice as the gym has this termination clause in the membership terms. You will get a refund equal to the un-used three months remaining of your membership.

Partially completed contracts

E.g., you are having your house painted. Only two sides of the house have been painted when the painter walks off the job for no apparent reason. It's now two weeks later and the painter has not returned.

You can cancel the remainder of the contract and pay the painter only for the work that has been done. If the combined cost of the work done so far and the work required to complete the job is more than the original price, you can claim the difference from the painter.

Deposits (refunding)

A deposit is an amount you pay to reserve the right to buy goods or services at a later date. The deposit acts as a form of security that the contract will go ahead. After the contract is completed, (usually when the goods have been delivered) you will pay the balance.

It is for you and the trader to agree on whether a deposit is to be paid, how much the deposit will be, and in what circumstances the deposit will be refunded.

If the trader does require a deposit:

- discuss with them whether the deposit will be refundable. If the trader agrees that the deposit will be refundable this becomes a term of the contract.
- try to avoid paying a deposit of more than 10%. If the trader is making purpose-built goods such as kitchen joinery, a larger deposit may be reasonable.
- ask for a receipt showing the amount paid, the balance owing, and whether the deposit is refundable.

Can I get a deposit back if the contract is cancelled?

The general rule is that a deposit is not refundable. But there are three exceptions to this rule:

- if the trader fails to meet their side of the contract - eg, the trader cannot supply the goods you ordered
- if you and the trader have agreed that the deposit will be refundable (in full or in part). In other words, it is a term of the contract.
- if you bought the goods on layby. The sale is covered by the Layby Sales Act which sets out specific rules when a layby is cancelled.

(<http://www.tenders.sa.gov.au/terms-and-conditions.vm> Email [Webmaster](#))

5. Do library research and speak on the following:

1. Relationship in a business organization.
2. Advantages and disadvantages of corporations.
3. Sole proprietorship as the most common form of business ownership.

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

1. Підприємці – це ділові люди, які мають власний бізнес і керують ним, сподіваючись отримати прибуток. 2. Тепер багато навчальних закладів пропонують програми, які вчать студентів, як розпочати бізнес і керувати ним. 3. Як менеджер, він буде виконувати завдання, пов'язані з організацією та управлінням виробництва. 4. Рада директорів обере президента та інших посадових осіб, які будуть звітуватись йому. 5. Ділові листи-привітання, запрошення, подяки, вибачення та співчуття виконують контактну функцію. 6. На нашому підприємстві є вісім відділів: виробничий, фінансовий, транспортний, юридичний, відділи реалізації, фінансового прогнозування та розвитку, кадрів, маркетингу. 7. Умови контракту були порушені, тому ми змушені вимагати відшкодування. 8. Ми хотіли б обговорити умови майбутньої угоди.

7. For each of the words and expressions in bold, write one with an 'opposite' meaning next to it. Some words and expressions will not be used in the sentences.

adverse, boardroom, debited from, employees, exports, GNP, gross, inflation, interest rates, lending, loss, manually, monopoly, output, private, retail, revenue, slump, state-owned, supply of, surplus, take on, taxation, unskilled, VAT, white-collar

1. The company is crying out for **skilled** / _____/ workers to develop their latest project.
2. We have a limited **demand for** / _____/ our current products.
3. In their first year, the company made a large **profit** / _____/ .
4. As **net** / _____/ profits rose, the company began to look for fresh ideas.
5. Corporate banks reported a drop in business **borrowing** / _____/ during the first quarter.
6. The money was **credited** to / _____/ the company's bank account on a monthly basis.
7. **Wholesale** / _____/ prices rose in line with the rate of inflation.
8. The government failed to encourage enough investors to put money into the **public** / _____/ sector.
9. **Private** / _____/ industries often struggle to compete against foreign competition.
10. Despite the current economic situation, the management refuses to **lay off** / _____/ staff.
11. **Blue-collar** / _____/ workers across the country are demanding more pay.
12. Car **imports** / _____/ were reported to be down by 15%.
13. The Chancellor admitted that the economic **boom** / _____/ was finally over.
14. It was announced that **management** / _____/ will discuss the issue next week.
15. Overall **expenditure** / _____/ fell by 20% over a six-month period.
16. An incentive scheme introduced last month has had an overall **positive** / _____/ effect.
17. **Shop floor** / _____/ discussions failed to prevent the strike from taking place.
18. At present, there is a **shortage** / _____/ of jobs in the tourist industry.
19. The process of calculating production rates is done **automatically** / _____/ .

8. Essay topics:

1. Everybody's business is nobody's business.
2. Every man to his business.
3. Business before pleasure.

THE TRIALS OF TECHNOLOGY

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Vocabulary Notes

1. **attack** *n* **1** [C] an act of violence that is intended to hurt a person or damage a place: [+on] *There have been several attacks on foreigners recently.* | *a bomb attack* | *a knife attack* | *an arson attack* (=an attempt to destroy a building using fire) | *victims of racial attacks* **2** [U, C] the act of using weapons against an enemy in a war: *The attack began at dawn.* | [+on] *the attack on Pearl Harbor* | **be / come under attack** *Once again we came under attack from enemy fighter planes.* | *Rebel forces launched* (=started) *an attack late Sunday night.* | **air/missile/nuclear etc attack** *the threat of nuclear attack* **3** [U, C] a strong and direct criticism of someone or something: [+on] *The magazine recently published a vicious personal attack on the novelist.* | **be / come under attack** (=be strongly criticized) *The company has come under fierce attack for its decision to close the factory.* | **go on the attack** (=start to criticize someone severely) **4** [C] a sudden short period of suffering from an illness, especially an illness that you have often: [+of] *I had a bad attack of flu at Christmas.* | *He died after suffering a severe asthma attack.* **5** [C] a short period of time when you suddenly feel extremely frightened or worried and cannot think normally or deal with the situation: **panic/anxiety attack** *Her heart began to pound frantically, as if she were having a panic attack.* | [+of] *a sudden attack of nerves* **6** [U, C] actions that are intended to get rid of or stop something such as a system, a set of laws etc: [+on] *The new measures were seen by many as an attack on the Scottish way of life.* **7 a)** [U, C] an attempt by a player or group of players to score goals or win points **b)** *BrE* [singular] the players in a team that are responsible for trying to score goals or win points [= **offense** *AmE*]: **in attack** *Heath will play alongside Smith in attack.* **8** [U, C] when something such as a disease, insect, or chemical damages something: *Unfortunately, the carved ceilings have suffered woodworm attack over the years.*

attack *v* **1** [I, T] to deliberately use violence to hurt a person or damage a place: *She was attacked while walking home late at night.* | *Snakes will only attack if you disturb them.* | **attack sb/sth with sth** *He needed 200 stitches after being attacked with a broken bottle.* **2** [I, T] to start using guns, bombs etc against an enemy in a war: *Army tanks attacked a village near the capital on Sunday.* **3** [T] to criticize someone or something very

strongly: *Last year Dr Travis publicly attacked the idea that abortion should be available on demand.* | **attack sb for (doing) sth** *Newspapers attacked the government for failing to cut taxes.* | **strongly/bitterly/savagely etc attack sb/sth** **4** [T] if something such as a disease, insect, or chemical attacks something, it damages it: *a cruel disease that attacks the brain and nervous system* **5** [T] to begin to do something in a determined and eager way: *She immediately set about attacking the problem.* | *Martin attacked his meal (=started eating) with vigour.* **6** [I, T] to move forward and try to score goals or win points: *Brazil began to attack more in the second half of the match.*

2. net n 1 the Net also **the net** the system that allows millions of computer users around the world to exchange information; [= **the web**]: *Bruce spends most evenings surfing the Net (=looking at information in different places on the Internet).* | **on the Net** *You might find something on the Net.* **2** [C] something used for catching fish, insects, or animals which is made of threads or wires woven across each other with regular spaces between them: *a fishing net* | *a butterfly net.* **3** [C] **a)** the thing that players must hit the ball over in games such as tennis **b)** the thing behind the posts that players try to kick or hit the ball into in games such as football or hockey: *Henry kicked the ball into the back of the net.* **4** [C] something used for keeping things out, for example insects or birds, which is made of threads woven across each other with regular spaces between them: *a mosquito net.* **5** [U] very thin material made from fine threads woven together, with small spaces between: *net curtains.* **6 slip through the net** if criminals slip through the net, they avoid attempts by the police etc to catch them **7 fall/slip through the net** if someone or something falls or slips through the net, a system which was designed to help or check them has not succeeded in doing this: *In a class of 30 children it is easy for some to slip through the net and learn nothing.* **8 cast/spread your net wide** to consider or try as many things as possible in order to find what you want: *Record companies are casting their nets wide in search of new talent.*

net v netted, netting 1 [T] *informal* to earn a particular amount of money as a profit after tax has been paid: *I was netting around \$64,000 a year.* **2** [T] to succeed in getting something, especially by using your skill: *The company has recently netted several large contracts.* | *An undercover sweep netted 22 suspects in one evening.* **3** [I, T] *informal* to hit or kick the ball into the net in sport: *Sheringham has netted nine goals for United so*

far this season. **4** [T] to catch a fish in a net: *We netted three fish in under an hour.*

netiquette *n* [U] *informal* the commonly accepted rules for polite behaviour when communicating with other people on the Internet: *Sending an angry e-mail in capital letters breaks the rules of netiquette.*

netizen *n* [C] *informal* someone who uses the Internet, especially someone who uses it in a responsible way: *China and India will soon have far larger numbers of netizens than any Western nation.*

network *n* [C] **1** a system of lines, tubes, wires, roads etc that cross each other and are connected to each other: *Hungary's telephone network | a high-speed European rail network* | [+of] *an elaborate network of canals | the network of blood vessels in the body.* **2** a group of radio or television stations, which broadcast many of the same programmes, but in different parts of the same country: *the four biggest TV networks* | *You're listening to the American Armed Forces Network.* **3** a set of computers that are connected to each other so that they can share information **4** a group of people, organizations etc that are connected or that work together: [+of] *It's important to build up a network of professional contacts.*

network *v* **1** [I, T] to connect several computers together so that they can share information **2** [I] to meet and talk with people who have similar jobs to yours, especially because they may be useful for your work **3** [I, T] to broadcast a radio or television programme on several different channels at the same time

networking *n* [U] the practice of meeting other people involved in the same kind of work, to share information, support each other etc: *I'm hoping to do some networking at the conference next week in London.*

3. secure *adj* **1** a situation that is secure is one that you can depend on because it is not likely to change: *There are no secure jobs these days. | We want a secure future for our children. | United's position at the top of the league seems relatively secure.* **2** locked or guarded so that people cannot get in or out, or steal anything: *The house isn't very secure – we need some new locks. | Keep your passport in a secure place. | secure accommodation* *BrE* (=a type of prison) *In the last year only three children under the age of 14 have had to be placed in secure accommodation.* **3** safe from and protected against damage or attack: *Companies can offer secure credit card transactions over the internet. | [+from] These elephants are relatively secure from poachers.* **4** feeling confident about yourself and your abilities [\neq insecure]: *We want our*

*children to be secure and feel good about themselves. 5 feeling confident and certain about a situation and not worried that it might change: Workers no longer **feel secure** about the future. | It was enough money to make us feel **financially secure**. | We huddled together, **secure in the knowledge that the rescue helicopter was on its way.** 6 firmly fastened or tied, and not likely to fall down: *Are you sure that shelf is secure?**

secure *v* [T] **1** to get or achieve something that will be permanent, especially after a lot of effort: *Boyd's goal **secured** his team's **place** in the Cup Final.* | **secure a deal / contract** *The company secured a \$20 million contract.* | *Negotiators are still working to secure the hostages' release.* | *Redgrave won his third Olympic gold medal, and **secured** his **place in history.*** **2** to make something safe from being attacked, harmed, or lost: *Troops were sent to secure the border.* | **secure something against somebody/something** *They built a 10ft high fence to secure the house against intruders.* | *an agreement to **secure** the **future** of the rainforest* **3** to fasten or tie something firmly in a particular position: **secure sth to sth** *John secured the boat firmly to the jetty.* **4** if you secure a debt or a loan, you legally promise that if you cannot pay back the money you have borrowed, you will give the lender goods or property of the same value instead: *He used his house to **secure** the loan.*

securely *adv* **1** tied, fastened etc tightly, especially in order to make something safe: **securely locked/fastened/attached/held etc** *All firearms should be kept securely locked in a cabinet.* **2** in a way that protects something from being stolen or lost: *Customers can now buy products securely over the internet.* **3** in a way that is likely to continue successfully and not change: *By that time, democracy had become **securely established** in Spain.*

security *n* **1** [U] things that are done to keep a person, building, or country safe from danger or crime

strict/tight security (=careful security): *The trial was held under tight security.*

lax security (=security that is not careful enough): *lax security at airline check-in desks*

national/state security (=the security of a country against its enemies): *terrorist activity that is a threat to national security*

tighten security (=make security better): *The prison was ordered to tighten security after a prisoner escaped yesterday.*

breach of security (=when something dangerous happens, in spite of security measures): *The Security Commission investigates breaches of security.*

for security reasons: *We have been asked not to say anything for security reasons.*

the security services/forces (=the police, army etc): *The security forces opened fire, killing two people.*

security camera: *The thief was caught on a security camera.*

security check: *There are strict security checks on everyone entering the Opera House.*

security measures/arrangements: *A large number of homes lack adequate security measures.*

maximum security prison/jail

2 [U] protection from bad things that could happen to you: *Parenting is about giving your child security and love.* | *Workers want greater **job security*** (=not being in danger of losing your job). | *This insurance plan offers your family **financial security** in the event of your death.* **3** [U] the department of a company or organization that deals with the protection of its buildings and equipment: *One of the sales clerks called security.* **4** [U] something such as property that you promise to give someone if you cannot pay back money you have borrowed from them: [+for] *Reiss used his Brooklyn home as security for the loan.* **5 securities** [plural] stocks or shares in a company

security clearance *n* [C, U] official permission for someone to see secret documents etc, or to enter a building, after a strict checking process: *A visitor without security clearance must be signed for by the sponsor and accompanied at all times.*

security deposit *n* [C] an amount of money that you give to a landlord before you rent a house or apartment, and that is returned to you after you leave if you have not damaged the property: *You would be required to put down a new security deposit with the new lease drawn up in your name only.*

security guard *n* [C] someone whose job is to guard money or a building: *The dark suited security guard glowered at him from within the bright interior of the shop.*

security light *n* [C] a light that turns on when someone tries to enter a building or area at night: *A security light switch also replaces an existing light switch.*

security service *n* [C] a government organization that protects a country's secrets against enemy countries, or protects the government against attempts to take away its power: *His death was particularly shocking since there was considerable evidence that elements of the military security service were implicated in it.*

4. **weapon** *n* [C] 1 something that you use to fight with or attack someone with, such as a knife, bomb, or gun: **nuclear/chemical/biological/atomic etc weapons** | *The police are still looking for the **murder weapon**.* | **offensive weapon** (=one that can be used to attack someone) *He was convicted of **carrying** an offensive **weapon**.* | **lethal/deadly weapon** (=one that can kill). 2 an action, piece of information, piece of equipment etc that you can use to win or be successful in doing something: *a new weapon in the fight against AIDS* | *Right now, she felt the need of every **weapon in her armoury** (=weapon that she had), including surprise.*

weaponry *n* [U] weapons of a particular type or belonging to a particular country or group: *nuclear weaponry*

weapons of mass destruction *n* [plural] chemical, nuclear, or biological weapons that are very powerful and could kill a lot of people or destroy large areas. This expression is used especially by politicians and news reporters to talk about weapons that are held by countries which are considered to be a threat to world peace.

