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3.

V

Topic 1. Traditional and modern values of some customs (British and Russian weddings).

Wedding vocabulary, wedding traditions, British and Russian traditional and modern weddings, weddings that went wrong, my wedding experience as a guest. Rules of a happy marriage.

Topic 2. Changing patterns of leisure.

Advantages and disadvantages of walking tours, package /activity / adventure / exotic holidays, different types of accommodation options, self-catering, picnics and barbecues, holiday complaints, rules of a happy traveler.

Topic 3. Travelling by air.

Flying then and now, a modern airport and its daily routine, advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air, pluses and minuses of being a flight attendant, pluses and minuses of low cost airlines. airport security and aircraft hijacking.

Topic 4. Travelling by train.

Seeing people off. At the railway station. Travelling by modern trains. Do and don'ts on the train. Reasons to travel by train. My best / worst train journey.

Topic 5. Travelling by sea.

At the seaport. Advantages and disadvantages of sea voyages. Reasons to travel by sea. A cruise of my dream.

Topic 6. Man and the Movies.

History of the cinema as art, film directors and their influence on people's lives, films as entertaining and educational tools, film festivals, peculiarities of film making, my most and least favourite genres of films, the latest film I've seen and disliked.

VI

Topic 1. Theatre and British theatrical life.

British drama (texts) Entertainment in London (Information Sources; Booking tickets; Booking agencies). Theatres (West End Theatre, National Theatre, Open-Air Theatre, Fringe Theatre) Opera, Classical and Contemporary Music (Royal Opera House, London Coliseum, South Bank Centre, Barbican Concert Hall, Royal Albert Hall), British actors, actresses and stage directors.

Topic 2. The American Theatre: History.

Theatre and Music in the United States: present American actors, actresses and stage directors Inviting to the Theatre; after a play; after the performance.

Topic 3. At a Hotel.

Places to stay and types of holiday (camp-site; holiday camp; time-share apartment; package holiday). Hotels: Where to stay (where to look; discount rates; hidden extras; facilities; how to book; special breaks; self-catering flats; staying in private homes), booking a room.

VII

Topic 1. Rules Shaping our Life. Subject and Verb Agreement.

Rules making our life safer. Reasons for disregarding rules. Reasons for abiding by rules. New rules coming into effect. A set of your own rules. Rules to spark learning

Topic 2. The Role of a Car in the Modern World. Emphatic Structures.

Americans and their Cars. Russians and their Cars. Women Drivers. Cleft Sentences. Fronting. Inversion.

Topic 3. The Internet Generation. Linking words and phrases. Agreeing and disagreeing.

The origin of the Internet. Life Online. How the Internet enables intimacy. Online shopping. The Internet as a means of manipulating people. Informational Wars. The educational advantages of using the Internet.

Things saving time. Time changes or people change. Time heals all wounds. How long can it take a person to estimate his/her life. Travel through time. A sense of timing. Things to do in your 20s.

Topic 5. Fashion in our life. Relative Clauses:

Relative clauses.

Topic 6. Knowledge in the modern world:

on English. Multilingualism as a trend in modern society.

Topic 7. The Relationship between Man and Woman.

Dating.

C VIII

Topic 1. The Role of Woman in the Modern World:

non-working women. Married women versus single women. The life of woman is the conflation
RI«

Topic 2. How to Unite People:

Topic 3. Commencement Speech.

Meryl Streep Barnard Commencement Speech.

Topic 4. Habit.

Quotes to inspire you to change habits. Eating habits. The habit of lending/borrowing money. Breaking habits. Television viewing habits. Smoking habit

Topic 5. Teacher Stress, Well-being and Stress Management.

Every kid needs a champion. The triggers for WHDFKHUV¶HHOLQJV 6WUDWHJLHV WR PDQDJ 7KHOLIHRIDWHDFKHULVWKHFRQIODWLRQRI«

Topic 6. Vegetarianism.

Advantages and disadvantages. Motives drawing to vegetarianism. Veg versus vegetarian. Genetically modified food.

Topic 7. Technology in our Life:

The positive and negative impacts technology has on our daily life. Final group project. Making Olympiad tasks for high school students.

IX

Topic 1. A reason to believe.

A reason to believe. What do people generally believe in? Why is it important to believe? Is it easy to live without faith? What is scepticism? Are you sceptical? What is rationalism?

Press

The History of the Newspaper.

Topic 2. Man's Powers.

Man's Powers. 6RPHSHRSOHVDWKDWPDQ¶DELOLWLHVDQGSRZHUVNQRZQRERXQQ GRRXDJUHRUGLVDJUHHZLWKWKLVSRLQWRIYLHZ?KDWGRDSHUVRQ¶DELOL on? Are all people endowed with the same set of gifts at birth? Do you believe in supernatural powers?

News Production

News report, newspaper column or editorial.

Topic 3. Pseudo-science.

Reasons why people EHOLHYH WKDW WKH SODQHWV LQIOXHQFH RXU OLIH RX FDQ W personality from handwriting; complete strangers can give you accurate information about your present and future life; your success or physical energy depends on which day of the month it is, as GHWHUPLQHGEWKHWKUHFFFOHVHPRWLRQDOSK¶LFDODQGLQWHOOHFWXDOILHGT people can communicate without using any of the five senses; you return to earth after you die.

News Production.

News report, newspaper column or editorial.

X

Topic1. Superstitions.

Superstitions. Peculiarities and functions of superstitions. Reasons why people in our country / abroad still believe in superstitions. The origin of most widely spread superstitions. Types of superstitions and their role in folklore and modern life

The Russian Press

News report, newspaper column or editorial.

Topic 2. Astrology, science and world culture.

Astrology as a group of systems, traditions, and beliefs. The origins of the astrological doctrine. The core beliefs of astrology. Most widely spread astrological traditions and modern astrologers of today. Astrology and its influence over the past few thousand years on Western and Eastern cultures, language and literature.

The British Press.

News report, newspaper column or editorial.

Topic 3. Reincarnation, parapsychology, chiromancy.

Reincarnation as a metaphysical belief that some essential part of a living being (in some variations only human beings) survives death to be reborn in a new body. The Spirit or Soul, the 'Higher or True Self', 'Divine Spark'. The history of its studies. Parapsychology as a study of paranormal psychological phenomena. A variety of approaches and methodologies during the study of apparent paranormal phenomena. Chiromancy as the art of characterization and foretelling the future through the study of the palm (palm-reading). Evaluating a person's character or future life by "reading" the palm of that person's hand.

The American Press.

News report, newspaper column or editorial.

4

V

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			eZhjZlhjgu_ aZgylby	kZfhklhyl_e vgZyjZhlZ
1.	Traditional and modern values of some customs (British and Russian weddings)	12	6	6
2.	Changing patterns of leisure	12	6	6
3.	Travelling by air	12	4	6
4.	Travelling by train	12	4	6
5.	Travelling by sea	10	4	6
6.	Man and the Movies	14	8	10
BLHH		72	32	40

VI

< ii	JZa^eub L_fu	k_h QZkh\	NhjfuaZgylbc	
			eZhjZlhjgu_ aZgylby	kZfhklhyl_ev gZyjZhlZ
1.	Theatre and British theatrical life	12	8	4
2.	The American Theatre: History	12	8	4
3.	At a Hotel	12	8	4
BLHH		36	24	12

VII

< i /i	L_fu	k_h qZkh\	NhjfuaZgylbc	
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1	Rules Shaping our Life	10	4	6
2	The Role of a Car in the Modern World	16	4	12
3	The Internet Generation	16	4	12
4	7HQ7KLQJV7R'RLQRXUV«	16	4	12
5	Fashion in our life. Relative Clauses	16	4	12
6	Knowledge in the modern world	18	6	12
7	The Relationship between Man and Woman	16	4	12
BLHH		108	30	78

VIII

<	L_fu	k_h qZkh\	NhjfuaZgylbc	
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1	The Role of Woman in the Modern World	10	3	7
2	How to Unite People	10	3	7
3	Commencement Speech	10	3	7
4	Habit	10	3	7
5	Teacher Stress, Well-being and Stress Management.	10	3	7
6	Vegetarianism	10	3	7
7	Technology in our Life	12	4	8
BLHH		72	22	50

IX

< ii	JZa^eub l_fu	k_h qZkh\	NhjuaZgylbc	
			eZhjZlhjgu_ aZgylby	kZfhklhyl_ev gZyjZhlZ
1.	1. A reason to believe. The History of the Newspaper.	23	8	15
	2. Man's powers News Production	24	9	15
	3. Pseudo-science News Production	25	9	16
BLHH		72	26	46

X

< ii	JZa^eub l_fu	k_h qZkh\	NhjuaZgylbc	
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1.	1. Superstitions The Russian Press	27	16	11
	2. Astrology science and world culture The British Press	27	16	11
	3. Reincarnation, parapsychology, chiromancy. The American Press	27	16	11
2	IhfhldZdwdaf_gm	27		27
BLHH		108	48	57

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V

1-3 (6 .) *Traditional and modern values of some customs*

British and Russian weddings:

- Wedding vocabulary, wedding traditions.
- British and Russian traditional and modern weddings.
- Weddings that went wrong.
- Wedding themed films
- My wedding experience as a guest / a wedding of my dream.
- Rules of a happy marriage.

Texts: Here comes the bride. Planning your married happiness. A marriage made in hell.

Speak about wedding traditions in your / your relatives' / friends' families.
 Make up a dialogue on the topic "Weddings in the past and now."
 Prepare presentations of the following projects in mini groups:
 The most luxurious / budget / unusual wedding ceremonies in Smolensk.

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 Mq_gbd // FHHHBaZ_evklh:klj_evHHHBaZ_evklh:KL^a

3. Dixon. R.J. Essential Idioms in English. Longman, 1994.
4. Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. Oxford, 2010.
- 2&DOODJKDQ%\$Q,OOXVWUDWHG+LVWRURIDWIGH&6\$ 2000.
- 2IRUG\$GYDQFHG/HDUQHUV'LFWLRQDId, 2010.
7. Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English/. Oxford, 2010.
8. Soars John and Liz. Headway Pre-intermediate student's book. Oxford 2001.
9. Soars John and Liz . Headway Intermediate student's book. Oxford, 1997.
10. Wellman G. Wordbuilder//Macmillan Heinemann, 2006.

4-6 (6 .) *Changing patterns of leisure.*

Advantages and disadvantages of travelling.
 Walking tours, package /activity / adventure / exotic holidays.
 Different types of accommodation options, self-catering.
 Picnics and barbeques.
 Holiday complaints.
 Rules of a happy traveler.

Texts: A walking tour. Holidays in January. The road to ruin. The holiday that wasn't. People taking about their perfect weekend.

Speak about your / your friends' travelling experience.
 Make up a dialogue on the topic "Travelling and its pleasure in the past and now."
 Prepare presentations of the following projects in mini groups:
 "Different tours and types of accommodation Smolensk and the Smolensk region can offer".

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- 2 EK =hehqbkgkdZKh\jr_gklmcl_khc Zpbckdbc Mq_gh_ikhkh_ey mah\F
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- 3 AudhZ-G Dhq_lhZ E: b f :gpbckdbc yaud ey klm^glh\yaudh\uo mah\
Mq_gbd // FHHH BaZevklh:klj_ev HHHH BaZevklh:KL^a
4. Dixon. R.J. Essential Idioms in English. Longman, 1994.
5. Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. Oxford, 2010.
- 62&DOODJKDQ%\$Q,OOXVWUDWHG+LVWRURRWKHS\$2000.
- 72IRUG\$GYDQFHG/HDUQHU\LFWLRODtd, 2010.
8. Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English/. Oxford, 2010.
9. Soars John and Liz. Headway Pre-intermediate student's book. Oxford 2001.
10. Soars John and Liz . Headway Intermediate student's book. Oxford, 1997.
11. Wellman G. Wordbuilder//Macmillan Heinemann, 2006.

7-9 (4 .) Travelling by air.

- Flying then and now.
- A modern airport and its daily routine.
- Advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air.
- Pluses and minuses of being a flight attendant.
- Pluses and minuses of low cost airlines.
- Airport security and aircraft hijacking.

Texts: At the airport. At the customs. Air travel. Passport regulations and Customs. Flying them and now.

- Speak about your / your friends' / relatives' first flying experience.
- Make up a dialogue on the topic "Travelling by air and its pleasure in the past and now."
- Prepare presentations of the following projects in mini groups:
- Being a modern flight attendant, modern low cost airlines dangers of hijacking.

1. :jobihbq LI :gpbckdbcyaudeymfzblz_%qQZlv F BaZevklh
XjZl 2021. URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/474331>

1. EZ_gdhKKP_ljZnMq_gh_ikhkh_ihjzhghcijiZbd_´
Kfhe_gkdK=IB Travelling´
- 2 EK =hehqbkgkdZKh\jr_gklmcl_khc Zpbckdbc Mq_gh_ikhkh_ey mah\F
HHH BaZevklh:klj_ev^a , 2001.
- 3 AudhZ-G Dhq_lhZ E: b f :gpbckdbc yaud ey klm^glh\yaudh\uo mah\
Mq_gbd // FHHH BaZevklh:klj_ev HHHH BaZevklh: KL^a
4. Dixon. R.J. Essential Idioms in English. Longman, 1994.
5. Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. Oxford, 2010.
- 62&DOODJKDQ%\$Q,OOXVWUDWHG+LVWRURRWKHS\$2000.
- 72IRUG\$GYDQFHG/HDUQHU\LFWLRODtd, 2010.
8. Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English/. Oxford, 2010.
9. Soars John and Liz. Headway Pre-intermediate student's book. Oxford 2001.
10. Soars John and Liz . Headway Intermediate student's book. Oxford, 1997/

11. Wellman G. Wordbuilder//Macmillan Heinemann, 2006.

10-12 (4 .) Travelling by train.

Seeing people off.

At the railway station.

Travelling by modern trains.

Do and don'ts on the train.

Reasons to ~~travel by modern~~ travel by modern trains.

My best / worst train journey.

Texts: Travelling by train in Britain. Seeing people off. On the train.

Running for the train. Old country advice to the American traveller.

:

Speak about your / your friends' / relatives' most unusual travelling by train.

Make up a dialogue on the topic "Travelling by train and its pleasure in the past and now."

Speak about your / your friends' / relatives' latest / possible travelling by sea.
 Make up a dialogue on the topic "Travelling by sea and its pleasure in the past and now."
 Prepare presentations of the following projects in mini groups: "Advantages and disadvantages of cruises and sea voyages, reasons to travel by sea."

1. **jobihbq** LI :gēbckdbc yaud ēy **mfzblz** \ % < q QZlv F
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1. EYgdhKKP [jzhVMq_gh_ikhpb_ihjzhjhghcijZlbd_´
 Kfhe_gkdK=IB Travelling´

2 EK=hehqbkgdZy Kh\jr_gklmcl_khc Zgēbckdbc Mq_gh_ikhpb_ēy mahF
 HHHBaZ_evklh:klj_ev^a, 2001.

3 AudhZ-G Dhq_lhZ: b j :gēbckdbc yaud ēy klm^gh\yau dh\o mah\
 Mq_gbd // FHHHBaZ_evklh:klj_evHHHBaZ_evklh:KL^a

4. Dixon. R.J. Essential Idioms in English. Longman, 1994.
 5. Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. Oxford, 2010.
 6. DOODJKDQ%\$Q,OOXVWUDWHG+LVWRURRWGKH86\$2000.
 7. IRUG\$GYDQFHG/HDUQHUY'LFWLRODda, 2010.
 8. Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English. Oxford, 2010.
 9. Soars John and Liz. Headway Pre-intermediate student's book. Oxford 2001.
 10. Soars John and Liz . Headway Intermediate student's book. Oxford, 1997.
 11. Wellman G. Wordbuilder//Macmillan Heinemann, 2006.

16-19 (8 .) Man and the Movies.

History of the cinema as art.
 Film directors and their influence on people's lives.
 Films as entertaining and educational tools.
 Film festivals, peculiarities of film making.
 My most and least favourite genres of films, the latest film I've seen and disliked.

Texts: The Movies. the Great silent screen comedians. The reign of Disney.
 Paul Newman, an actor, director, racing driver. Remakes.

Speak about your most /least favourite film director / movie genre.
 Make up a dialogue on the topic "Making movies in the past and now."
 Prepare presentations of the following projects in mini groups: "Films as educational tools,
 most prestigious film festivals, movie awards."

1. **jobihbq** LI :gēbckdbc yaud ēy **mfzblz** \ % < q QZlv F
 BaZ_evklhXjZ URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/474331>

EK hehqbkgdZy Kh\jr_gklmcl_khc Zgēbckdbc Mq_gh_ikhpb_ēy mahF
 HHHBaZ_evklh:klj_ev^a, 2001.

E: b f :gpbckdbc yaud ey klm^glh\yaudh\uo mah\

Mq_gbd // FHHHBBaZevklh:klj_evHHHBBaZevklh:KL^a

3. Dixon. R.J. Essential Idioms in English. Longman, 1994.
4. Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. Oxford, 2010.
- 2&DOODJKDQ%\$Q,OOXVWUDWHG+LVWRURILWIKH86\$ 2000.
- 2IRUG\$GYDQFHG/HDUQHUV'LFWLRQDU, 2010.
7. Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English/. Oxford, 2010.
8. Soars John and Liz. Headway Pre-intermediate student's book. Oxford 2001.
9. Soars John and Liz . Headway Intermediate student's book. Oxford, 1997/
10. Wellman G. Wordbuilder//Macmillan Heinemann, 2006.

VI

1-4 (8). Theatre and theatrical life.

British drama. (QWHUWDLQPHQWLQ/RQGRQ/RQGRQV'7KHDWUHV2SHUD&ODVVLFDODOC
Music.British actors, actresses and stage directors.

7H\WV7KH%ULWLVK7KHDWUH%vHDUW'LQJ/HDU,QWHUUXSWHG?LOOLDP6KDNHVSHDU

:

Speak about British drama. 0DNHXSDGLDORJXHRQWKHWRSLSF?QWHUWDLQPHQWLQ/RQC

Speak about London's Theatres.

0DNHDGLFXLRQWKHWRSLSF2SHUD&ODVVLFDODOC&HPSRUDUQXVFLUWLDLQ

Speak about your favourite British actor, actress, stage director.

Zjbeh\ :G :gpbckdbc yaud Jzhjgz
Communication Gambits mq_gbdbijzbdmfeymah\
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/470824>

j_qv. Modern American English.
F BaZevklhXjZ

1. EY_gdhKKMq_gh_ihkhb_ihjzhjghcijzbd_ 'Theatre and Theatrical Life'
Kfhe_gkd . Kfhe=M, 2000.
2. EK=hehqbgkdZ Kh_jr_gklmcl_khcZpbckdbcMq_[. ihkhb_eymahDgbZ
FHHHBBaZevklh:klj_evHHHBBaZevklh:KL^a
- 3 AudhZ-G Dhq_lhZE: b f :gpbckdbc yaud ey klm^glh\yaudh\uo mah\
Mq_gbd // FHHHBBaZevklh:klj_evHH HBBaZevklh:KL^a
4. Dixon. R.J. Essential Idioms in English // Longman, 1994.
5. Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners // Oxford, 2010.
- 62&DOODJKDQ%\$Q,OOXVWUDWHG+LVWRURILWIKH86\$ 2000.
7. Oxford Advanced /HDUQHUV'LFWLRQDU2IRUG
8. Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English // Oxford, 2010.
9. Wellman G. Wordbuilder//Macmillan Heinemann, 2006.

5-8 (8). The American Theatre: History.

Theatre and Music in the United States: present American actors, actresses and stage directors
Inviting to the Theatre; after a play; after the performance.

6SHDNROVKHWRSLT The American Theatre
ODNHXSGLDORXHSWKH7KHDWUH
ODNHDGLVFXVVLQRQWKHWRSLF\$PHULFDQIDYRXULWHDFWRUVDFWUHVHVHVDQOC
mXVLFDOV'

Zjbeh\ :G :gpbckdbc yaud JzhjgZ j_qv. Modern American English.
Communication Gambits mq_gbdbijZbdmfeymah\ F BaZevklhXjZ
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/470824>

1. ■

- 2EK=hehqbdkdZKh\jr_gklmcl_khcZpbckdbcMq_gh_ikhpb_eymahDgbZ
FHHHBaZevklh:klj_evHHHBaZevklh:KL^a
- 3 AudhZ-G Dhq_lhZ: b j :gpbckdbc yaud ey klm^glh\yaudhuo mah\
Mq_gbd // FHHHBaZevklh:klj_evHHHBaZevklh:KL^a
4. Dixon. R.J. Essential Idioms in English // Longman, 1994.
5. Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners // Oxford, 2010.
- 62&DOODJKDQ%\$Q,OOXVWUDWHG+LVWRURUWkgh86\$ 2000.
- 72IRUG\$GYDQFHG/HDUQUHU'LFWLRQDord, 2010.
8. Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English // Oxford, 2010.
9. Wellman G. Wordbuilder // Macmillan Heinemann, 2006.

9-12 (8) At a Hotel.

Places to stay and types of holiday (camp-site; holiday camp; time-share apartment; package holiday). /RQGRQV+RWHOV:KHUHWRVWD\KHUHWRORRN'LVFRXQW5DWHV+LGGHQH\WU
How to book; Special Breaks; Self-Catering Flats; Staying in private homes)

Discuss the most popular places to stay. Write a holiday advertisement for a place you know well.
Discuss advantages and disadvantages of staying at a hotel and some other places to stay.
Make up a dialogue on the situation: You are going to spend in London several days. Choose a hotel and book a room there.

1. =jbeh\ :.G :gpbckdbc yaud JzhjgZ j_qv. Modern American English.
Communication Gambits mq_gbdbijZbdmfeymah\ F BaZevklhXjZ
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/470824>

1. ■

Kfhe_gkd Kfhe=M At a Hotel'
2=hehqbdkdZ EK Kh\jr_gklmcl_khcZpbckdbcMq_[gh_ikhpb_eymahDgbZ
FHHHBaZevklh:klj_evHHHBaZevklh:KL^a

round trip, the enervating rush-hour traffic, car maintenance costs, write-off, robust bodywork, be on your last legs, fuel-efficient, leave the choice of the car to smb, be ignorant of the technical issues, a viable option, back up one's opinion, a road user, to be bumper-to-bumper, spoiler, chrome alloy wheels, power windows, brakes, have the windows tinted, mileage, gas-guzzler, drive standard transmission, lease, put down, trade in)

4) bkdmkkbyihl_f_ (Americans and their Cars. Russians and their Cars. Women Drivers).

- /

Ct_fd^hjhbdZ ihl_f_

F_lhδq_kdb_j_dhf_gpbihkt_fd_b^hjhbdZ

b^hjhbd ij_kly_l khhc dhjhldmx bgzqgmj_ij_a_glzbx kx`_lZgZ
bamq_ggmxl_fm -fbg

/

- 1) [redacted]
- 2) [redacted]
- 3) [redacted]
- 4) [redacted]
- 5) jKij^eblv jheb b ijh\klb j_i_lpbx klm^glu aZcklhZgu_ ih
kp_gZxhe`gubf_lvijbEbabl_evghhbgZhh_dhebq_klhj_iebd
- 6) [redacted]
- 7) [redacted]
[redacted] k[redacted]
Windows Movie Maker, WindowsLive, iMovie, MovaviVideoEditor;
- 8) [redacted]

Zjbeh\ :G :gpbckdbc yaud JzhjgZ j_qv. Modern American English.
Communication Gambits mq_gbdbijZlbdmfeymah\ F BaZ_evklhXjZ
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/470824>

1. Raifsnider B. Fluent English ± Living Language, 2005. ± 222 p.
2. Osborne Ch. CAE Practice Tests. Thomson, 2006. ± 272 p.