5. **disturb** *v* [T] 1 to interrupt someone so that they cannot continue what they are doing: *Sorry to **disturb** you, but I have an urgent message.* | *The thieves fled when they were disturbed by a neighbour.* | **Do not disturb** (=a sign you put on a door so that people will not interrupt you). 2 to make someone feel worried or upset: *What disturbs you most about this latest development?* 3 to move something or change its position: *If you find a bird's nest, never disturb the eggs.* | *I promise not to **disturb anything**.* 4 to change a normal situation in a way that causes problems: *My hormone balance is disturbed by my pregnancy.* | *New procedures often disturb the comfortable habits of the workforce.* 5 **disturb the peace** *law* to behave in a noisy and unpleasant way in public

disturbance *n* 1 [C, U] *formal* a situation in which people behave violently in public: *There were disturbances in the crowd as fans left the stadium.* | **create/cause a disturbance** | *army training on controlling **civil disturbance*** 2 [C, U] something that interrupts what you are doing, or the

act of making this happen: *We arrange the work so there's as little disturbance as possible.* | [+to] *When a helicopter lands, it can **cause a disturbance** to local residents.* **3** [U] a medical condition in which someone is mentally ill and does not behave normally: *a history of mental disturbance*

disturbed *adj* **1** not behaving normally because of a mental condition: **mentally/emotionally disturbed** *the care of emotionally **disturbed children*** | *while the balance of his mind was disturbed* **2** worried or upset: [+by/about/at] *Police are very disturbed about the latest trend.* | **seriously/deeply/greatly etc disturbed** | **disturbed to find/see/discover/learn etc** *She was disturbed to learn he had bought a motorbike.* | **disturbed that** *I'm disturbed that so many of the students appear to be illiterate.* **3 disturbed sleep** sleep that is interrupted

disturbing *adj* worrying or upsetting: *a disturbing increase in the crime rate* –**disturbingly** *adv*

6. **futile** *adj* actions that are futile are useless because they have no chance of being successful [= **pointless**]: **a futile attempt/effort** *a futile attempt to save the paintings from the flames* | *My efforts to go back to sleep proved futile.* | **it is futile to do something** | *It was futile to continue the negotiations.* –**futility** *n* [U]: *This sums up Owen's thoughts on the futility of war.*

7. **identify** *v* **identified, identifying, identifies** [T] **1** to recognize and correctly name someone or something: *He was too far away to be able to identify faces.* | *The police took fingerprints and **identified the body.*** | **identify sb/sth as sb/sth** *Eye witnesses identified the gunman as an army sergeant.* | *The aircraft were identified as American.* **2** to recognize something or discover exactly what it is, what its nature or origin is etc: *Scientists have identified the gene that causes abnormal growth.* | *They identified a number of problem areas.* **3** if a particular thing identifies someone or something, it makes them easy to recognize: **identify sb as sb** *His accent identified him as a Frenchman.*

identify with *phr v* **1 identify with sb/sth** to feel sympathy with someone or be able to share their feelings: *Humans can easily identify with the emotional expressions of chimpanzees.* | *He identified with our distress.* **2 identify sb with sth** to think that someone is very closely related to or involved with something such as a political group: *She has always been identified with the radical left.* **3 identify sth with sb/sth** to think that

something is the same as, or closely related to, something else: *the attempt to identify crime with poverty and social problems*

identifiable *adj* able to be recognized: [+as] *She looked young, and was immediately identifiable as a trainee.* | [+by] *The police were identifiable by their uniform.*

identification *n* [U] **1 ID** official papers or cards, such as your passport, that prove who you are: *Do you have any identification?* | **form/proof of identification** *Bring some form of identification, preferably a passport.* | *fingerprinting as a means of identification.* **2** when someone says officially that they know who someone else is, especially a criminal or a dead person: *His body was taken to Brighton mortuary for identification.* **3** when you recognize something or discover exactly what it is: [+of] *the identification of customer needs* | *the identification of children who need professional help* **4** the act of saying that two things are very closely related: **identification of sth with sth** *the identification of sexism with women's oppression* **5** a strong feeling of sympathy with someone that makes you able to share their feelings: [+with] *my identification with the heroine of the book*

8. consume *v* [T] **1** to use time, energy, goods etc: *Only 27% of the paper we consume is recycled.* | *A smaller vehicle will consume less fuel.* **2** formal to eat or drink something: *Alcohol may not be consumed on the premises.* **3** literary if a feeling or idea consumes you, it affects you very strongly, so that you cannot think about anything else: *She was scared by the depression which threatened to consume her.* | **be consumed with sth** *He was consumed with guilt after the accident.* **4** formal if fire consumes something, it destroys it completely

consumable *adj* consumable goods are intended to be used and then replaced: *The exhibition contains childhood, it controls it, makes it a consumable item.*

consumables *n* [plural] goods that are intended to be used and then replaced: *consumables such as printing paper*

consumer *n* [C] someone who buys and uses products and services: *Consumers will soon be paying higher airfares.* | *It will offer a wider choice of goods for the consumer* (=consumers in general). | **Consumer demand** *led to higher imports of manufactured goods.* | **Consumer spending** *was down by 0.1% last month.* | *sources of consumer advice*

consuming *adj* [only before noun] a consuming feeling is so strong that you think of little else: *a consuming hatred* | **consuming interest/passion**

(=a strong feeling of interest, or something you are extremely interested in)
During this period, politics became his consuming interest.

–**consuming** suffix using a lot of something such as time, energy, or space: *a time-consuming job | energy-consuming labour*

consumption *n* [U] **1** the amount of energy, oil, electricity etc that is used: **energy/fuel etc consumption** *dramatic rises in fuel consumption | Vigorous exercise increases oxygen consumption.* **2 a)** formal the act of eating or drinking: **consumption of** *The consumption of alcohol on the premises is forbidden.* | **fit/unfit for human consumption** (=safe or not safe to eat) *The meat was declared unfit for human consumption.* **b)** the amount of a substance that people eat, drink, smoke etc: **alcohol/tobacco/caffeine etc consumption** *The Government wants to reduce tobacco consumption by 40%.* **3** the act of buying and using products: *art intended for mass consumption* (=to be bought, seen etc by lots of people) | *China's austerity program has cut domestic consumption* (=when products are bought in the country where they were produced). | **conspicuous consumption** (=when people buy expensive products to prove they are rich) **4 for general/public/private etc consumption** intended to be heard or read only by a particular group of people: *figures that are not for public consumption*

9. relate *v* **1** [I] if two things relate, they are connected in some way: *I don't understand how the two ideas relate.* | **relate to** *The charges of fraud relate to events that took place over ten years ago.* **2** [T] if you relate two different things, you show how they are connected: **relate sth to sth** *The report seeks to relate the rise in crime to an increase in unemployment.* **3** [T] formal to tell someone about events that have happened to you or to someone else: **relate sth to sb** *He later related the whole story to me.* **4** [I] to feel that you understand someone's problem, situation etc: **relate to** *Laurie finds it difficult to relate to children.* | *I know he feels upset, and I can relate to that.*

related *adj* **1** things that are related are connected in some way: *Police now believe that the three crimes could be related.* | *the problem of drug abuse and other related issues* | [+to] *He suffers with memory loss related to his disease.* | **closely/directly/strongly etc related** *Education levels are strongly related to income.* **drug-/pollution-/stress-related etc** *people suffering from tobacco-related illnesses* **2** [not before noun] connected by a family relationship: *Are you two related?* | [+to] *I might be related to*

him. **3** animals, plants, languages etc that are related belong to the same group: *Dolphins and porpoises are closely related.*

relation *n* **1 relations** [plural] **a)** official connections between countries, companies, organizations etc: *Relations between the two countries have improved recently.* | **diplomatic/international etc relations** *Canada and Britain have established diplomatic relations with North Korea.* | [+with] *Britain threatened to break off diplomatic relations with the regime.* | *The union has close relations with the Labour Party.* **b)** the way in which people or groups of people behave towards each other: [+between] *Relations between workers and management are generally good.* | *measures to improve race relations* (=relations between people of different races) **2 in relation to something formal a)** used to talk about something that is connected with or compared with the thing you are talking about: *Women's earnings are still low in relation to men's.* **b)** formal concerning: *latest developments in relation to the disease* **3** [C, U] a connection between two or more things [= relationship]: [+between] *the relation between prices and wages* | *The price the meat is sold for bears no relation to* (=is not connected to) *the price the farmer receives.* **4** [C] a member of your family [= relative]: *We have relations in Canada and Scotland.* | [+of/to] *What relation are you to Jessica?* | **close/distant relation** *Steve is a distant relation of my wife.*

relationship *n* **1** [C] the way in which two people or two groups feel about each other and behave towards each other: [+with] *I have quite a good relationship with my parents.* | *She has a close relationship with her daughter.* | [+between] *the special relationship between Britain and the US* | **personal/family/social etc relationships** *a study of doctor-patient relationships* | *They've established a better working relationship.* | *I had a sort of love-hate relationship with my brother* (=we loved and hated each other at the same time). **2** [U, C] the way in which two or more things are connected and affect each other: [+between] *the relationship between poor housing and health problems* | [+to] *He's studying politics and its relationship to the media.* | *The lessons bear little relationship* (=they are not connected) *to the children's actual needs.* | **3** [C] a situation in which two people spend time together or live together, and have romantic or sexual feelings for each other: *He's never had a sexual relationship before.* | [+with] *She doesn't really want a relationship with me.* | **in a relationship** *Are you in a relationship right now?* **4** [U] the way in which you are related to someone in your family: [+to] *'What's your relationship to Sue?' 'She's my cousin.'*

relative *adj* **1** having a particular quality when compared with something else: *The relative merits of both approaches have to be considered.* | *her opponent's relative lack of experience* | *You may think you're poor, but it's all relative* (=you are not poor compared to some people). **2 relative to sth formal** connected with a particular subject: *facts relative to this issue*

relatively *adv* **1** something that is relatively small, easy etc is fairly small, easy etc compared to other things: *The system is relatively easy to use.* | *E-commerce is a relatively recent phenomenon.* **2 relatively speaking** used when comparing something with all similar things: *Relatively speaking, land prices are still pretty cheap here.*

10. addict *n* [C] **1** someone who is unable to stop taking drugs: **drug/heroin/morphine etc addict** *a recovering heroin addict* **2** someone who is very interested in something and spends a lot of time doing it: **TV/sports etc addict** *My nephew is a complete video game addict.*

addicted *adj* **1** unable to stop taking a harmful substance, especially a drug: [+to] *50 million Americans are addicted to nicotine.* **2** liking something so much that you do not want to stop doing it or having it: [+to] *kids addicted to surfing the Net*

addiction *n* [C, U] **1** the need to take a harmful drug regularly, without being able to stop: **drug/heroin/alcohol etc addiction** | [+to] *addiction to alcohol* **2** a strong desire to do or have something regularly

addictive *adj* **1** if a substance, especially a drug, is addictive, your body starts to need it regularly and you are unable to stop taking it: *Tobacco is highly addictive.* **2** an activity that is addictive is so enjoyable that you do not want to stop: *It started as a hobby, but it got so addictive I had to keep on doing it.* | *addictive arcade games*

Phrases and Word Combinations

to trace sb to

to outwit sb

to work frantically

to put out of action

to engage sb in

to catch in the act

to play a game of tick-tack-toe

to escape into fantasy world

to perform brain surgery

to operate equipment

a high-ranking employee

a report on

the vast amount of

to stake out smth/sb

to get a real buzz

to perform a calculation

to open up a possibility
to find one's way

due to lack of smth
to make way for smth

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

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

1. There was no end of satisfaction in feeling they could _____ the bosses, if they set their minds to it. 2. The ministers were urged today to take a long hard look at _____ the workings of the House of Lords before launching into further reforms. 3. Datastream Cowboy's number _____ a house in a cul-de-sac in Colindale, part of the anonymous north London suburbs. 4. The process can often be hit and miss because of _____ traffic on the Internet. 5. Whichever nation explodes an atomic bomb will _____ the whole world in war. 6. The injury will _____ him _____ for a month. 7. _____ use by students of the multi-media center, we are considering the closure of the center to make way for more classrooms. 8. My friends _____ that clears and grades land to prepare it for construction of roads, buildings, and bridges. 9. You can _____ with decimal fields by using FormCalc. 10. Malaysia's opposition leader Wan Azizah Wan Ismail has resigned from her MP's post _____ her husband, former Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim to contest for the parliamentary membership. 11. What is the best practice to follow when _____ (for example a Vice President) needs to be fired in an organization? 12. I read in the newspaper yesterday that the rescuers _____ to save the child who drowned in pool. 13. Dr. Alfredo Quinones-Hinojosa is among a small number of surgeons who _____ while the patient is awake. 14. New technology provides an ongoing source of ideas and developments that can both stimulate new approaches to consultation and _____ for analysis and the feedback of results. 15. It's wise _____ each ex-convict for the first few months. 16. A thief isn't a thief until _____. 17. It had just been a game or a challenge from which I _____. 18. I really think it stems from living in a world as complicated and scary as the one we live in right now and the desire to turn on the TV at night and _____. 19. But tears were not the things _____ to Mr. Bumble's soul; his heart was waterproof. 20. _____ on computer could take nearly all of a lunch period.

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

1. Я не думаю, що ти знайдеш дорогу назад до автостоянки. 2. Якби всі можновладці були чесними, то нам не довелося б проводити вибори так часто. 3. Через брак інформації газети часто публікують плітки. 4. Якщо хочеш отримати справжній кайф, поспробуй стрибнути з парашутом. 5. З ним давно пора було покінчити. 6. Перед тим як здійснити операцію на головному мозку, слід навчитися керувати відповідним обладнанням. 7. Злочинець намагався перехитрити полісменів різноманітними способами, але їм таки вдалося вистежити його до місця укриття. 8. Величезна кількість людей постраждала від повеней на Західній Україні в 2008 р. 9. Цих двох учнів залишили після уроків за те, що вони грали в хрестиків на уроці математики. 10. У звіті йшлося про те, що багато психічно неврівноважених людей намагаються поринути у світ уяви.

3. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. The Pentagon ordered up cruise missile attacks from two of the six cruise-missile equipped warships on patrol in the Persian Gulf. 2. At the same time education-based expenditure on meals, milk, and transport came under attack. 3. A postmortem examination revealed she had suffered a heart attack at the time of the accident. 4. One of the papers attacked the commercial for being too emotive. 5. There are several ways to attack the problem of rising rents. 6. Clips for fixing and joining the nets are available from some cage and netting manufactures. 7. This is a really good plug-in and a must-have for movie fans on the Net. 8. An undercover drug sweep netted 22 suspects in one evening. 9. For the first three months of 1990, Starcorp netted \$ 547 million. 10. When you are in love, perhaps netiquette does not count. 11. A network of veins and arteries carries the blood around the body. 12. Most workplaces have a local network as well as access to the Internet. 13. The conference provided some excellent opportunities for networking and she made some useful business contacts. 14. Children need to feel safe and secure about the world they grow up in. 15. France was able to secure the release of two of its hostages. 16. The system will let consumers buy products securely and quickly over the Internet. 17. Parents have protested against lax security at the school. 18. Reiss used his Brooklyn home as security for the loan. 19. You would be required to put down a new security deposit with the new lease drawn up in your name only. 20. They pledged to reduce their reserves of long-range

nuclear weapons by 30 percent and their chemical weapons stockpile by 80 percent. 21. Roughly half of child killers used a gun, while 16 percent used their own hands and feet as lethal weapons. 22. Secrecy is a weapon in the political armoury of bureaucracy. 23. Many of the world's poorer countries are now beginning to invest in nuclear weaponry. 24. A weapon of mass destruction (WMD) is a weapon which can kill large numbers of humans and/or cause great damage to man-made structures (e.g. buildings), natural structures (e.g. mountains), or the biosphere in general. 25. Cutting down rainforests disturbs the Earth's balance. 26. Israel was reported to be offering guidance to the army on controlling civil disturbances. 27. The defendant is mentally and emotionally disturbed. 28. Both Annie and Elizabeth were disturbed to find that each morning brought fresh fox tracks circling the hen huts. 29. All efforts to save the child proved futile. 30. Demonstrators condemned the summit as a futile and fruitless exercise. 31. Workers will wear badges to identify them as park employees. 32. We can all identify with these people in their desire for freedom and independence. 33. This identification of level of measurement will be invaluable later on when the researcher begins the analysis of data. 34. The fingerprint on the door was not identifiable. 35. Any increase in the cost of transporting goods will be passed on to the consumer. 36. Each system is a complete package including hardware, software, and consumables. 37. I think I understood subconsciously that I required a grand consuming passion in life. 38. Fuel consumption is predicted to rise. 39. How do you relate to them? 40. The argument that size and security are related has taken two forms. 41. Over the past 12 years, we have transformed labour relations. 42. Kim lived a life of relative ease and privilege. 43. Relationships between people of different cultures are often extremely difficult. 44. Heroin addicts run an increased risk of getting AIDS. 45. The children of mothers who use crack or cocaine are often born addicted to the drug. 46. Some weight problems are caused by an addiction to sugar and fat. 47. Addictive behaviour is used just as addictive substances are used by people who are prone to addictive disease.

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

1. Хлопчик накинувся на свою сестру з кулаками. 2. Держава повинна забезпечити захист від ядерного нападу, незважаючи на дипломатичні відносини зі сусідніми державами. 3. Споживання

алкогольних напоїв кожного дня може швидко призвести до алкогольної залежності. 4. Якщо не слідкувати за деякими споживачами, то в кінці дня можна не дорахуватися товару. 5. Громадяни звикли нападати з критикою на уряд, хоча часто забувають про свої обов'язки. 6. Браконьєри ловили тенетами лосось і поставляли його на чорний ринок. 7. Книга вже принесла чверть мільйона фунтів чистого прибутку. 8. Стверджують, що величезна кількість людей знайшла роботу через Інтернет, насправді ця кількість складає лише п'ять відсотків. 9. У школі слід почати викладати правила поведінки в Інтернеті, щоб забезпечити повагу та дружні відносини між користувачами. 10. Офіцер служби безпеки підрозділу звітує безпосередньо перед керівником служби безпеки стосовно всіх питань, пов'язаних з безпекою. 11. Якщо б у цьому магазині була охорона, пограбування не сталося б. 12. У цій країні немає ні ядерної, ні хімічної, ні біологічної зброї, тому їй ніщо не загрожує. 13. Хоча адвокати можновладців працювали до нестями, останніх все ж визнали винними у розповсюдженні зброї масового знищення. 14. Не уявляю, що робитиму, якщо мене впіймають на гарячому. Це просто порушить мій душевний спокій. 15. Коли діти займаються музикою, мені важко працювати. 16. Тобі не здається, що у Тома нервова дитина? 17. Марно думати про те, що може статися, якщо ти хочеш перехитрити когось. 18. Марними зусиллями він намагався врятувати свій шлюб. 19. Лікарів можна впізнати по білих халатах. 20. Не дивуйтесь, якщо полісмен Вас зупинить і попросить показати посвідку особи. Він просто виконує свою роботу. 21. Звичайно, почуття автора не потрібно ототожнювати з почуттями, які переживають його герої. 22. Комплектування штату є одним з трудомістких процесів в управлінській діяльності. 23. Побутове енергоспоживання зростає з року в рік, що призводить до підвищення цін, що в свою чергу непокоїть споживачів. 24. Таке враження, що гроші нашої фірми ідуть лише на витратні матеріали. Ви що їсте той папір? 25. Ми далекі родичі, що мене радує. Інакше мені довелося б тобі допомогти в цій ситуації. 26. Половина громадян каже, що слід встановлювати дружні відносини з Росією, а половина – з Америкою. Політики ж дружать зі всіма. 27. Я не маю до цього ніякого відношення. А якби мав, то не сказав би. У житті, в принципі, все відносно. 28. Наркомани отримують справжній кайф від споживання креку чи кокаїну, не усвідомлюючи небезпеку. 29. Я швидко до

всього звикаю, тому проблеми мене минають. 30. Гра в хрестики-нулики затягує і може забрати весь ваш час.

GRAMMAR CHECK

1. Study the sections on *it* as preparatory subject in the *Advanced Gold Coursebook* on p. 118 and Grammar reference pp. 193-194. Rewrite these sentences using *it* as preparatory subject.

EXAMPLE: *That relations between employees and management have deteriorated to such an extent is sad.* – ***It is sad that relations between employees and management have deteriorated to such an extent.***

1. That the Internet is plagued by hackers, virus writers, and hoaxers is a pity.
2. To make back-ups of all your files is vital.
3. How dependent people have become on computers is surprising.
4. That you must have deleted an important file seems obvious.
5. To choose a good Internet Service Provider can be difficult.
6. For people to warn each other about dangerous computer viruses is important.
7. That you should not tell other people your password is stated in the regulations.