-6 (4)

7HQ7KLQJV7R'RLQRXUV«

- 1) [redacted] RØRQJFDQLWWDNHDSHUVRQWRHVWLPDWHKLVKHUOLIH'
- 2) [redacted] 7HQ7KLQJV7R'RLQRXUV«
- 3) [redacted] (hfaZ_evgye_dkbdZymkh_gby :
afford/save/kill/spend/make/take +time, convenient/smashing/quality/spare +time,
ample/good/precious/rough +time, amount/matter/course/space/length/waste +of +time, the
whole time, my usual time, the first time, a specific time, all the time in the world, time is
running out ..., time's up., for the time being, slowly but surely, in the twinkling of an eye, in
next to no time, in less than no time, since time immemorial, in the nick of time, time-
consuming, a matter of minutes, to minute sth/that, the minute (that) , up-to-the-minute, gain
access, a slim chance of success, sensitive information, dead (adv.) , in the dead of night,
dead heat, be dying for sth/to do sth, in the dim and distant past, take a dim view of sth, a

dim recollection of, at the last minute, in due course, once in a blue moon, at the crack of dawn, for donkeys' years, at the eleventh hour, in this day and age, sooner or later, not in a month of Sundays, brace smb/yourself for sth/ to do sth)

- 4) (Things saving time. Does time change or do people change? Time heals all wounds. How long can it take a person to estimate his/her life? Travel through time. A sense of timing.)

(6):

uklmie_gb_bzhpq_kdhcj_qvxihl_f 7KLQJVWRGRLQRXUV'

zjbeh\ :G :gpbckdbc yaud JzhjgZ j_qv. Modern American English. Communication Gambits mq_gbdbijzbdmfeymah\ F BaZevklhXjz URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/470824>

- 1. Woolard G. Key Words for Fluency. Upper-Intermediate Collocation Practice. ± Thomson, 2004. ± 175 p.
- 2. <https://www.TED.com>

7-8 (4)

Fashioninourlife.

- 1) RRNVDUHQWHYHUWKLQJ'
- 2) Campusfashion'
- 3) unit 3 Advertisements and Fashion'
- 4) phkkzy ih l_f_ (hjaZevgz e_dkbdZ ey mkh_gby: sheer luxury, unrivalled service, to banish, pile on pounds, feel puckish, glossy magazines, designer label, high-street fashion, launch a new collection, new season's look, a stunning range of, hit the high street, hugely popular look, a fashion victim, excruciatingly uncomfortable/boring/embarrassing/painful, to scout, legacy, fashionista, superficial, to commend, be akin to, retouch, slumber party, to frisk, strike a balance, the cards are stacked in your favour , takeaway to sth, a sense of fashion, turn up in fancy dress, the midriff is showing, revealing, a hoody, the scruffy look, tell smb a mile off, be dressed up to the nines, out-of-place, stick to, the intellectual look, a sophisticated look, baggy, flared, corduroy, caps on backwards, swagger, short-lived, designer addict, few and far between, spot a fresher a mile off, have a lost look on the face, reclusive, have a huge impact on)
- 5) ih l_f_

(6 1

KhklZgbdhfivxljghcijaglzbb3 Campus fashion'

Ij_a_glby Z hafh`ghklv gzygh ij_Rlv b^b jzjdb b iezu Ij_a_glby ij_Rly_l khhc j_amevlZkZklhyl_evghc jlu klm^glZ ihfhsvx dhlhjc hgZgzygh ^fhgklbjm_l fLjbu imfbqghh uklmie_gby i_j_ ^ zblhjb_c

Dhfivxl_jgzij_a_glby ± wlnzckg_hphbfufbfLjzbzbdhlhjuckkhklhbl ba ihke_hZevguo kez\ DZc kez^ kh^`bl azhgq_ggmX ih kfukem bgnhjfbx Klm^glm g_hphbfh mf_lv jZj_eylv fLjzb\ij_^eZ kljzpu jZlghjz_sVhl^evgu_ hf_dluh\fy^fhgkljzbb[kljh_jgmlvkydexhfm

uklmiegb_ kijaglbbheghblvky -fbgDhebq_klhkezh`g`he`gh
 ij_urW
 I_juckeZj_a_glbbhe`_gkh^j`Wl_fmjWunWbebxbfybkihegbl_ey
 lhke_fmxb_keZg_hphbfhjZplvkhkZghgZ_q_gghfmieZmuklmie_gby
 GZdexqbl_evq hf keZ^hlhjZlky`h^eZguc`uklmiZsf ih l_f_Z
 lZ_aZrZsZnjZ Thankyouforyourattention`

HghcbahkgghguoijhWeykhaZbyijaglbbcyeylkyijhWZRWU Point
 dhfiZbbOLFURVRIW
 eybamZvghh`kijbylbyl_dklgkeZhe`_g`ulv -ilZyaWehdZ ±
 g_f_g_il
 FZ_lj_a_glbbhe`_g`ulvnhhje`_g`kljh`c`p`lh`c`W`Nhg`g`he`_g`
 ulv yjdbf`beb`i`kljuf`H`g`b`l`_`_`we`_f`glu`g`Z`guo`ke`Z`he`_g`u`ulv hghh
 p`l`Z
 ljhkljZklhkeZ`djZ`e`_gh`ulv`f`k`b`f`Z`v`g`h`b`k`i`e`v`a`h`Z`
 ljb`g`_h`p`h`b`f`h`k`l`b`d`Z`c`k`e`Z`h`_l`k`h`^`j`_`W`a`k`e`h`d`d`h`l`h`j`h`f`h`l`Z`_g`u`h`^`
 baij`R`Z`_g`g`h`c`g`ke`Z`_b`g`n`h`j`f`Z`b`b`
 G`ke`Z`_k`e`_m`_l`i`h`_s`_W`_g`_h`e`_ _ -kljhdL_dkl^ he`_gohjhrhqblWky
 KeZ`u`_f`h`j`n`l`_k`h`^`j`_`W`_j`b`k`m`g`d`b`_k`o`_f`u`_b`j`Z`u`_b`_l`i`_Z`l`Z`_`f`h`j`n`l`
 khijhh`W`ky`Z`b`f`Z`b`h`g`g`u`f`b`w`n`n`_d`l`Z`b`Z`b`h`n`Z`e`Z`b`

Ij^khaZbf`ijaglbb ghphbfh`ql`dh`hij`e`blvky`k`p`evx`khaZby
 ijaglbbihkljhblv`uklmiegb`kn`h`j`f`m`e`b`j`h`W`a`Z`e`x`q`g`b`_`
 Hkghgu_wlZj`W`l`u`g`Z`h`f`i`v`x`l`_j`g`h`c`i`j`_a`_g`l`Z`b`_c`
 1) ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
 2) ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
 3) ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
 4) ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
 5) ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

I

ijaglZby`g`ij`g`Z`g`Z`g`Z`y`W`g`h`f`g`h`h`b`k`i`e`v`a`h`Z`b`y`h`g`Z`e`g`Z`h`f`h`W`
 hdeZ`b`d`m`h`j`f`y`h`u`k`l`m`i`e`g`b`y`
 Z`g`_k`e`_m`_l`_m`k`e`h`_g`y`l`v`_i`j`_a`_g`l`Z`b`x`_i`_j`_j`m`^`Z` lv`_`_`l`_d`k`l`h`f`_k`l`Z`k`l`b`q`_k`d`b`f`b`
 Z`g`u`f`b`j`Z`b`q`_k`d`b`f`b`b`a`h`Z`_g`b`y`f`b`Z`b`h`n`Z`e`Z`b`
 Z`g`_k`e`_m`_l`_q`b`l`W`_l`_d`k`l`_g`_k`e`Z`Z`_m`k`l`g`Z`_j`_q`v`_h`d`e`Z`b`d`Z`e`_g`Z`i`h`e`g`y`l`v`
 h`i`b`k`u`_W`i`j`_R`Z`_g`g`m`x`b`g`n`h`j`f`Z`b`x`g`_h`p`h`b`f`h`W`_j`_f`y`Z`b`l`h`j`b`b`h`a`g`Z`h`f`b`l`v`k`y`
 k`b`g`n`h`j`f`Z`b`_`_c`d`Z`h`k`e`Z`Z`e`Z`i`_j`_j`u`f`_`_m`i`h`d`Z`h`f`k`e`Z`h`\
 k`e`_m`_l`_i`h`e`Z`b`l`v`_a`Z`b`f`Z`b`_`_d`h`g`p`_`_u`k`l`m`i`e`_g`b`y`_b`_h`l`_l`b`l`v`_g`_Z`a`g`b`d`r`b`_`
 hijhku

- 2) **h** b ihl_f_7KHRULJLQRIWKH,QWHUQHW´
- 3) **h** ih l_fZ LifeOnline. Online shopping. The Internet as a means of manipulating people. Informational Wars.

(7):

uklmie_gb_bzhbq_kdhcj_qvxihl_f_ 7KH HGXFDWLRQDO DGYDQWDJHV RI XV ,QWHUQHW´

1. **h**ghphZ X: Ijzlbq_kdbc dmjk jzhjghc j_qb gzbckdhf yaud_ (QJOLVK conversation practice mq_gh_ihkhb_eymah\ F BaZ_evklhXjZ URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487968>

1. Raifsnider B. Fluent English ± Living Language, 2005. ± 222 p.
2. <https://www.TED.com>

1,5 (3)

The Relationship between Man and Woman.

- 1) **h** 5HWKLQNLQJLQILGHOLWØWDONIRUDQRQHKKRKDVHYHUOR
- 2) **h** 7XVWLQWUDQVODWLRQ'UXFNHUPDQ3
- 3) **h** Loveidioms).
- 4) **h**

7):

KhklZgbdhfivxljghcijaglZbb³ TopLoveAffairs´

1. **h**ghphZ X: Ijzlbq_kdbc dmjk jzhjghc j_qb gzbckdhf yaud_ (QJOLVK conversation practice mq_gh_ihkhb_eymah\ F BaZ_evklhXjZ URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487968>

- 1) Druckerman P. Lust in Translation. ± Penguin Books, 2008. ± 293 p.
- 2) <https://www.TED.com>

1,5 (3)

The Role of Woman in the Modern World

- 1) **h** 2QEHLQJDKPDQDQGDGLSORPDW´
- 2) **h** ,VWKHUHDEHWWHUWHUPWKDQKRXVHZIH”
- 3) **h** 7RUNLQJEPHQYHUVXVQKUNLQJEPHQØDUULHGEPHQYHUVXV VLQJOHEPHQ´

7):

uklmie_gb_bzhbq_kdhcj_qvxihl_f_ 7KHOLIHRIKPDQLVWKHFRQIODWLRQRI◀

1. **h**ghphZ X: Ijzlbq_kdbc dmjk jzhjghc j_qb gzbckdhf yaud_ (QJOLVK conversation practice mq_gh_ihkhb_eymah\ F BaZ_evklhXjZ

URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487968>

- 1) <https://www.theguardian.com>
- 2) <https://www.TED.com>

(3)

How to Unite People

- 1) 5XQQLQJIRUIXQRUPDNLQJSHDFHLVDPDUDWKRQ'
- 2) 5XVVLD3DUDGHWRPDUN9LFWRU\

.):

Gzkzb_wkk_ihbamqzhc l_f_

:

- 1) [REDACTED]
- 2) [REDACTED] wkk_bebhij_^e_gb_
dexq_uo ihgylbc beb hfykg_gb_ dZ u ihgbfZ_ hijhk beb
i_j_qbke_gb_ Ki_dlh\l_fu dhlhju_ u m^l_jkfbW \^gb_
he`ghykygh_ij_klZ_gb_hq_fihc^lj_qvZ_^fhgkljbjhW

hjnjbq_kdbobehjbq_kdbohrbhd

1. kjhgphZ X: IjZbq_kdbc dmjk jZbhjghe j_qb gZfbckdhf yaud_ (QJOLVK conversation practice mq_gh_ikhjb_eymah\ F BaZ_evklhXjZ URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487968>

1) <https://www.TED.com>

(3)

Commencement Speech

1) 



7):

IhnlhdZ_qbdfefdfdmjkZgZimkdghcp_j_fhgbb\ngb\jkl_l_

(3)

Habits




- 1)  ih_l_fZ 'Eatinghabits' KH KDELWRIOHQGLQJERUURZQJPRQH%UHDNL KDELWV'HOOHYLVLRQYLHZQJKDELWV'PBLWJ

7):

GZb b ijhdhff_glbjhV pblZ ba\klguo ex^c h[baf_g_gbb ijbq_d ' Quotestoinspireyoutochangehabits'

1,5 (3)

Teacher Stress, Well-being and Stress Management

- 1)  YHUNLGQHHGVDFKDP SLRQ'
- 2)  HDFKHU6WUHVV-HOQ and Stress Management ± Taking care of RXUVHOIVRWKDWRFQWDFDUHRIRXUVWXGHQWV'
- 3)  KHWULJJHUVIRUWHDFKHUV'HHOLQWV'P'Q'W'HW'K'V'WUHV'

7):

klmie_gb_bZhbq_kdhcj_qvxihl_f_ KHOLIHRIDWHDFKHULVWKHFRQIODWLRQF

1. kjhgphZ X: IjZbq_kdbc dmjk jZbhjghe j_qb gZfbckdhf yaud_ (QJOLVK conversation practice mq_gh_ikhjb_eymah\ F BaZ_evklhXjZ URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487968>

1) <https://www.TED.com>

2) <https://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/article>

1. (6 qk .)

1. Speak on the following issues:

What do people generally believe in? Why is it important to believe? Is it easy to live without faith? What is scepticism? Are you sceptical? What is rationalism?

2. Here are some names we give to people who have quite definite attitudes, ways of behaviour. Match them with the following statements:

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| a) sadist | h) romantic | o) anarchist |
| b) agnostic | i) optimist | p) perfectionist |
| c) racist | j) nationalist | q) disciplinarian |
| d) patriot | k) activist | r) philanthropist |
| e) cynic | l) atheist | s) fanatic |
| f) idealist | m) pessimist | t) realist |
| g) fatalist | n) masochist | u) nonconformist |

,GRQWEHOLHYHLQ*RG

,GRQWKLQN,EHOLHYHLQ*RG

,GRQWEHOLHYHLQ*RG He really believes in anything.

Love makes the world go round.

)DFHIDFWVORYHGRHVQWPDNHWKHZUOGIRURXOGs.

\$Q\$ODHUQRWRQWLPHIRUWUDLQLQJZOOEHILQHGIRUHYHUPLQXWHKHVODWH

Me, emigrate? You must be joking. It would break my heart.

,PQRWDEDGVRUWRISHUVRQ,MXVWKDSSHQWREHOLHYHWKDWPFrxQWULVVXS

important than any other.

,POFRQFHGHWKDWLVDJRRGHDPQLQDWLRQUHVXOW,MXVWQWWRNQRKRXIDLOF

100%.

+RQHVWO,VFRWKLQJDLQVWIRUHLJQHUVDVORQJQDVWKHGRQWFRPHDQGOLYI

me or try and marry my daughter.

What will be will be.

,GRQWNQRKRXERWKHUWRWDONDERXWWKHQHWRUOG&XS7KHUHZOOSUREDEO

a nuclear war by then.

,WWho good just sitting and talking about social injustice. The time has come to do something about it.

We shall achieve our aims by any means available; if that includes bloodshed and suffering
IRULQQRFHQWSHRSOHWKDWVWKHDLWQOKDYHWREH

I ran fifty kilometres in the midday sun today. Every kilometre hurt more than the last, so I feel really good about it. It must have done me good.

RXPLJKWQRWHQMRWKLVEWXW,PFHUWDLQOJRLQJWRHQMRQWFKLQJRXXIIIHU

What did those politicians, lawyers and priests ever do for me? We should all follow our own ideas on government, law and the church.

-XVWEHFDXVHRXVHORV,QQ, 0-5 and 0-GRHVQWPHDQRXVHQHFHVVDULOJRLQJV
lose.

,GRQWFDUHKDWWKHVDAI place or not, royalty or not, hundredth anniversary or not, I am not going to wear a tie.

,WVWKHPRUDOGXWRIDOORIXVWRGRKDWVAFDQWRUHGXFHWKHDPRXQWRIKXPI
WKHQUOG\$WOHDVWWKDWVWKHDAORRNDWWKQLQJV

I am convinced that we are capable of creating paradise here on earth.

3. Read the newspaper extract carefully and do the after-reading tasks. Make a summary of the text.

WHAT DO YOU BELIEVE IN?

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

And yet this retreat from traditional worship has not led to an age of rationalism and scepticism. Between two thirds and a half of respondents in most opinion polls still profess to believe in some kind of a God. Other religions such as Islam and Buddhism have become much more important. At the same time, superstition and acceptance of the paranormal seem ± if the television and movie listings, and bestselling book charts are any guide± to be on the increase. If a study conducted by the University of Leeds is to be believed, 55 per cent of people believe in second sight, 67 per cent believe there is some truth in astrology and 15 per cent believe that abduction by aliens is possible.

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

7KHUH D HQRQ TXRWH DWWULEXWHG WR WKH (QJOLVK ZLWHU * . &KHV SHRSOH VWRS EHOLHYLQJ LQ *RG WKH GRQVW DUNWR, EHOy start to believe in DQWKLQJ'

)URP DWWHUVE \ % HOO5 *RZU

After reading

1. Say whether the following conclusions about Britain today are true.

Most people do not believe in any kind of a God.

Traditional worship has declined in popularity.

Belief in the paranormal is widespread.

The desire to believe in something or someone is still very strong.

4. Answer the questions and discuss the text with your partner. Use conversational formulas from the Speaking Bank.

What is the traditional religion in Britain? Is it strong, or is it changing and diversifying?

What beliefs are on the increase in Britain now? What substitutes for the traditional worship?

Do different generations have very different beliefs? Give examples.

'RRXDJUHHZWKHTXRWHE*. &KHVWHUWRQ" *LYHHDP SOHVRIWKH DQWKLQJW people and older people in your country believe in these days.

What world religions do you know? Why do you think people believe in God? Are there many atheists among your friends?

5. Work in groups. Discuss with your partners the things that motivate you in life using the questions below. Use conversational formulas from the Speaking Bank.

What is important to you in life?

Is it important to set yourself goals in life?

Make a list of 5 things that motivate you in life and put them in order of importance. Comment on your list.

Can your priorities change? Why?

6. Work in groups. Find additional material about the issues being discussed and make presentations in class. Be ready to ask you groupmates questions.

1. **Dmavf_gdh** X ; . :gfbckdbc yaud + ZbhaZkb \ W;K : mq_gbd b ijZbdmf ey mah \ . F : BaZ_evklh XjZ , 2021.
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487163>

1. Ijzlbq_kdb dmjk zfbckdh yaudZmq_gu_ aZby ey klm^glh\ dmjkZ
 ki_pbzvghklb:gbckdbcyaudbI_j_hbi_j_hh\^gb_ khklZ_ebZ
 L?DmoZ_gdhK: Kfhe_gkd :Ba^-h Kfhe=M, 2010. K. 3-6.

2. (6 qK .)

1. Speak on the following issues:

6RPH SHRSOH VD\WKDW PDQV DELOLWLHV DQG SRZUV NQRZQR ERXQGV 7R KDW HMW
 agree or disagree with this point of view?

:KDWGRDSHUVRQV DELOLWLHV DQGWDOHQWVGHSHQGRQ"\$UHDOOSHRSOHHQGI
 of gifts at birth?

Do you believe in supernatural powers? Give your reasons.

2. Read the texts carefully and do the after-reading tasks.

TEXT 1

THE PROPHECY

In 1963, six years after being forced to give up my singing career, I was involved in a futureless and rather depressing relationship with a Russian engineer who had had a very serious operation just before we met. My feelings towards him were of great affection, coupled with an enormous desire to see him cleared of the cancer from which he had nearly died. But although he professed the most ardent love for me, he seemed incapable of relating to me, and all my feelings were being slowly stifled by his continuous annihilation of me as a person.

A friend suggested that I consult a spiritualist who had apparently been a great help to many people. She duly came to see me and, although knowing about me, gave an excellent reading of my past and of the current situation and its imminent development - which, I was told, would at last leave me free. Then as she was about to leave, she stopped in her tracks for a moment and seemed to go into a slight trance. Her glance went past me into a distance, and she said in a flat YRLFH³KHQRXDUHDW WKHHQGRIRXUOLIH DQGRXU YRLFHLV EXWD PPHRU DQGRXU
 IRUJRWWHQRXUYRLFHZOOEHUHERUQ7KHQVKHOHIW

The unexpectedness and incongruity of what she said imprinted itself on my mind forever. Naturally, I did not for one moment take her message literally, and whenever the memory of her words came out of my brain-box for a dusting, I became more convinced of their mystical connotation which, perhaps at my death, I would understand but which, at present, eluded me.

More than thirty years later her prophecy became a reality. It did come true, and in a far wider way than anyone could ever have imagined.

)URP\$9RLFH5HERUQE\9DQH

TEXT 2

FRAUD

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

"Shotgunning" is a commonly-used cold reading technique, allegedly used by purported television psychics and spiritual mediums in particular. The psychic or reader quickly offers a huge quantity of very general information, often to an entire audience (some of which is very likely to be correct, near correct or at the very least, provocative or evocative to someone present), observes

their subjects' reactions (their body language), and then narrows the scope, acknowledging particular people or concepts and refining the original statements according to those reactions to promote an emotional response. A majority of people in a room have lost an older relative or known at least one person with a common name like "Mike" or "John". Shotgunning might include a series of vague statements such as:

"I see a heart problem with a father-figure in your family, a father, a grandfather, an uncle, a cousin... I'm definitely seeing chest pain here for a father-figure in your family."

"I see a woman that isn't a blood relative. Someone around when you were growing up, an aunt, a friend of your mother, a stepmother with blackness in the chest, lung cancer, heart disease, breast cancer..."

"Barnum statements" named after P.T. Barnum, the American showman, are also used. These statements seem personal, yet apply to many people. They are often open-ended or give the reader the maximum amount of "wriggle room" in a reading. They are designed to elicit identifying responses from people. The statements can then be developed into longer and more sophisticated paragraphs and seem to reveal great amounts of detail about a person. The effect relies in part on the eagerness of people to fill in details and make connections between what is said and some aspect of their own lives. A talented reader can sometimes even bully a subject into admitting a connection, demanding over and over that they acknowledge a particular statement as having some relevance and maintaining that they just aren't thinking hard enough, or are repressing some important memory. If the subject is old enough, his or her father is quite likely to be dead, and this statement would easily apply to a number of conditions such as heart disease, pneumonia, diabetes, most forms of cancer, and in fact to a great majority of causes of death. Statements of this type might include:

"I sense that you are sometimes insecure, especially with people you don't know very well."

"You have a box of old unsorted photographs in your house."

"You had an accident when you were a child involving water."

"You're having problems with a friend or relative."

The rainbow ruse is a crafted statement which simultaneously awards the subject with a specific personality trait, as well as the opposite of that trait. With such a phrase, a cold reader can "cover all possibilities" and appear to have made an accurate deduction in the mind of the subject, despite the fact that such statement is vague and contradictory. This technique is used since personality traits are not quantifiable, and also because nearly everybody has experienced both sides of a particular emotion at some time in their lives. A cold reader can choose from a variety of personality traits, think of its opposite, and then bind the two together in a phrase. Statements of this type might include:

"Most of the time you are positive and cheerful, but there has been a time in the past where you were very upset."