2. The following sentences are incorrect. Insert *it* as preparatory object in the appropriate place in each one.

1. The new computer made easier for her to finish the project.
2. He made clear that she was not going to get the promotion.
3. I find surprising that there are still plenty of people who have never used a computer.
4. The constant power failures made difficult to use a computer.
5. Most people consider unwise to download files from suspicious websites.

3. Look at the following sentences. Three of them are correct. In the other seven, you need to insert *it*. Correct the incorrect sentences.

1. I love going to the theatre to see a really top-class performance.
2. I can't stand when people keep me waiting.
3. I found very odd that he didn't even phone to say he wouldn't be coming.

4. I don't think you should have made so obvious that you didn't like what she was wearing.
5. I wish you wouldn't always leave up to me to make the travel arrangements.
6. Let me put to you that you were not at home with your wife on the night of September 23, but in Joe's Bar.
7. Our neighbours are making impossible for us to sleep at night.
8. The very wet weather made our holidays a misery.
9. Would you consider an insult if someone pretended not to see you in the street?
10. I realized she didn't really like him very much.

4. Fill the gaps with appropriate comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives in the box. Add *than* and *the* if necessary.

dry keen fat bored good loose real safe tidy
bad big pretty wet scared wrong far

1. I'm rather worried about the side effects of aspirin. Can you recommend a _____ alternative?
2. And now we come to the award for _____ actor in a leading role.
3. It's been raining non-stop. I wouldn't be surprised if this turns out to be _____ July on record!
4. The authenticity of dialogue and setting often makes low-budget films seem _____ the somewhat artificial version of reality in Hollywood movies.
5. In medieval times people rarely traveled long distances. For most peasants _____ they would ever travel would be to the local market town.
6. In our study children on a diet high in dairy products tended to be considerably _____ average.
7. Now that I'm employing a cleaner the house has become a lot _____ it ever used to be!
8. This skirt's much too tight on the hips. I need something with a _____ fit.
9. DiCaprio was awful! I think that's _____ performance I've ever seen him give.
10. I don't mind the Mediterranean summer because it's a _____ heat than you find in the tropics.

11. They say the great pyramid at Giza is _____ structure to survive from the ancient world.
12. I like all Mozart's operas but I think *Don Giovanni* is the one I am _____ on.
13. We inherited two paintings from my grandmother. Of the two, I'd say the landscape is _____.
14. I know all murder is wrong, but don't you agree that it's _____ to murder a child than to murder an adult?
15. _____ I've ever felt was when Joe and I were flying over the Himalayas and we hit a storm; it was absolutely petrifying.
16. That play was so tedious. I was _____ watching that than I was when I spent three hours trapped in that lift last year!

CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION

Computers and the Internet

Thematic Vocabulary

1. Hardware: a) barcode reader, battery, cable / wire, card reader, cash dispenser / cash machine/ ATM, CD drive / DVD drive, CRT monitor, data input, desktop computer, digital camera, docking station, drawer, earpiece, ergonomic keyboard, expansion card, fax machine, flat panel monitor, floppy disk drive, free space, a hands-free phone, hash key, headset, indicator lights, joystick, key, keyboard, keypad, keypad lock, laptop computer (or notebook), magnetic strip, mainframe computer, memory card / memory stick, mobile phone / cell phone, mobile phone charger, modem, mouse, mouse mat / touchpad, mouthpiece (microphone) optical, MP3 player, operator, a pair of loudspeakers, pay-as-you-go, PDA (Personal Digital Assistant), photocopier, plug, pointer, power button, power point, printer, projector, right/left button (on a mouse), roaming, scanner, screen, scroll wheel / mouse wheel, SIM card, socket, space bar, stand, standard keyboard, star key, telex machine, tower, transmitter, video camera, webcam

b) to burn, to click on sth with the mouse, to connect the computer to the telephone line via a modem, to dial a number on your mobile phone, to eject, to give a presentation, to hit a key, to hold down, to insert, to key in, to move the mouse, to plug in a projector, to press a button, to print out a page, to pull out a plug, to recharge the battery, to scroll up/down, to send

and receive faxes, to take some digital photos, to top up, to unplug a computer

2. Software: a) file, folder, icon, operating system, recycle bin, start menu, window

b) to arrange the icons on the desktop, to boot up, to click on the button on the task bar, to customize the desktop, to cut and paste some text, to drag and drop, to free up space on the hard drive, to go into standby mode, to install / uninstall an application, to launch a program, to open the document in a new window, to wipe the hard drive

3. The Internet: a) access code, hacker, internet service provider (ISP), systems manager, web page, web server, website

b) to access the web, to be online, to breach a system, to close down the browser, to connect to the ISP, to crack a code / a system, to delete a file, to disconnect from the Internet, to download a file, to enter a web address (a URL) into the address field, to enter a log-in name and a password, to infect a computer with a virus, to navigate the Web / to surf the net / to cruise the Internet, to send and receive email, to set up an account with an ISP, to shut sb out of the network

The importance of youth culture and new technologies

According to Roy Morgan Research, almost 80 per cent of Australians aged 14-24 access the internet at least once a month, more than a third said they cannot live without a mobile phone and 44 per cent believed computers and technology have given them more control over their lives. The networked generation's trend towards online activities and interactive media has also resulted in a dramatic decline in traditional activities such as newspaper readership. More than half of all Australians aged 18-29 read the newspaper 30 years ago, now the figure barely tops 20 per cent. The digital revolution means the world is literally at your fingertips.

New media technologies are increasingly becoming more than just a simple way to pass the time. In fact, some academics suggest that technology is at the very cultural heart of the current generation of young people. Technology, such as the internet, mobile phones, PDA's and iPods to name a bare few, provide young people with unlimited access to opportunity. It has revolutionised the way we communicate and interact with each other. Technology generates opportunities: new things to explain; new ways of expression; new media of communications; and creates new forms of destruction.

Young people's access to new technologies at home, at school, in the work place, even at the local McDonald's restaurant, allows for constant connectivity to the networked world. Youth are plugged into every possible outlet, 100 per cent of the time, partly because they want to be and partly because they need to be in order to be competitive and play participatory role in today's world. As youth use the new technologies, they produce the substance of every day and making the meaning of their culture.

However, the technical and social convergence brought about as a result of developments in technology is already creating interaction problems, in particular in the younger users. Cyberbullying is a disturbing new trend among young people abusing the technology. The implication is that in an arena where the law is largely not applicable, socially agreed upon values and boundaries must be upheld and respected in order for us to make full use of the technology available.

http://wiki.media-culture.org.au/index.php/Youth_Culture_and_New_Technologies

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

1. How do you understand the following statement: "The digital revolution means the world is literally at your fingerprints"? 2. Why does technology create new forms of destruction? 3. What interaction problems created by the developments in technology can you name?

2. Read the text:

Laptop vs. Desktop

By Daniel Persson

Laptop vs. desktop: depending on your lifestyle, the choice of desktop or laptop can be a difficult one. With some information, this decision can be easier.

In this fast-changing technological world, sometimes you are faced with some difficult choices. For instance, your current computer has matured to the ripe old age of six months and has been deemed obsolete. Now it's time to purchase a new computer and the question is, "Should I buy a laptop or a desktop?" But just because laptops are the new craze, it does not mean that you should run right out and get one. There are benefits and drawbacks that must be weighed.

Of course, the main benefit of a laptop is the portability. This can be a huge benefit, allowing you to take your computer to and from work, on planes, on camping trips, and practically anywhere else. Along with this benefit comes a large drawback. It is just as easy for someone else to walk off with it as it is for you. Laptops are stolen at an alarming rate, because they are just so easy to steal. And when that computer is stolen, not only do you lose the value of the computer, but also all of your valuable data.

Another major drawback of a laptop is that their parts are “proprietary” which means that if your laptop breaks, only the company that made it will be able to fix it, and after the warranty expires they will be very happy to charge you an exorbitant price for that service. While with a desktop computers, you are able to take advantage of your local computer store which will often fix it at a much more reasonable rate.

A third drawback to the laptop craze is that in general, laptops are far more expensive than desktop systems. For the price of an average laptop, you could purchase a much more powerful desktop. Of course, what you are paying for is the portability of a smaller design, but is that worth it? While it can be very fun to take your computer with you on a camping trip, how often do you need to type something up while fishing?

Now, the laptop is a very important part of the computer market, and I am not trying to dissuade people from buying them if they have need for them, but I have just seen far too many people dissatisfied with their laptops and wishing that they had purchased a desktop.

One main example of this group of people is college students. Often first year students purchase laptops because they plan on taking their computers to class with them and being able to do their homework anywhere on campus. The stark reality of it is that laptops get stolen far too often at college, even right out of the dorm rooms, because they’re just so portable. To add to this, I do not know a single student who uses their laptop in classes. While a noble ambition, no one actually carries through with this plan.

Laptops should be viewed as a purchase that should only be made when necessary. You would not purchase a car with 4-wheel drive (no matter how fun it looked) unless you actually had use of that feature, because otherwise it wouldn’t justify the added cost. The same is true of laptops.

http://www.essortment.com/all/laptopvsdeskto_rgwf.htm

a) answer the following questions:

1. What is the difference between a laptop and a desktop? 2. Name the main benefits and drawbacks of a laptop and a desktop according to the article? 3. If you had to choose, would you buy a laptop or a desktop? Account for your choice.

3. Choose the best verb.

1. To turn on the computer, touch / press / switch the “Start” button.
2. The printer has finished / ended / run out of ink.
3. Unfortunately, my scanner isn’t working / going / doing at the moment.
4. Please, insert / introduce / inject the CD ROM.
5. The projector isn’t working because it isn’t plugged / plugged in / plugged into.
6. The batteries in my digital camera are nearly dead. They need to change / exchanging / changing.
7. I have to see / look at / watch a computer screen for eight hours a day.
8. Switch off your computer, and de-plug / unplug / non-plug it from the wall socket.
9. I turned off the photocopier and pulled out / extracted / took away the plug.
10. Kick / Smash / Hit any key to continue.

4. Choose the best word.

1. The mouse moves on a mouse mat / mouse carpet / mouse table.
2. TV and computer screens are usually measured in feet / miles / inches.
3. To get sound from your computer, plug in a pair of loudhailers / loudspeakers / loud voices.
4. The computer is connected to the telephone line via a module / modem / mod.
5. You can increase the functions or performance of a computer with an extension card / exploding card / expansion card.
6. Mobile phones and PDAs can communicate with computers via Bluebeard / Blueberry / Bluetooth.
7. There’s a spare electric hole / power point / electrical opening in the workstation, so you can plug in your mobile phone charger / power / electrification here.

8. SD cards can be read in a computer's storage reader / memory reader / card reader.

5. Fill the gaps with one of the words or word combination in the box to complete the sentence.

shift key	alt key	control key	escape key
delete key	ergonomic	caps lock key	backspace key
tab key	keyboard	key in (or type in)	enter
data input	standard keyboard		

- To go back one space, hit the _____.
- To change to capital letters, press the _____.
- To change the capital letters, hit the _____.
- To insert a tabulation, press the _____.
- To activate the "Ctrl" functions, press the _____.
- To activate the "alt" functions, hit the _____.
- To stop the computer doing something, you can press the _____.
- Select the text you want to remove, and hit the _____.
- Please, _____ your password.
- It took me two hours to _____ all that text.
- A keyboard is a _____ device.
- Do you have a _____? No, I have a special _____. It's better for my arms and back.

6. Choose the best adjective.

- Oh dear! I pressed the incorrect / wrong / false button.
- I can't use my mobile phone. The battery's over / flat / exhausted.
- The battery isn't completely flat, but it's very down / short / low.
- My video camera is very easy to use / uncomplicated / obvious.
- My new computer has a very quick / high speed / fast processor.
- The X19 notebook computer features a very compact / little / small design.
- Keeping file on paper is an old-tech / past-tech / low-tech solution.
- Keeping files on a computer database is a new-tech / now-tech / high-tech solution.
- My new PDA is the latest / newest / most modern model.
- In our office, we've set up a wire-free / no wires / wireless network.
- A call from New York to Tokyo is far / long / faraway distance.
- I don't think this printer is compatible / connectable / suitable with my computer.
- My laptop is only 3 centimeters thick / tall / wide.

14. The screen on my laptop isn't very light / white / bright.
15. In three or four years, my new computer will probably be old fashioned / behind the times / obsolete.
16. When you connect this to your computer, it will work immediately, It's plug and go / plug and play / plug and use.

7. Read the text:

Social Etiquette of Mobile Phones

Today, mobile phones have become an almost irreplaceable device as people are able to stay linked to friends, family and workplaces every hour of the day. The convenience, entertainment and extra functions they offer have led to their use by the masses in countries all around the world. However, while their popularity has proliferated, unfortunately mobile phone etiquette and common courtesy have become a somewhat slower concept rarely used.

Mobile Phone Complaints

As mobile phone usage rises, more people are becoming increasingly annoyed at how people use their phones in professional and social environments. The result, as CellManners.com explains, is Cell Wars – “a social upheaval occurring in the late twentieth and early twenty-first century resulting from the introduction of the cell phone without an accompanying set of manners.” An Internet survey involving 4955 votes, undertaken by CellManners.com, showed 53 per cent of votes agreed that mobile phones should be banned in restaurants, churches, public transit, performances and libraries.

Other situations warranting complaint included people loudly discussing personal matters in public places; intrusive ring tones; not turning off phones during social occasions such as in cinemas, weddings and funerals; ringing during serious business meetings, lectures and seminars; using mobile phones while driving and not paying attention to the road; and interrupting conversations to answer a mobile phone call.

Of a more serious nature, under the Commonwealth Crimes Act 1914 - Part VIIB, Section 85ZE, it is an offence for “a person to knowingly or recklessly use a telecommunications service supplied by a carrier in such a way as would be regarded by reasonable persons being, in all the circumstances, offensive”. The addition of cameras on mobile phones has

led to some people recording inappropriate images and sending them. They are also often misused to take photos in places where normal cameras are not allowed.

Mobile Phone Etiquette

The revolution of mobile phones has radically changed the world of telecommunications. Society has to invent and implement rules in order for this device to be used without creating frustration and annoyance. Even today, mobile phone etiquette is still evolving.

A few tips in regards to respecting the personal space of others and using a mobile phone are offered. These include turning off loud or annoying ring tones; adjusting ring tone or volume to the social environment; putting phone on “silent” or “vibrator” to avoid disturbing others; speaking quietly rather than shouting; keeping conversations brief; letting mobile phones divert to message services if in the company of others; finding a private place to talk if around a group of people; never dial, talk and drive; and asking permission of a person before recording his/her image on a mobile phone.

http://wiki.media-culture.org.au/index.php/Mobile_Phones_-_Health_and_Society_-_Social_Etiquette

a) answer the following questions:

1. Why has mobile phone etiquette become a somewhat slower concept? 2. What is Cell Wars? 3. If you were to name usual mobile phone complaints, what complaints would you mention? 4. What irritates you most about other people talking over mobile phones in public? 5. Do you agree with the tips in regards to using a mobile phone offered in the article? What other tips would you add?

8. Fill the gaps with one of the words or word combination in the box to complete the sentence.

contract	top up	SIM card	networks	operators
pay-as-you-go	installed	users	roaming	tariffs

Mobile Phone Networks

In Britain there are several mobile phone _____ including Vodaphone, O2, T-mobile, and Orange. There are also _____ like Virgin Mobile who use the network of another company.

When you buy a cell phone, you have a choice of _____. The

most popular is “_____”, with customers paying for their calls in advance. They can _____ their accounts in shops, over the Internet, and at cash machines. Heavy _____ may prefer a _____. They pay a fixed amount every month, but the calls are much cheaper than they are for pay-as-you-go customers.

Mobile phones usually come with a _____ already _____. If you take the phone abroad, you may be able to use it on a local network. This is called “_____”. It can be expensive, and it may be cheaper to buy a foreign SIM card.

9. Choose the best word.

1. After 6 p.m., calls cost 20 p for one / per / each minute.
2. You can't use a mobile in a cave because there's no network / connection / power.
3. I need to charge up my mobile phone battery. Have you seen my charger / recharger / charging machine?
4. When you send a text message, the predicting text / predictive text / text predictor function can help you write it more quickly.
5. In the car, it's safer to use a handless / no hands / hands-free phone.
6. If you don't want to dial a number by mistake, turn on the keypad locker / keypad lock / locker of keypad.
7. Which network has the lowest call charges / call costs / call expenses?
8. My pay-as-you-go account balance / level / amount is about \$10.
9. My average call time / length / duration is about two minutes.
10. We're a long way from the nearest broadcaster / antenna / transmitter, so the sign / signal / transmission is very weak.

10. Match the devices with the places you would find them.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. cash dispenser / cash machine / ATM | a. at a supermarket account |
| 2. barcode reader | b. connected to a pair of headphones |
| 3. magnetic strip | c. in an office in 1975 |
| 4. MP3 player | d. in an office, school, or copy shop |
| 5. photocopier | e. in the hands of a tourist |
| 6. telex machine | f. in the headquarters of a large company |
| 7. video camera | g. on the back of a credit card |
| 8. mainframe computer | h. outside a bank |

11. Choose the best word.

1. When you pay by credit card, your card is swooped / swiped / swapped.
2. A laptop computer with a screen you can write on is called a tablet PC / table PC / flat screen PC.
3. An image on TV or computer screen is made up of thousands of points / pixels / bits.
4. You can draw directly onto a computer screen with a bright pen / light pen / pixel pen.
5. A camera connected directly to the Internet is called an Internet camera / web watcher / webcam.
6. This woman talks to customers on the telephone all day. She works in a telephone center / call center / talking center.

12. Fill the gaps with one of the words or word combination in the box to complete the sentence.

burn	capacity	card	drawer
eject	free space	hard drive	stick

1. The data and applications on your computer are stored on the _____.
2. To run this application you need at least 50MB of _____ on your hard drive.
3. My computer's hard drive has a _____ of 120GB.
4. Do you like this CD? I can _____ you a copy if you want.
5. The opposite of "Insert the DVD" is "_____ the DVD".
6. I can't eject the CD. I think the _____'s stuck.
7. Digital cameras usually store pictures on a memory _____ or a memory _____.