"You are a very kind and considerate person, but when somebody does something to break your trust, you feel deep-seated anger."

"I would say that you are mostly shy and quiet, but when the mood strikes you, you can easily become the center of attention."

7KHODWH0UV'RULV6WRNHVWKHVSLULWPHGLXPKRGLGERWKKUQGLYmGX
gatherings in concert halls, was a remarkably skilled cold reader. She would produce a stream of guesses, a few of which were inevitably correct. Mistakes were either ignored or turned to her advantage. Her warm cosy manner made it impossible that such a delightful old lady could be a fraud.

Sometimes distressed people phoned her home, and were encouraged to tell their story by her husband, who then offered free tickets to her next show. When the people appeared she seemed to have a miraculous knowledge of their circumstances. Either they had forgotten the chat with Mr 6WRNHV RU HOVH ZUH WRR SROLWH WR VD WROGRX WKDW 2WKHU OLVWHQHUV ZUH
Mistakes were blamed on the fact that many dead people were trying to talk to her at once and their
OLQHV ZUH FURVVHG

After reading

1. Make a summary of the texts and give your opinion of the problem.
2. Think of some arguments for and against other points of views.
3. Discuss the question with your partner.
4. Act out a scene of an individual session between a cold reader and her client. Try to sound convincing.

3. Work in groups. Find additional material about the issues being discussed and make presentations in class. Be ready to ask you groupmates questions

1. **Dmavf_gdhZ X .; . :gfbckdbc yaud + ZbhaZkb \ W;K : mq_gbd b ijZldmf éy mah\ .F : BaZ_evklh XjZl , 2021.**
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487163>

1. **IjZdlbq_kdb dmjk Zgfbckdhh yaudZ mq_gu_aZZgby éy klm^glh\ dmjkZ ki_pbZevghklb:gfbckdbcyaud bI_j_hbi_j_hh\^gb_ khklZbl_eb ZdhZ L?DmoZj_gdhZK: Kfhe_gkdBa^ -hKfhe=M K -10.**

3. (6 qZ .)

1. Speak on the following issues:

'RRXEHOLHYHWKDW«

- 1) the planets influence your life?
- 2) you FDQWHOVRPHRQHΨSHUVRQDOLWΨURPKDQGZLWLQJ"
- 3) complete strangers can give you accurate information about your present and future life?
- 4) your success or physical energy depends on which day of the month it is, as determined by WKHWKUHHFFOHVH (mental, physical and intellectual) fixed when you were born?
- 5) people can communicate without using any of the five senses?
- 6) you return to earth after you die?

Match the name below with the belief above.

biorhythms	reincarnation	astrology
cold readings	graphology	telepathy

2. Work in two groups. Discuss the suggested questions.

What do you know about any of the beliefs above?

Do you have any personal experience of them?

Do you think they are based on science or superstition? Explain why?

What is your attitude to these beliefs?

Read the newspaper extract carefully and do the after-reading tasks. Make a summary of the text.

TEXT

The pseudo-science of being able to determine personality from handwriting has gained quite a worrying level of acceptance. Estimates suggests 85 per cent of firms in Europe use graphological analysis in making at least some of their hiring decisions ± which is why application IRUPVRIWHQDVNRXWRFRPSOHWWKHPLQQRXURQKDDQGZLWLQJHWDPDPHQWΨWKF make anyone sceptical. Is there really some immutable law of the universe which compels everyone with a particular set of characteristicVWRGRWWKHLULΨFURVVWKHLUWΨRUVORSHWKHLU same way?

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

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

A few years ago a BBC science programme asked four graphologists to do three tests, LQFOXGLQJ GLVWLQJXLVKLQJD JURXS RIDFWRUV IURP DJURXS RI PRQNV 7KH JUDSKR badly, averaging a success rate of 65 per cent. The programme then asked ordinary people to play amateur graphologists and they did almost as well, getting the right answer 59 per cent of the time.

IFDUHHUV DUHWREHG HFLGHGRQRXUSHQPDQVKLSVKRXOGQWZEHORRNLQJ among professional graphologists of nearer 100 per cent?

(From The Observer)

After reading

1. Work in two groups. Discuss the suggested questions. Use conversational formulas from the Speaking Bank.

'RRXVKDUHWKHZLWHUVRSLQLRQRIJUDSKRORJDVDSVHXGR your reasons.

Think of some arguments for and against other points of views.

2. Make up a dialogue between an advocate of graphology as a science and an antagonist.

7UWRJLYHRXUSDUWQHUFKDUDFWHUVNHWFKEWKHLUKDQGZLWLQJ

4. Work in groups. Find additional material about the issues being discussed and make presentations in class. Be ready to ask you groupmates questions.

1. **Dmavf_gdh** X .; . :gfbckdbc yaud zbhazkb \W;K mq_gbd b ijzbdmf ey
mah\ F BaZevklhXjZ
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487163>

1. Ijzlbq_kdb dmjk zfbckdh yaudZmq_gu_ aZby ey klm^glh\ dmjkZ
ki_pbZvghklb:gfbckdbc yaud bI_j_h^i_j_hh\^gb_khklZ_ebZ
L?DmoZ_gdhK: Kfhe_gkdBa^ -hKfhe=M K -12.

4 Press (2 qZ

1. L_dkl Presidential Election Mechanism. Vocabulary. Topical vocabulary.

2. Ghhklgh_khhf_gb_ .

J_n_jbjhZb_ZmZvghcZ_lghcklZvbgZfbckdhfyaud_

I

MijZgby -6.

IhnhZghklghh khhf_gbyJZKZ_lghcklZ_c

1. **Dmavf_gdh** X; :gfbckdbc yaud zbhazkb \W;K mq_gbd b ijzbdmf ey
mah\ F BaZevklhXjZ
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487163>

5 Press (3 qZZ).

1. L_dkl Voting and Government in Britain. Recommended vocabulary.

Ghklgh_khhf_gb_

J_n_jbhgb_ ZlmZvghcZ_lghcklVbgZfbckdhfyaud_

l

MijZgby -3.

Ihklgh_khhf_gbyJZZ_lghcklV_c

1. **Dmavf_gdhZ** X; :gfbckdbc yaud ZbhaZkb \W;K mq_gbd b ijZbdfm Ey
mah\ F BaZevklhXjZ
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487163>

1. Let's Speak about Politics Hf_kl\ggh -iheblbq_kdZ l_fbdZ gZ kljzh\q_kdhf
fZ_jbZ Mq_lhkhf_ Khkl GG ;hqdzE: Dmavfbg K: Ihhj_ehZ
XkbgKfhe_gkd C. 18-22.

Press (3

L_dkl Maastrichtata Glance. Recommended vocabulary.

Ghklgh_khhf_gb_

J_n_jbhgb_ ZlmZvghcZ_lghcklVbgZfbckdhfyaud_

l

MijZgby -11.

Ihklgh_khhf_gbyJZZ_lghcklV_c

1. **Dmavf_gdhZ** X; :gfbckdbc yaud ZbhaZkb \W;K mq_gbd b ijZbdfm Ey
mah\ F BaZevklhXjZ
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487163>

1. Let's Speak about Politics Hf_kl\ggh -iheblbq_kdZ l_fbdZ gZ kljzh\q_kdhf
fZ_jbZ Mq_lhkhf_ Khkl GG ;hqdzE: Dmavfbg K: Ihhj_ehZ
XkbgKfhe_gkd , 1994. C. 22-27.

10

1 (12 q.)

1. *Discuss the questions with your partner.*

- What is a superstition?
- Do people in your country still believe in superstitions? What superstitions do you happen to know?
- How do you think superstitions appear?

- What do you make of superstitions? Is there any basis for them? Do they serve any useful purpose?

2. Work with your groupmates. Ask and answer these questions. Which of you is more superstitious?

HOW SUPERSTITIOUS ARE YOU?

- 1) Would you sleep in a hotel room numbered 13?
- 2) Would you be happy to sit for an important exam on Friday 13th?
- 3) ■
- 4) ■
- 5) Do you ever cross your fingers as a sign of good luck?
- 6) If there were a ladder on the pavement, would you avoid walking under it?
- 7) Do you believe that if you praise someone too much, you might bring them bad luck?
- 8) How would you feel if a black cat crossed your path just before you went in to take an important exam?

3. You are going to read an article on superstitions from an encyclopedia. Eight sentences have been removed from it. Choose from the sentences A-I the one which fits each gap (1-8). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

A Most of these *causal* superstitions involve ensuring good luck, avoiding bad luck, or making something good happen.

B They reassure people that they will get what they want and avoid trouble.

C Such beliefs are superstitions because in each case the action and the event it foretells are traditionally thought to be connected.

D Witches supposedly perform some of these actions.

E In keeping with the Latin etymology of the word, religious believers have often seen other religions as superstition.

F Countless human activities are involved in superstitions.

G For example, a person born on Sunday will always have good luck.

H In some cases, a person may avoid the bad luck involved in a sign superstition by taking immediate action.

I In this way, the child will be assured of rising in the world and having success.

Superstition (Latin *superstes*, standing over) is a belief or notion, not based on reason or knowledge, in or of the ominous significance of a particular thing, circumstance, occurrence, proceeding, or the like. Superstitious people believe that a certain action or event can cause or IRUHWHOODQDSSDUHQWOXQUHODWHGHYHQWIRU HDPSOHFDUULQJDUDEELWYIRR
Others believe that if a black cat crosses their path, they will have bad luck. 1 _____.

The word *superstition* means something standing or happening above, or set above. The earliest English uses of the word in the modern era refer critically to Catholic practices such as, rosaries, holy water and other practices that Protestants believed went beyond - or were set up above - their own interpretation of the New Testament practices of Christianity. From there the uses of the term expanded to include non-Christian religious practices, and beliefs that seemed unfounded or primitive in the light of modern knowledge. 2_____. Likewise, atheists, agnostics, deists, and skeptics regard religion as superstition as it includes belief in extraordinary events (miracles), an afterlife, supernatural interventions, apparitions or the efficacy of prayer, charms, incantations, the meaningfulness of omens, and prognostications.

In the academic discipline of folkloristics the term "superstition" is used to denote any general, culturally variable beliefs in a supernatural "reality". Depending on a given culture's belief set, its superstitions may relate to things that are not fully understood or known, such as cemeteries, animals, demons, a devil, deceased ancestors, the weather, ripping one's sock, gambling, sports, food, holidays, occupations, excessive scrupulosity, death, luck, and spirits. Urban legends are also

sometimes classed as superstition, especially if the moral of the legend is to justify fears about socially alien people or conditions.

Kinds of superstitions. Many superstitions deal with important events in a person's life: birth, entering adulthood, work, marriage, pregnancy, falling ill and death. Such superstitions supposedly ensure that a person will pass safely from one stage of life to the next. 3_____. A bride and groom will have bad luck if they see each other on their wedding day before the ceremony. After a person dies, the doors and windows of the room should be opened so the spirit can leave.

Some superstitions involve a type of magic. One form of such magic comes from the belief that similar a

- p) The bombs _____ the town completely.
- q) _____ that old building and put up a new one.
- r) _____
- s) _____
- t) _____

3. *Guess the words by their definitions:*

- to say that something is likely to exist or be true;
- doubts that somebody has about something that other people think is true or right;
- to be helpful;
- a change in ideas, opinion, decision after they have been criticised or opposed;
- a belief that things, such as magic or luck, have the power to affect your life;
- someone who cheats people by claiming to have special knowledge or abilities;
- a belief that dead people are able to communicate with alive;
- someone who claims to be able to communicate with the spirits of dead people.

4. *Paraphrase the sentences.*

1. Under this programme people from other countries can enter the USA to work. It proves a change
 contact its people. 3. Do you really believe that magic can affect your life? 4. Recent research says
 the medicine is likely to be beneficial to people with heart problems. 5. I doubt that the statement is
 and 75% of them showed their support. 8. We can see
 many famous people among its guests. 11. The majority begins to understand that his ideas are
 rather old-fashioned. 12. Such symptoms help to define that he is ill with pneumonia.

5. *For questions 1-22, read the text below. Use the words given in brackets to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.*

A. Science or superstition?

It is difficult to come up with a reliable (define) of the word *superstition*, but basically it is a (believe) in something that is not true. We all believe in some things for which we have no (prove) - but can these beliefs be referred to as superstitions? Throughout history, human (be) have accepted theories which turned out to be false, but the people who believed them were sometimes not (superstition) at all. In all periods of history, people have had to find (explain) for things with the (know) they have had and so beliefs that we today find crazy seemed quite (reason) at the time. For example, the famous and very (influence) scientist Aristotle thought that the world was flat and for many centuries (to travel) on long voyages were (anxiety) about falling off the edge of the world.

B. How lucky are you?

Research has shown that the (major) of people believe that luck plays an important part in their (day) lives. About 60% of the people questioned thought (self) lucky in everything from health to personal (relation) to money. They also expected to be (fortune) in the future and thought that their luck was connected to their own (able). The 20% of people who felt they were (luck) believed their bad luck would continue. They were rather (pessimist) and felt they were born unfortunate. It was very (notice) that the lucky people were outgoing while the unlucky ones often suffered from (shy), and it may be that the lucky people remember (success) events, and put to the back of their minds those that did not work out well.

64. *Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. Correct the mistakes.*

AN UNLUCKY DAY

1 Last Sunday was definitely not a good day for me. It
 2 was all started when I got into my car and it refused
 3 to start. I immediately realized that I had left the
 4 lights on and the battery had gone flat. I telephoned to
 5 my friend George and he came round and helped me
 6 start the car. I then drove into town to see a friend. I
 7 had arranged to meet him at six and thirty, but by
 8 the time I got to there, it was ten past seven and my friend
 9 he was not there. I waited for him for an hour
 GHVSLWHRIWKHIUHHLQJZDWKHUEXWKHGLGQWFRPH
 11 When I had returned to my car, I saw that someone
 12 had been broken into it, probably looking for the radio.
 13 Luckily, I never leave the radio in the car! There
 14 was nothing I could do but get into my car and drive to home.
 15 Later I spoke with my friend and discovered out that he
 16 had waited for only a half aQKRXUDQGOHIW+HGLGQW
 17 even apologize himself for not waiting for me longer!

6. Read and be ready to discuss the following texts (from *The World Book Encyclopedia*)

COLD READING

Cold reading is a technique often used by mentalists, fortune tellers, and others posing as psychics and mediums to determine details about a subject through analysis of their body language, appearance and responses to questioning. Even without prior knowledge of a person, a practiced cold reader could obtain much information by carefully analyzing that person's body language, clothing, hairstyle, gender, religion, ethnicity, education, manner of speech, place of origin, etc.

Cold readers often start by making broad guesses and will refine their statements based on cues supplied by the subject, abandoning any incorrect guesses while reinforcing any chance connections the subject acknowledges. Before starting the actual reading, they will try to elicit cooperation from the subject, saying something like, "I often see images that are a bit unclear and which may sometimes mean more to you than to me; if you help, we can together uncover new things about you." One of the most crucial elements of a convincing cold reading is a subject eager to make connections or reinterpret vague statements in any way that will help the reader appear to have made specific predictions or intuitions. After assuring that the subject will play along, the reader will make a number of probing statements or questions.

In general, while only some of the information comes from the reader, most of the facts and statements come from the subject, which are then refined and restated by the reader. Making use of palm reading, tarot cards, runes can greatly help the reader and reinforce the idea the performer is NOT reading the client's mind but is using a magical, alternate, information gathering tool which is being interpreted a multitude of times and a variety of ways.

Performers have used these techniques at either private fortune-telling sessions or open forum "talking with the dead" sessions in the manner of mediums. Only after receiving acclaim from their audience do they reveal that they needed no psychic power for the performance, only a sound knowledge of psychology and cold reading. Many famous psychics, on the other hand, claim that their abilities stem from paranormal means, and deny that they are employing cold reading techniques.

People who are naturally good at personal observations can conduct readings based on cold reading without a deliberate attempt at deception. Cold reading in this context could also simply be "knowledge of the world." Consider the case of a taxi driver in Las Vegas, where innumerable professiRQDO FRQYHQWLRQV KDYH SURYLGHG KLP ZWK WKH RSSRUWXQLW\WR MXG occupation is. He can tell the phytopathologists from the pilots, the doctors from the police chiefs without recourse to anything but his personal experience. Former practitioner Karla McLaren said,

"I didn't understand that I had long used a form of cold reading in my own work! I was never taught cold reading and I never intended to defraud anyone; I simply picked up the technique through cultural osmosis."

After a person has done hundreds of readings his skills may improve to the point where he may start believing he can read minds, asking himself if his success is because of psychology, intuition or a psychic ability.

ASTROLOGY

Astrology (from Greek: α (astron), "star", and λ (logos), "study": study of the stars) is a group of systems, traditions, and beliefs in which knowledge of the relative positions of celestial bodies and related details is held to be useful in understanding, interpreting, and organizing information about personality, human affairs, and other terrestrial matters. A practitioner of astrology is called an astrologer, or, rarely, an astrologist. Numerous traditions and applications employing astrological concepts have arisen since its earliest recorded beginnings in the 3rd millennium BC. It has played a role in the shaping of culture, early astronomy, and other disciplines. Astrology and astronomy were often indistinguishable before the modern era. Astronomy began to diverge from astrology after a period of separation from the Renaissance up until the 18th century. Eventually, astronomy distinguished itself as the scientific study of astronomical objects and phenomena without regard to astrology.

The origins of the astrological doctrine and method are found among the ancient Babylonians and their system of celestial omens around the middle of the 2nd millennium BC. This system later spread to other areas such as India, China, and Greece where it merged with pre-existing indigenous forms of astrology. Babylonian astrology was mixed with the Egyptian tradition of astrology to create horoscopic astrology. It deals with two-dimensional diagrams of the heavens (horoscopes) created for specific moments in time. This new form of astrology quickly spread across the ancient world into Europe, the Middle East and India.

The core beliefs of astrology can be generalized in the principal "as above, so below" meaning that events in the heavens are mirrored by those on Earth. Most astrological traditions are based on the relative positions and movements of various real or construed celestial bodies and on the construction of calculated celestial patterns as seen at the time and place of the event being studied. In the past, astrologers often relied on close observation of celestial objects and the charting of their movements. Modern astrologers use data provided by astronomers which are transformed to a set of astrological tables showing the changing zodiacal positions of the heavenly bodies.

There are many traditions of astrology, some of which share similar features, others developed in isolation and may hold different doctrines. The main traditions used by modern astrologers are: Vedic astrology, Western astrology, Chinese astrology. Vedic and Western astrology share a common ancestry as horoscopic systems. Both traditions focus on the casting of an astrological chart or horoscope for an event based on the position of the Sun, Moon, and planets at the moment of the event. In Chinese astrology a quite different tradition has evolved. The twelve signs of the zodiac do not divide the sky, but rather the celestial equator. Each sign of the zodiac governs a different year. The term *Chinese astrology* is used for convenience, but it must be recognised that versions of the same tradition exist in Japan, Vietnam, Thailand and other Asian countries.

In modern times, these traditions have come into greater contact with each other, notably with Indian and Chinese astrology having spread to the West, while awareness of Western astrology is still fairly limited in Asia. Astrology in the Western world has diversified greatly in modern times. Throughout its long history, astrology has come to prominence in many regions and undergone change. There are many astrological traditions that are historically important, but which have fallen out of use today (e.g. Egyptian, Arab and Persian, Mayan astrology).

Many mystic or esoteric traditions have links to astrology (e.g. alchemy, chiromancy, numerology, tarot divination, etc.). In some cases this involves participants incorporating elements of astrology into their own traditions. In other cases, like tarot, many astrologers themselves have incorporated the tradition into their own practice of astrology. Historically, alchemy in the Western World was particularly allied and intertwined with traditional Babylonian-Greek astrology. Astrology has used the concept of the four classical elements of alchemy from antiquity up till the present day. Traditionally, each of the seven planets in the solar system known to the ancients was associated with and "ruled" a certain metal.

ASTROLOGY, SCIENCE AND WORLD CULTURE

From the classical period through the scientific revolution, astrological training played a critical role in advancing astronomical, mathematical, medical and psychological knowledge. It was astrologers who provided the first systematic documentation of the movements of the Sun, the Moon, the planets and the stars. Astrology was not always uncritically accepted before the modern era; it was often challenged by skeptics, church authorities, and medieval Muslim astronomers. Given this historical contribution, astrology has been called a protoscience along with pseudosciences such as alchemy.

By the time of Francis Bacon and the scientific revolution, newly emerging scientific disciplines had acquired a method of systematic empirical induction proved by experimental observations. At this point, astrology and astronomy began to diverge; astronomy became one of the central sciences while astrology was viewed as a superstition. This separation accelerated through the 18th and 19th centuries. Astrology is now regarded as a pseudoscience. Although astrology has had no scientific standing for some time, it has been the subject of much research since the beginning of the 20th century. Astrologers have claimed that there are significant obstacles in carrying out research today, including lack of funding, lack of background in science and insufficient expertise. Another argument is that most studies do not reflect the nature of astrological practice and that the scientific method does not apply to astrology.

The scientific community says that astrology has repeatedly failed to demonstrate its effectiveness in numerous controlled studies. Effect size studies in astrology conclude that the mean accuracy of astrological predictions is no greater than what is expected by chance. A large-scale study of about 15,000 "astro-twins" was published in 2006. It examined the relationship between the date of birth and individual differences in personality and general intelligence, and found no connection there, and no relationship between the zodiacal signs and participants' personal traits.

Astrology has had a profound influence over the past few thousand years on Western and Eastern cultures. In the Middle Ages the system of heavenly spheres and bodies was believed to reflect on the system of knowledge and the world itself. Astrology has had an influence on both language and literature. For example, influenza, from medieval Latin *influentia* meaning influence, was so named because doctors once believed epidemics to be caused by unfavorable planetary and stellar influences. The word "disaster" comes from the Latin *dis-aster* meaning "bad star". In literature, many writers (Geoffrey Chaucer, William Shakespeare) used astrological symbolism to describe their characters' motivation(s).

7. *Work in groups. Find additional material about the issues being discussed and make presentations in class. Be ready to ask you groupmates questions.*

1. **Dmavf_gdhZ X .; . :gfbckdbc yaud ZbhaZkb \W;K : mq_gbd b ijZbdmf ey mah\ F BaZ_evklhXjZ**

1. IjZdlbq_kdb dmjk Zgfbckdh h yaudZ mq_gu_ aZZgby ey klm^glh\ dmjkZ
ki_pbZevghklb:gfbckdbcyaud bI_j_hbi_j_hh\^gb_khklZbl_eb@dhZ
L?DmoZj_gdhZK: Kfhe_gkd : Ba^h Kfhe=M, 2010. K19-21. K -32.

3 (12 q.)

1. Learn the conversational formulas and make good use of them while discussing problems in groups.

/RRNKHUH, DkRXOGRXPLQqWGRLOPHWKLIDUHH, DPRIWKHDPHRSLDRO

Exactly so. Naturally. Definitely. Precisely (so7KDWwMXVWkDW, DVJRLQJWRVD\pDOOIRULW

/RRNVOLNHWKDW, QDDHV6RXQGVJRRGWRPH6XUHO6RPXFKWKHEHWWHU7KDWwDILC
putting it!

,GLVDJUHHZWKRX, PDJDLQVWLW, REMHFWWRLW, UHIXVHSRLQWEODQn7kHhHwVRPH
VDEXW «KDWwWKHXVHRIWKHJRRGRI», WPDNHVQRVHQVH, WwULGLFXORXV)DUIU

Certainly not! Not in the least! Impossible! Unlikely. Nothing of the kind. On the contrary! Just the other way round! Nonsense!