13. Choose the correct word to fill the spaces.

1. Turn on your computer. It will usually take a few minutes to boot itself / boot up / get booted.
2. Windows XP, Macintosh OSX, and Linux are operating systems / operating tools / operators.
3. On my computer, I have a picture of my cat as the desktop background / desktop picture / desktop scene.
4. Microsoft Word, Adobe Acrobat, and CorelDraw are programs or applicators / applicers / applications.

5. To open Microsoft Word, click on the picture / symbol / icon.
6. I keep all my digital photos in a folder / packet / box called “Photos”.
7. Is it possible to open Microsoft Excel texts / files / pages in Word?
8. In Microsoft Word, to start typing a new letter, open a new document / page / paper.
9. When you destroy / erase / delete a document, it’s sent to the recycle bin.
10. Deleted documents stay in the recycle bin until you wash / empty / clean it.
11. In Windows, the icon is just a connector / shortcut / link to the application. If you delete the icon, the application will still be on your computer.
12. If the computer crashes, you can try pressing the restart / recommence / replay button.
13. When I’ve finished using my computer, I always close it down / shut it down / shut it off.
14. If I leave my computer on without using it, after a while it goes into stand down / waiting / standby mode.

14. Fill the gaps with one of the words or word combination in the box to complete the sentence.

close	free up	password	save	uninstalling
drag and drop	installed	renamed	search	user
find	launch	running	start menu	window

1. I couldn’t open the document you emailed me. I don’t have Microsoft Word _____ on my computer.
2. Click on that icon to _____ Internet Explorer.
3. I _____ an important document, and now I can’t find it.
4. If your computer is _____ several applications at the same time, it’s more likely to crash. It’s better to _____ the applications you’re not using.
5. You can access all the applications on your computer from the _____.
6. You can view two Word documents on the screen at the same time. You just open a new _____.
7. It’s easy to move files into a folder. You can just _____.
8. I asked the computer to _____ for files with “English” in the

- name, but it didn't _____ any.
9. This is a shared computer. Each _____ has their own _____.
 10. You can _____ space on your hard drive by _____ applications you never use.
 11. If you _____ your photos as JPEGs instead of TIFFs, you'll use a lot less memory.

15. Choose the best word from the underlined pair.

What's the Difference between the Web and the Internet?

Some people think that the Internet and the Web are the same thing, but in fact they are different. The Internet (often called simply "the net") is a global network / net of interconnected computers. These computers communicate with each other over / through existing telecommunications networks – principally, the telephone system. The World Wide Web (usually known as just "the Web") is the billions of web pages that are stored on large computers called web servers / services.

To see / access the web, you need a computer and a modem. You then connect over your telephone line to an internet service port / provider (ISP), which sends your request to view a particular web page to the correct web server.

Websites are not the only service available on the Internet. It is also used for many other functions, including sending and receiving email, and connecting to newsgroups and discussion / talking groups.

You could say that the Internet is a system of roads, and web pages and emails are types of traffic that travel on those roads.

16. Choose the best words.

1. ADSL is more commonly known as longband / broadband / wideband.
2. Broadband internet connection is much faster than dial-in / dial-through / dial-up.
3. Before you can connect to the Internet for the first time, you have to set / set up / set in an account with an ISP.
4. Each time you want to connect to your ISP's system, you have to enter a log-in name and a security word / safe word / password.
5. You can set your computer to store / remember / recall your log-in details, so you don't have to type them in each time.
6. With a broadband connection, you usually have to pay a fixed monthly price / fee / cost.

7. With dial-up, you can usually choose a pay-as-you-go / pay-what-you-want / pay-if-you-like tariff.
8. Some broadband contracts limit the amount of pages / traffic / use you can have each month.
9. Looking at web pages can be called “navigating the Web” but is more commonly called “surfing / skiing / swimming the net”.
10. You can often find the answer to a question by looking at it / looking for it / looking it up on the Internet.
11. When your computer is not connected to the Internet, it is out of line / offline/ off the line.
12. Internet banking is also called online banking / on the line banking / inline banking.
13. An unexpected disconnection from the Internet is called a lost connection / missed connection / dropped connection.
14. A file which is copied from the Internet onto your computer is called an upload / a download / a load.
15. Downloading files from the Internet can infect / contaminate / dirty your computer with a virus.

17. Translate the following article into English and summarize it:

Мобільник у руках, пухлина – в мозку?

Мобільні телефони шкодять здоров'ю, - такий остаточний висновок шведських учених з Державного інституту трудових відносин. Днями вони опублікували результати наймасштабнішого дослідження цієї проблеми, простеживши «історію здоров'я» найзаповзятіших користувачів мобільними телефонами з 80-х років минулого століття до наших днів.

З'ясувалося: 905 з 2200 хворих на рак учасників експерименту, що мали від 20 до 80 років, ця хвороба уразила головний мозок. З них 85 осіб (це 10%) користувалися мобільним годину на день упродовж десяти й більше років. Пухлини в мозку були з того боку, до якого прикладався телефон під час розмови. Координатор дослідницького проекту Чел Мільд сказав: «У людей, що часто користуються мобільним зв'язком, ризик розвитку пухлини головного мозку підвищується на 240 відсотків».

Прокоментувати дослідження шведських колег ми попросили завідувача лабораторії гігієни електромагнітного випромінювання Інституту гігієни і медичної екології ім. О. Марзєєва АМНУ, доктора медичних наук, професора Юрія Уманського.

- Одні дослідження заперечують шкідливий вплив мобільних телефонів, інші доводять його. А що скажете Ви?

- Ми досліджували вплив стільникових телефонів стандарту GSM-900 – найпоширенішого – на здоров'я дорослих людей (група з 20 волонтерів) і на щурів (для тварин спеціально змонтували установку в цьому стандарті). Ми відзначили зміни в діяльності нервової системи, зміни показників крові у тварин і людей. Крім того, ще влаштували опитування операторів стільникового зв'язку. Вони нарікали на втомлюваність, часті нездужання, біль голови. Є дані про те, що електромагнітні імпульси стільникових апаратів можуть руйнувати гематоенцефалічний бар'єр головного мозку й таким чином прискорювати його старіння.

- Тобто шведи кажуть правду?

- Скажу вам так: мобільні телефони десятирічної й більше давності випромінювали в десять разів більше енергії, ніж сучасні. До 1998 року віддаль між базовими станціями була великою, тому й треба було випускати і потужні станції, і телефони. А тепер базові станції є можливість монтувати на віддалі не далі як 300 метрів, отже немає потреби збільшувати потужність телефонів. Найбільша потужність – під час приймання сигналу та перших секунд розмови.

- А як правильно користуватися мобільним?

- Найбезпечніше – на віддалі 30-40 см від голови, тоді інтенсивність опромінення зменшується в 100-150 разів. Це можна досягти за допомогою гарнітури «гендс фрі» - «вільні руки». Тоді ми спілкуємося через мікрофон, а телефон може бути не біля голови, а в руках чи деінде. Тоді мобільник завдає набагато менше шкоди. Особливо це актуально там, де сотовий погано ловить сигнал, а отже, залучає всю свою потужність. Ще безпечніша гарнітура «блу тус» - безпроводниковий навушник. А якихось узагальнених рекомендацій Міністерство охорони здоров'я України щодо користування мобільними телефонами не розробило.

Надія БОДНАР

18. Essay topics:

1. The ways technology can help society in the future, and the ways it can also threaten society.
2. How would a world without computers affect your day-to-day life?
3. Advantages and disadvantages of your favorite gadget.

IT'S ONLY NATURAL

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Vocabulary Notes

1. **due** *adj* **1** [not before noun] expected to happen or arrive at a particular time: **due to do sth/for sth** *His new book is due to be published next year. The final results of the experiment are due on December 9. When are the library books due back? The band's first album is due for release late this year.* **2** [not before noun] owed to someone as a debt because it is their right or because they have done something to deserve it: *Any money due you will be sent by cheque through the post.* | **due to sth/sb** *Thanks are due to all those who took part.* **3** [only before noun] formal proper or suitable: **due regard/consideration** *After due consideration, we have decided to appoint Mr. Davis to the job.* **4 with (all) due respect** spoken used when you disagree with someone or criticize them in a polite way: *Dad, with all due respect, was not a very good husband.*

due *n* **1 your due** is what you deserve, or something it is your right to have: *He accepted all the praise he received as his due. Freddy, to give him his due, always tried to be honest.* **2 dues** [pl] regular payments you make to an organization of which you are a member: *Robert failed to pay his dues last year.*

due to sth / sb *prep* because of something: **due in part to / due largely to** *The restaurant's success was due largely to its new manager.*

duly *adv* **1** in the proper or expected way: *Here are your travel documents, all duly signed.* **2** at the proper time or as expected: *They duly arrived at 9:30 in spite of snowstorm.*

2. **escalate** *v* [I, T] **1** if fighting, violence, or a bad situation escalates, or if someone escalates it, it becomes much worse: **escalate into** *Her fear was escalating into panic. The fighting on the border is escalating.* **2** to become higher or increase, or to make something do this: *The costs were escalating alarmingly.* | *escalating crime*

escalation *noun* [U,C] *an escalation in food prices; further escalation of the conflict*

3. **eliminate** *v* [T] **1** to completely get rid of something that is unnecessary or unwanted: **eliminate a need/possibility/risk/problem etc** *Credit cards eliminate the need to carry a lot of cash.* | **eliminate sth/sb from sth** *Fatty*

foods should be eliminated from the diet. **2** [usually passive] to defeat a team or person in a competition, so that they no longer take part in it: *Our team was eliminated in the first round.* **3** written to kill someone especially an enemy or opponent: *a ruthless dictator who eliminated all his rivals.*

elimination *n* [C,U] **1** the removal or destruction of something: *elimination of disease/poverty/crime* **2** the defeat of a team or player in a competition, so that they may no longer take part: *There were three eliminations in the first round of the competition.* **3** the act of killing someone, especially to prevent them from causing trouble: *The killings are part of a campaign of elimination of the political opposition.*

4. claim *v* **1** [T] to state that something is true, even though it has not been proved: **claim (that)** *The product claims 'to make you thin without dieting'.* | **claim to do/be sth** *I don't claim to be an expert, but these paintings seem to be fakes.* | **claim to have done sth** *Doctors claim to have discovered a cure for the disease.* | **claim responsibility/credit (for sth)** *The group claimed responsibility for the bombings.* | **claim sb/sth as sth** *A letter appeared in The Times claiming Fleming as the discoverer of penicillin.* **2** [I,T] to officially demand or receive money from an organization because you have a right to it: **claim sth back** *He should claim the price of the ticket back.* | **claim on** *BrE* *You can claim on the insurance if you have an accident while on holiday.* | **claim benefit/an allowance/damages etc** *If you're still not satisfied, you may be able to claim compensation.* **3** [T] to state that you have a right to take or have something that is legally yours: *The family arrived in the UK in the 1990s and claimed political asylum.* **4** [T] if something claims your attention, you notice and consider it carefully: *The military conflict continues to claim our undivided attention.*

claim *n* [C] **1** a statement that something is true, even though it has not been proved: **claim that** *Jack rejected claims that he had acted irresponsibly.* | **false/extravagant/dubious etc claims** *firms that make false claims about their products; They made claims they couldn't live up to.* | **dispute/deny/reject a claim** *Evidence to support these claims is still lacking.* | **claim to do/be something** *his claim to be the rightful owner of the painting.* | *I make no claim to understand the complexities of the situation.* **2 a)** an official request for money that you think you have a right to: **claims for compensation; reject/uphold/lose etc a claim** *He lost his claim for unfair dismissal.* | **make/put in/file a claim** *All claims should be made in writing.* | **pay/wage claim** (=a request from workers for more money); **b)** the sum of money you request when you make a claim: *The*

insurance company cannot meet (=pay) such enormous claims. **3** a right to do something or to have something, especially because it belongs to you or because you deserve it: **claim to/on** *Surely they have a rightful claim on their father's land.* | **have a claim on sb's time/attention etc** | **lay claim to sth** *A stranger who said he was my father's brother had arrived to lay claim to his fortune.*

5. extinct adj **1** an extinct type of animal or plant does not exist any more: *Dinosaurs have been extinct for millions of years. Pandas could become extinct in the wild.* | *an extinct species* **2** if a type of person, custom, skill etc is extinct, it does not exist in society any more: *This is because when selfishness brings higher rewards than altruism, selfish individuals leave more descendants, so altruists inevitably become extinct.* **3** an extinct volcano does not erupt any more: *The island is actually the summit of a huge, extinct volcano.* Ant. **dormant volcano**

extinction n [U] **1** when a particular type of animal or plant stops existing: *species in danger of extinction* | **on the verge/edge/brink of extinction** (=nearly extinct) *The breed was on the verge of extinction. They were hunted almost to extinction. Conservationists are trying to save the whale from extinction.* | **face extinction/be threatened with extinction** *Many endangered species now face extinction.* **2** when a type of person, custom, skill etc stops existing: *Their traditional way of life seems doomed to extinction.*

6. urge v **1** to advise or try hard to persuade somebody to do something: **urge sb to do sth** *I got a note from Mary urging me to get in touch.* | **urge that** *He urged that a referendum should be held by December.* | **urge sth on/upon sb** *I have urged upon him the need for extreme secrecy.* **2** [+adverb/preposition] *formal* to make someone or something move by shouting, pushing them etc: **urge sb/sth forward** *He urged her forward, his hand under her elbow.* | **urge sb into/towards sth** *She began urging him towards the front door.*

urge sb on phr v to encourage a person or animal to work harder, go faster etc: *Urged on by the crowd, the Italian team scored two more goals.*

urge n [C] a strong wish or need: **urge to do sth** *He could no longer resist the urge to go and see Amanda. Suddenly she had an overwhelming urge to be with her son.*

7. **allegation** *n* [C, usually pl] a statement that someone has done something wrong or illegal, but that has not been proved: **allegations of corruption/fraud/misconduct etc** *Mr Smith has strongly denied the allegations of sexual harassment.* | **allegation that** *an allegation that senior government figures were involved* | **allegation against** *The teacher made serious allegations against a colleague.*

allege *v* [T, often passive] *formal* to say that something is true or that someone has done something wrong, although it has not been proved: **it is alleged (that)** *It was alleged that the policeman had accepted bribes.* | **allege that** *The prosecution alleged that the man had been responsible for an act of terrorism.* | **be alleged to be/do sth** *The water is alleged to be polluted with mercury.*

8. **record** *n* **1** [C] information about something that is written down or stored on computer, film etc so that it can be looked at in the future: **keep a record** | **medical/dental records** | **school records** | **historical records** | **a written record** | **record keeping** | **the biggest/lowest/highest etc on record** | **place/put something on record** | **be on** | **go on record** | **access to records** | *Keep a record of everything you spend. The fact that they have had the test will be noted on their medical record; historical records going back almost 80 years. He had no written records to draw upon. This month has been the wettest on record. Only employees have access to bank records.* | *a politician who has gone on record as opposing the bill.* **2** [C] the fastest speed, longest distance, highest or lowest level etc that has ever been achieved or reached, especially in sport: **break/beat a record** | **hold a record** | **set a record** | **smash a record** (=beat a record easily) | **equal a record** | **tie a record** *AmE* (=equal a record) | **an all-time record** | **a record number/level/time** | **a record high** *As a student, he broke the Scottish record for the 100 metres. The Americans set a new world record in the sprint relay. Lewis equalled the old world record of 9.93 seconds. British exports in 1991 were at an all-time record. A record number of people have been thrown out of their homes. Unemployment has reached a record high.* **3** [sg] the facts about how successful, good, bad etc someone or something has been in the past: **record of/in (doing) sth** *Chemistry graduates have a good record in finding employment. The airline has a good safety record* | **record on** *The report criticizes the government's record on housing.* | *He's got a clean record.* **4 a criminal record** a list made by the police of someone's crimes: *He had an extensive criminal record.* **5 in record time** very quickly: *She was out of bed and ready for*

school in record time that morning. **6 off the record** if you say something off the record, you do not want people to repeat what you say, for example in newspapers or meetings: *May I talk to you, strictly off the record?* **7 be/go on (the) record as saying (that)** to say something publicly or officially, so that it may be written down and repeated: *She is on record as saying that teachers are under too much pressure.* **8 set/put the record straight** to give people the correct information about something in order to make it clear that what they previously believed was in fact wrong: *I would like to set the record straight on a few points.*

track record *n* [sg] all of a person's or organization's past achievements, successes, or failures, which show how well they have done something in the past and how well they are likely to do in the future: **track record in** *We're looking for someone with a proven track record in selling advertising.* | **track record of** *The fund has a good track record of investing in the equity market.*

record *v* **1** [T] to write information down or store it in a computer or on film so that it can be looked at in the future: *In 1892 it is recorded that the weather became so cold that the river froze over.* **2** [T, I] to store music, sound, television programmes etc on tape or discs so that people can listen to them or watch them again: *I'll record the film and we can all watch it later.* **3** [T] if an instrument records the size, speed, temperature etc of something, it measures it and keeps that information: *Wind speeds of up to 100 mph have been recorded.*

The Guinness Book of Records a book produced every year, which contains facts about people, events, and things that are the biggest, fastest, longest, shortest etc.

record-holder *n* [C] the person who has achieved the fastest speed, the longest distance etc in a sport: *the world long-jump record-holder*

record-breaking *adj* [only before noun] a record-breaking number, level, performance, or person is the highest, lowest, biggest, best etc of its type that has ever happened or existed: *his record-breaking flight across the Atlantic*

recorded delivery *n* [U] *BrE (AmE certified mail)* a method of sending a letter or parcel/package in which the person sending it gets an official note to say it has been posted and the person receiving it must sign a form when it is delivered: *I'd like to send it (by) recorded delivery.*

9. swear *v* (**swore/sworn**) **1** [I] to use rude and offensive language: *Don't swear in front of the children. swear at* *He turned round and swore at me.*

2 [T] to promise that you will do something: **swear (that)** *Victor swore he would get his revenge.* | **swear to do sth** *Mona swore never to return home.* **3** [T, I] *informal* to say very strongly that what you are saying is true: *He says he was there all the time, but I swear I never saw him.* | **swear blind** *BrE She swore blind that she had never seen him before. I never touched her, I swear to God. I think it was about ten o'clock when we left, but I couldn't swear to it.* **4 somebody could have sworn (that) ...** used to say that someone was sure about something but now they think they were wrong: *No, he recalled other sightings, so real you could have sworn they were alive ... until they vanished.* **5** [T, I] to make a public official promise, especially in a court of law: **swear on sth** *Witnesses have to swear on the Bible. Do you swear on your honour you will never tell anyone? Remember that you have sworn an oath and so must tell the truth. Presidents must swear allegiance to the US constitution.* **6 swear somebody to secrecy/silence** to make someone promise not to tell anyone what you have told them: *Everyone was sworn to secrecy about what had happened.*

swearing *n* [U] *He was cautioned for swearing.* | *lots of shouting and swearing*

swear by sth/sb *phr v 1* (not used in progressive tenses) to have great confidence in how good or effective something is: *He swears by vitamin C pills. She swears by hand washing and won't have a machine.* **2** to name somebody/something to show that you are making a serious promise: *I swear by almighty God that I will tell the truth.*

swear sb ↔ in *phr v* if someone with a new public job or position is sworn in, they make an official promise to do their duty well: *The new governor will be sworn in next week.*

sworn *adj 1 sworn enemies* – two people or groups of people who will always hate each other: *In the Fifties they were sworn enemies.* **2 sworn statement/evidence/testimony** etc – a statement etc that someone makes after officially promising to tell the truth: *Years later her parents made a sworn statement testifying that the couple had met in July 1917.*

10. threat *n 1* [U, C] a statement in which you tell someone that you will cause them harm or trouble if they do not do what you want: **make/issue a threat (against sb)** | **carry out a threat** | **give in to a threat** | **empty/idle threat** | **veiled threat** | **death threat** | **bomb threat** | **the threat of military invasion** | **threat from** *He says his family received phone threats from the group.* | *threats made against his wife and children. Nichols never carried*

out his threat to resign. The government will not give in to terrorist threats. She dismissed the statement as an empty threat. They warned him with veiled threats not to mention anything he had witnessed. The police are investigating death threats made against the two men. Officials at the school say they received a bomb threat at approximately 11:30 a.m. today.