Is it true? IQGHHG" +RZDQRXEHVXUH" RXFDQQHYHUWHOO, GRXEWLW, GRXEWKHWK
KHLVDWH, PLQWkPLQGV, kXOGQwVDVR, FDQKDUGOEHOLHYHPHDUV7RRJRRGWRE
HVDQQR7RVRPHHWHQW, NQRZHHWWHU:KkDWwZRQJZWKLW"*RRGQ

RXGRQwVDVR-XVWIDQFkRQkDYHWKRXJKWLW", PVXUSULVHG, PVKRFNHG+RZXUSUL
Good Heavens!

2. Read the text that follows in stages and note the language it offers you in the area of opinions, beliefs and attitudes.

Fifties people wore pointed shoes. Sixties people wore flowers in their hair. Seventies people dyed their hair pink. So what about people nowadays? Is this a fair picture of us or not? If not, why not?

A 2000s Couple

They are *passionate believers* in vegetarianism and *regard* people who eat meat as worse than criminals. (*In their view*, egg-eaters are really no better, as eggs are baby chickens.)

I *suspect*, though, that part of them *is* sometimes *dying for* a nice big juicy steak. They are *suspicious* of all frozen food, *despise* any product that contains additives, *wholly disapprove* of
KLWHEUHDGDQGUHFNRQWKDWFRQVXPHUVRISRLVRQRXVKLWHVXJDUZOOQHDUOD

I *hope* WKHwHZRQJ

They *view* things like whaling and seal-hunting with disgust, and *find* vivisection extremely distasteful. They are *fierce opponents* of fox-hunting and *are* also *opposed to* women accepting presents of fur-coats.

I *dread to think* what their *views* would be on those cosmetic firms which try out their products on poor, defenceless little rabbits. *For them*, zoos are degrading; they *refuse to accept* that they serve any useful purpose whatsoever. On the other hand, they *welcome* the growth of wild-life parks and reserves.

,FDQwWakeup my mind where I *stand* on this. They *know their own minds*, as usual. They *feel strongly* that most doctors are little better than drug-pushers, and *are convinced* that acupuncture is the medicine of the future.

I *suppose* they might have a *point* there.

They *recommend* natural childbirth for all mothers-to-be and *reject* the need for such things as induction, drips and painkillers, except in special circumstances.

I *expect* one or two of you mothers would *disagree*.
 They are *in favour of* abortion being freely available, and I *guess* ~~RXGRWQHGHPHWRWHOORXWKHLU~~
~~RQKPHQVHTXDOLWVKHDP~~ *feelings* ~~against~~ corporal punishment of any kind \pm I *would imagine*
 their *attitude towards* capital punishment is fairly predictable \pm and *is pro* voluntary euthanasia.
 They *take a keen interest in* the fortunes of the Third World, and doubt whether any of the Western
 powers really *care*.
 They are *supporters of* conservation in its broadest sense, *back* all tree-planting projects, and
strongly approve of recycling waste paper and other rubbish.
 I *presume* most people would *share* that particular *viewpoint*.
 They *would like to see* solar energy *taken more seriously* and are *fiercely anti-*nuclear power.
 My *own feeling is* that solar energy in Britain is rather a contradiction in terms.
 They are *under the impression that* all politicians are either gangsters or fools.
~~dl jkX d k d XiX d k dgk kf Xi~~
 They *advocate* prisons without bars and *are of the opinion that* 99% of serious criminals are in need
 of psychiatric help.
 To *my mind*, pleas of insanity have become suspiciously common.
 They are *prepared to accept* that UFOs probably do exist, and they *have no time for* people who
dismiss reincarnation *out of hand*.
 It all *seems* a bit improbable *to me*.
 They *adore* punk clothes, but ~~Xe k jkXe~~ the people. They *rate* Lennon above McCartney and are
great fans of Stevie Wonder.
~~m e mi le i jkff~~ their *taste in* clothes or *trusted* their *judgment* when it comes to
 music.
 As *far as they are concerned*, tobacco is an unspeakable evil, but they *support* the movement for the
 legalisation of soft drugs. They *are also for* restrictions regarding the sale of alcohol.
 Me? I ~~fe kd e~~ much about the drugs thing, but ~~d hl k fe~~ of my old pipe and rather
keen on my brandy after dinner.
 They *consider* that marriage should be a loose arrangement that ensures security for children, but
maintain *insist* even \pm that one balanced parent is *preferable to* two who are always at each
 RWKHUWKURDW
 7KHUHWKHVRUWRISHRSOHHK
~~in~~ the freedom of all people at all times, and *think* anyone
 with a different *point of view* must be crazy.
 I ~~n fl c e k Xn k fl k~~ that was a very liberal *approach*, but never mind. *If you ask me*,
 QRERGWRWDDO
~~open~~ minded.
 Oh yes, and they jog.
 OK, so you may *see eye to eye with* them on some of those *issues*, but you should try being
 UHODWHGWRRQHRIWKHPWKDWVDOO

(From *Wordbuilder*)

3. *Discuss or write answers to the following questions:*

- ~~■~~
- What is your opinion on a controversial issue in the news at the moment?

4. *Act or write out short arguments between the pairs of people below, who are attacking each*
~~fk i j jkXe g f ekj Xe XkH j kXkl K li fl Yc n k g fgc cb pfl j~~

- a vegetarian and a cattle farmer
- a doctor and a teacher
- ~~■~~
- a fourteen-year-old and an eighteen-year-old
- an astronomer and an astrologer

5. Write part of your speech as a politician, in which you outline your views on one of the problems touched upon in the book.

6. Read and be ready to discuss the following texts (from *The World Book Encyclopedia*)

REINCARNATION

Reincarnation, literally "to be made flesh again", is a doctrine or metaphysical belief that some essential part of a living being (in some variations only human beings) survives death to be reborn in a new body. This essential part is often referred to as the Spirit or Soul, the 'Higher or True Self', 'Divine Spark', 'I' or the 'Ego' (not to be confused with the ego as defined by psychology). According to such beliefs, a new personality is developed during each life in the physical world, but some part of the being remains constantly present throughout these successive lives as well.

Belief in reincarnation is an ancient phenomenon. This doctrine is a central tenet within the majority of Indian religious traditions. The idea was also entertained by some Ancient Greek philosophers. Many modern Pagans also believe in reincarnation as do some New Age movements, along with followers of Spiritism, practitioners of certain African traditions, and students of esoteric philosophies such as Kabbalah, Sufism and Gnostic and Esoteric Christianity. During recent decades, a significant minority of people in the West have developed a belief in reincarnation.

In India the concept of reincarnation is first recorded in 800 BC in philosophical and religious texts composed in Sanskrit. According to Hinduism, the soul is immortal, while the body is subject to birth and death. Hinduism teaches that the soul goes on repeatedly being born and dying. One is reborn on account of desire: a person *desires* to be born because he or she wants to enjoy worldly pleasures, which can be enjoyed only through a body. Hinduism does not teach that all worldly pleasures are sinful, but it teaches that they can never bring deep, lasting happiness or peace. After many births, every person eventually becomes dissatisfied with the limited happiness that worldly pleasures can bring and begins to seek higher forms of happiness, which can be attained only through spiritual experience. When a person finally realizes his or her own divine nature all desires for the pleasures of the world will vanish, since they will seem insipid, and he will not be reborn any more. When the cycle of rebirth thus comes to an end, a person is said to have attained salvation.

Buddha taught a concept of rebirth that was distinct from that of any Indian teacher contemporary with him. This concept was consistent with the common notion of a sequence of related lives stretching over a very long time, but was constrained by two core Buddhist concepts: that there is no irreducible "self" tying these lives together; and that all compounded things are subject to dissolution, including all the components of the human person and personality. At the death of one personality, a new one comes into being, much as the flame of a dying candle can serve to light the flame of another. Buddhism never rejected the process of rebirth but suggests that it occurs across six realms of beings. It is actually said to be very rare for a person to be reborn in the immediate next life as a human. However, Tibetan Buddhists do believe that a new-born child may be the rebirth of some important departed lama.

Among the ancient Greeks, Socrates, Pythagoras, and Plato may have believed in or taught the doctrine of reincarnation. Several ancient sources affirm that Pythagoras claimed he could remember his past lives. While ancient Greek philosophers like Plato and Socrates attempted to prove the existence of reincarnation through philosophical proofs, Jewish mystics who accepted this idea did not. Rather, they offered explanations of why reincarnation would solve otherwise intractable problems of theodicy (how to reconcile the existence of evil with the premise of a good God).

The overwhelming majority of mainstream Christian denominations reject the notion of reincarnation and consider the theory to challenge basic tenets of their beliefs. A few consider the matter open to individual interpretation due to the few biblical references which survived the purging of texts considered to be heretical in the founding years of Christianity as a church. Basic to Traditional Christianity is the doctrine that humans can never achieve the perfection God requires and the only salvation is total and complete forgiveness accomplished through the sacrifice Jesus made on the cross wherein he took the sins of mankind. Though mainstream Islam rejects the concept of reincarnation, a number of groups believe in reincarnation, claiming that this concept is mentioned in the Koran, the central religious text of Islam.

Reincarnation seems to have captured the imagination of many in the West, and the idea of reincarnation receives regular mention in feature films, popular books, and popular music. A great many feature films have made reference to reincarnation. Many popular books have made reference to reincarnation.

Henry Ford was convinced he had lived before, most recently as a soldier killed at the battle of Gettysburg. A quote from the San Francisco Examiner from August 26, 1928 described Ford's beliefs: "I adopted the theory of Reincarnation when I was twenty-six. Religion offered nothing to the point. Even work could not give me complete satisfaction. Work is futile if we cannot utilise the experience we collect in one life in the next. When I discovered Reincarnation it was as if I had found a universal plan I realised that there was a chance to work out my ideas. Time was no longer limited. I was no longer a slave to the hands of the clock. Genius is experience. Some seem to think that it is a gift or talent, but it is the fruit of long experience in many lives. Some are older souls than others, and so they know more. The discovery of Reincarnation put my mind at ease. If you SUHVHUYH DUHF RUGRIWKL VFRQYHUVDWLRQ ZLWHLW VVRWKDWLW SXNDPLHQ PLQ communicate to others the calmness that the long view of life gives to us."

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

The ganzfeld (German for "whole field") is a technique used to test individuals for telepathy. The technique was developed to quickly quiet mental "noise" by providing a mild, unpatterned sensory field to mask the visual and auditory environment. Isolating the visual sense is usually achieved by creating a soft red glow which is diffused through half ping-pong balls attached to the recipient's eyes. The auditory sense is usually blocked by playing white noise, static, or similar sounds to the recipient. The subject is also seated in a reclined, comfortable position to minimize the sense of touch.

In the typical ganzfeld experiment, a "sender" and "receiver" are isolated. The receiver is put into the ganzfeld state, and the sender is shown a video clip or still picture and asked to mentally send that image to the receiver. The receiver is asked to continuously speak aloud all mental processes, including images, thoughts, and feelings. At the end of the sending period, typically about 20 to 40 minutes in length, the receiver is taken out of the ganzfeld and shown four images or videos, one of which is the true target and three are non-target decoys. The receiver attempts to select the true target, using perceptions experienced during the ganzfeld state as clues to what the mentally "sent" image might have been.

Remote viewing experiments test the ability to gather information on a remote target consisting of an object, place, or person that is hidden from the physical perception of the viewer and typically

separated from the viewer at some distance. In one type of remote viewing experiment, a pool of several hundred photographs is created. One of these is randomly selected by a third party to be the target. It is then set aside in a remote location. The remote viewer attempts to describe that remote target photo. This procedure is repeated for a number of different targets. Many ways of analytically evaluating the results of this experiment have been developed. One common method is to take the group of seven target photos and responses, randomly shuffle the targets and responses, and then ask independent judges to rank or match the correct targets with the participant's actual responses. This method assumes that if there were an anomalous transfer of information, the responses should correspond more closely to the correct targets than to the mismatched targets.

A near-death experience (NDE) is an experience reported by a person who nearly died, or who experienced clinical death and then revived. NDEs include one or more of the following experiences: a sense of being dead; an out-of-body experience; a sensation of floating above one's body and seeing the surrounding area; a sense of overwhelming love and peace; a sensation of moving upwards through a tunnel or narrow passageway; meeting deceased relatives or spiritual figures; encountering a being of light, or a light; experiencing a life review; reaching a border or boundary; and a feeling of being returned to the body, often accompanied by reluctance.

Although some critical analysts feel that parapsychological

have closed, citing a lack of acceptance by mainstream science as the reason, leaving the bulk of parapsychology confined to private institutions funded by private sources.

Since the 1970's, contemporary parapsychological research has waned considerably in the United States. During this period academics outside parapsychology also appeared to have a general optimism towards this research. In 1979, a survey of more than 1,100 college professors in the United States found that only 2% of psychologists expressed the belief that extra-sensory perception was an impossibility. A far greater number, 34%, indicated that they believed ESP (extra-sensory perception) was either an established fact or a likely possibility. Parapsychologists study a number of ostensible paranormal phenomena, including telepathy (transfer of information on thoughts or feelings between individuals by means other than the five senses), precognition (perception of information about future places or events before they occur), clairvoyance (obtaining information about places or events at remote locations), psychokinesis (the ability of the mind to influence matter, time, space, or energy), reincarnation (the rebirth of a soul or other non-physical aspect of human consciousness in a new physical body after death), hauntings (phenomena often attributed to ghosts and encountered in places a deceased individual is thought to have frequented, or in association with the person's former belongings). Parapsychologists do not study all paranormal phenomena, nor are they concerned with astrology, UFOs, Bigfoot, paganism, vampires, alchemy, or witchcraft.

CHIROMANCY

Chiromancy, or cheiromancy, (Greek *cheir* *ΚΔΓ´* *manteia* *ΓΛΥΛΩΛΡΩΛΚΗ ΔΥΩ ΡΙ*) characterization and foretelling the future through the study of the palm, also known as palmistry, palm-reading, chiromancy or hand analysis. The practice is found all over the world, with numerous cultural variations. Those who practice chiromancy are generally called *palmists*, *palm readers*, *hand readers*, or *chiromancers*.

Palmistry can trace its roots back to Indian Astrology and Roma (gypsy) fortune tellers. From India, the art of palmistry spread to China, Tibet, Egypt, Persia and to other countries in Europe. Palmistry came to China in around 3,000 B.C. It then progressed to Greece. However, modern palmists often combine traditional predictive techniques with psychology, holistic healing, and alternative methods of divination.

Chiromancy consists of the practice of evaluating a person's character or future life by "reading" the palm of that person's hand. Various "lines" ("heart line", "life line", etc.) and "mounts" (or bumps), purportedly suggest interpretations by their relative sizes, qualities, and intersections. In some traditions, readers also examine characteristics of the fingers, fingernails, fingerprints and palmar skin patterns, skin texture and color, shape of the palm, and flexibility of the hand.

A reader usually begins by reading the person's 'dominant hand' (the hand he or she writes with or uses the most). In some traditions, the other hand is believed to carry past-life or karmic information, as well as hereditary traits. The basic framework for "Classical" palmistry is rooted in Greek mythology. Each area of the palm and fingers is related to a god or goddess, and the features of that area indicate the nature of the corresponding aspect of the subject.

There has been little widely accepted research verifying palmistry's accuracy as a system of analysis. Much analysis has been undertaken by readers themselves. No conclusive data have yet been found to support the claims made by readers, and in fact, there is as much anecdotal evidence against the scientific validity of palmistry as for it. The practice of chiromancy is generally regarded as a pseudoscience. It should be noted that the information outlined below is briefly representative of modern palmistry; there are many - often conflicting - interpretations of various lines and palmar features across various "schools" of palmistry.

A considerable amount of research has been undertaken in more mainstream scientific veins, but this generally revolves around medical disorders, such as relating the simian line to Down's Syndrome. Although little known to the public, there has also been a number of studies relating

hand features to psychology, including AD/HD (Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder) and Schizophrenia. Although some interesting correlations have been found, these were usually not considered very significant. Yet so far no conclusive evidence has been provided to support a connection between the lines of the palm and a person's character. Sceptics often include palmists on lists of alleged psychics who practice a technique called cold reading. Although fortune telling is much less common today in mainstream palmistry than it was in the past, sceptics almost always associate palmistry with fortune telling rather than reading character.

7. *Work in groups. Find additional material about the issues being discussed and make presentations in class. Be ready to ask you groupmates questions.*

1. **Dmavf_gdh** X .; . :gfbckdbc yaud ZbhaZkb \W;K mq_gbd b ijZbdfm éy
mah\ F BaZevklhXjZ
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487163>

1. **IjZdlbq_kdb dmjk Zgfbckdh** yaudZ mq_gu_ aZZgby éy klm^glh\ dmjkZ
ki_pbZevghklb:gfbckdbc yaud bI_j_hbi_j_hh\^gb_ khklZpl_eb ZdhZ
L?DmoZj_gdhZK: Kfhe_gkdBa^ -hKfhe=M K -40.

Press (4).

1. L_dkl Russia: Under a New Constitution. Recommended vocabulary.

Ghklgh_khhf_gb_

J_n_jbhZb_ZmZvghc Z_lghcklWbgZfbckdhfyaud_

l

MijZgby -3.

IhhdZghklghhkhfh_gbyJZlZ_lghcklW_c

1. **Dmavf_gdh** X; :gfbckdbc yaud ZbhaZkb \W;K mq_gbd b ijZbdfm éy
mah\ F : BaZevklhXjZ
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487163>

1. Let's Speak about Politics Hf_kl_ggh -iheblbq_kdZ l_fbdZgZkljzh\q_kdhf
fZ_jbZ_Mq_fihkhb_Khkl GG;hqdzE: Dmavfbg K: Ihhj_ehZ
XkbgKfhe_gkd C. 27-33.

5 Press (4).

1. L_dkl Presidential Election Mechanism. Vocabulary. Topical vocabulary.

2. Ghklgh_khhf_gb_ .

J_n_jbhZb_ZmZvghcZ_lghcklWbgZfbckdhfyaud_

l

MijZgby -6.

IhhdZghklghhkhfh_gbyJZlZ_lghcklW_c

1. **Dmavf_gdh** X; :gfbckdbc yaud žbhažkb \W;K mq_gbd b ijžbdmf éy
mah\ F BaževklhXjž
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487163>

1. ;_exlbgZ X .: . Learn to Understand the Media. Kfhe_gkdBa^ -hKfhe=MK . 20-30.

6 Press (4).

1. L_dkl Voting and Government in Britain. Recommended vocabulary.

Ghklgh_khhš_gb_

J_n_jbhžb_ žmžvghcž_lghcklžbgžbckdhfyaud_

l

Mijžgby -3.

Ihklgh_khhš_gb_jžž_lghcklž_c

1. **Dmavf_gdh** X; :gfbckdbc yaud žbhažkb \W;K : mq_gbd b ijžbdmf éy
mah\ F BaževklhXjž
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487163>

1. Let's Speak about Politics Hš_kl_ggh -iheblq_kdž_l_fždžgžkljž\č_kdhf
fž_jbž_Mq_fhkhž_Khkl GG;hqđžž: Dmavfbg K: Ihhj_ehž
XkbgKfhe_gkd C. 18-22.

5.2 -

IjZdlbdfij_Rlžey_lkhčgžhjbžžmževguoažžgbchžhbebg_kdhevhdha
dhlhjuog_hšhšfhžihēgblvdž`hfmklm^gmkžfhklhyl_evghihke_dž`hcbamqž_fhc
l_fu Wlb ažžgby yēyxlky hp_ghq gufb kj_Rlžfb ijhf`mlhqghž dhgljhey ihahey
žžghklbjhžlv mf_gby b ijh\jylv agžgby klm^glž Hgb hē`gu žlv žihēg_gu ž
hdhgqžgby dmjkž Kžklhyl_evgž jžžklm^glh\ ij_fhež kbkl_fžq_kdmx
ihklhčmd ežžžgufa žylbyfkijbē_q_gb_f hkghžhc j_dhf_gm_fhcebl_jžnju
Klm^glžgž_jhf ažylbb ij_ēžky hšbc kibkhd j_dhf_gm_fhc ebl_jžnju ž
lž_we_dljhggu_žkžž žgmx ebl_jžnjm fh`gh gžb (gžbf_j www.e-
linguo.net). Lžbfhžžh klm^gl fh`_l kžklhyl_evgh b ih_kh_fm žhjm_jžžk
bgl_j_kmxs_c_h_l_fždhc b ebl_jžnjhc Kibkhd hjaževghe b j_dhf_gm_fhc
ebl_jžnju ijbežžky dhgp_jžq_cijhžžu Kžklhyl_evgž_jžžklm^glh\ ž
_fydžžk_f_kljž kljhblkygžkgh\ ž ihēg_gbyke_fmxsbo^cklbc :
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V

Travelling by air

1. Write down the story filling the gaps with *a, an, the, his, or nothing*.

Hero saves mid-air overdose victim with sugar

___ airline passenger saved ___ life of ___ man who had taken ___ drugs ___ overdose by using ___ sugar sachets as ___ antidote. Simon Greenway, 19, ___ former Army paramedic, used 22 of ___ sachets and five pints of water to dilute ___ BYDOLXPDQGYRGNDWDNHQEBBBBSDVVI ___ passenger, ___ student from Norway, had collapsed shortly after ___ British Airways flight left Bucharest for ___ three-hour flight to ___ Heathrow Airport.

OU*UHHQZVDLGPVDXWKLVEORNHVWDJJHULQJHfjRXQG got on ___ plane, and I just thought he was drunk. But when we were in ___ air I noticed ___ white powder around ___ lips. Then he fell over into my lap, and he said something about wanting to kill himself. ___ captain asked to be kept in ___ touch in case we needed to make ___ emergency landing, but I knew we GLGQW KDYHPXFKWLPHBBB\$UPWDXJKWXVKRZWRGHDOZWKBBSHRSOHKRKDYHRYH cabin crew are trained in ___ first aid, but after speaking to ___ head steward it became clear that I had more training, so I took over. When we landed, ___ crew thanked me and gave me a bottle of FKDPDSJQHEXW ,GRQW GULQNDQG ,KDYHJLYHQLWWRP\ULHQGV\$BB%ULWLVK\$LUZ VDLGpH DUHJUDWHIXOWR6LPRQIRUBBBTXLFNWKLQWILQYHQGLQLWLD

- What do you think of Simon? What is he like?

2. Read the following story and try to make up its end (using several sentences)

Did I ever tell you that story about my friend Mandy? Well, Mandy is an air hostess, except WKHGRQW FDOOWKHPWKDWDQf attendant or something). Well, it was quite a long flight and it was in the night time so most people were sleeping. What happened was Mandy suddenly saw this man stand up out of his seat and fell over into the aisle, And they, all the stewards and VWHZUGHVVHVWKRXJKWpKP*RG+H\KDGDKHDUWDWDFNRUVRPHWKLQJfDQGZQW him. They wanted to know if he was unconscious, so they were trying to find out what was wrong, what had happened. And then they smelt this smell of alcohRORQKLPVRWKHWKRXJKWpKKH\KD WRRPXFKWRGULQNRQWKHSODQHWRPXFKKLVRU\KDWHYHUHQDQGH\GUXQNRW that was why he had fallen over.

\$IWHUWKDWWKH\WVDUWHGWRIHHOOHVVVPSDWKHWLFWRKLP&RPHfQCHWED everything, helping him back up, you know, back into his seat. And it was only then when they IRXQGRXWKDWKDGKDSHQHG:HOOKHPDQDJHGWRWHOOWKHPKDWKDGKDSHQHG«

- :
- 0-hrbfb
 - 3-hrb[hd;
 - 5-6 hrbfd
 - 7 bfe__hrbfd

A. Read the text. The paragraphs below are not in the right order, put a number in front of each of

the paragraphs to make it a text. Explain what helped you to do it.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

___A___ Neither Harold Lloyd nor Buster Keaton had the influence on critics and the public that Chaplin had. But today we realise that these two comedians' contribution to the genre has been profound as well. Both comedians used story material of a young American trying to be successful as a man, in his love and in his business - familiar and popular American themes of the 1920's. Though they were both gifted and original actors it took them longer to receive recognition that could compete with Chaplin's fame.

___B___ The most beloved of the four, the most appreciated by critics, Charles Chaplin, was the first to win general acclaim. Chaplin was a master of pantomime skilled in acrobatics and dancing, which he learned in the London music hall. It is interesting to note that his type of comedy was born in the 16th century in the improvisational theatre created by Travelling players. But Chaplin managed to breathe a new life into the old theatre form.

___C___ None of the Great silent screen comedians is alive today. Chaplin died in 1977, Harold Lloyd died in 1971. Buster Keaton in 1966, Harry Langton in 1944. Although their movies faded in the 30's, they left us invaluable short and feature-length comedies of the 1920's. All of them were superior actors of rare gift. They were contemporaries and colleagues, but their fates were different.

___D___ But Lloyd and Keaton could match Chaplin in his skill, they carried over this technique to their full-length movies of the 20's. By the early 1920's both Lloyd and Keaton were already well-known to the public and could start producing feature films, which meant that they were very successful at the box-office.

___E___ The four great comedians - Chaplin, Lloyd, Keaton and Langdon, created a great comic tradition that was carried on with the sound age. Most of our contemporary comedians keep on perfecting the art that had been developed in the 20's. The works by Chaplin, Lloyd, Keaton and Langdon will live on. These great comedians have given us masterpieces that will never fade, and they will influence the film comedies yet to be born.

___F___ Few people remember Harry Langdon as one of the great comedians of the late 20's, but he did rival Chaplin, Lloyd and Keaton in popularity in the three years of 1925-1927 which marked the highlight of his career. The man-child portrait made him different from the other major comedians of his time.

___G___ His virtuoso improvisations quickly attracted the attention of American film-makers. At year, 1914 Chaplin appeared in a great number of short films. His success with the public was truly unique. This fact opened great opportunities for him to start his own business. He showed rare versatility in acting as the producer-director-script-writer-musician-leading actor of his own comedies. Cinema with its world ± wide distribution led to the development of the greatest comedian of the 20th century. Three Great features ±

- **6XPPDULVHRXUIDFWXDONQRZOHGJHRIWKHVLOHQWFLOHPDEHVWDFWRUV** and tick those items you can comment on.

silent film comedians / a feature-length comedy / a pantomime / the improvisational theatre / a theatre form / a film company / a short film / a producer / a director / a script-writer / a leading actor / the golden age of silent screen comedy / silent films / to be successful at the box-office / the man-child portrait / the sound age

Have you seen any of the silent films by these comedians? Did you like them? Why?

- 3-hrb[hd;
- - 5-6 hrbhd
- - 7 bhe__hrbhd

B. SHARON STONE

1) What do you know about Sharon Stone? Have you seen any of her films? Which one(s)?
 2) Guess whether the following statements are true or false, then read the text to see if your guesses were correct.

a) Sharon Stone made her first appearance in *Casino*. b) The actress keeps her personal life to herself. c) Sharon wore a designer dress to the Oscars when she was nominated.

3. You are going to read an article about a famous actress. From the list A – G choose the paragraph which fits each gap (1-5). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A After her performance in *Basic Instinct*, people came to expect Stone to project the same glamorous image in all her roles. She **turned all that around** in *Last Dance*.

B ~~GRQWHYHQJRWRHYHQWYZPWLQJVKHVDLG;XVXDOOJRDORQHZWKIULHQG~~
 ZWKPIDWKHU,MXVWGRQWQHGGWKHGUDPD

C In *Casino*, which is set in the dark world of gambling and violence, she plays the wife of a casino owner. Her fine performance earned her an Oscar **nomination for** the Best Actress.

D She has a notice-board in her office where she pins up the most ridiculous stories concerning her ~~SULYDWHOLIH6RPHRIWKHHDHUSVKHVDLG;XVXDOOJRDORQHZWKIULHQG~~
 WDONLQJDERXWKHUWKEH public eye.

E She also had her hairdresser give her a really bad haircut so that her hair look untidy and badly kept. When she **walked on to the movie set**, people were shocked at how plain she looked.

F Stone is also very close to her sister, but admits to having problems with her brother. He was recently released from prison for committing an offence.

G Her explanation is that trying to find the perfect outfit to wear to such an event can drive you ~~FUD;MXVWZQWHGWRZDUPIDYRXULWVPRVIRUWDEOHFORWKHVVKHVDLG;KVKRX~~
 ,GUHVVLPSOLI,DQWWR"

In the space of a few years, Sharon Stone has gone from being regarded as just another pretty face on the Hollywood scene to being considered a serious ± and talented ± actress. Her performance in the recent films *Casino* and *Last Dance* have proven her talent beyond doubt.

0	
C	

Last Dance deals with an even darker subject. Stone plays the part of a woman who has been sentenced to death, and most of the action takes place in a prison cell on death row in an American prison.

In order to play the role, Stone had her hair dyed about twenty times to get the right shade of dirty

She has learned to keep quiet about her personal relationships, and to separate her public and private lives.

5	
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Her efforts to keep her private life to herself and preserve her energy for professional pursuits show how much she wants **to try her hand** LQRWKHUDUHDV;PJRLQJWRGLUHFWRPHXPVLFYLGWKLVDHVDUHQGLIWKDWJRHVZOO,PLJKWUWGLUHFWLQJVRPHWKLQJELJJHU:KDWHYH determined to do it right ± DQGVKHVGHILQLWHO\XFFHHGLQJ

- - 0-hrbfb
- - 3-hrb[hd;
- - 5-6 hrbhd
- - 7 bhe__hrbhd

C. Here is some additional vocabulary on Films. Check that you know the words and complete the sentences.

setting author script scene cast producer plot characters screenwriter director

- 7KHVWUDUVLQWKHILOPBBBBBBBBBBLQFOXGHG5REHUW'H1LUR%UDG3LWWDQG7RP&
2. The _____ in the story were all based on real people.
 - \$ILOPBBBBBBBBBBBells the actors how to play their part while the _____ deals with the financial side of the film.
 4. Copies of the _____ were given to all actors so that they could learn their parts.
 5. The _____ for the film was a traditional Italian village.
 - 7KHILOPBBBBBBBBBBDVVRFRPSOLFDWHGWKDW, DVWRWDOOFRQIXVHGEWKHWLPH
 7. The final _____, when the boy released the lion cub into the wild, was really moving.
 8. When a book is made into a film, the original work by the _____ is transformed into a script by the _____.

D. MOVIE QUIZ

Complete the sentences below using the words and names from the box. Try to do this as fast as you can.

Marilyn Monroe	Japan	three	Jack Nicholson	Hawaii	Clint Eastwood	Julia
Roberts	five	George Lucas	Canada	Michael Keaton	Archibald Leach	

- BBBBBBBBBBBBBUHDOQDPHLV0LFKDHO'RXJODV
2. Comedian Jim Carrey is originally from _____.
 - BBBBBBBBBBBBBSODHGAKH*RRG\QWKHILQEGood, The Bad and The Ugly.
 4. *Gone With The Wind* star Clark Gable was married _____ times.
 5. _____ is the only living actor to have won three Oscars.
 6. Director _____ wrote the scripts for all the *Star Wars* films.
 7. The *Godzilla* films first came out in 1954 in _____.
 8. Hollywood legend James Dean made _____ films before his death.
 9. _____ was named Norma Jean Mortensen at birth.
 10. Blockbusting actress Nicole Kidman was born in _____.
 11. Before he changed his name, heartthrob actor Cary Grant was known as _____.
- /HDGLQJODGBBBBBBBBBBBBBSODHG5LFKDUG*HUHV\ORYHLQWHUHVWLQDILOPDQGWKFA 1999 film.

- 0-hrbflb
- 3-hrb[hd;
- 5-6 hrbhd
- 7 bhe__hrbhd

E. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the box below. (The first one has been done for you). 1

	pictures	actors	fan magazines	
film-making	studios	screens	stars	audiences
favourite	dream	lined up	film	attraction
				publicity

THE MOVIES

In the 1920s American movies filled the cinema 1screens of the world. Most were made in Hollywood, a suburb of the city of Los Angeles in California. Hollywood's big 2_____ for film-makers was its clean air and plentiful sunshine. The movies made there were bright and clear. By the 1920s it had become the 3 _____ capital of the world.

Hollywood movies were made by large companies called 4_____. The men who ran these studios were businessmen and their main aim was to make as much money as possible. They soon found that one way to do this was to standardize their films. When 5 _____ had shown that they liked a certain kind of film, the studios made many more of exactly the same kind.

Another sure way for a studio to make money was to turn its actors into 6_____. Stars were actors who were so popular that people went in crowds to see any 7_____ they appeared in, no matter how good or bad it was. A famous star could make any movie a certain success. So the studios went to great lengths to make their 8 _____ into stars. They encouraged 9_____. They set up special 10_____ departments to get stories about their actors into the newspapers.

The movies of the 1920s were silent. They spoke in 11_____, not words, and so their language was international. All over the world, from Berlin to Tokyo, from London to Buenos Aires, tens of millions of people 12 _____ every night of the week to see their 13 _____ Hollywood stars ± and, without realizing it, to be Americanized.

Hollywood movies showed people a world that was more exciting, more free, more equal, than their own. To most people *this* world of the movies remained a 14 _____ world, separate from real life. But to some it became more. It made them realize, however dimly, that perhaps their own conditions of life could be improved.

Discuss the following questions:

1. There are two different ways Hollywood films influenced people all over the world mentioned in the text. What are they? Are they the same now?
2. Which kind of influence on Russian people, if any, is taking place at the moment?
3. Do you have a favourite Hollywood film / Hollywood star?

- 0-hrbflb
- 3-hrb[hd;
- 5-6 hrbhd

-

- 7 bhe__hrbhd

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 kqZleb^h\dZbj_I_lbghe_hard b_ZZ_j_oZ_l_h_jhbl_eyf_l_guc_l_lbg
 k\dhj . Fwjb_g_l_j_f_ggZhgbohlyl_aZ_klb_j_lgdZ_j_a_g_kdhevde_l_Y_ex^x
 ijbohblv_d_gbf\hklb_b_fu_bghZfhljbf_gZ_dhlhju_kZ_gu_nhlhZbb_b
 kZeh_b^h_Y_s_g_ohqm_kyauZ k_f_maZ_jZgh_dlh_agZ_qlh_fh`_l
 ijhbahclbaZ ?

- - 0-hrbfb
- - 3-hrb[hd;
- - 5-6 hrbhd
- - 7 bhe__hrbhd

VI

1. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words (*drama* or *theatre*).

- a. - Do you like opera and ballet?
- Not very much. I prefer the _____.
- b. █
- c. █
- d. There are many _____ in Moscow.
- e. Our professor has written a good book on Elizabethan _____.
- f. The job of a _____ critic is difficult but amazing. A _____ critic sees the most interesting performances that are on at the _____.
- g. █
- h. █
- i. David is arranging a _____ party.
- j. Ann devoted her life to _____.
- k. He always wants to _____ work at the _____.
- l. A lot of _____ are staged nowadays in various Moscow _____.
- m. A _____ party is a group of people going to see _____, comedies, etc. together.

Find the correct words for:

- 1) a building for the performance of plays;
- 2) a dramatic composition with music in which the words are sung;
- 3) a man who acts on the stage or for cinema films;
- 4) a well-known modern composer, the author of rock operas;
- 5) a group of people trained to sing together;
- 6) a person who performs music for the love of it, not for money.

- 0-hrbfb
- 3-hrb[hd;
- 5-6 hrbhd
- 7 bhe__hrbhd

2.

theatre

personally agree or disagree with the statements?

A boy of 14: You ask me if I love theatre. Oh no, I am not interested in it at all. Theatre is

A girl of 15: I love theatre very much, and my friends consider me to be a theatre-fan. I am fond of seeing comedies, dramas and even tragedies; but I also watch ballets and listen to operas occasionally. They are difficult for me. I understand that this is bad, but in our town there is no opera.

A girl of 14: I love theatre very much, and my friends consider me to be a theatre-fan. I am fond of seeing comedies, dramas and even tragedies; but I also watch ballets and listen to operas occasionally. They are difficult for me. I understand that this is bad, but in our town there is no opera.

A boy of 15: My thoughts about theatre? Well, I think that this kind of art is dying now, because there are some theatres, it is difficult for teenagers or youth to see a play. Such plays are not staged in our

by grown-ups and old people. I think
 WKDWVRPHWKLQJVKRXOGEHGRQHWRFKDQJHWKHVLWXDWLRQ(DFKWRQVVKRXOGKD

Choose an appropriate meaning(s) for the following words.

Word \ Meaning	Head of the company	Respon-sible for artistic policy	Produ-ces a play	Respon-sible for the financia l side	Has an administr a-tive responsi-bility	Trans-late into Rus-sian
Direc-tor						
Produ-cer						
Mana-ger						

Discuss in mini-groups what member of a company you would like to be. Give your reasons.

conversation with a friend of the family who is a stage manger of a theatre.

- 0-hrbfb
- 3-hrb[hd;
- 5-6 hrbhd
- 7 bhe__hrbhd

3. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box below. Act out the dialogues.

Dialogue 1

A. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

B. ~~XXXX~~

A. Well, Ann how do you like the _____?

B. ~~XXXX~~ so realistically, so _____.

A. No wonder. The _____ of this theatre is really outstanding. Besides, tonight _____ is playing.

B. Yes, indeed. I was completely _____ by their acting.

A. And the _____ is superb.

B. Yes, especially in the first _____ of the first _____.

\$+HUHLVWKHBBBBBBB/HWV GULQNVVRPHJUDSHMXMLFH

B. O.K.

\$.VQVWKDWWKHWKLUGBBBBBBB"7KHBBBBBBBDUHJRLQJGRQDQG,WKLQN,KHD

_____.

% /HWV KXUU\7KDWV RXU VWDLUFDVH WR WKH ULKWK,DEQMLV RXUV +HUHV D

_____, she will show us to our _____.

Juice, true to life, an all-star cast, intermission, scenery, bell, acting, carried away, refreshment room, play, scene, tuning

up, company, act, performs his part, seats, usher, curtains

Dialogue II

- A. [REDACTED]
B. Everything is just wonderful! The play itself, the _____, the stage effects, the _____ were marvelous _____ words.
A. You are right, especially the acting ± that was simply _____.
B. You know, at times I completely forgot myself. And what an _____ audience! Did you ever hear such _____ applause from spectators every time the curtain _____?
A. [REDACTED] _____ so much before. I think there were more than five curtain calls. I clapped so much that my _____ even now.

Applaud, performance, bursts of, for, went down, palms hurt, beyond description, acting, appreciative, staging, of.

Dialogue III

- A. How are you planning to spend this evening?
B. [REDACTED]
A. And who is playing the _____? Laurence Olivier himself, I suppose? He is the artistic
BBBBBBBRIWKHFRPSDQLVQWVKH"
B. Yes, he is. He is also a _____ with _____, from tragic or comic.
A. What does he play?
B. Well, besides playing tragic heroes, such as _____'s Romeo, Hamlet, Macbeth, Lear,
2WKHOOR KH SODV HTXDOOVHOO FRPLF FKDUDFWHUV BBBBBBBB 6KDNHVSHDUHC
DQG6KHULGDQVBBBBBBB
A. Have you got good _____?
B. Oh, very good. We have seats _____ the _____ stalls, _____ the stage.
A. Well, have a nice evening!
B. Thank you.

6FKRROIRU6FDQGDOVHHVWDUVHDWVIDFLQJLQOI
Shakespeare, director, in, a wide range of parts, orchestra.

Dialogue IV

- A. Oh, hello! Where have you been?
B. To the theatre. I was lucky enough to get the ticket before the performance.
A. What did they present?
B. [REDACTED]
A. Is it still on? It has been on the _____ for a long time, hasn't it? I thought it had been _____.
B. No, it has such a _____ reception that it just can't be taken of now. People still want to see it and there is a queue outside the theatre every night in spite RIWKHBBBBBBBVLJQ
A. Well, how did you like it?
B. Oh, it was _____. Too marvelous for words. Really, I was so deeply impressed by the
SODWKDW,FDQKDUGO\$XWLQWRKUGVKDW,WKLQNRILW,WVRQHRIWKHEHVWSUR
seen.
A. What about the _____?
B. Sergeev and Petrova in the leading roles were superb. Their acting is so natural and true-to-life that you simply forget that you are watching a play. I was completely _____ by their performance. Not only the main roles, but even some of the _____ ones were performed by
3HRSOHV\$FWRUVRIWKH8665DQG+RQRXUHG\$FWRUVRIWKH5HSXEOLF7KHDXGLHQ

many _____ and were presented with large bouquets of flowers.

\$6RRXΨHQRWVRUUWRKDYHJRQH"

% 1R ,ΨH QHYHU HQMRHG D VKRZPRUH 1RZP ORRNLOJ IRUϢUG WR WKH ILUVW QI SHUIRUPDQFHRIϢDFEHWK:RXOGRXOLNHWRMRLQPHQHΨ6DWXUGD\

A. Most _____!

%7KHQ,ϢOERRNWϢVHDWVRYHUWKHRSKRQH

A. All right. I think I must be going now. See you later.

B. Cheerio!

Curtain calls, taken off, splendid, willingly, billboards, cast, Sold out, supporting, carried away, favourable.

Dramatize the following situations.

- ✓ You are an actor. You have just returned home from the first night of a play in which you have played a part. Share your impression with the members of the family.
- ✓ Assure your director that it is Mrs. Brown who should play the leading lady.
- ✓ Assure the authorities why Mr. Gordon Brown should be honoured for his services to the arts.

- - 0-hrbϢb
- - 3-hrb[hd;
- - 5-6 hrbϢd
- - 7 bϢe__hrbϢd

4. Translate the following text into English.

HϢBEV ² bϢdhf_Ϣb iheh`_gbb ki_kgyfb -dmie_1Ϣ b lϢpϢb kagbd h
 NjϢpbb k gϢϢϢ XIX \ ihemqbe hϢ_Ϣhi_ckdh_ jϢj hkljϢ_gb_ Emqrbf
 ijhba\^gbyfijbkmrba Ϣjgh_k_ev_aehϢg_gh_hlhjZ_gb^cklϢl_evghklb
 Ϣ:F: ² hϢg ba_msbo`ϢjhϢϢnϢbb gϢbgyk wihob Ijkh_s_gby\
 dhlhjhf bah[ZZkyfbjj_ϢvghϢq_eh_dZϢh hkljhdhgnebdlguoghg_[aukohϢuo
 hlghr_gbyo k hϢ_klhf beb khϢc < XX ϢϢhlebqϢZv k_jv_aguf kh^j`Ϣb_f
 hljϢϢϢzebqgu_ Ϣi_dlu `bagb q_eh_dZb hϢ_klZb kke_hϢZq_eh_q_kdmx
 ikbohehϢx

DHF?BY ² bϢϢϢ \dhlhjhf ^cklϢ_ b oϢϢ_ju ljϢhϢϢ \nhjϢϢ
 dhfbq_kdhϢ DZ b ljϢby jhϢeKv \j>g_ c =j_pbb ba hϢjϢ\khijhϢ`Ϣo
 r_klbyq_klvϢϢhgbkϢdhf_Ϣylj_aϢb kke_fnyq_eh_q_kdmxijb jhϢmϢkf_bϢϢ
 ihjhd b aϢm^gby ex^c Emqrb_ hϢϢpu wlhϢ `ϢjZ hlebqϢlky
 [kdhfijhfbkkg hklv`ϢbaϢkljhlhc b kf_ehklvx \ukf_bϢbb ih jhdh\hϢ_klZ
 jϢguokljϢϢhagbdϢbkhbϢϢludhf_ϢbBa_klgu@q_gϢdhf_ϢyblϢvygkdbo
 mfϢbklh\b bkiϢkdϢ dhf_Ϣy Ehi_ ^ <Ϣ DϢv^jhgϢϢbckdϢ dhf_Ϣy wihob
 kajh^gby njϢmakdϢ deϢkbpbkldϢ dhf_Ϣy wihob Ijkh_s_gby jm kkdϢ
 j_Ϣbklbq_kdϢ dhf_Ϣy Ih ijbgpbim hjϢbaϢbb ^cklϢy jϢebqϢ dhf_Ϣx
 oϢϢ_jh\iheh`_gbc b^c Ih lbim Kx`_lh\ dhf_Ϣb fhϢnl Ϣlv ϢlhϢfb b
 ebjbq_kdbfbihoϢϢ_jmdhfbq_kdhϢ ² xfhj bklbq_kdbfbkϢjbq_kdbfb

iv_kZk hkljhc b gljbjhc ij_m\ebq_gghc wfhpbgzvghklvx
j_adbfijhblhiklZ_gb_fhJaeZjzvgh -ihmqbl_evghcl_g^gpb_c kagbdeZ
dhgp_ XVII hNjZpbbJhkkbb 2 \ -] XIX \
FBF 2 dhf_bcguc`ZjZlbqghfgZghfl_U_djhldb_bfijhbaZbhggu
kp_gdbkZjbjq_kdhjbjZ_e_dZ_evghhoZl_jZ
FBKL?JBY 2 `Zj kj_g_\dhh h aZgh_jhi_ckdhh_j_ebhhaghh_l_UZ
Fbkl_jbbij_RLZyebkv_gZehsZo_hjhV_ebhhagu_kp_gu_gboq_j_hZbkvk
bgl_jf_byfb
FHGHJ:F: 2 jZbq_kdh_ijhba\ ^gb_bkihegy_fh_hgbfZl_jhf
FHJ:EBL? 2 `Zj aZgh -_jhi_ckdhh_l_UZ XV2 XVI \gZbZ_evghZ
Ze_hjbq_kdZjZ_kjhgZdhhljhchebp_hjyebjZebqgu_hjh^l_ebbihjhd
FXABDE 2 fmaudZvgh -kp_gbq_kdh_ijhba^gb_`Zuf_hjZhf dhf_ ^ bcghh
oZl_jZhljhjfbkihevamxlkykj_RLZkljZhc_bllhfc_fmaudbjZbq_kdhh
ohj_hjZbq_kdhjbbhi_jghhbkdmkkl`ZjknjhfbjZkyKR:dhgp_ XIX \
I:JHY 2 `Zj _U_gZvkljZ_khagZ_evghZ_bfblZby_kZbjq_kdbo
bjhg_b_q_kdbo_bxfhjklbq_kdbo_p_eyo_bgbomZvghcfZ_ju_klbey_kl_j_hlbihj_qb_b
ih^gbybkZ_ggh_ihjh_q_h -ebh
I:KLHJ:EV 2 hi_jZ_igZhfZ_beb_Z_l_kx`_l_dhlhjuo_kyaZ_k
b^ZbabjhZgufbah[Z_gb_fiZlmr_kdhc`bagb
KHLB 2 dhf_bcg h -kZ_bjq_kdbc `Zj_njZpmakdhh_l_UZ XV2 XVII \
jZghbghklvnZkZ
LJ:=?BY\j_h^k]_q_kdhh 2 @kgvdhaeh^ 2 bZu_ijhgbdgmluc
iZnkfh_ljZq_kdhh<Zlbqghklb_hlhjZ_g_ikhj_Rl_ggmX`bagv_i_jkhgZ_c
ljZq_kdbo_kh[ulbc^ckl_b_ij _hZgh_gZkdZhf`wihom_kajh`^gbyiv_kZ
feh_hlhr_gh_kqblZ_ky_hyaZ_evghuf_bgklh^cklby_ljZq_kdh_qZl
kh_bgyehkv_k_dhfbq_kdbf<Zvg_cr_f_ljZby_kljhh_j`Z_glbjm_lky_hiyv
ij_hZl_bgklh^cklbyf_klZj_f_gb gZxZlkyjZf`_Zb_dhfbq_kdhhb
ljZq_kdhh_khj_f_ggh_l_U_ljZby_qbklhf_b^klj_qZlky_j_dh_Hkghm
ljZbb_khklZyxl_hklju_hZ_kl_ggu_dhgnebdlu_dhj_ggu_ijhZ_fu_lby
klhedgh_gbyebqghklb_kkm^hc_bhZ_klhLljZq_kdZ y_dheebaby_hlqghjZ_rZlky
b[evx]jhy
LJ:=BDHF?BY 2 jZbq_kdh_ijhba^gb_hZs__ijbagZb_dZ
dhf_b_b_lZ_b_ljZb_b_kgh__e`bl_hsms_gb_hlghklb_evghklb_kms_klmxsbo
djbl_jb_\bagbhghb_lh`_y_e_gb_jZnj_bbl_bdhf bq_kdhfb_ljZq_kdhf
hk\s_gbbojZl_jgZy XX \
N:JK 2 b^kj_g_\dhh h aZgh -_jhi_ckdhh_gZghh_l_UZlhhh
dhf_bcg h -kZbjq_kdhh_oZl_jZms_klhZc\ XIV2 XVI \ebahd_g_f_pdhfm
nZlgZribex_bZvgygdhc_dhf_b_b^ev_Z jl_b^l_U_ XIX2 XX \dhf_by
h^beve_dhhkh^j`Zbyqbkhhg_rgbfdhfbq_kdbfbijb_fZ
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ijbf_gyxlyihklZhhqgu_wnn_dluagbdBlZbb\ XVII \
NEB:DB 2 gZgu_l_UZvgu_ij_RLZ_gby\j`g_c=j_pbb_hkh[ggh
jZjkhkljZ_ggu_\ III2 IV \hgw_l_q_kdbo_dhehgbyo_djhldb_bfijhbaZbhggu_
rmldb -kp_gdbbaih_k_g_ghc`bagbh_k_euoihoh`^gbyohhh]jh\

Make not less than 10 sentences with the vocabulary in Russian for your group mates to translate.