2 [C, usually singular] the possibility that something very bad will happen: **the threat of famine** | **threat from** According to the Secretary of State, the Russians face no threat from an expanded NATO. **under threat** The area remains under threat from commercial developers. **be under threat of closure/attack** etc The program is under threat of closure due to lack of funding.

3 [C, usually singular] someone or something that is regarded as a possible danger: **threat to** The fighting is a major threat to stability in the region. | **present/pose a threat (to sb/ sth)** Pollution poses a threat to fish.

threaten *v* **1** [T] to say that you will cause someone harm or trouble if they do not do what you want: Postal workers are threatening a strike if they don't receive a pay increase. | **threaten to do sth** He threatened to take them to court. | **threaten sb with sth** Our rainforests are being threatened with destruction, and the consequences will be severe. | **threaten (that)** Then he became angry and threatened that he would go to the police.

2 [T] to be likely to harm or destroy something: Poaching threatens the survival of the rhino. **threaten to do sth** The incident threatens to ruin his chances in the election. | **to be threatened with sth** Large areas of the jungle are now threatened with destruction.

3 [I, T] to be likely to happen or be in a bad situation: Britain's fishing industry remains threatened. Dark clouds threatened rain.

threatening *adj* **1** if someone's behaviour is threatening, you believe they intend to harm you: His voice sounded threatening. a threatening gesture **2** if the sky or clouds are threatening, bad weather is likely: a threatening thundercloud

threateningly *adv* He glared at her threateningly.

Phrases and Word Combinations

to be in full swing
 to be driven into sth (a bad state)
 to do one's bit
 to see both sides
 to mark sb out as
 to grip sb's interest

to come up with sth
 to be eligible for sth / to do sth
 irrespective of
 to be immune to sth
 to be addicted to sth
 to give (serious/much etc)

to be/look set + inf (the problem looks set to worsen)	thought to sth
to question sth	to be critical of sb/sth
to cause immense controversy	to be/get fussy about sth
over/about sth	to discourage sb from doing sth
	to come into being

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

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

1. A serious argument arose over the use of chemicals on crops. 2. Interest rates are likely to rise again. 3. Full-time employees are entitled to receive health insurance. 4. She's been hooked on heroin since she was 15. 5. The weather made most people reluctant to attend the exhibition. 6. He doubted whether the accident was solely the truck driver's fault. 7. His sword and the shoulder straps attached to his shirt showed that he was an officer. 8. It was rumoured that the company had been made bankrupt. 9. The public expressed disapproval of the government's handling the disaster. 10. By midnight the end-of-course party was at its liveliest level. 11. If everyone had done their share of the work, we would have finished it on time. 12. My dilemma was that understanding the opinions of the two opponents I supported neither. 13. The girl is too concerned with her looks! 14. The course is open to anyone, no matter what age they are.

2. Translate the sentences using the word combinations and phrases:

1. Різні історичні хроніки і досі спричиняють гострі суперечки з приводу того, як і коли виникла ця держава. 2. Робота кипить, ти також повинен внести свою лепту. 3. Якби ти заздальгідь продумав план дій, ти б зараз не метушився через дрібниці. 4. Він завжди намагається зрозуміти точки зору обох сторін, що характеризує його як справедливого керівника. 5. Це я переконав її не йти туди, тому що я не схвалюю її наміру стати членом клубу. 6. У цій теорії пояснюється, як виникли різні біологічні види. 7. Намагаючись похудати, вона надмірно захопилася фізичними вправами. Вона не розуміє, що це доведе її до виснаження. 8. Чутки про НЛО захопили інтерес жителів містечка. 9. Ймовірно, ситуація буде погіршуватися. Ми сумніваємося у можливості мирного врегулювання конфлікту. 10. Навіть вакцинація не гарантує повний імунітет від цієї хвороби.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions:

1. My kids are addicted ... surfing the Net. 2. The dictatorship seems immune ... economic pressures. 3. After working eight days ... a row, I'm due ... a day off. 4. World governments are becoming increasingly concerned ... rising global temperature levels. 5. Dillard is very critical ... the plan to reorganize the company. 6. Television and media have come ... increasing pressure ... the government not to publicise controversies ... military and security matters. 7. Schools discourage youngsters ... being involved ... gangs. 8. The job is open ... anyone ... the right qualifications, irrespective ... their age. 9. There has been a rise ... claims ... unemployment benefits. 10.... the summer ... 1953 the union carried ... strikes and go-slows ... support ... a wage claim, but were locked out. 11. As allegations ... fraud began to appear ... a daily basis, the market lost confidence.

4. Make up situations beginning in the following ways:

1. I think I'm probably due ...
2. One thing I'm definitely not capable ... is ...
3. My friends are often rather critical ... people who...
4. In my opinion we can't afford to be indifferent ...
5. Something I'm extremely concerned ... is ...

5. Use the words to form one word that fits in the same numbered space in the text:

- (1) solve; (2) practice; (3) work; (4) possible; (5) courage; (6) conceive;
(7) refute; (8) precede

Traffic congestion is now a problem in practically every major city in the world but nobody has yet found a workable (1) ... to the seemingly inevitable chaos. A metro system is sadly (2) ... in most cities for geographical reasons. Tram systems are (3) ... in old cities where narrow, winding streets make the installation of overhead cables a practical (4) ... Many local governments find the business of coaxing people into buses and (5) ... them from using their cars easier said than done. And yet it is (6) ... that the situation should be allowed to remain as it is. The arguments in favour of direct action are now (7) ... if we are ever to prevent (8) ... levels of pollution and economic chaos.

6. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. The computer printout shows the name and address of the buyer, the quantity ordered and the amount due. 2. Some 250 schools operate in 21 states with 100 more schools due to get under way in the coming year. 3. Surely, if she was the caring person she makes out, she would insist on paying her dues. 4. With all due respect, the figures simply do not support you on this. 5. I think you should claim your due. 6. The dispute escalated into a sit-in. 7. Land costs are escalating, causing concern among local builders. 8. As Amy came of age, discord between her parents escalated, and she was essentially on her own by age 15. 9. The jealousy she felt was escalating out of all control. 10. The dictator eliminated anyone who might be a threat to him. 11. Traffic police intend to eliminate congestion caused by illegally parked vehicles. 12. Because the accident had not been her fault, Barbara was able to claim damages. 13. Scientists are claiming a major breakthrough in the fight against cancer. 14. No one has yet claimed responsibility for planting the bomb. 15. She claims to be a descendant of Charles Dickens. 16. The judge dismissed all their claims for money as ungrounded. 17. Don't believe all of the health claims that are printed on food labels. 18. The local people's claims for compensation from the chemical factory have so far been ignored. 19. The valley contains fossils of many extinct species. 20. Large numbers of rare and beautiful Alpine plants are threatened with extinction. 21. The belugas of the St Lawrence may now number only 400, and this local population is almost certainly doomed to extinction. 22. Herrera urged patience in the negotiations. 23. Lori dominated the table and Travis urged her on with a few well-chosen words. 24. Sheena resisted the urge to get in her car and go home. 25. He urged newspapers not to identify criminals by religion. 26. Bedford felt the urge to have a go but suppressed it. 27. The situation is dangerous but the UN is urging caution. 28. The book contains shocking allegations about the senator's private life. 29. Weimar denied allegations of financial mismanagement. 30. He has made an allegation, and I expect him to substantiate it. 31. It has been alleged that senior officials were involved in a \$20 million drugs deal. 32. It is alleged that London-Brussels is the most expensive journey per mile in the world. 33. Three alleged police informers were murdered in the course of the demonstrations. 34. As an employee, his record is outstanding. 35. The department has a long record of high achievement. 36. All transactions had to be recorded on government-provided fiscal receipts with special stamps. 37. Judge Stevens noted that Osborn had no criminal record and no history of

violence. 38. A record-breaking five hundred thousand people attended the festival. 39. Make sure you invest in firms with solid track records. 40. Except for emergency situations, direct pollution controls have a fairly poor track record. 41. Their latest CD was recorded live in New York. 42. The swearing-in took place at 12:05 p.m. 43. The UN had serious concerns over the country's poor human rights record. 44. She swears by meditation as a way of relieving stress. 45. The threat of inflation and high interest rates led to a wage freeze. 46. Somalia was again crippled by a drought that threatened to kill hundreds of thousands more. 47. When taken collectively these acts signify a deeper, more threatening tendency. 48. They backed up these demands with scarcely veiled threats.

7. Translate into English using the essential vocabulary:

1. Вчителі підганяли дітей до виходу зі школи. 10 хвилин тому керівництво школи отримало повідомлення про закладений вибуховий пристрій. 2. Мері безмежно вірить в ефективність вітамінів у таблетках, бо вона впевнена, що буде мати імунітет від багатьох інфекційних хвороб. 3. Вчора новообраний президент присягнув на вірність конституції держави. Він офіційно заявив, що не допустить подальшого загострення конфлікту. 4. З нас взяли клятву не розголошувати таємницю. – Може, вам погрожували? 5. Ця країна має погану репутацію у зв'язку з порушенням прав людини. Тисячі біженців просять політичного притулку в інших країнах. 6. Вона дала свідчення під присягою, що не мала доступу до банківських документів. 7. Рекордсмен вимагав компенсації за голослівні звинувачення у прийомі наркотиків, адже його участь в олімпіаді була під загрозою. 8. Голослівні обвинувачення у корупції лише сприятимуть подальшому загостренню конфлікту. 9. При всій повазі до вас, у вас немає доказів на підтвердження цих обвинувачень. 10. Минулого року на президентських виборах була рекордна кількість кандидатів. Один з кандидатів офіційно заявив, що незважаючи на анонімні погрози вбивством, які він отримував останні два тижні, він не зніме свою кандидатуру. 11. Грінпіс вважає, що з 329 видів папуг 30 зараз знаходиться на грані зникнення. 12. Треба віддати Мері належне – вона серйозно обміркувала усі факти, що допомогло нам уникнути проблем. 13. Це найбільша повінь, яка була зафіксована в області за останні п'ять років. 14. Ти б краще відправив документи рекомендованим листом з повідомленням про вручення. 15. Увага всього світу прикута до воєнного конфлікту на

Сході. Ізраїль відмовився вести переговори. Голови багатьох країн висловлюють занепокоєння, що конфлікт може перерости у повномасштабну війну. 16. Газета опублікувала звинувачення, що уряд вдавався до вбивств як засобу усунення опозиції. 17. Завтра о 9:00 він складає присягу на вірність Україні. 18. Я переконав його у необхідності подати судовий позов про безпідставне звільнення з роботи. 19. Багато батьків занепокоєні тим, що діти просто не можуть відірватися від телевізора. 20. Морська черепаха знаходиться на грані вимирання. 21. За останні три роки безробіття досягло рекордно високого рівня і, очевидно, ситуація буде погіршуватися. 22. Не розумію, чому ти не вимагаєш відшкодування збитків. Ти ж маєш на це право. 23. Цього місяця тут випала рекордна кількість опадів. Регіону загрожує повінь. 24. Хоча виробники стверджують, що ці добрива не становлять загрози довкіллю, існують підстави сумніватися в цьому. 25. Джон поклявся помститися; однак, вони вважають, що це лише пусті погрози.

GRAMMAR CHECK

1. Fill in singular or plural verb-forms:

LIES, DAMN LIES?

Statistics (be) a branch of economics, but it is often said that there (be) lies, damn lies and statistics. Recent statistics of British life (show) that the family (be) happier than it used to be. The youth of today (be) likely to live longer than the previous generation. People (own) more things than they used to, but more police (be) employed to fight crime. Mathematics (be) a subject which is studied more by boys than by girls, as (be) physics. The earnings of working women (be) getting higher all the time and many women earn more than their husbands. Good manners (be) declining. The public spend more on clothes, and clothes (be) becoming more and more expensive. Glasses (be) worn by more people, but only a minority (favour) contact lenses. Statistics (make) us want to grind our teeth and can probably tell us if we have any teeth left to grind!

2. a) Translate the following nouns which have different singular and plural meanings:

air/airs, ash/ashes, arm/arms, content/contents, custom/customs, damage/damages, fund/funds, green/greens, good/goods, glass/glasses,

look/looks, manner/manners, minute/minutes, pain/pains, scale/scales, saving/savings, spectacle/spectacles, spirit/spirits, step/steps, work/works, wit/wits.

b) Fill in each space in the following sentences with an appropriate form of a noun. Use the words from the list.

1. The ... have seized large quantities of smuggled heroin. 2. Although the team lost, they played with tremendous 3. We read through the ... of the last meeting. 4. It was impossible to comprehend the full ... of the disaster. 5. The Government needs to take a much harder ... at the ... trade. 6. We need the ... to get into the attic. 7. She slowly gathered her ..., and looked round. 8. The earthquake causedto property estimated at \$6 million. 9. It's bad ... to stare. 10. They intend to sue for 11. The matter was dealt with in a very efficient 12. I don't usually drink 13. The town was reduced to in the fighting. 14. He quickly built up a reputation for his dry 15. The truth was that Daisy had absolutely, but absolutely, lost her 16. Jody made a complete ... of herself by getting drunk at the wedding. 17. Arkan owns the best shopping centre in Belgrade, a ... bank and other businesses. 18. Eat your ..., they're good for you. 19. The only thing she could do was to assume ... of indifference. 20. He tipped the ... of the bag onto the table.

3. Choose the right verb form.

1. Acoustics is \ are the study of sound. 2. The rich is \ are a small minority in the strike. 3. A black and white dog was \ were barking at the gate. 4. The yellow and the red car was \ were badly damaged. 5. The statistics on crime rate is \ are appalling. 6. There is \ are a number of theatres in this city. 7. The number of homeless people is \ are increasing. 8. The cattle is \ are in the fields now. 9. Bread and butter is \ are not enough for breakfast. 10. Fish is \ are farmed in this pond. 11. Mary as well as her parents is \ are visiting us today. 12. It was \ were they who helped us. 13. The acoustics in the Festival Hall is \ are extremely good. 14. Her hair is \ are beautiful. 15. The news about the storms has \ have finally reached us. 16. What is \ are his politics? 17. The number of books in the library is \ are growing. 18. The board of governors has \ have been unable to agree. 19. The 1972 Olympics was \ were held in Munich. 20. Track and field is \ are the favourite event of many.

4. In most lines of the following text, there is one unnecessary word. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text. Some lines are correct:

There is a very outspoken group of people who want to ban hunting wild animals. Their argument is such that killing animals is cruel and unnecessary, while especially in those cases where animals are hunted more for sport than for eating or for purposes of such conservation. While there are others who find this total opposition an example of blind prejudice, the majority of people view the debate with somewhat mixed feelings as to the issue can quickly become a moral minefield. Is hunting animals because of they are pests, like foxes, less acceptable than killing them for food? And where does fishing fit into the discussions? Not so that much as those who catch a few fish to eat or sell, but rather those people who spend hour after hour since sitting on the river bank with no even intention of killing or eating their catch.

On to a fish being caught, the 'sportsman' weighs it, photographs it if it is large enough and worth boasting about, and then returns it to the water, often with a so nasty wound in its mouth from the hook, in order that to be caught again another day. Should this pastime of millions of people, bizarre even though it may be, also be banned?

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

wonder, accuse, suggest, claim, admit, beg, offer, threaten, remind, complain, encourage, prefer, explain, exclaim, refuse

1. "You broke my record player," she said to him. 2. "Please, please let me go out to play, Mum," she said. 3. "Would you like me to show you how to use this computer?" she said to Jane. 4. "Why don't we have chicken for dinner?" he said. 5. "Mark is always shouting at me," she said. 6. "How rude he is!" she said to me. 7. "I'd rather watch a film than the news," she said to John. 8. "I'm not going to tidy Helen's bedroom," Tim said. 9. "Stand up straight!" said the sergeant to the soldier. 10. "That's why I didn't do it," he said. 11. "Go ahead, say what you think," George said. 12. "Keep quiet or I'll punish you," he said. 13. "I witnessed the crime," said the driver. 14. "Yes, I was wrong," he said. 15. He asked himself, "How shall I tell her?"

6. Turn the following into a conversation. Mind the punctuation in Direct Speech.

Christine complained that their house was too small. She suggested looking for somewhere bigger. Jack asked why she wanted to move. He pointed out they moved in a year before. She reminded him that he had said it would only be temporary. He agreed, but told her that his business hadn't been very successful so they couldn't afford to move yet. Christine asked if they would be able to move the following year. She said that the baby was growing up fast and that he needed his own room. Jack admitted she was right, but asked her to be patient. He promised that they would move as soon as they could afford it.

CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION

Environmental Issues

Thematic vocabulary

1. Natural disasters: avalanche, earthquake, hailstorm, heat wave, hurricane, typhoon, tropical cyclone, landslide, mudslide, sinkhole, tornado, tsunami, tidal wave, solar flare, volcanic eruption, wildfire, drought, flood, excess precipitation.

2. Consequences of human activity: climate change, global warming, greenhouse effect, ozone depletion, ozone depleting substances, acid rain, loss of biodiversity, declining biodiversity, endangered species, extinction, deforestation, battery farming, overgrazing, overfishing, desertification, to poach, soil erosion, to erode, fossil fuel combustion, poor waste disposal, landfill, exhaust fumes, emissions, smog, wastage of resources, scarcity of resources, traffic congestion, oil spillage, oil slick, contamination, contaminant, radioactive contamination, nuclear fallout, severe radiation exposure, a radiation leak from a nuclear power station, a rise in the level of radioactivity, pollution, pollutants (toxic waste, fertilizers, pesticides), degradation.

3. Environmental solutions: afforestation, renewable energy, ozone-friendly products, eco-friendly products, biodegradable, organic foods, to recycle, recycling point (BrE)/recycling center (AmE), waste incineration plant, purification plant, conservation, to be interested in wildlife conservation, conservationist, conservancy, conservation area, nature reserve, to be placed on the endangered species list, protected species, pressure group, to adopt a green lifestyle, eco-warrior, green

politics/issues/tourism, to mitigate climate change, to sustain the environment.

1. a) Before you read the text, discuss the following. Some scientists say that global warming is disrupting the weather and causing drought, flooding, hurricanes etc. What types of extreme weather conditions have been in the news recently? Describe what happened and how people were affected.

b) Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What causes the greenhouse effect? 2. How do humans contribute to the greenhouse effect? 3. How does global warming affect water supplies, disease, wild animals, relations between countries? 4. What can be done to reduce global warming?

What is the Greenhouse Effect?

From Larry West, *Your Guide to Environmental Issues*.

Life on earth depends on energy from the sun. About 30 percent of the sunlight that beams toward Earth is deflected by the outer atmosphere and scattered back into space. The rest reaches the planet's surface and is reflected upward again as a type of slow-moving energy called infrared radiation.

As infrared radiation is carried aloft by air currents, it is absorbed by "greenhouse gases" such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, ozone and methane, which slows its escape from the atmosphere.

Although greenhouse gases make up only about 1 percent of the Earth's atmosphere, they regulate our climate by trapping heat and holding it in a kind of warm-air blanket that surrounds the planet.

This phenomenon is what scientists call the "greenhouse effect." Without it, scientists estimate that the average temperature on Earth would be colder by approximately 30 degrees Celsius, far too cold to sustain our current ecosystem.

While the greenhouse effect is an essential environmental prerequisite for life on Earth, there really can be too much of a good thing.

The problems begin when human activities distort and accelerate the natural process by creating *more* greenhouse gases in the atmosphere than are necessary to warm the planet to an ideal temperature.

- **Burning natural gas, coal and oil** —including gasoline for automobile engines—raises the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- **Some farming practices and land-use changes** increase the levels of methane and nitrous oxide.
- **Many factories produce long-lasting industrial gases** that do not occur naturally, yet contribute significantly to the enhanced greenhouse effect and “global warming” that is currently under way.
- **Deforestation** also contributes to global warming. Trees use carbon dioxide and give off oxygen in its place, which helps to create the optimal balance of gases in the atmosphere. As more forests are logged for timber or cut down to make way for farming, however, there are fewer trees to perform this critical function.
- **Population growth** is another factor in global warming, because as more people use fossil fuels for heat, transportation and manufacturing the level of greenhouse gases continues to increase. As more farming occurs to feed millions of new people, more greenhouse gases enter the atmosphere.

Ultimately, more greenhouse gases means more infrared radiation trapped and held, which gradually increases the temperature of the Earth’s surface and the air in the lower atmosphere.

The Average Global Temperature is Increasing Quickly

Today, the increase in the Earth’s temperature is increasing with unprecedented speed. To understand just how quickly global warming is accelerating, consider this:

During the *entire 20th century*, the average global temperature increased by about 0.6 degrees Celsius.

Using computer climate models, scientists estimate that *by the year 2100* the average global temperature will increase by 1.4 degrees to 5.8 degrees Celsius (approximately 2.5 degrees to 10.5 degrees Fahrenheit).

Not All Scientists Agree

While the majority of mainstream scientists agree that global warming is a serious problem that is growing steadily worse, there are some who disagree. John Christy, a professor and director of the Earth System

Science Center at the University of Alabama in Huntsville is a respected climatologist who argues that global warming isn't worth worrying about.

Christy reached that opinion after analyzing millions of measurements from weather satellites in an effort to find a global temperature trend. He found no sign of global warming in the satellite data, and now believes that predictions of global warming by as much as 10 degrees Fahrenheit by the end of the 21st century are incorrect.

The Effects of Global Warming

Scientists agree that even a small increase in the global temperature would lead to significant climate and weather changes, affecting cloud cover, precipitation, wind patterns, the frequency and severity of storms, and the duration of seasons.

- Rising temperatures would raise sea levels as well, reducing supplies of fresh water as flooding occurs along coastlines worldwide and salt water reaches inland.
- Many of the world's endangered species would become extinct as rising temperatures changed their habitat.
- Millions of people also would be affected, especially poor people who live in precarious locations or depend on the land for a subsistence living.
- Certain vector-borne diseases carried by animals or insects, such as malaria, would become more widespread as warmer conditions expanded their range.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions are the Biggest Problem

Currently, carbon dioxide accounts for more than 60 percent of the enhanced greenhouse effect caused by the increase of greenhouse gases, and the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is increasing by more than 10 percent every 20 years.

If emissions of carbon dioxide continue to grow at current rates, then the level of the gas in the atmosphere will likely double, or possibly even triple, from pre-industrial levels during the 21st century.

Climate Changes are Inevitable

According to the United Nations, some climate change is already inevitable because of emissions that have occurred since the dawn of the Industrial Age.

While the Earth's climate does not respond quickly to external changes, many scientists believe that global warming already has

significant momentum due to 150 years of industrialization in many countries around the world. As a result, global warming will continue to affect life on Earth for hundreds of years, even if greenhouse gas emissions are reduced and the increase in atmospheric levels halted.

To lessen those long-term effects, many nations, communities and individuals are taking action now to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and slow global warming by reducing dependence on fossil fuels, increasing the use of renewable energy, expanding forests, and making lifestyle choices that help to sustain the environment.

Whether they will be able to recruit enough people to join them, and whether their combined efforts will be enough to head off the most serious effects of global warming, are open questions that can only be answered by future developments.

http://environment.about.com/od/globalwarming/a/greenhouse_2.htm

2. Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What are the consequences of Chernobyl catastrophe? What lessons have been learnt? 2. Is nuclear energy with its high potential accidents worth it? Do you support the nuclear freeze movement that has recently gained momentum? Explain why or why not.

HELL ON EARTH:

CHERNOBYL WAS WORLD'S WORST ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER

John Vidal, The Guardian, London, United Kingdom, Wed, Apr 26, 2006

Twenty years ago today, Konstantin Tatuyan, a Ukrainian radio engineer, was horrified when Reactor No 4 at Chernobyl nuclear power complex exploded, caught fire, and for the next 10 days spewed the equivalent of 400 Hiroshima bombs' worth of radioactivity across 150,000 sq miles of Europe and beyond. He was just married, and he and his young family lived in the town of Chernobyl, just a few miles from the reactor.

Like 120,000 people, the family was evacuated, but Tatuyan volunteered to become a "liquidator", to help with the clean up, believing that his knowledge of radiation could save not just him but many of the 200,000 young soldiers and others who were rushed in from all over the

Soviet Union. "We felt we had to do it," he says. "Who else, if not us, would do it?"

Tatuyan spent the next seven years in charge of 5,000 mostly young army reservists - drafted in from Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Chechnya, Kazakhstan and elsewhere in what was the Soviet Union - working 22 days on, eight days off, digging great holes, demolishing villages, dumping high-level waste, monitoring hot spots, testing the water, cleaning railway lines and roads, decontaminating ground and travelling throughout some of the most radioactive regions of Ukraine, Belarus and southern Russia.

He survived the worst environment disaster in history, he says, because he knew the danger and could monitor the radioactivity that varied from yard to yard and from village to village depending on where the plume descended to ground level, and on where the deadly bits of graphite from the core of the reactor were carried by the wind.

He took precautions but he also kept meticulous - albeit illegal - records of his own accumulating exposure. Every year the authorities told him he was "fit for duty", and when he left Chernobyl they gave him a letter saying he had received just under the safe lifetime dose of radiation. He knew he had received more than five times that amount.

What he saw in those years, he says, appalled him: young men dying for want of the simplest information about exposure to radiation; the wide-scale falsification of medical histories by the Soviet army and the disappearance of people's records so the state would not have to compensate them; the wholesale looting of evacuated houses and abandoned churches; the haste and carelessness with which the concrete "sarcophagus" was erected over the stricken reactor; and, above all, the horror of seeing land almost twice the size of Britain contaminated, with thousands of villages made uninhabitable.

It was sometimes surreal, he says. He had people beg him to leave their homes or villages contaminated because that would guarantee them a pension; he recalls how several carriages of radioactive animal carcasses travelled for five years around the Soviet Union being rejected by every state, returning to Chernobyl to be buried - train and all.

He helped fill a 4 sq mile dump with radioactive lorries, cement mixers, trains and helicopters. He knows where the Chernobyl bodies are buried, he says, because he was the grave digger. "We made up the response as we went along," he says. "It was hell."

OPTIMISTIC

Tatuyan has now retired, an invalid. He says he surely saved many lives and made great parts of the Ukraine semi-habitable, but the price is a heart condition, an enlarged thyroid, diabetes, pains in the right side of his body, breathing difficulties and headaches.

But he is optimistic and, like several million people across Ukraine, Belarus and southern Russia, says he now looks at his life in terms of the time before and after Chernobyl. Most of his team of liquidators are dead; the rest, like him, are ill.

Tatuyan is now 56, and his children and country are proud of him. For him, the effect of the radiation on the environment was shocking. "The first thing we noticed was that many miles of trees in the forest turned red," he says. "They had to be cut down and buried. All the animals left. The birds did not come back for four years. It was strange not hearing them. "In the winter of 1986/87, there was an infestation of mice because the crops had not been harvested. So the population of foxes increased. Most of them had rabies, and hunters were called to come and kill them. The wild pigs came back first. Then the wolves. Because people were evacuated, thinking they would be gone for only a few days, they left their dogs. But the dogs then crossed with the wolves and were not afraid of humans. It was very dangerous."

Today, the forest is moving in on the modernistic town of Pripyat, built for the reactor workers just a few miles from the plant. According to ecologists, weathering, decay and the migration of radionuclides down the soil have already led to a significant reduction of the contamination of plants and animals. Some scientists are upbeat.

Biodiversity, says the Institute of Ecology in the Ukraine, has increased due to the removal of human influence. Moose, wild boar, roe and red deer, beavers, wolves, badgers, otters and lynx have all been reported in the area, and species associated with humans - rats, house mice, sparrows and pigeons - have all declined. Indeed, of 270 species of birds in the area, 180 are breeding.

But it is not as simple as that. Other scientists report mammals experiencing heavy doses from internally deposited Caesium-137 and Strontium-90 radioactive fallout. One study has found mutations in 18 generations of birds; another that radioactivity levels in trees are still rising. Contamination has been found migrating into underground aquifers.

Levels of Caesium-137 are expected to remain high all over Europe for decades, says the United Nations. In parts of Germany, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Lithuania and Poland, levels in wild game, mushrooms,

berries and fish from some lakes are well over a safe dose, as they are in all the most affected regions of Belarus, Ukraine and Russia.

In Britain, there are still restrictions on milk on 375 hill farms, mainly in Snowdonia and the Lake District. Meanwhile, tens of thousands of square miles of agricultural land still cannot be used for farming until the soil has been remediated.

Humans have fared badly. In the past few weeks four major scientific reports have challenged the World Health Organisation (WHO), which believes that only 50 people have died and 9,000 may over the coming years. The reports widely accuse WHO of ignoring the evidence and dismissing illnesses that many doctors in Ukraine, Russia and Belarus say are worsening, especially in children of liquidators.

The charge is led by the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, which last week declared that 212,000 people have now died as a direct consequence of Chernobyl. Meanwhile, a major report commissioned by Greenpeace considers the evidence of 52 scientists and estimates the deaths and illnesses to be 93,000 terminal cancers already and perhaps 100,000 deaths in time. A further report for European parliamentarians suggested 60,000 deaths. In truth no one knows.

More than 500km from Chernobyl, the peasant farmers of the village of Boudimca, one of the most affected in Ukraine, refuse to leave, despite the fact that many of their children are suffering from acute radiation diseases. Every child in Boudimca has a thyroid problem - known as the "Chernobyl necklace".

The villagers are attached to the land. "We would prefer to die in our own land rather than go somewhere else and not survive," says Valentina Molchanovich, one of whose daughters is in hospital in Vilne with radiation sickness. "We understand the paradox, but we prefer to stay." Though they live simple lives - each family has a cow, ducks and a few chickens - they suffer all the ailments of stressed out western executives: high blood pressure, headaches, diabetes and respiratory problems. They know that the berries and the mushrooms they have always lived on are contaminated. "We are just so used to living here," says Molchanovich. "My parents lived here. We build our houses together. We are a very tight community. "But others are, literally, dying to leave the village. Mikola Molchanovich, a distant relation, is the father of Sasha, a 12- year-old girl who this month was also being treated for constant stomach aches in a children's hospital in Rivne.

He says: "My wife is in hospital giving birth, my son is in another hospital being treated for radiation sickness. My sister has 30,000 becquerels [units of radioactivity] in her body. Some people have 80,000, or more. "This is our community; my parents lived and died here. We used to be able to collect 100kg of mushrooms a day - the whole village would collect them. Some of our cows have leukaemia. The people who moved away from the village are healthier and better. I would go if I had the chance. But I am trapped. I cannot sell my house because it is contaminated. People are becoming weaker. We cannot feel it, we cannot see it, yet we are not afraid of it.

SITUATION WORSENING

"Everyone who helped on the clean up is now ill," says Tatiana, a senior doctor at the Dispensary for Radiological Protection at Rivne. "The situation is worsening. In 1985, we had four lymph cancers a year. Now we have seven times that many.

We have between five and eight people a year with rare bone cancers, when we never had any. We expect more cancers, and ill health. One in three pregnancies here are malformed. We are overwhelmed."

A doctor in the local region's children's hospital says: "The children born to the people who cleaned up Chernobyl are dying very young. We are finding Caesium and Strontium in breast milk and the placenta. More children now have leukaemias, and there has been a quadrupling of spina bifida cases.

There are more clusters of cancers. Children are being born with stunted growth and dwarf torsos, without thighs. I would expect more of this over the years."

Tatuyan is now an environmentalist, convinced that nuclear power is no answer. "I go to the forest with friends to care for the deer," he says.

Tonight, he and the other liquidators will meet and celebrate the 20 years. "When we meet we make the same toast. We say: 'Let's meet again alive.'"

<http://action-ukraine-report.blogspot.com/2006/04/aur689-bells-ring-candles-lit-tears.html#a13>

3. Natural disasters.

What is a natural disaster? What causes natural disasters? What disasters are common occurrences in Ukraine? Have you ever lived through a natural disaster? Prepare presentations on the following natural disasters:

1. Flood

2. Earthquake
3. Landslides and mudslides
4. Hurricanes, tropical cyclones and typhoons
5. Tsunami
6. Impact event

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

1. Are there litter laws where you live? If so, what is the penalty for littering?
2. What products are particularly bad for the environment?
3. What are the things that can be recycled? Name some of the things that can't be recycled and explain why.
4. What are landfills? Where are they in Ukraine? Do you think they are safe for the environment?
5. Make a list of advantages and disadvantages of incineration, landfilling and recycling.
6. Do you think zero waste is achievable?

WASTE DISPOSAL

by Luke Bassis

The disposal of garbage in the world is a problem that continues to grow with the development of industrialized nations and the growth of population. Since the beginning of time people have needed to find a way of disposing of their trash. In 18th century England and France, carters were paid by individuals to carry trash and discard it on the outskirts of town. Disposal in open pits became routine and Benjamin Franklin initiated the first municipal cleaning program in Philadelphia in 1757. Since then we have come a long way and have developed types of waste that cannot simply be dumped into a hole.

TYPES OF WASTE

Waste can be divided into many different types. The most common methods of classification is by their physical, chemical and biological characteristics. One important classification is by their consistency. Solid wastes are waste materials that contain less than 70% water. This class includes such materials as household garbage, some industrial wastes, some mining wastes, and oilfield wastes such as drill cuttings. Liquid wastes are usually wastewater's that contain less than 1% solids. Such wastes may contain high concentrations of dissolved salts and metals. Sludge is a class of waste between liquid and solid. They usually contain between 3% and 25% solids, while the rest of the material is water dissolved materials.

HAZARDOUS VS. NON-HAZARDOUS

Federal regulations classify wastes into three different categories. Non-hazardous are those that pose no immediate threat to human health and the environment. Household garbage is included into this category. Hazardous wastes are of two types: those that have common hazardous properties such as ignitability or reactivity and those that contain leachable toxic components. The last type of waste is entitled Special Wastes and is very specific in nature. They are regulated with specific guidelines. Some examples would be radioactive wastes and medical wastes.

METHODS OF DISPOSAL

There are many different methods of disposing of waste. Landfill is the most common and probably accounts for more than 90 percent of the nation's municipal refuse even though Landfills have been proven contaminates of drinking water in certain areas. It is the most cost affective method of disposal, with collection and transportation accounting for 75 percent of the total cost. In a modern landfill, refuse is spread thin, compacted layers covered by a layer of clean earth. Pollution of surface water and groundwater is minimized by lining and contouring the fill, compacting and planting the uppermost cover layer, diverting drainage, and selecting proper soil in sites not subject to flooding or high groundwater levels. The best soil for a landfill is clay because clay is less permeable than other types of soil. Materials disposed of in a landfill can be further secured from leakage by solidifying them in materials such as cement, fly ash from power plants, asphalt, or organic polymers.