Answer the following questions.

- What does a theatre begin with?
- What do we do in the cloak-room?
- What can the cloak-room attendant offer us?

- d. What does the usher do?
- e. Why do spectators buy programmes?
- f. Where do the audience walk during an intermission?
- g. What can we see on the walls of the foyer?
- h. Where can we buy a drink or a snack?

Dramatize the following situations.

- ✓ You have just returned from the theatre. The members of your family want to know your impression.
- ✓ Yesterday you had a visit to the Variety Theatre. The performance was a failure. Discuss it with your parents.
- ✓ ~~██████~~ the friend during an intermission.
- ✓ Your husband likes to go to the theatre only for the sake of a bar. Assure him that there is something more to admire.
- ✓ Your boy-friend (girl-friend) hates the idea of going to the first night. Talk him into going to any premiere.

- - 0-hrbfb
- - 3-hrb[hd;
- - 5-6 hrbhd
- - 7 bhe__hrbhd

EXTENSION EXERCISES

1. Fill in prepositions where necessary.

DVWQLJKW0UDQG0UV6PLWKZHQW WKHWKHDWUH:KHQ WKHPSSURDFKHG WKH
 VDZVRPHSHRSOHVWDQGLQJ WKHHQWUDQFHZDLWLQJ WKHLUIULHQGV0UDQG
)LUVWRIDOOWKHFDPHWKHEB L FHDQGDVNHGW VHDWVWKH-circle. But the dress-
 FLUFOHVHDWV UHVROGDQGWKH UHRIIHUHG W VHDWVWKHWHQWKURWKHVWD
 HQW WKHFORDNRRPDQG OHIW WKHLUFRDWV DQGDWVWKHFORDAfter that they
 HQW WKHXVKHUDQGERXJKW SUH UDPPH7KHXVKHUVKRZGWKHPWKHLUVHDWV
 :KDWVWKH2SHUDDQG%DOOHW+RXVHWRQLJKW"
 ,DPQRWPXFKDWKHDWUHoer.
 0VLVWHULVIRQGEDOOHW
 'LGRXEXWLFNHWV DGYDQFH RUWKHGDWKHSHUIRUPDQFH"
 7KHFRXOGQW JHW WLFNWKHILUVWQLJKW 3DPOHW 6PRNWXQRYVNWKHOHDGLQJSDU
 EHFDXVHWKHKRXVHDVVROG@RQJWKHWKSHUIRUPDQFH
 7KLVWKHDWUHLVIDPRXV L WVHFHOHQWFRPSDQ\
 ,DVRPSOHWHOFDUULHGKHU ZQGHUIXODFWLQLW D VVRWUXHOLI
 9. :H DUHJRLQJWKHWKHDWUHWPRURZXOGRXOLNHMRLQXV"
 7KHSODVDVXFFHVVSXEOLF
 \$,KDYHDQH WUDWLFNHWWKHPDWLQHHWKH0XVVRUJVN 2SHUDDQG%DOOHW+RXVH:
 OLNHFRPH"
 %\$QGKDWV
 \$*LVHOOH'
 %2KJUHDW, OJR SOHDVXUHWKDNRX

8. Lh
9. [REDACTED]
10. ML [REDACTED] h j h f g u c b j z g h h j z g u c j i j l m z
11. Y b ^ e \ k v j i j l m z L [REDACTED] m a u d z v g h c D h f b b ? h j i j l m z d e x q z
- de k b q k d b b k h j f g g u i h k l z h d b
12. - Y b ^ e [REDACTED] b a h j z i j l m z L [REDACTED]
- z h k l h b l i h k f h l j l v b j z h k o b l b l e v g z a l j u b j z k h b j h e b
- j z b k l b q g h ^ d h j z b b i j h k o h g u

TRANSLATION 3

1. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED]
3. [REDACTED] - i j h n k k b h g z u q k l h h f m q z l z l j h \ - e x p l e c
4. [REDACTED]
5. [REDACTED]
6. [REDACTED]
7. [REDACTED]
8. [REDACTED]
9. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
10. [REDACTED]
11. K h g y h g z j u \ u k l m i z l g k p g j h e b > a ^ f h g u
12. H g k l h y e b z e h b j h z k j f y i h d z l j u o h o b e b g z a h u
13. F O : L h l z i h k l z h d w l h c i v k u k k h f z l j k l h b k k h b k b e u
14. A j b l e b g z j z g f k i d l z e f e b h k l h j l h l b j u z l j h l [REDACTED] d
15. ; z l ± w l h z g u c b l z z v g h h b k d m k k l z
16. A j b l e v g u c a z d e x q z k f i z j z d h g z j x b e h ` b
17. [REDACTED] e v ^ a - h b g b a l o z l h \ d h l h j u k [REDACTED] m f l i h e v a h [REDACTED] k y e x h v x
- aj b l e c
18. G z g m z h k v i h k f h l j l v z l [REDACTED] e d m g q b d ^ a i h l h f m q l h k b e l u f e b
- i j h z u a z g ^ e b h k i d l z e y
19. Y d m i b e z e l z [REDACTED] h i j u b ; z l z
20. M g z u e z h [REDACTED] h j h f y j m k _

TRANSLATION 4

Y i h a h g x d z k k m b m a g z x k l v e b m g b o b e l u g z m l j g g b c k i d l z d e v
 h j h c k h k l z k i h e g b l e c l h ` h q g v o h j h r

1. [REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
3. [REDACTED]
4. [REDACTED]
5. [REDACTED]
6. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
7. [REDACTED]
8. [REDACTED]
9. [REDACTED]
10. [REDACTED] - h b g b a g f g h h o i h e b g g h j i j l m z g u o l [REDACTED] h g e b b
11. D [REDACTED]

12. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

13. [REDACTED]

14. [REDACTED]

bhg [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

15. [REDACTED]

16. [REDACTED] ± hbg ba _ebqZrbo jZmj\fbjZhg hkghZi_juc \:gbb
j_i_jlmjgucl_7@ehfnk^a

17. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

18. [REDACTED]

19. [REDACTED]

20. [REDACTED]

21. [REDACTED]

22. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

23. [REDACTED]

24. [REDACTED]

25. [REDACTED]

26. [REDACTED]

27. [REDACTED]

-exbl_e_cdhlhju_bjZih&mne_jZ

28. [REDACTED]

- - 0-hrbfb
- - 3-hrb[hd;
- - 5-6 hrbfd
-

By the beginning of the 18th century the most popular type of play was the sentimental comedy. 4.____. But later, under the influence of David Garrick* and some other actors, acting became much more naturalistic.

David Garrick was one of the greatest actors known. But even at his time acting was not very popular. 5.____. During the 19th century acting became more and more naturalistic. Like in 6KDNHVSHDUH... the first actor to be knighted. By the 1920s naturalistic acting reached its peak.

7.____ Designers make the setting as realistic as possible. Modern producers and directors Peter Hall, Peter Brook and others are trying new styles of acting. Some go back to Greek methods, with a revival of the chorus; others are making use of the audience in helping to interpret the play.

- A. The acting was artificial probably due to the influence of French actors.
- B. At present most acting still continues to be naturalistic.
- C. In 1660, when King Charles II came to the throne, the theatre was revived. In 1662, when King Charles II became King, the theatre was revived.
- D. The theatre has always been very strong in Britain.
- E. The theatre has always been very strong in Britain.
- F. There was almost no scenery, and the actors were dressed in the costumes of their day.
- G. An actor whose acting offended the audience had to ask pardon on his knees before a full house before he could continue in his profession.
- H. Going again became a popular habit.

TEXT B

1. Read the text and give definitions to the following words and expressions. Give the synonyms to them (if possible). Comment on the shades of meaning:

half-witted, to be entangled, grudges, interlude, buffoonery, bounty, grotesquery, bragging, slapstick, hand acquaintance, lusty farce, an exploit, reincarnation, to tempt the intellect, the brand of humour, avowedly, the intricacy of plot, the air of restraint, progenitor, English to the core.

2. Answer the questions:

- Where does the British comedy originate from?
- Why is the name of Nicholas Udall significant in the history of the British theatre? What works is he famous for? Why?
- How do the early British comedies differ from the Greek ones?
- What is commedia dell` arte? Define the genre.
- Who are Bedlam Beggars, Abraham Men, or Poor Toms? What`s the origin of the idioms?

3. Work in mini-groups. Write down the key words and share your list with other groups. Render the text

THE EARLIEST ENGLISH COMEDIES

It was upon native material such as The Four P's* and similar interludes that English comedy was built. It is plain, however, that there was need of design, or form, which would enable writers to shape the story material more effectively. This element of design was supplied in England, as elsewhere, by the classic models. While there was not much first-hand acquaintance with Greek plays in England, yet there is record of the Plutus* of Aristophanes* being given in the original before Queen Elizabeth. Latin, however, both as a language and literature, was more familiar. Scholars of the universities read Terence* and Seneca* for the purity of their style, and

often enacted their plays, giving them in Latin. When the twelve lost plays of Plautus* were restored to the world, they were immediately added to the repertory of the academies and universities. The *Girl of Andros**, by Terence, appeared in an English translation late in the fifteenth century, and was reprinted three times during the sixteenth. Translations of the Seneca *SODVEHJDQWREHLVVXHGDERXWDQGRIWKH3ODXWXVVSODVDOLWWOHODWHU*

Nicholas Udall*, author of the first native comedy, prepared from Terence a book of Latin recitations designed to be used as a reader; and about the middle of the sixteenth century an unknown writer produced *Jack Juggler**, a one-act piece "for children to act," which was avowedly an imitation of the first act of the *Amphitruo* of Plautus. Though in structure this piece was an imitation, yet the people as well as the scenes are Elizabethan English.

Classic influences, however, came not only from a study of the originals, but also through European imitations, especially those of Italy. The fashionable youth of England went to Italy for culture and finish. To almost every department of Italian literature great names had been added - names which were nowhere else paralleled; and the works of these authors were almost immediately put upon the market in England. The drama of Italy, as has already been pointed out, was a peculiar blend of Seneca, Terence, Horace*, and Aristotle*. It is not surprising, therefore, that by imitation and adaptation a powerful classic school of drama arose in England. One of its first representatives was George Gascoigne*, who made translations of two Italian plays produced in 1566 by the Gentlemen of Gray's Inn*, a group to which Gascoigne belonged. The first of these, so far as main plot and characters are concerned, is founded on *The Captives** of Plautus.

NICHOLAS UDALL

The name of Nicholas Udall (born about 1505) is famous as the author of the first English comedy. He was a Protestant, a student at Oxford, headmaster at Eton, and later at Westminster School*. While at Eton he encouraged the production of plays in Latin, and without doubt he mastered the details of plot construction by studying Plautus and Terence. It will be remembered that in *Miles Gloriosus**, by Plautus, the chief character is the bragging soldier who told amazing tales of his exploits in foreign lands, made love to every pretty woman, freely offered to fight when there was no one to take him up, and fled when there was any sign of danger. It was a reincarnation of *Miles Gloriosus* whom Udall introduced to the English stage about 1535 in *Ralph Roister Doister**, the first comedy in the English language. Like the classic plays, it was arranged in the five-act form, with the proper preparation, climax, and close. The air of restraint, order, and intellectual grasp of the material is classic, but the style is homely and original. The time is limited to one day, the scene is the usual Roman comedy scene of a street running before several houses; but the characterizations, the brand of humor, and the general attitude toward life and affairs is English to the core. *Doister* has a parasitic and unscrupulous companion, *Matthew Merigreek**, who is in part the scoundrelly valet of the Italian *commedia dell' arte**, and in part the Vice of the medieval stage. The old nurse, *Margery Mumblecrust*, stands not only as a somewhat new character, but as the progenitor of a long series, the most famous of which is the *Nurse of Juliet*. Symonds* comments upon this play as follows: "In *Ralph Roister Doister* we emerge from medieval grotesquery and allegory into the clear light of actual life, into an agreeable atmosphere of urbanity and natural delineation."

GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE

The second example of pure native comedy is no less interesting than Schoolmaster Udall's play, though for a different reason. *Gammer Gurton's Needle** was performed at Christ's College, Cambridge*, about 1566, and is attributed variously to Dr. John Still, Dr. John Bridges, and William Stevenson. Like *Ralph*, it is in five acts; the action takes place within one day, and the scene is the conventional street with houses. Beyond these details, *Gammer* owes nothing to the classic model. It is a lusty farce, with very little plot. *Gammer Gurton* has lost her needle, and *Diccon the Bedlam*, who has been loafing about the cottage, accuses a neighbor, *Dame Chat* of stealing it. With this incident begins a scandalous village row, in which the parson, the bailie, the constable and most of the neighbours one by one become entangled. The original trouble is lost sight of in the revival of old quarrels and hidden grudges. The neighbors come to blows, and

confusion seems to reign, when a diversion is created by Dame Chat's finding the needle in the seat of the breeches of Hodge, the farmhand.

Gammer is often coarse and vulgar, with buffoonery of the slapstick variety, with no polish or intricacy of plot to tempt the intellect. It would be a morose person, however, who in good health could entirely withstand its fun. The characters belong to the English soil and have English blood in their veins. Diccon of Bedlam, who is in reality the cause of the whole fuss, is a new figure on the stage. When, under Henry VIII*, the monasteries were broken up, there were left without home or patrons many poor, often half-witted people who had been accustomed to live on the bounty of the religious houses. These people became professional beggars and vagabonds, sometimes pretending to be mad in order to be taken care of. They were called Bedlam Beggars, Abraham Men, or Poor Toms. It will be recalled that Shakespeare used one of this class with considerable tragic effect inking Lear.

TEXT C

1. Read the text and find the English equivalents to the following words:

nbgZgkhuc ^g`guc \ebdhe_ib_ ZeZobg m\gqbZlv \hduc j_glZ[evguc
`Zedbc]yagucaZims_ggucjZa[ZkuZlvh[e_gjbkdhZggh_gZqbgZgb_ih^jZlv
iehoZykeZZmjjZyj_imlZpbyijbgm`Zlvh[fgh_bahfZ`_gb_

2. Fill in the blanks with the words from ex. 1:

1. Their behaviour has brought _____ on English football.
2. We admired the _____ of the mountain scenery.
3. The house was _____ by a tall chimney.
4. As a nurse in the war she was _____ to many dangers.
5. The two companies have embarked on a joint _____ to produce cars in America.
6. The walls of the banqueting hall were hung with _____.
7. Our research has been _____ by lack of cash.
8. How can they live in such _____ conditions?
9. There were papers _____ all over the floor.

3. Make the sentences of your own with the vocabulary from ex. 1.

4. Comment on the scenery and peculiarities of play productions and performances at the early British theatres. Compare and contrast them with the modern ones.

5. Present a radio programme on the early London theatres. Interview an expert in this area. Radio-listeners` questions are welcomed.

THE EARLY LONDON THEATRES

In the year 1576, under the powerful patronage of the Earl of Leicester*, James Burbage*, was built the first English theater. The venture proved so successful, that twelve theaters were soon IXUQLVKLQJHQWHUWDLQPHQWWRWKHFLWLHQVRI/RQGRQ2IWKHVHWKHPRVWFHOF
It was so named because its sign bore the effigy of Atlas supporting the globe, with the motto, 3RWXV 0XQGXV DJLW +LVWULRQHP 0DQ\RI WKH HDUO\ RQGRQ WKHDWHUV HUH RQ WK
Surrey* bank of the Thames, out of the jurisdiction of the City, whose officers and magistrates, under the influence of Puritanism*, carried on a constant war against the players and the play-houses. Some of these theaters were cock-SLWVWKHQDPHRIWKHSLWVWLOOVXJHJVWLQJWKI
were arenas for bull-baiting and bear-baiting. Compared with the magnificent theaters of the present day, all were poor and squalid, retaining in their form and arrangements many traces of the old model ± the inn-yard. Most of them were entirely uncovered, except for a thatched roof over the stage which protected the actors and privileged spectators from the weather. The audience was H\$RVHGWRVXQVKLQHDQGWRVWRUP3ODV HUHDFWHGRQOLQWKHGDWLP7KHERHV
they were styeled, were arranged nearly as in the present day; but the musicians, instead of being placed in the orchestra, were in a lofty gallery over the stage.

In early English theatres there was a total absence of painted or movable scenery, and the parts for women were performed by men or boys, actresses being as yet unknown. A few screens of cloth or tapestry gave the actors the opportunity of making their exits and entrances; a placard,

bearing the name of Rome, Athens, London, or Florence, as the case might be, indicated to the audience the scene of the action. Certain typical articles of furniture were used. A bed on the stage suggested a bedroom; a table covered with tankards, a tavern; a gilded chair surmounted by a scaffold, erected at the back of the stage, represented objects according to the requirements of the piece, such as the wall of a castle or a besieged city, the outside of a house, or a position enabling one of the actors to overhear others without being seen himself.

The poverty of the theatre was among the conditions of excellence which stimulated the Elizabethan dramatist. He could not depend upon the painter of scenes for interpretation of the play, and therefore was constrained to make his thought vigorous and his language vivid. The performance began early in the afternoon, and was announced by flourishes of a trumpet. Black drapery hung around the stage was the symbol of tragedy; and rushes strewn on the stage enabled the best patrons of the company to sit upon the floor. Dancing and singing took place between the acts; and, as a rule, a comic ballad, sung by a clown with accompaniment of tabor and pipe and farcical dancing closed the entertainment.

Notwithstanding the social discredit attached to the actor, the drama reached some popularity, and the profession was so lucrative, that it soon became the common resort of literary genius in search of employment. This department of our literature passed from infancy to maturity in a single generation. Twenty years after the appearance of the first rude tragedy, the English theatre entered upon a period of splendour without parallel in the literature of any other country. This was mainly the work of a small band of poets, whose careers began at about the same time. This sudden development of the drama was largely due to the pecuniary success of the new and popular amusement. The generous compensation for such literary work tempted authors to write dramas.

THEATRE TODAY

TEXT A

1. You are going to read the text on British theatre. Before reading comment on the following:

- Laurence Olivier
- John Gielgud
- the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden
- The Royal National Theatre
- The Royal Shakespeare Company
- Barbican Centre
- Thomas Stearns Eliot
- The National Youth Theatre in London

2. Nine sentences (or parts of sentences) have been removed. Choose among the sentences A J the one which fits each gap (1 - 9). There is one extra sentence. Check yourself.

A. The tickets are not hard to get but they are very expensive.

B. The theatre-~~JRHUV ZDUPO(UHFHLYHG WKH SURGXFWLRQ RI 7KRPDV 6V 0XUGHULQWKH&WKHGUDO~~

C. Its centre is, of course, London, where successful plays can sometimes run without a break for many years.

D. ~~ZHOO~~known television actors, though they might make the most of their money in this latter medium, continues to see themselves as first and foremost theatre actors.

E. ~~DVDIHRSSRUWXQLWWRORRNEHKLQGWKHPDVNRIDFFHSWGVRFLD~~

F. For example, every town in the country ~~hVDW OHDVWRQH,PPDWHXUGUDPI~~ which regularly gives performances and charges no more than enough to cover its costs

G. Broadway, when looking for its next blockbuster musical, pays close attention to London productions.

H. There many theatres and theatre companies for young people: the National Youth Theatre and the Young Vic Company in London, the Scottish Youth Theatre in Edinburgh.

I. David Garrick and some other actors` acting became naturalistic.

3. Answer the following questions:

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] staged at the theatres for young people?
- What kinds of plays does the Royal Shakespeare Company produce?
- What prominent English actors of the past and present do you know? How many of them started their acting career at the theatre?
- Are there any theatres for young people in England?
- There is no special repertory for young people at the theatres, is there?
- How can one improve the situation with theatres in small towns?
- How can one make a theatrical production the longest-running?
- Are there any longest-running theatrical productions in Russia?
- What Russian person could be compared to Shakespeare in theatrical art?

BRITISH THEATRE TODAY

Interest in the arts in Britain used to be largely confined to small elite. Nowadays far more people read books, visit art galleries. Go to the theatre and attend concerts.

The theatre has always EHHQYHUWURQJLQ%ULWDLQBBBB\$VWKHVD7KHUDQDQGU In the second half of the XXth century, the two longest-running theatrical productions have been 7KH ORXVHWUDS IURP D QRYHO E\$JDWKD &KULVWLH DQG WKH FRPHGUR 6H[SOHDVH BULWLVK%RWKSODHGFRQWLQXRXVOIRUPRUHWKDQILWHHHQHUV

%ULWDLQLVRQHRIWKHEUOGV PDMRUWKHDWUMFHQBWUHVBBBB and actresses have the world fame. They are Dame Peggy Ashcroft, Glenda Jackson, Laurence Olivier, John Gielgud an others.

%XWHYHUODUJHWRQLQWKHFRXQWUKDVLWVWKHDWUHV(YHQVPDOOWRQVR theatres, where different plays are performed for short periods by the same group of professional actors (a repertory company). Besides, many people are enthusiastically involved in British theatre with a more or less amateur or part-time status. 3.____. Especially drama is popular with people of all ages.