Refuse is also burned in incinerators. It is more expensive but a safer method of disposal than landfills. Modern incinerators are designed to destroy at least 99.9% of the organic waste material they handle. Numerous thermal processes recover energy from solid waste. Companies burn in-plant wastes in conventional incinerators to produce steam. Pyrolysis, a process of chemical decomposition, produces a variety of gases and inert ash. Garbage burned in incinerators has poisoned air, soil, and water. Communities near incinerators have objected to them because of fears about possible emissions.

Yet another method is the pumping of hazardous wastes into deep wells. There is a strong opposition to this method because of the apparent explosions and even earthquakes that have resulted from waste injection techniques.

Organic materials that have little or no heavy metals can be detoxified biologically. Composting and land farming, in which materials are spread out over a large land area so that microbes can decompose them, are examples of biological treatment of hazardous waste. If the materials are not detoxified before they percolate into groundwater than obvious repercussions may occur. The practice of recycling solid waste is an old one. Metal implements were melted down and recast in prehistoric times. Today, recyclable materials are recovered from municipal refuse by a number of methods, including shredding, magnetic separation of metals, screening, and washing. Composting includes preparing refuse and breakdown of organic matter by aerobic microorganisms. Increasingly, municipalities and private refuse collection organizations are requiring those who generate solid waste to keep recyclable items separate from other waste.

Livestock waste created by large livestock operations generate more than 30 times more waste than humans. Yearly, the industry produces a total over 1.375 billion tons of waste. Environmental products and technologies corporation, a company focused on solving environmental problems while enhancing the productivity of farming operations in the United States, has come up with a system to remedy the amount of livestock waste. Their Closed Loop Waste Management System converts animal wastes into commercial quantities of a pathogen free, nutrient rich, soil building material. Systems like this one are a good example of the direction our country should be moving in when dealing with the waste we generate.

Hazardous wastes pose a danger to humans or other living organisms. Management of radioactive and other hazardous wastes is subject to federal and state regulation. No satisfactory method has yet been demonstrated for disposing permanently of radioactive wastes.

RECYCLING

It takes time, energy, labor, and money to make new products from recycled ones. Right now it's often easier or cheaper for manufacturers to use virgin rather than recycled materials to make things. For recycling to be worthwhile, manufacturers need the technology to make new products from recycled materials, high quality recovered materials that meet manufacturers' specifications, a steady supply of recovered materials, affordable materials, and customers to buy products that contain recycled materials. Separating glass jars, aluminum cans, and newspapers and

setting them by the curb or taking them to a recycling center is only part of the recycling process. To complete the recycling loop, those cans, papers, and bottles must be remade into new products that you buy and use.

WHAT'S NEXT

The best method of reducing waste disposals negative effect on society is simply to prevent its generation. If the consumers of our country were to make a firm stand against the production of useless waste and the furtherance of recycled products, the producers would have no choice but to conform to our wishes. If it means a price increase, so what? Any price increase we pay now will be worth the extra healthy years we will be able to inhabit this planet, it will be worth it for our children and their children. In a capitalistic society where politicians see no further than their next election and everything that's produced is for a profit, we are almost surely doomed to make decisions that will hurt us in the future. It is obvious we have to be our own leaders in the battle versus waste disposal, because we are the only ones who care about our future on this earth.

<http://www.umich.edu/~gs265/society/wastedisposal.htm>

5. Debate.

A paper factory is planned for your town which is very beautiful but high in unemployment. There are concerns from the local community about pollution and the destruction of an ancient forest nearby.

Role-play a public consultation meeting to listen to local views. Allocate the roles. In favour of the factory: the mayor, a representative of the paper company, the building contractor, an unemployed person. Against the factory: a member of the Green Party, an environmental scientist, a local craftsman, a local hotel owner.

6. Translate using the thematic vocabulary:

1. Основна причина забруднення атмосферного повітря – спалювання великої кількості природного палива. 2. Руйнація озонового шару, що захищає нас від сонячної радіації, може призвести до загибелі всього живого на планеті. 3. Проблема радіоактивного забруднення біосфери виникла у 1945 році після вибуху атомних бомб, скинутих на японські міста. 4. З метою збереження унікальних ландшафтів, тварин та рослин, яким загрожує зникнення, створюються заповідники, національні парки тощо. 5. Безвідходне виробництво та ресурсозберігаючі технології повинні забезпечити гармонійний

зв'язок людини і природи. 6. Для багатьох промислових районів справжнім лихом стали кислотні дощі: через них гине риба в озерах, ліс втрачає листя, швидше руйнуються будівлі. 7. Вирубка лісів посилює ерозію та збільшує ризик зсувів ґрунту. 8. Інтенсивне тваринництво призводить до перетворення великих територій на пустелі, що може мати глобальні наслідки. 9. Після повені заражена вода становила загрозу здоров'ю людей. 10. Повідомляють, що днями відбувся витік радіації на атомній електростанції, у результаті чого населення області зазнало сильного радіоактивного опромінення. 11. Спеціалісти у галузі охорони довкілля наполягають на будівництві заводів з переробки сміття. Переробка сміття зменшить кількість відходів, що підлягають захороненню та збереже природні ресурси. 12. Кит знаходиться на грані вимирання внаслідок численних виливів нафти та браконьєрства. 13. Вирубка лісів посилює парниковий ефект та зменшує видове розмаїття організмів. 14. За оцінками вчених до 2100 року глобальне потепління спричинить підйом температури на 6 градусів. 15. Хоча тигр занесений до списку тварин, яким загрожує вимирання, на нього ведеться полювання. 16. Прогноз вчених невтішний: в альпійському регіоні частіше траплятимуться селі, лавини, пожежі. 17. Спеціалісти у галузі охорони природи публічно заявляють, що регіон знаходиться на грані екологічної катастрофи через вилив нафти у море минулого тижня. 18. Кит знаходиться на грані вимирання внаслідок численних виливів нафти та браконьєрства.

7. Animal rights.

a) Attitudes to animals vary greatly between two extremes. Some of us regard animals as simply lumps of walking meat, others see them as almost human. How would you assess your attitude to animals? Have you ever kept a pet? Have you ever worked with animals?

b) Scientists use animals in experiments. For example, dogs and monkeys are forced to smoke continuously, or are deliberately injured to evaluate the effects of pain-killing drugs. Should animals be used to test new products?

c) How do you feel about these situations? What would you have done in each situation?

- Calves and other animals are 'factory farmed'. In the case of calves, they are kept in the dark, unable to move for their entire short lives, so as to produce white tender meat (veal). Most eggs are produced by

battery hens kept in similar conditions, although many consumers are prepared to pay more for 'free-range eggs'.

- In the USA there are animal cemeteries, and it's possible to buy 'biodegradable' (i.e. cardboard) caskets so that your pet hamster can be buried in style.
- A rich Londoner discovered that her poodle was diabetic. She paid for daily injections for 16 years in order to keep it alive and when it died, had a memorial erected to it at London's Battersea Dogs' Home.
- A road-safety advert in Britain shows a car swerving to avoid a dog, and hitting a lamp post, severely injuring the driver. A few years ago a car swerved so as not to hit a dog and killed four people in a bus queue.
- In Southern England one particularly popular picnic area has a fairly large population of adders, which are poisonous and fairly common, and smooth snakes which are not poisonous and fairly rare. The local council decided to try and kill all the snakes in the area. Environmental groups protested, and nothing has yet been done.
- An Englishman was very angry because cats were fouling his lawn and digging up his flowers. He put down poisoned meat, and warned the owners not to let their cats out of their houses. The owners prosecuted him and he was fined.

8. Comment on the following:

1. Why do people give each other flowers? To celebrate various important occasions, they're killing living creatures? Why restrict it to plants? "Sweetheart, let's make up. Have this deceased squirrel." (*The Washington Post*)
2. Because we don't think about future generations, they will never forget us. (*Henrik Tikkanen*)
3. Man is a complex being: he makes deserts bloom - and lakes die. (*Gil Stern*)
4. If civilization has risen from the Stone Age, it can rise again from the Wastepaper Age. (*Jacques Barzun, The House of Intellect, 1959*)
5. We should stop interfering with nature. Extinction is a natural part of evolution – look what happened to dinosaurs!

9. Discussion:

1. What are the most pressing environmental issues facing society today? Which problems are of greater environmental concern to you? Give your reasons. 2. Have you ever experienced a problem with any environmentally hazardous material? 3. What should individuals do to protect the environment? Consider the following: waste disposal, deforestation, the ozone layer, wastage of resources. 4. Would you give up certain luxuries to save the environment? Make a list of the things that might be harmful to the environment. Are there any you could use less or stop using after all? 5. If you could choose one alternative energy source to develop which one would you choose? Why? 6. Do you think overpopulation is an important environmental issue? Why or why not?

10. Essay topics:

1. Modern technology owes ecology an apology. (*Alan M. Eddison*)
2. Global warming, global warning.
3. Should rich countries pay more for environmental damage?
4. Only one Earth – care and share.
5. Damage of the environment is an inevitable consequence of worldwide improvements in the standard of living.
6. Zoos are sometimes seen as necessary but not poor alternatives to a natural environment. Discuss some of the arguments for and/or against keeping animals in zoos.
7. Nuclear power provides cheap and clean energy. The benefits of nuclear technology far outweigh the disadvantages. Do you agree or disagree?
8. Many parts of the world are losing important natural resources, such as forests, animals, or clean water. Choose one resource that is disappearing and explain why it needs to be saved. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

GLOSSARY

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

1 *types of businesses*

manufacturer *n* [C] a company that makes large quantities of goods:

- The company is one of Japan's leading car manufacturers.

manufacturing noun [uncountable]:

- There was serious debate as to whether the economy should remain agricultural or whether there should be a positive attempt to develop manufacturing.

retailer *n* [C] a business that sells goods to customers through its shops:

- It is often cheaper to buy from online stores than from high-street retailers (=ordinary shops in towns and cities).

distributor *n* [C] a company or person that supplies shops and companies with goods:

- A decision will have to be made whether to use smaller local distributors, or one national distributor.

service industry *n* [C] an industry that provides a service rather than a product, for example insurance or advertising:

- There has been a shift of employment from manufacturing to service industries.

finance company *n* [C] a company that lends money, especially to businesses:

- Banks and finance companies continued to trade profitably despite high interest rates.

start-up *n* [C] a new small company or business, especially one whose work involves computers or using the Internet:

- Several Internet start-ups saw their share prices rocket in the first few years, but many failed to survive the first few months.

multinational *n* [C] a large company that has offices, factories etc in many different countries:

- Production of food is now dominated by the huge multinationals.

multinational *adj*:

- a multinational oil company

corporation *n* [C] a big company, or a group of companies acting together as a single organization:

- giant corporations like IBM and General Motors

corporate *adj* [only before noun] belonging or relating to a large company or corporation:

- an investment bank that serves mostly corporate clients
- attempts to change the corporate culture (=the way that people in a large company think and behave)

big business *n* [U] very large companies, considered as a powerful group with a lot of influence:

- Reformers want to cut the links between government and big business.

small business *n* [C] a company that employs only a few people

family business *n* [C] a business that is owned and controlled by one family:

- Family businesses are more significant than most people realize.

parent company *n* [C] a company that controls a smaller company or organization:

- Normally, the parent company is not liable for a subsidiary's debts.

sister company *n* [C] one of two or more companies that are owned by the same parent company:

- Thomson Information Services are part of the Thomson Corporation and a sister company of Thomson Regional Newspapers.

affiliate (also **affiliated company**) *n* [C] a small company or organization that is connected with or controlled by a larger one:

- Fuji Xerox Co. is the Japanese affiliate of Xerox Corp.
- Hino Motors, a truck maker in the Toyota group of affiliated companies

subsidiary (also **subsidiary company**) *n* [C] a company that is owned or controlled by another larger company:

- Chase Manhattan Bank is a subsidiary of Chase Manhattan Corp.
- The Johnson Electric Group now controls 11 subsidiary companies locally and overseas.

2 success in business

profit *n* [U, C] money that you get by selling things or doing business, after your costs have been paid:

- A business has to make a profit.
- Sixty percent of the perfume price is pure profit for the retailer.

profitable *adj* producing a profit:

- Sidek is one of Mexico's most profitable companies.
- The credit card business is highly profitable.

profitability *n* [U]:

- Increased costs have an effect on profitability.

gross profit *n* [U, C] a company's profit before certain costs and taxes are taken away:

- Your business's gross profit margin is one of its key performance indicators.

net profit *n* [U, C] a company's profit after all costs and taxes are taken away:

- Sony nearly doubled its net profit for the year.

after-tax profit *n* [U, C] a company's profit after tax has been taken away:

- The decline in after-tax profit was the result of significantly higher tax charges.

pre-tax profit *n* [U, C] a company's profit for a particular period of time before tax is taken away:

- There was a pre-tax profit for the fourth quarter of \$5 million.

operating profit *n* [U, C] profit relating to a company's normal activities of providing goods or services:

- The company made an operating profit of \$407 million.

profit margin *n* [C] the difference between what it costs a business to buy or produce something and what they sell it for:

- Slow sales have cut profit margins.

dividend *n* [C] a part of a company's profit that is divided among the people with shares in the company:

- Companies return some of their profits to investors in the form of dividends.

3 failure in business

loss *n* [C] if a business makes a loss, it spends more than it earns:

- Last week, the parent company reported losses of \$300m for the first six months of the year.

bankruptcy *n* [U, C] the state when someone is judged to be unable to pay their debts by a court of law, and their money and possessions are shared among the people and businesses that they owe money to:

- The number of bankruptcies in the first half of the year soared by 60%.
- Many state-operated companies had experienced difficulties and some faced bankruptcy.

bankrupt *adj*:

- The firm went bankrupt last year.

administration *BrE n* [U] if a company is in administration, it is being reorganized by a specialist from outside the company, because it is in serious financial difficulties. The process takes place in order to try and stop the company going into liquidation:

- The company has gone into administration with debts of about ?40 million.

liquidation *BrE n* [U] if a company goes into liquidation, it closes and everything it owns is sold in order to pay its debts:

- A number of companies were forced into liquidation during the recession.

receivership *n* [U] if a business is in receivership, it is controlled by an official receiver because it has no money:

- The company went into receivership with massive debts.

official receiver *n* [C] the person whose job is to take care of the financial affairs of a company that can no longer continue in business because it has no money

4 *finance*

finance *n* [U] the management of money by governments, large organizations etc:

- Wahl has an impressive knowledge of corporate finance.

financial *adj* [usually before noun] relating to money or the management of money:

- the company's financial affairs

accountancy *esp BrE*, **accounting** *AmE n* [U] the profession or work of keeping or checking financial accounts, calculating taxes etc:

- He works in accountancy.

budget *n* [C] the money that is available to an organization or person, or a plan of how it will be spent:

- Nearly two-thirds of the total budget is used to pay for staff.

budgetary *adj*:

- Many educational institutions have not kept pace with modern methods because of budgetary constraints (=not having enough money available).

cash flow *n* [U] the movement of money coming into a business as income and going out as wages, materials etc:

- The business has severe cash flow problems.

debt *n* [C] a sum of money that a person or organization owes:

- The company has debts of around \$1,000,000.

capital *n* [U] money or property, especially when it is used to start a business or produce more wealth:

- The government is eager to attract foreign capital into the region.

venture capital *n* [U] money lent to someone so that they can start a new business:

- The fund provides venture capital and loans for U.S. business projects.

interest rate *n* [C] the percentage amount charged by a bank etc when you borrow money, or paid to you by a bank when you keep money in an account there:

- Interest rates fluctuate from day to day.

invest *v* [I, T] to buy shares, property, or goods because you hope that the value will increase and you can make a profit:

- The company has invested in new technology to improve its production system. They invested a lot of money in advertising last year.

investment *n* [C]:

- Real estate remains one of the safest investments.

share (also **stock** *AmE*) *n* [C] an equal part of a company, which people can buy and sell. The price of shares changes depending on whether the company is considered to be working successfully or not:

- All our employees are encouraged to buy shares in the company.

shareholder *n* [C] someone who owns shares in a company or business:

- The shareholders have the inalienable right to dismiss directors by a simple majority vote under the 1985 Companies Act.

investor *n* [C] someone who gives money to a company, business, or bank in order to make a profit:

- The country has become more attractive to foreign investors.

stockbroker *n* [C] a person or organization whose job is to buy and sell shares, bonds etc for people:

- Over three quarters of stockbrokers say they currently need to invest more in technology to meet the demands of the anti-money laundering regulations.

stockbroking *n* [U]:

- Stockbroking can be a highly lucrative profession.

5 *economics*

economics *n* [U] the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used:

- He has a degree in economics.

macroeconomics *n* [U] the study of large economic systems such as those of a whole country or area of the world

microeconomics *n* [U] the study of small economic systems that are part of national or international systems

economic *adj* [only before noun] relating to trade, industry, and the management of money:

- The country is facing a severe economic crisis.

economist *n* [C] someone who studies the way in which money and goods are produced and used and the systems of business and trade:

- Leading economists are predicting another recession.

economy *n* [C] the system by which a country's money and goods are produced and used, or a country considered in this way:

- Low interest rates will help the economy.

economies of scale *n* [pl] the financial advantages of producing something in very large quantities:

- Toys 'R' Us has gigantic stores with huge economies of scale.

market economy *n* [C] an economic system in which companies are not controlled by the government but decide what they want to produce or sell, based on what they believe they can make a profit from:

- The country is moving towards a market economy.

balance of payments *n* [sing] the difference between what a country spends in order to buy goods and services abroad, and the money it earns selling goods and services abroad

balance of trade *n* [sing] the difference in value between the goods a country buys from abroad and the goods it sells abroad:

- Japan continued to maintain a favorable balance of trade. (=they received more money than they spent on trade)

business cycle (also **economic cycle**) *n* [C] a cycle in which business activity increases, decreases, then increases again:

- The business cycle has recently seen an upturn.
- the ups and downs of the economic cycle

inflation *n* [U] a continuing increase in prices, or the rate at which prices increase:

- The seventies was a decade of high inflation.

inflationary *adj*:

- inflationary pressures on the economy

recession *n* [U, C] a difficult time when there is less trade, business activity etc in a country than usual:

- The economy is heading into a recession.

currency *n* [U, C] the system or type of money that a country uses:

- The bank can supply foreign currency.
- The Euro replaced several European currencies.

fiscal *adj* relating to money, taxes, debts etc that are owned and managed by the government:

- The fiscal deficit was estimated at \$53,800,000.

gross domestic product (abbreviation **GDP**) *n* [sing, U] the total value of all goods and services produced in a country in one year, except for income received from abroad:

- Canada's annual growth in gross domestic product will decline to about 1% next year.

gross national product (abbreviation **GNP**) *n* [sing, U] the total value of all the goods and services produced in a country, usually in a single year:

- The country had the largest gross national product of any nation.

labour *BrE*, **labor** *AmE* *n* [U] all the people who work for a company or in a country:

- There is a local shortage of skilled labour.
- Labor costs are steadily increasing.

productivity *n* [U] the rate at which goods are produced, and the amount produced, especially in relation to the work, time, and money needed to produce them:

- We need to find ways of increasing productivity.

COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET

1 types of computer

mainframe *n* [C] a large, powerful computer that can work very fast and that a lot of people can use at the same time:

- Many companies replaced their mainframes with PCs in the 1980s.

PC/personal computer/desktop (computer) *n* [C] a computer that is used by one person at a time, either at home or at work:

- You can buy a PC for as little as \$450.
- The widespread use of personal computers has meant smaller businesses are now more able to manage their own accounts cost effectively.
- The department bought 12 new desktops to replace the previous machines.

laptop (also notebook) *n* [C] a small computer that you can carry with you, and that can work using a battery:

- Cellular phones and laptops can turn a car or hotel room into an office.
- Thin and light notebooks typically weigh 5 pounds or less and cost more than \$1,000.

tablet PC *n* [C] a small computer which you control by using a tool like a pen instead of a keyboard or a mouse:

- Sales of tablet PCs totaled about \$1.2 billion in 2004.

PDA *n* [C] **personal digital assistant**; a very small, light computer that you can carry with you, and that you use to store information such as telephone numbers, addresses, and appointments. Some PDAs can send and receive email, and connect to the Internet:

- PDAs allow users to carry their PC-based diaries and address books around when they are out of the office.

wearable computer *n* [C] a computer that is designed to be worn as part of an item of clothing, or attached to the body with a strap around the wrist:

- an advanced wearable computer that provides lightweight, hands-free mobile computing

2 software

system software *n* [U] a set of programs which a computer needs in order to operate. System software includes the operating system and programs that control hardware:

- System software often comes bundled with the computer, and users may not realize that it exists.

application software *n* [U] computer software that is designed for a particular use or user:

- Demands for faster processors with larger memory to run newer application software are increasing.

operating system *n* [C] a system in a computer that helps all the programs in it to work together

USB *n* [C] **universal serial bus**; a system that lets you connect different sorts of equipment such as a keyboard or a camera to a computer:

- Aside from speed advantages, USB devices can be connected or disconnected without the need to restart the computer.

programming tool *n* [C] a program that helps a software designer to create another program or to correct mistakes in it:

- a programming tool for designing and developing Windows applications

office suite *n* [C] a set of computer programs designed to help people who do office work. An office suite typically includes software for word processing and also for creating databases and spreadsheets:

- A major advantage of an office suite is that it provides a consistent user interface between its various components.

database *n* [C] a large amount of data that has been stored and organized on a computer so that you can sort and find information easily:

- an online database of college courses
- A database is a standard component of many office suites.

spreadsheet *n* [C] a computer document that contains rows and columns, and that helps control and analyse information, especially information about money or numbers:

- Abramovich and Nabors describe how using spreadsheets helped seventh-grade algebra students develop problem-solving skills.

word processing *n* [U] using computer software or a small computer to write letters and other documents:

- Word processing allows users to achieve superior presentation and layout when compared with typewriters.

desktop publishing (also **DTP**) *n* [U] the work of arranging the writing and pictures for a magazine, small book etc, using a PC or laptop and special software:

- Desktop publishing has allowed many more people access to publishing their own work.

GUI (also **graphical user interface**) *n* [C] a way of showing and organizing information on a computer screen so that it is easy to use and understand:

- Users whose eyesight is poor often have trouble navigating in a GUI.

3 problems with computers

crash *v* [I, T] if a computer crashes, it suddenly stops working:

- It is advisable to save your work at regular intervals in case the computer crashes.
- Some viruses are powerful enough to crash your computer.

crash *n* [C]:

- In the event of a crash, your data will be lost.

freeze *v* [I] if a computer or a computer screen freezes, the image displayed on the screen will not change because there is a problem with the computer:

- The computer froze briefly, but then started working again.

bug *n* [C] a fault in the system of instructions that operates a computer:

- The program assists software developers in identifying bugs.

virus *n* [C] a set of instructions secretly put onto a computer or computer program, which can destroy information. When a computer that has a virus makes a connection with another computer, for example by email, the virus can move onto the other computer:

- With the Internet, a virus can travel a lot faster than it used to.

worm *n* [C] a sort of computer virus, especially one that makes many copies of itself and fills up all the memory on a computer:

- A worm does not attach itself to other programs, but spreads to computers via the Internet without any user interaction.

spam *n* [U] email messages that a computer user has not asked for and does not want to read, for example from someone who is advertising something:

- Spam can be filtered out by means of special software.

spam *v* [I, T]:

- There is a strong case for arguing that companies which spam should be liable to prosecution.

hack *v* [I, T] to find a way of getting information from someone else's computer or changing information on it:

- Political agitators sometimes hack into government websites, altering pages to include messages in support of their cause.

hacker *n* [C]:

- A hacker is usually a very proficient programmer.

4 computer security

anti-virus software *n* [U] a type of software that looks for and removes viruses in programs and documents on your computer:

- Chapter 2 deals with setting up and running preventative maintenance programmes and anti-virus software updates.

firewall *n* [C] a system that protects a computer network from being used or looked at by people who do not have permission to do so:

- If you connect your computer to the Internet without a firewall, you can be attacked by hackers within minutes.

encryption *n* [U] the process of changing information on a computer into a special code that only some people can understand:

- Data encryption is now used increasingly by the financial industry to protect money transfers.

5 the study of computers

computer science *n* [U] the study of computers and what they can do:

- an honours degree course in Computer Science

IT (also **information technology**) *n* [U] the study or use of electronic processes for gathering and storing information and making it available using computers:

- IT Advanced Courses are available at the college, starting in October, January, or April.

6 the Internet

the Internet (also **the Net**) *n* a computer system that allows computer users around the world to exchange information:

- A hotel where all rooms have Internet access.

the World Wide Web/WWW/the Web *n* the network of all the documents, files, pictures etc. that are on websites and that can be found using the Internet:

- The growth of the World Wide Web has made the search for reliable data much easier.

website *n* [C] a place on the Internet where you can find information about something, especially a particular organization:

- a list of website addresses for colleges in Canada

browse *v* [I, T] to spend time looking at web pages, following links from one page to another, looking for particular information:

- He spent the afternoon browsing for information on the Russian Revolution.

surf *v* [I, T] to spend time looking at web pages, following links from one page to another, just for pleasure, and not with any particular purpose:

- She'd never owned a computer till she was 60, and now she surfs the net every day.

web page *n* [C] all the information that you can see in one part of a website:

- If the information you are looking for relates to the research of a particular faculty member, then we encourage you to visit their web pages.

link (also **hyperlink**) *n* [C] a word or picture on a website or in computer document that will take you to another page or document if you click on it:

- There are a number of ways to format and present hyperlinks on a web page.
- Click on a link to explore other related websites.

link/hyperlink *v* [T]:

- Abstracts preceded by an asterisk are hyperlinked to the respective full article.
- A website's popularity can be measured by how many other websites are linked to it, and how many pages it is linked to.

home page *n* [C] a) the first page of a website, which often contains links to other pages on that website:

- One useful feature on the University's home page is the link to recent news.

b) the web page that appears whenever you start up your Internet browser and which you return to if you click the home button:

- You can set any web page as your home page by clicking the Internet Options button.

browser *n* [C] a computer program that finds information on the Internet and shows it on your computer screen:

- When you buy a new PC, it will have a web browser already installed.

bookmark *v* [T] to save the address of a page on the Internet so that you can find it again easily:

- It is a very useful site to bookmark since it contains dozens of links to the best virus information on the Web.

bookmark *n* [C]:

- The browser allows users to organize their bookmarks into folders.

email *n* [U, C] a system that allows you to send and receive messages by computer, or a message that is sent from one person to another using the email system:

- Despite common belief, email actually predates the Internet. In fact, existing email systems were a crucial tool in creating the Internet.
- A lot of time is wasted when people send each other emails instead of speaking directly to one other.

email *v* [transitive]:

- If you are interested in the post, please email your CV to john.smythe@pearsoned.co.uk.

online *adj, adv* connected to other computers through the Internet, or available through the Internet:

- Around 400 papers on the subject are available online, many of them by the leading philosophers and scientists in the field.
- online newspapers

online banking (also **Internet banking**) *n* [U] a service provided by many banks, so that customers can get information about their accounts, pay bills, etc using the Internet:

- In Poland, 14,000 customers now use our Internet banking services.

ISP *n* [C] **Internet Service Provider**; a business that provides a connection to the Internet for people's computers:

- When you connect to the Internet through your ISP you will, by default, be directed to their Home Page.

URL *n* [C] **Uniform Resource Locator**; a website address:

- If you've visited a site before and are typing the URL in the address field, it will automatically be completed for you.

HTML *n* [U] **Hypertext Markup Language**; a computer language used for producing pages of writing and pictures that can be put on the Internet:

- Using a graphical Web page editor is the easiest way to create documents in HTML.

domain *n* [C] a part of an internet address. Three-letter suffixes such as .com (= commercial) and .edu (= education) tell you about the type of organization. Two-letter suffixes such as .uk (= United Kingdom) tell you about the country:

- A domain name identifies and locates a host computer or service on the Internet.

chat room (also **chat site**) *n* [C] a website where people can communicate with each other in real time by typing in messages:

- Chat rooms are often confused with discussion groups, which are similar but do not take place in real time.

discussion group *n* [C] a system which uses the Internet to allow people to send messages about a particular subject. The messages are read by other people who are interested in the topic, and they can reply if they want to take part in the discussion:

- a national discussion group for cyclists

message board *n* [C] a place on a website where you can read or leave messages:

- Users can post replies to existing threads and start new threads on the message board as they wish.

thread *n* [C] a series of messages concerning the same subject, written by members of an Internet discussion group:

- There was a long thread on the subject of downloading music.

download *v* [T] to move information or programs from a computer network to a small computer:

- The drawback of the Web's sights and sounds is the time it takes to download them if you have a slow connection.

download *n* [U, C]:

- This software guarantees error-free downloads.

- The program update is now available for download.

broadband *n* [U] a system of connecting computers to the Internet and moving information, such as messages or pictures, at a very high speed:

- One study found that broadband Internet usage in the United States grew from 6% in June 2000 to over 30% in 2003.

GLOBAL ISSUES

1 *global economic issues*

the world economy/the global economy *n* [sing] the economy of the world, seen as a whole:

- These countries are vulnerable to changes in the world economy.

globalization (also **-isation** *BrE*) *n* [U] the process of making something such as a business operate in a lot of different countries all around the world:

- The principal agents of economic globalization are huge business corporations.

free trade *n* [U] a situation in which the goods coming into or going out of a country are not controlled or taxed:

- Such policies might slow the growth of free trade in the world as a whole.

fair trade *n* [U] the activity of making, buying, and selling goods in a way that is morally right, for example by making sure that international labour laws are obeyed, that the environment has not been damaged by making the goods, and that the people who grow or make a product have been paid a fair price for it:

- The report describes in detail all the benefits of fair trade.

protectionism *n* [U] when a government tries to help industries in its own country by putting a tax on foreign goods that come into the country:

- Farmers were among the fiercest supporters of protectionism.

protectionist *adj*:

- protectionist measures

trade barriers *n* [pl] something such as a tax that makes trade between countries difficult:

- The removal of trade barriers will certainly mean increased traffic through the port.

Third World debt *n* [U] money owed by developing countries to richer countries:

- the government's pledge to cancel Third World debt

poverty *n* [U] the situation or experience of being poor:

- Poverty is a major cause of poor health in children in this region.

the rich/poor divide the difference between the situations of rich people and poor people:

- Despite all our efforts, the rich/poor divide is still growing.

the North/South divide *n* [sing] the difference between richer countries in the north (mainly in Europe, North America, and parts of East Asia) and some countries in the south (the poorer countries of Africa, Asia, and Central and South America)

sustainable development *n* [U] economic development that is able to continue without causing damage to the environment:

- The document encourages all countries to move towards sustainable development.

overconsumption *n* [U] the act of using or buying too much of something:

- Overconsumption is fueling the economic boom, but at a heavy cost to the environment.

multinational *n* [C] a large company that has offices, factories etc in many different countries:

- attempts to regulate the global activities of multinationals

multinational *adj*:

- a multinational oil company

child labour *BrE*, **child labor** *AmE* *n* [U] work done by children:

- a ban on goods produced by child labour

sweatshop *n* [C] a small business, factory etc where people work hard in bad conditions for very little money:

- It is fast becoming a sweatshop economy based on cheap labour.

corporate greed *n* [U] the desire of large companies to make as much money as possible, without caring about the effects of their actions on people or the environment:

- Others blame the unemployment situation on corporate greed.

2 global political issues

geopolitics *n* [U] ideas and activities relating to the way that a country's position, population etc affect its political development and its relationship with other countries, or the study of this:

- The effects of these changes in world geopolitics are of critical importance.

geopolitical *adj*:

- There were strong geopolitical reasons, too, for ending the war.

arms control *n* [U] the attempts by powerful countries to limit the number and types of military weapons that exist:

- They had agreed to implement international arms control agreements.

nuclear proliferation *n* [U] an increase in the number of countries that have nuclear weapons:

- areas of the world where there is a risk of nuclear proliferation

the arms trade *n* [sing] the buying and selling of military weapons:

- The international arms trade has been growing steadily for the last few years.

terrorism *n* [U] the use of violence such as bombing, shooting, or kidnapping in order to make a government do something:

- The bombing was clearly an act of terrorism.

terrorist *n* [C]:

- Many are concerned about the possibility of nuclear material falling into the hands of terrorists.
- a wave of terrorist attacks

the War on Terror *n* [sing] the name given to the actions taken by the US, Britain, and other countries to destroy international terrorist groups after the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11th, 2001

security *n* [U] things that are done to keep a person, building, or country safe from danger or crime:

- The explosion caused officials to place many federal buildings on heightened security. (=doing more than usual to protect the buildings)

foreign policy *n* [U, C] the actions and plans of a government or leader which relate to their country's relations with other countries:

- He had been the driving force behind the shift in India's foreign policy.

war *n* [U, C] a period of fighting between two or more countries or between opposing groups within a country, involving large numbers of soldiers and weapons:

- The collapse of the peace process brought the two countries perilously close to war.
- When the Bengalis attempted to form their own independent nation-state, a terrible civil war (=between groups within a country) resulted.

conflict *n* [U, C] fighting or a war:

- The region has seen 20 years of armed conflict.

genocide *n* [U] the deliberate murder of a whole race of people or ethnic group:

- regimes that are committing gross human-rights violations such as genocide

ethnic cleansing *n* [U] the action of forcing people to leave an area or country because of their racial or national group:

- The army was sent in to carry out a campaign of ethnic cleansing.

3 human rights

human rights *n* [pl] the basic rights of every person to be treated in a fair and equal way:

- Even if people are in prison, their basic human rights should be respected.
- allegations of human rights abuses
- The judge ruled that such an action would be a serious breach of human rights.

civil liberties *n* [pl] the right of all citizens to be free to do whatever they want while respecting the rights of other people:

- There is a possibility of further disorder as more protest is aroused by the loss of civil liberties.

freedom of speech (also **freedom of expression**) *n* [U] the legal right to say what you want:

- Freedom of speech was guaranteed in the constitution.

liberalism *n* [U] the belief that the political, social, and economic freedom of the individual is very important:

- The government has launched a fierce attack on social liberalism.

inequality *n* [U, C] an unfair situation, in which some groups in society have more money, opportunities, power etc than others:

- Some people believe that education can play a large part in remedying social inequality.

discrimination *n* [U] the practice of treating one person or group differently from another in an unfair way:

- The Act prohibits discrimination on the grounds of race, colour or nationality.

racism *n* [U] unfair treatment of people, or violence against them, because they belong to a different race:

- She feels that there is more racism in big cities.

racist *n* [C]

racist *adj*:

- racist jokes

sexism *n* [U] the belief that one sex is weaker, less intelligent, or less important than the other; or unfair treatment of people because of this belief:

- How can sexism be challenged?

sexist *n* [C]

sexist *adj*:

- feminist objections to sexist language

women's rights *n* [pl] the right of women to have fair treatment and equal opportunities:

- a champion of women's rights

political correctness *n* [U] the careful choosing of language and behaviour so that you do not offend or insult anyone - used especially when you think someone is too careful in what they say or how they behave:

- Such terms may be considered unacceptable in this age of political correctness.

politically correct/PC *adj*:

- Publishers said they were under pressure from schools and libraries to be politically correct.

political prisoner *n* [C] someone who is in prison not because they have committed a crime, but because they have opposed or criticized the government of their own country:

- the use of torture on political prisoners

4 international crime

drug trafficking *n* [U] the buying and selling of illegal drugs; usually used to refer to large amounts of illegal drugs being sent from one country to another:

- Drug trafficking has become an international big business.

arms trafficking *n* [U] the illegal buying and selling of military weapons

people smuggling *n* [U] the crime of bringing people illegally into a country; used especially to refer to bringing people from poorer countries who want to come and live in richer countries

illegal immigrant *n* [C] someone who comes to live in another country without official permission:

- Parliament approved stricter laws allowing the deportation of illegal immigrants.

illegal immigration *n* [U]

money laundering *n* [U] the action of putting money which has been obtained illegally into legal businesses and bank accounts, so that you can hide it or use it:

- an international money laundering scheme

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