Now Britain has about 300 professional theatres. Some of them are privately owned. 4.____ Regular seasons of opera and ballet are given at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden in London. The Royal National Theatre stages modern and classical plays. The Royal Shakespeare Company produces plays mainly by Shakespeare and his contemporaries when it performs in Stratford ± on \$YRQDQGPRGHUQSODVLQLWVWZDXGLWRULDQLQWKH&LWV%DUELFDQ&HQWUH

There are over 200 theatres iQ/RQGRQDTXDUWHURIKLFLKLVLQ:HVVPLQVWHUΨ:HV Many other cities and large towns have at least one theatre.

5.____. The National Youth Theatre, which stages classical plays mainly by Shakespeare and modern plays about youth, was on tour in Russia in 1989 for the first time. 6.____ Many famous English actors started their careers in the National Youth Theatre. Among them Timothy Dalton.

It seems that the conventional format of the theatrical play gives the undemonstrative British people 7.____. The FRXQWUΨ PRVW VXFFHVVIQO DQG UHVSHFWHG SODZLJKWV DUH XV

explore the darker side of the personality and of personal relationships (albeit often through comedy).

British theatre has such a fine acting tradition that Hollywood is forever raiding its talent for people to star in films. British television does the same thing. Moreover, 8.____. In short, British theatre is much admired. As a consequence, it is something that British actors are proud of. Many of the most 9.____.

TASKS FOR INDEPENDENT WORK

1. Do the quizzes.

QUIZ 1

Give a synonym: to visit the theatre, drama critic, company, the RADA, the RSC, cast, to produce, new production, to play the female lead.

Give an antonym: the main part.

Use in the sentence: to run, to stage, walking-on part, acting, show, an all-star cast.

Translate into English: j_i_jlmZjjZfZlbq_kdbchkmZjkl\ggucl_Zljulvj_i_jlmZj_

omh`_kl\ggucjmdhhbl_evijh&k_jbj_dlhjbj_dpbymlj_ggbcki_dlZdev

nhdmku

qzyfm`kdyjhevdhff_jq_kdbcl_ZijhlgL_WkljZLXAjhev

Translate into Russian: theatre, theatre party, the Taganka Theatre, performance, compere, auditions.

QUIZ 2

Give a synonym: designer, historical play, ALL TICKETS SOLD, balcony, to insinuate oneself into a part.

Give an antonym: back stalls.

Use in the sentence: to look the part, appreciative audience, footlights, puppet theatre, an usher, Honoured Artist.

Translate into English: GZjhgucZjlbklkme_jkdZyfdZ^dhjZpbjZfZlmjhothlv

gZpk^kjbhZlv[evwlZ`bghdevZgljZdlhd_kljhZyyfZk_lZkylaZkem`_gguc

^yl_evbkdmkkl\

Translate into Russian: star, lightning, straight play.

2. Check yourself for the vocabulary. Find the Russian equivalents for the following English words and word combinations.

1. a subsidized theatre

a) qKlguc l_U ,

bwdki_jbf_glvgucl_U

chkmZkl\ggucl_U

ddhff_jq_kdbcl_U

2. auditions

aZmklbdZ

bijhU

cj_i_lpbpb

dajbl_evgucaZ

3. cast

akhklj_jh\
bljmii_jh\
ckibkhd_jh\
dihkljhdZ

4. management

aomh`_kl\gguckh\l
bjkjhkljzbl_evpe_lh\
cbj_dpbyl_jZ
ddkZ

5. performance

aj_`bkk_j
bihkljhdZ
cki_dljev
d) ij_fv_jZ .

6. a walking-on part

amqkb_ fkhhd_
bb`_gb_ihkp_g_
cuxs__kybkiheg_gb_
djhev[akeh\

7. to look the part

a) bkdW jhev ,
bbkdWj_jhev
cihohblveyjhebihg_rgbfzguf
dmb^lvjheb

8. stage ± designer

al_jzvgucomh`gbd
bj_`bkk_j
cjkbckp_gu
d^dhjby

9. house full

aj_fhgll_jzhdhgq_g
bij_kl_gb_gzkhkv
cphkij_s_g
dk_pe_luijhzu

10. dress circle

a[ev_lZ
bjbf_jgZ
ci_j
d) jjh[.

11. stage door

a) oh^ ,
b^jvgkp_gm
ckem`_gucph^
d) u oh^ kh kp_gu .

12. a standing ticket

aihklhyggucbe_l

bphghcbe_l

cijbZ_gb_

daZZgucbe_l

13. flop

a) mki_o,

b) hlau\ ,

c) ijhZ ,

d) djblbdZ .

3. Single out Moscow and St. Petersburg `s theatres from the list below.

Moscow theatres	St. Petersburg theatres
The Theatre of Young Spectators	
The Puppet Theatre	
The Musical Comedy Theatre	

The Moscow Art theatre

The Alexandrinsky Drama Theatre

The Mariinsky Opera and Ballet Theatre

The Sovremennik Theatre

The Tovstonogov Drama Theatre

The Maly Theatre

The Satire Theatre

Russian Private Theatre Concern named after Andrey Mironov

The Taganka Theatre

State Academic Drama Lensovet Theatre

Theatre on Liteiny

Present any theatre (Russian, foreign, local) according to the following plan:

- The official name of the chosen theatre + the type of the theatre (subsidized or commercial)
- The history of the chosen theatre
- The emblem of the theatre
- The theatre company (the director, the actors, their honours and awards)
- The types and list of performances run at the theatre
- The zest of the chosen theatre

2. Questions for the round-table:

1. What are the main problems of modern Russian theatre?
2. What is the place of a repertory theatre in Russian theatre?
3. What are the organizations that help Russian theatre to survive?
4. What is the place of the theatre in our society? Is it the type of culture or just a kind of service?
5. Theater and education. How could they interact?

C. 1. Read the following review. What issues is a review supposed to highlight?

D. 2. Underline the epithets used in the review, give their antonyms.

E. 3. Write a review of your own.

F. The Importance of Being Earnest at Regent's Park by Charles Spencer

- G. (A delightful open-air production of Oscar Wilde's masterpiece persuades us to see and hear the play afresh)
- H. The Importance of Being Earnest (1895) is the most perfect high comedy in the English language. Unfortunately, it has become almost too familiar, so that connoisseurs are often anticipating or indeed silently mouthing the greatest lines before they are delivered. Even a play as brilliant as this can lose something of its allure with repetition.
- I. All credit then to director Irina Brown who in this delightful production persuades us to see and hear the play afresh. It helps that we are in the open air, even on a grey and drizzly night, for the breeze, birdsong and rustling leaves banish the feeling that we are watching a dusty museum piece.
- J. Brown refuses to stage the play, as is normally the case, as if it were an almost naturalistic piece of late Victoriana. It is epigrammatic, showily artificial, and blessed with a timeless sense of mischief, daring and wit that has never been equalled, though Stoppard and Orton have come close.
- K. The stage in Kevin Knigh's production is an almost bare white stage. A large mirror reflects the audience back at itself and an ensemble of servants aggrievedly eavesdrop on their masters. The cigarette-case argument between Algernon and Jack turns into a rambunctious physical fight, with chases round, and daring leaps over, a circular table.
- L. [REDACTED] through which the cast have carefully to negotiate their moves.
- M. [REDACTED] breath of fresh air that allows us to experience the play anew. The dazzling, dizzying dialogue in which Wilde treats us to a world of wit and charm is a joy to behold. The production is a masterpiece of its kind, and a must-see for anyone who loves a good play.
- N. [REDACTED] sandwiches which are served on a tray. Susan Wooldridge, in one of the most preposterous hats I have ever seen, slyly plays Lady Bracknell as if the old trout were secretly in on the joke of her own authoritarian outrageousness, wincing as if physically attacked when she hears the squalid details of lost babies at London railway termini. The famous handbag is merely the straw that breaks this camel's back. As Gwendolen and Cecily, the latter bringing a peaches-and-cream complexion and a palpable sexuality to the stage, the latter a rare quality in Wilde. And there is touching pathos from Julie Legrand as the bereft Miss Prism.
- O. It is hard to imagine a finer entertainment for an enchanted summer night.

- 0-hrbfb
- 3-hrb[hd;
- - 5-6 hrbhd
- - 7 bhe__hrbhd

1. Translate the dialogues into Russian. Pay attention to the phrases and phrasal verbs in bold. Conduct a role-play using these dialogues.

DIALOGUE 1

VICKI: :R\WKDWORRNVLNHDORQJHPDLORX\HUHDGLQJWKHUH«
MATT: HVLW\IURPPIULHQG3HWH has just started a round-the-world trip.
VICKI: Wow ± KH\JRLQJURXQGWKH\HUG exciting! So did you go with him to the airport to say goodbye to him?
MATT: Yes I went **to see** him **off** DW WKHDLUSRUW ODVW \HN +H VRXQGV OLN great time.
VICKI: 6RWHOOXVPRUHDRXWRXUIULHQG\WULS
MATT: Well, after I saw him off at the airport, he took a plane to Australia!
VICKI: What a great start! Where in Australia? Sydney? Perth?
MATT: Actually his plane **touched down** LQ 0HOERXUQH +H\ing to travel all around Australia.
VICKI: So, his plane touched down ± LWODQGHGLQ0HOERXUQH,\ORYHWRJRW WKLQNKH\UHDOOEUDYHWUDYHOOLQJDURXQGRQKLVRO
MATT: :HOO,\VXUHKH\OPHHWORWVRISHRSOHHKLOHKH\WUDYHOOLQJ
VICKI: 7KDW\WUXH

DIALOGUE 2

VICKI: So after your friend got off the plane Matt, what did he do?
MATT: Well, he had reserved a few nights in a hotel, so he went **to check in**.
VICKI: We use that phrase ± **to check in**, when you arrive at a hotel and give your name and get the keys to your room.
MATT: \$KEXW3HWHUGLQ\WOLNHWKHKRW\HED\K\K\VR again straight away!
VICKI: So he changed his mind, gave his keys back and left!
MATT: Yes, well he says in his email that the hotel was dirty and noisy, so he just decided **to check out!**
VICKI: Wow it must have been bad if he left immediately. I hope he found somewhere else to stay.
MATT: Yes, he found another hotel, **checked in** there and is much happier now.

DIALOGUE 3

VICKI: So how is Peter spending his days in Australia?
MATT: :HOOKH\VSHQW WKHODVW\H\K\NDY around Melbourne and seeing some of the sights before he goes on to his next stop, Perth.
VICKI: ,EHW 0HOERXUQH LV DQLQWHUHVWLQJ SODFH WR YLVLW \WK ORWW MHDORXV,\ORYHWRJRWR\XVWUDOLD,EHWK\H\K\NDY\K\NDY
MATT: 7KDW\WUXH KH VDLG LQ KLV HPDLO WKDW KH\ KDYLQJ D EULOOIJ \DWKHUHQGKHGRHVQ\WHYHU\Q\WWRUHWXUQWRUDLQ\ROG/RQGR KHGRHVQ\W\Q\W come back.

DIALOGUE 4

DOLORES: ~~BRQUHVSHND~~
TIM: ~~HH,\H~~ to enquire about flights to Hong Kong from Kennedy ~~SRUW\UNSEV\RIIWRDFR\H\H\W\W\I\W\ROK~~ ± Thursday 22nd until Tuesday 27th. Could you tell me about **the flight availability** and prices?
DOLORES: Certainly. Do you want **to go economy, business or first class?**
TIM: :~~GHVR R IUVW FDVV EX RUW\W\W\H\Y\VR R HRQP~~ ± company rules, you see.

DOLORES: Yes, sure, I understand. How many of you will be travelling?
 Tim: Ah,
 DOLORES: Kennedy to Hong Kong
 Airport.
 TIM: And how much will that be?
 DOLORES: **to qualify for the discount rate**, you need to stay over a Saturday,
 TIM: Right, and does that **include airport tax**?
 DOLORES: No, tax is another \$70 on top of that.
 TIM: Okay. Can I book that, then?
 DOLORES:
 TIM: Yes, I'd like to book a hotel room too, for the full five nights. Could you check if the *Regency Hotel* **has any rooms free**?
 DOLORES: Yes, they do.
 TIM: And is there a discount rate for conference delegates?
 DOLORES: Yes, there is. I think it's 10% but I can check that for you.
 TIM: Okay, do you mind if I **book it provisionally** for now and I'll call you back later to confirm? I just need **to check one or two details**.
 DOLORES: That's fine, sir. Can I help you with anything else?
 TIM: No, that's all for now. As I said, I'll call you back.

2. Translate the sentences into Russian, paying attention to the phrases and phrasal verbs in bold.

1. When my brother went to university in Manchester, I went to the station **to see him off**.
2. Please **keep your seatbelts fastened and your mobile phones switched off** until the plane has touched down.
3. When I moved to live in Edinburgh, I spent the first few days just **looking around** the city ± LW so beautiful.
4. Even though my uncle lives in Los Angeles now, he still **comes back** to visit us in London every few months.
5. Please **make sure you have your passports and credit cards ready** so that we can **check in** quickly at the hotel.
6. On the day I left, I had to get up early to pack because I had to **check out of** the hotel by 10.00.

3. Story time: use the phrases in the box to compose a letter of complaint to the manager of a hotel where Barbara Mint has stayed.

WRVWDDWDRKWRUDVQDPHYREHUPHDSRRQWRFKUEHWR
 expect a better VWDDUGIVHYEWRHURPWFRWREHRRVWVHRXSUREHWR
 NERVDPREREQQWRDWWBYHPSRUWDFRHHWRREHUMKQ
 DEWWRERHHRWRXVWRRSWYZWRERHWRKEE\ WRZWRDWNWK
 managers to install air-FRQREHDSRRQDERXWRROVREHWWQ
 DERXWWRERHWRHURXWDDCGWRFRPWRIWQDERXWWRXVQWWRREH
 properly washed (about glasses and FWHWRHYHKKWREHURXWFHVVWR
 IQRPERQSHVRQWQWUGREWRFRPSDDERXWWDWWEHWRQVR
 VHPRUMDPXWQCRQHWWRWWDIIWRERHWRHWRDGLH\

company not to use this hotel again.

- 0-hrbflb
- 3-hrb[hd;
- 5-6 hrbhd
- 7 bhe__hrbhd

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box in a) and translate these sentences into Russian.

1.
2.
3. (= say that it is definite).
4. The service in this hotel PHHWVRXU«
5.
6. All rooms have Sulydwh« (= a private bathroom).
7. The centre is HOOKG for surfing and diving.
8. division.
9. The division manage UWKDWWKHPHHLQJZOOWDNHSODFHQHWHN
10.

0 na Fk a pl da o lupn k pl aen ok qc d in-law and make a list of their arrangements.

1041, Penn Street
 Staten Island
 New York
 16 November
 Dear Maisie and Tom,
 :HYDDUUDHHSWVDPVVRKQHHQ
 WRRURWRWRVHUPRQHEH:HWDDWKRIRU
 WKEVDQHHKPRH cember in time for New Year
 at home.
 We are coming to Chicago by train because we hate flying, as you know.
 We hope you can meet us in Chicago.
 Love
 MOM & POP

b) make a list of your arrangements for the next week.

5. a) translate the dialogue into Russian and reproduce it in class.

RECEPTIONIST: Good morning. May I help you?
 TONY: Good morning. A week ago we booked a room for us, in the names of Tony Marshall and May Hunter.
 RECEPTIONIST: Umm, just a moment. Yes, two single rooms with en-suite bathrooms?
 TONY: ~~HWVUV:HDWWVWSSH DQDQFRHHHQ~~
 exhibition. Does that mean we get a discount?
 RECEPTIONIST: Yes. We are one of the conference partner hotels, so there is a ten per cent discount. Is it for ten days? Is that correct?
 MAY: Yes, until the thirteenth. That's ten days.
 RECEPTIONIST: Good. Right then. We'll need you to sign a credit card voucher in advance. But when you check out, you can settle the account by card or cash, or cheque, as you wish.

b) talk about your own experience staying in a hotel. Was it a good experience?

8. Read and translate into Russian the script from a BBC programme. Talk about what you have learnt about the way hotels work and how to make a reservation.

A Hotel Operations Manager

Hotels employ many people, from chefs and receptionists, to porters, maids and managers. Here we are going to meet a person who is responsible for most of what a hotel does. His name is Gregory Pepek and he is the Operations Manager for *Le Meridien Wardorf*.

THE COMPANY. My name is Gregory Pepek. I'm the Operations Manager of the *Waldorf Meridien* hotel in London, which is a five star hotel which is under the brand of Meridien.

THE JOB. I'm responsible for the day-to-day running of the hotel. So all the managers of each division, for instance, the restaurant, or conference and banqueting or housekeeping, report to me. It's my role to set them goals. They all carry out these objectives in their own divisions.

Our hotel is part of a chain and that is the reason we are required to meet certain standards and ~~YLVLRUVQHGV~~ required to provide certain services, such as 24 hour room service, 24 hour portage and 24 hour valet as well. It is my role to ensure these standards are maintained at all times.

Also, as Operations Manager, I have direct responsibility for the reservations department in the hotel which is the most important department in the hotel in terms of profit and revenue. It's where we make sixty per cent of our revenue in the hotel.

HOTELS AND INTERNET. People can book hotel reservations in a number of ways. Internet is becoming more and more important for hotel bookings. I wouldn't say overall it is going to increase our bookings, we have to be aware of it because it's a different method of the way guests can book.

So, we have to make sure we are offering the right rates, at the right time and in simple English, so that everyone around the world can understand, as now it is not just travel agents accessing the hotel information, it's somebody sitting at home.

Gregory's four top tips on booking hotel rooms:

1. When making a booking, I suppose the most important thing to remember, if you are a leisure traveller, is to book as early as possible because that is the time when most of the discount or special offers are available.
2. When you make the reservation by phone or the internet always ask for or write down the confirmation number. And they can easily find your booking, even if they spelt your name wrong or something went wrong.
3. If you have any special requirements for rooms, such as you'd like a room which is quiet, or at the front of the hotel, or it's not near a lift or it is near a lift, then again I would suggest, or

recommend, that you make these at the time of booking. Once you check in on the day, those preferences might not be available when you check in.

4. To guarantee your room, hotels in London, or in England specially, will ask for a credit card or a confirmation which will guarantee that your room is held, basically all night or for late arrival. In most UK hotels, if it is not guaranteed by a credit card, or some form of payment, people have to vacate the room between 2 and 4 pm now.

9. Find English equivalents for the Russian phrases from the text above.

Алгоритм гостиничного обслуживания *гостиничный персонал*
гостиничный номер *гостиничный номер* *гостиничный номер* *гостиничный номер*
гостиничный номер *гостиничный номер* *гостиничный номер* *гостиничный номер*
гостиничный номер *гостиничный номер* *гостиничный номер* *гостиничный номер*
гостиничный номер *гостиничный номер* *гостиничный номер* *гостиничный номер*
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гостиничный номер *гостиничный номер* *гостиничный номер* *гостиничный номер*
гостиничный номер *гостиничный номер* *гостиничный номер* *гостиничный номер*

10. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What is Gregory Pepek?
2. What hotel does he run?
3. What is he responsible for?
4. How can people book hotel reservations?
5. What tips on booking hotel rooms does Gregory Pepek give?

11. Read and translate into Russian the script from a BBC programme. Talk about what you have learnt about the way hotels work and how to make a reservation.

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12. Find English equivalents for the Russian phrases from the text above.

[The text in this block contains significant garbled characters and symbols, likely due to a scanning or encoding error. It appears to be a list of words or phrases that have been corrupted.]

13. Answer the questions to the text.

6. What is Gregory Pepek?
7. What hotel does he run?
8. What is he responsible for?
9. How can people book hotel reservations?
10. What tips on booking hotel rooms does Gregory Pepek give?

14. Role-play the following situation. You are going to visit New York (or any other city) on *goe aoo e bknp æ d po pi a ? k rama s ep ukqr* colleague(s) about your trip, in particular about:

- a room in a hotel you are going to reserve;
- your requirements for the room;
- the cost of the accommodation;
- the location of the hotel;

- what conference / exhibition you are going to attend;
- how you are planning to explore the city;
- what places of interest you plan to visit;
- how long you are staying in New York;
- what else you are going to do in this city.

15. Give English equivalents:

afhgjbhVghf_j -exdkhklbgbp_ihnaZkm
 hqbgVhlmZ
 ebklhdijbUlby
 mkljhblvkyhklbgbp_
 ^mjgucVgbkljZj
 hklViviZhjleyj_bkljZbb
 U_oVbaHklbgbp
 qZu_
 hieVlvaZ^exijh`bZby
 hklZbVkyhl_e_
 ebphj_f_gghijh`bZs__hl_e_

16. Fill in prepositions:

- Experienced travellers book ___ hotels ___ rooms ___ phone.
- Guests are required to fill ___ a card.
- ___ many hotels it is cheaper to pay ___ the week than ___ the day.
- All the hotels run a special laundry service ___ their guests.
- Guests are required to warn ___ advance when checking ___.
- The porter opens the door, leaving the key ___ the lock..
- I want to engage a double room ___ bath ___ the night.
-
-
- When do you expect to be checking ___?
- You can register ___ the desk..
- The desk-clerk handed ___ us arrival cards.
- If you want to call any town just pick ___ the receiver and ask ___ long distance.

17. Translate into English:

- [Illegible text]

- [Illegible text] ± Ijhrmijhs_gby ± k_\

- [Illegible text] ± G_l ± Ijhrm ijhs_gby gh khh ± u^eZb guo ghf_jh\

- [Illegible text] ± Q_jguc ± hjhRdhcZjKgucgmlj_ggbc ± Fg_

- [Illegible text]

- [Illegible text] e

18. Make up a story using not less than 10 vocabulary notes of the recommended list.

To book (reserve), an arrival card, to fill in, to sign in, a lobby, to leave at the desk, stationary, a mine of information, a boarding-house, a snack, to wait on smb., to settle an account, to warn the clerk in advance, to run a special laundry service, to show up to the room, a single room with a private bath.

Ijhp_glijZbevgh	uiheg_gguol_klh\voaZZgbc	Hp_gdZ
	86% ± 100%	hlebggh
	69% - 84%	ohjhrh
	50% - 68%	mñè_lhjbl_evgh
F_g		g_mñè_lhjbl_evgh

IX

1. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.

SIXTH SENSE

by	in	only	out	being	who	as
no	at	when	get	means	are	taking
to	on	have	far	around	not	which

The idea that some people can sense when they are being stared (1)___ has so (2)___ been rejected as ludicrous (3)___ orthodox scientists. But now researchers in England and America are (4)___ the claims more seriously.

According (5)___ Cambridge University biologist Dr. Rupert Sheldrake, the phenomenon has long been recognized (6)___ fields such as wildlife photography and military surveillance. The security manager of a large store in London, for example, has caught thousands of people (7)___ KLV VXUYHLOODQFH FDPHUDV DQG KHLV LQ BBBB GRXEW WKDW VRPH SHRSOH KDYH (9)___ they are being watched. They can (10)___ their backs to the camera, which may also be hidden, yet still (11)___ agitated when the camera is trained on them. Some move on, whilst others look (12)___ to try and spot the camera.

Some police teams (13)___ said to have a rule about (14)___ keeping people in telescopic sights too long because suspects may sense they are being watched. And the experience of soldier (15)___ had a strong sense of being watched as he patrolled along a dark alley one night (16)___ to find later that he had narrowly missed (17)___ ambushed is by no (18)___ an uncommon one.

Dr. Sheldrake is now gathering data on the staring phenomenon (19)___ part of a scientific study and will be carrying (20)___ experiments designed to measure staring sensitivity by monitoring skin resistance, (21)___ he hopes will throw further light on the question.

(From *Passkey* by N. Kenny)

2. Choose the correct variant:

1. When I came into ___ cottage, the family ___ sitting round the table playing draughts. Draughts ___ their favourite game. They like to play ___ in the evenings.

- A) the Holley's, were, are, it C) the Holleys', were, is, it
B) Holleys, was, are, them D) Holleys's, was, is, them

2. He conducted a lot of _____ into _____ but _____ a failure.
 A) researches, hay fevers, they were C) researches, hay fever, it was
 B) research, hay fever, it was D) research, hay fevers, they were
3. The price for _____ has increased by ten _____ in the last quarter. Lodgings _____ very expensive nowadays.
 A) an accommodation, per cent, is C) accommodations, per cents, is
 B) accommodation, per cent, are D) accommodation, per cents, are
4. That species of birds _____ migrant and _____ found in Africa in winter. Our surroundings _____ too severe for such birds and they leave _____ early in September.
 A) is, is, are, them C) is, is, is, it
 B) are, are, are, them D) are, are, is, it
5. The crossroads at our supermarket _____ a dangerous place. The traffic lights will help both pedestrians and drivers to avoid accidents. The police _____ to set _____ here.
 A) are, needs, them C) are, needs, it
 B) is, need, them D) is, need, it
6. Where _____ Nick's pyjamas? _____ on the bed.
 A) is, It is C) is, They are
 B) are, They are D) are, It is
7. Bread and cheese _____ his usual meal and he has been living on _____ for two months.
 A) was, them C) is, it
 B) are, it D) is, them
8. She was well aware of her extraordinary good looks, and was perfectly prepared to discuss _____, just as a man seven _____ high might talk of advantages and inconveniences of being tall.
 A) them, foot C) them, feet
 B) it, foot D) it, feet
9. At its height in the early 1900s, the British Empire included over 20 _____ of the _____ land area and more than 400 _____ people.
 A) percents, world, million C) percent, world's, million
 B) percent, world's, millions D) percents, worlds', million
10. The latest news from the Middle East countries _____ disturbing. A close-up camera showed a man running somewhere. His face was bruised and his clothes _____ torn.
 A) was, was C) was, were
 B) were, were D) were, was

- 0-hrbfb
- 3-hrb[hd;
- 5-6 hrbhd
- 7 bhe__hrbhd

LINKING EXPRESSIONS

3. Choose the correct variant:

1. _____ she had a mental illness, she managed to look after her baby.
 A) despite C) because E) if
 B) in spite of D) despite the fact that
2. Babies need caring for carefully _____ it is necessary for their emotional and intellectual development.
 A) so C) because E) nevertheless
 B) hence D) however
3. A man must have physical and mental power _____ be considered a brave man.
 A) in order to C) though E) so
 B) for D) since
4. She didn't forgive him _____ he apologized
 A) for C) because E) because
 B) until D) nonetheless
5. Parents buy everything for their children; _____ the children are never satisfied.
 A) consequently C) since E) even if
 B) because of D) yet
6. _____ women who get annoyed easily, men never lose their temper.
 A) Contrary to C) Even though E) consequently
 B) Although D) Despite the fact that
7. _____ hard I study, I won't pass my class.
 A) Whatever C) No matter how E) However
 B) No matter that D) Although
8. Bringing up a child is very difficult. _____, many young couples want to get a child immediately.
 A) So C) However E) What is more
 B) Thus D) Besides
9. _____ the book _____ the magazine is necessary for me. I'll buy one of them
 A) Both/and C) As/as E) So/that
 B) Either/or D) Neither/nor
10. _____ her religious beliefs she can hardly be called a church-goer.
 A) Because of C) In spite E) Nevertheless
 B) Despite D) Though

4. Paraphrase the sentences below so that the meaning stays the same. Make any grammatical changes necessary. Start with the words given.

- a) I went to Mexico as well as Chile on my trip to Latin America. *j j 2E fk feφ*
- b) Given that the weather was so awful we decided to get a taxi. *Fn e kf 2 8 j k*
n Xk i 2K n Xk i n Xj Xn lc
- c) Although the food was woQGHUIXO,FRXOGQWHDWYHUPXEKRLW 2Dl Xj
- d) ~~■~~ *Lec jj 2Gi fm*
- e) She was very helpful so I finished early. *n Xj jf 2 n Xj jl*

5. Correct the sentences below. Replace the linkers in italics with one (or more) that is/are appropriate.

- a) ~~While~~ ,JHWWKHUH, P JRLQJWRKDYHDFROGGULQN
- b) *Immediately* had I left the house when it started to snow.
- c) *Although* KHFD GULYH, DYHKHUDOLIW
- d) Take an umbrella *provided* it rains. The weather man said it would.
- e) ~~Whereas~~ *whereas* the lamb.
- f) *When* arriving at the airport I immediately checked in.
- g) *Besides* the bad weather the flight has been cancelled.
- h) *If* RXFRPHQRZ QOEHODWH+XUUXS

6. Complete the gaps below with either a conjunction or an adverb/adverbial expression.

BBBB, RWRP PPRWKHU XR XH, D WLFHG WKHUH D DOLKWR Q QKH KDOO 7KL D WUD H
 (2)___ she never goes out at night. (3)___ I thought I would have to go home again (4)___ I
 GLGQ W KDYHP NH V WK PH BBBB IRUWXQDWHO \ UHPHPEHUHG WKDW VKHNHSWDVSDU
 garage. (6)___ I parked the car and opened the garage door. (7)___ had I got into the garage than
 I hit my head on a metal bar (8)___ it was so dark in there. (9)___ a few minutes I (10)___
 managed to find the key and went up to the front door.
 (11)___ I got into the house I heard loud barking (12)___ a small dog hurled itself at my legs.
 (13)___ I was very surprised but (14)___ I remembered that my mother was looking after her
 IULHQGV GRJ BBBB VKH D V RQ KROLGD BBBB , WULHG VSHDNLQJ WR WKH GRJLW D V DEV
 convinced I was a burglar (17)___ would not stop yapping. (18)___ I tried stroking it (19)___
 try and stop it making so much noise. (20)___ I put down the presents that I had come to deliver.
 (21)___ did the little beast bite my leg (22)___ it (23)___ ripped up the presents I had wrapped
 so carefully. (24)___ I decided to take my leave, (25)___ aiming a kick at the now furious
 animal.

- - 0-hrbfb
- - 3-hrb[hd;
- - 5-6 hrbhd
- - 7 bhe__hrbhd

7. Render the following texts:

^dZy hZkihegbehkv e_lkh gyjh`^gby agZ_gblhhnjZpmakdh
 ij_RdZeyKj_g_\dhvy - GhkljZmkZh_hlZgZkboihjg_jZdjulZdjml
 _hdgbhagbdZlfghhkihjh\
 DZ_gb ijZdkZvgh ijhjh dhlhjh kqb lZl kZuf uZsbfky fbklbdhf k_o
 j_f_g b gZhh\ey_lky hjhfh kljhd ml\j`Zsbo g_hafh`ghklv ij_RdZuW
 fms__ @gZby h fmsbo khulbyo g_fhnl ulv ihemq_gu gb ihkj_klhf
 q_eh\q_kdbo Zbc gb ihkj_klhf fmlh mf_gby^DZ`_lh Zhg kmf_e k^eZ
 he_lukyqbij_RdZbc" KZhg ibkZqlhk_b^gby fms_hg ihemqbehl g_dhc
 Kbeu
 H ijZkklb ijhjh dZjbgylh kmblv \aZkbfhklb hl lhh bkihegbebkv eb_h
 ijhjhq klZeb g_lGhkj_b_lukyq_hg_hghagZguo ij_^ kdZbc_klv dZlmfZgu_
 g_ykgu_lZ b gZhhj hq_gv ijhajZgu_LZ gZbf_j hg qZlh mihfbgZl g_dbc

Bf_ggh wlb hhevgh g_hnkfuke_ggu_ ij_kdZby ihkem`beb lheqdhf d
bkke_hZbyf ijh\^gguf fbljb_fb GZ hc AbfZ himfbdhZguf_s\
hfm <bo hkghm e_fb fZfZq_kdb_jZrbnjhd no ojhghehc dh
kh^j`Zbkv \ l_dklZ GhkljZnkZMq_guf mZnkvh ijhke_blv hij_^e_ggm
fZfZq_kdmx ehbdm b ^dhbjhW Z k lhqghklvx h_g_kdhevdb f_kyp\
hevrbgklZagZbfuo khflbc fbjhhc bklhjb gZbgZ hl GZhe_hgZhgZ
fbjhuoqcg XX _dZ_ihemqblvg_dhlhju_ ij_kdZbyhfmns_f

lhju_

Hgbf ba kZuo imZsbo ij_kdZbc GhkljZnkZey_lky g_dZhcZhlhZ
he`gZegZkyZ_jjblhjbkhj_f_gghhBjZxe_hZk
f_kyp_\b_i_j_Zb \ -e_lgxx fbjhmx hcgm ijb omf_f_jZbllb khflbc <
j_zvghklb hgZgZkv \fZ_ hZmjhaZgZghhc fbjhhc hcgb
kms_klhZygyhZ

± fbgmk

G_ljmgahaZ_lblvqlhwZ_ ihaZ_l_i_jvm`_gbdlhg_kfh`_lijh\jblvfh]
ebjZky khflby lZdZij_kdZGhkljZnk kafh`gh wlh ueb ebrv_h
nZabb : fb`Zr__ agZbfh_ ijhjq_klh njZpmakdhZ_ljheh_lghkblky d
hmdhZ_hkehZ_fe_he`_ggZmiblvGucAhehlhc\da

eb

G_dhlhju_exdkikhgZij_kdZVfmns_g_eygghgcbaki_pbZvguo
ij_kdZevguo l_ogbd Bf_g_gm`gu gb dZu gb hjhkdhiu gb objhfZby
hklZqghijhklhkhkj_hlhqblvkybjymsb_khflbyklZhylykbgulZ_ykghdZ
b_lhqlhijhbkohdk_cqZWLkikhghklvgZuZky ykghb^gb_fhgZ - jh^ggZ
Gh_Z_g_fmnb hl jh^gby ykghb_f fh`gh bf klZ_ ijb gZbqb
ij_Zihev`_gghklb b_jZbly wibo kikhghkl_c Lhevdh ieZzwlh ihjc fZ
kebrdhfukhdhc khklhygb_ykghb^gbyg_k_fhf_klbfhkhaZfZkmdhf

-

?s_hbgfbgmk_ykghb^gby - g_hdZm_fhklv_ijhghah\kljhehZh`_lkhkeZky
gZhdZeb_hjhkdhiZ_kghb^pebr_g@_kl_gguo_hdZevklb_fm\jyl
keb] hijhjq_klhklZky GhZ_kZ_ykgh_b^gb_bghZ_hq_gvljmgh
bklhedhZ_Ykghb^gb_qZlZ_gZq_ldmx_bihfghmx_dZbgmlZhh_fmns_hh
dZhf_ihdZlh_g_hZky_gbdh_ihwlfm_ijyfh_b_fndZvgh_agZb_h_jymsbo
khfl_lbyofh`_flvfh_f_gbl_evghb_kihe_agh

Ba_klgh_qlh_fgh_b_ykghbysb_ agZb khx keZ g_ ij_kdZbyfb Z
f_bpbgkdhc_bZnklbdhc_ljheh_c_p_ebl_evklhf_hlukdbZ_f_ihl_jyghh
jZke_hZb_f_ij_klmie_gbc_LZ_agZ_gblZ_g Ba_l_jbqZ_ZZl_bq_kdb
gbdZboijhghahohlybml_j`Zlhbijhreh_bfmns_jbkmxklyhbgZhykgh
HgZheZlhqghklvxjZkdZvhijhrehfq_eh`dZhlhjudg_cijbr_egZv_h
bfy_b_nZebx_ijhZnklbjhZ_h_he_agb b_Z_k^gby_h_ijhiZbo
jhkl_ggbdZb`badboHgZhhfmns_fhgZjbeZ_ohlyml_j`Zqlhg_kqZlbc
dhlhju_hgZ_bdlg_kfh`_lba[_Zgbdlhbg_lkfukeZgZhgboagZ_

b^ekeurZbebi_j`bZ kfuqguomkehbyofuqZhfghh_aZfbkhaZlky
l`qE_gb_qlh iylyv g_ojZbl itemq_ggmxbgnhjfbx Gh ijb hij ^e_gguo
hklhyl_evklZ k_aZlh_fh`l hkkZfbZky

QlhI ndZV bihl_am I_gnbe^ha^cklhZ gZnij ^e_ggu_ m qZldb dhju

hehghh fhaZwe_dljbq_kdbfb aZyZ Ijhbkoheh qmh q_eh`d hlq_lebh h
f_evqZrbo ihjhghkl_c kihfbgZ Zh ijhr_fb_wibahU Ihhguc wnn_dl
hklbZkybfjmbfiml_fGZbf_jhgiHjmabeVmfhdh_bighlbq_kdh_khklhygb_
e_lg_h dZ_gsbdZ ihijhkbe_h kihfgblv ^lZb dbjibqghe deZb dhlhjmX lhl
uiegebe e_l lhfm gZDZ_gsbd ihjhgh jkdZzh k_o ^n_dlZ dZlh
meh`gghhdbjibqZkdZgh_ijh_jbeblZdZdeZhojZbeZv

- k_khiZ

Ke_hZ_evgh q_eh`d hEzI bgnhjfb_c dhlhjZ \khlgb jZ ij_hkohbl
j_Zvgmx hafh`ghklv __ khojZ_gby \ de_ldZ hehghh fhaZKdhj__ k_h
ij_RLZ_gb_h lhf qlh dhjZgZ_h fhaZyey_lky ojZbebs_f bgnhjfb_b g_
khhll_lklm_l ^cklbl_ev ghklb Wlh ihl_j`Zlky hdmf_glbjhZgufb nZlZ b
gZqgufbwki_jbf_glZDijbf_jmq_eh`dfh`_lihke_ljZuehhaZe_Zby`blv
[aagZbl_evghcZlbfhaZhojZzyiZlvkikhghklvfukeblvHq_bghgZhie_gb_
b ojZ_gb_bgnhjfb_b hkms_ kley_lky ↑ -lh_s_aZ_h ij ^eZb LZbf hfZhf
hagbdZdhgp_ipbyg_de_lhquobgnhjfbhgguokljmdlmj

Km_\jb_ - ij_Zkmh d khklhysbc \lhf qlh bgbmmf ijbgbfZl aZ_Zvghklv
g_\hfu_kbeukihkhgu_ij ^sZfnmsb_khulbybZ_eylvzZboKqblZlky
qlh hl wlbo kbe fh`gh gZb aZblm beb hklbZmlv k gbfb ijb_fe_fh`ey q_eh`dZ
dhfijhfbkkZDZl ijZeh km_\jb_ ijhyey_l k_fy gZih`^gq_kdhf mjhg_ \
j_fmjbhZguohjyhuonhjZghr_gbbleZbkfZhlZmbjhd_fZq_kdbo`_klZb
ij_Hkh`_f_klh aZbfZl ijb_f_lu hij ^e_gguf khulbyf ijbibkuZlky
ijhghklbq_kdh_agZ_gb_

Ihgylb_ @m_\jb^a lZ d`_ dZ ihgyly @klbgZ @`v^a @Zm^`gb^a
@_ZkmhdZldhijbgbpi_g_hij ^ebfbhlg_k_gb_lhhbebbghhij_RLZ_gby
d km_\jbyf h fghlf kmf_dlbgh DZl ijZeh d km_\jbyf hlghkyl ij_RLZ_gby
kyauZsb_f`fm khfc ij_f_lu b ye_gby f`fm dhlhjufb_g_hafh`gh mklZhlv
hf_dlbghc kyab lZ_gZbf_j keh`gh mklZhlv kyav f`fm mZ_c b qbkehf
mqblvZmkehgucoZl_jexhjhijydhhhkqzZ

IkbohehZq_kdZki_pbnbdZkdexqbl_evghc mklhcqbhklb km_\jbc ky agZl_f qlh
kemqZbo ihl`j^gby ijhqgh nbdkbjmxlky ZZlu yghc hrbhZqghklb_l_kgyxlky
Ihhgh_hfykg_gb_hagbdgh`gby km_\jbc k lhqdb aj_gby ikbohehb [ieh l`ju_
ij_`eh`_gh ;N Kdbgg_jhf Hgh aZexqZlky \lhf qlh q_eh`d mklZfbZl eh`gmx
kyav f`fm khbfb ^cklbyfb b g_dhlhjuf_g_aZkbfuf hl g_h khulb_f dhlhjh_
gZbgZl kqblZ ke_Rlb_f khbo ^cklbc Kdbgg_j wdki_jbf_glZvgh kfh^ebjhZ
hagbdgh`gb_km_\jghh`ih`^gb_bdjhf_lh`ihdZzqlhkm_\jgh_ih`^gb_fh` _l
lvijbkms_g_lhevhexyfgbh`bhlguf

Km_\jbyf_xlZmfdb_bklhjbq_kdb_dhjgbbghkylg_kbkl_fZabjhZgucoZl_j
j`gb_j_ebphagu_\jhZby qZlv dhlhjuo hgb khklZyeb Zh mreb `ijhreh_
l_jbqgu_bgl_gpbb ^2 `eZb_aZygmI v \ eb`Zr` fnms__ ba`ZV
g`Zijbylguo kblmZbc b ijhq_ ^2 khojZbebkv \ikbobd_b fhnl kihkhklhZ
jZjhkljZ_gbxkm_\jbchkh[ggw`dklj_fZvguohklhyl_evklZ

- 0-hrbfb
- 3-hrb[hd;
- 5-6 hrbhd
- 7 bhe__hrbhd

6.2

V-IX \ukl\yxlyihj_amevl\uk_f_klj_

	L_dms	Dhe-h	Dhe-h
		F	F i n.
1.	Ihk_s_gb_ijlbq_kdboazylbc	10	5
2.	:dlbgh_mqkb_hkm^gbb jkbfbzfuol_fijhfugz ijlbq_kdboazylbyo	20	10
3.	aiheg_gb_ijlbq_kdboazbc khklz_gb_ bzh\ ijh\^gb_ dkdmkkbcij_a_gfbyijh_dlhb li	40	30
4.	L_klh_u_i_j_hu	30	15
	k_h :	100	60

Ijbf_qzby :

1. ~~3~~ -3 a~~kl~~ hl dhebq_klze_dpbhgguo b
ijlbq_kdbo a~~zylbc~~ a^kv jkq_l i~~heg_g~~ k mq_lhf dhebq_klza~~h\~~ 5
k_f_klj_
2. ~~h~~ 00 h 60 zehfhnlulvz_klhzu~~mfz~~ b~~q_kdb~~
Klm^glu g_g~~z~~ 60 zeh\k~~l~~ az_l ih hijhk z\khh\lklbb k
kh^j`z_b_fdmjkz

zeZ ± klm^glijbgfz~~lbgh_mqkb_jl_zlhqgu_bihegu_hl_lu~~
j~~km`z~~b ukdzu~~z~~k~~xl~~hqdmaj_gby
ze ± klm^glijbgfz~~mqkb_jl_wibahdq_kdbijhyey_lzlbghklvb~~
bgpb~~z~~mg_k~~z~~jgu~~z~~mf_glu
zeh\ ± klm^glg_ijbgfz~~mqkbyj_bebhklmklm_lgzyllb~~

ze eZ ± klm^glkhh~~ghihevam_lkybf_xsbfbkyg_hphbfufbfzjbz~~
^fhgklbjm_l~~em~~hdb_agz~~byihhk`zfuf_lfz~~
zeZ ± klm^gl^fhgklbjm_lhk\ hfezggk~~lvihhkghgufhk`zfufhijkz~~
ij_e~~z~~k~~xl~~hqdmaj_gbyG_j~~z~~he~~z~~h~~klz~~ qgufg~~z~~jhffz~~jbz~~h~~z~~guf
l_fz

ze ± klm^glhibjz~~kyg_zmxwjmbpbxg_jzhezfzjbz~~bihl_f_
zeh\ ± klm^glg_ijbgfz~~mqkbydkdmkkbbbebhklmklm_lgzyllb~~

ijbjz_jgmlhfhl_l_ihhghc baij_`_gguo gb`_l_fk
bkihevahz_b_f e_dkdbd bamqzfhc \ l_dms_f k_f_klj_ b_luheg_gby dzhqdb
ibkvf_gghhdhgljheygfp_gdmg_gb`_mhe_lhjb_l_evgh

V

1. My best/worst/ most interesting/most unusual wedding experience as a guest.
2. British and Russian traditional and modern weddings.
3. Advantages and disadvantages of different holidays.
4. Holidays complaints and rules of a happy traveler.
5. Airport security and aircraft hijacking.
6. Advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air.
7. Pluses and minuses of being a flight attendant.
8. A modern airport and its daily routine.
9. Pluses and minuses of low cost airlines.
10. Why do some people enjoy and some people hate hiking tours?
11. Travelling by modern trains.
12. Any memorable hiking tour you've experienced or heard of.
13. Advantages and disadvantages of sea voyages.
14. A cruise of my dream.
15. Your most and least favourite genres of films.
16. The latest film you've seen and disliked.
- 17 Your favourite film actor/actress or film director.
18. Films as entertaining and educational tools.

:

I. Fill the gaps with proper words.

7KHDQVZUKDVZWKWKHTXHVWLRQ7KHSODQWVGLHGRIZWHU
7KHJXLGHSRLQWHGDEHDXWLIXOFKXUFK,GRQWQWREHPLHGWKLVDIIDLU0DU\
KDVDQDOLELDQGVKHLVWXVSLFLRQ7KHSROLWFLDQVXFFHHCdGAnVQ8. 7. He
QHYHUUHDFWHGKHUVLOOUHPDUNVDERXWKLVFORWKHV7KLVILOPZOOFRPHQHVV
VWXQW GRXEOH KDG JUHDW GLIILFXOW\RXU QHZHTXLSPHQW 7KH ILOP GHDOV «W
psychological problems. 11. I doubt that he was FDVWØGYDQWDJH

II. Translate into English:

Lhyj_qv_g_bf_l_gbdzhhlghr_gbydijh_dlm=h_hjb_ikhms_kl_m_Qlh_gzgm`gh
lZ_wlh_ghz_bgl_j_kgz_b^y_GZijhmdl_fm^l_hdzuv_ha^cklb_gZhehto
ex^c_gZo_khagzb_Hg_ñe`_g_liv_g_ hlijzbfuf_Hg_ñe`_g_gzfbgW_f_qlm_Y
m\j_g_m_K_wlh_ihemqblky_b_fu_fm^f_hkobsWky_W Wlh_mkljhcklh_klZ_l
ihhjhlguf_imgdlhf_gZ_c`bagb_Ihke_gyy_qZlv_wlh_h_fmevlnbevfvZm^l
uims_gZke_fmxc`_kghe_gZlhysb_dbghexpl_eb_ihcml` dbghl_Zu_qlh_l
ihkfhj_lv__gZbjhdhf_wdjZ_KhklZ_ljh_lue_a_aguc_gh_y_fmZ_qlh
g_dhlhju_ZljbkulhjhieZiebg_hq_gvmZghujZugZnevZ_ljbZsbc
aZmx_jhev_g_u`be_ba_g_k_qlh_fh]Kh^j`Zb_wlh_h_j bdexq_gq_kdh_l
nbevfvZeh_hq_gv_keh`guf_hg_lue_aZygm_l_Z_exex_aZuZsb_ljbee_ju_beb
nbevfu_m`Zh`G_ihaheycl_ijhAk_jm_f_rbWky_Wm_jZlm_u_j`bkk_j_b
kgbfZ_l_khc`^kyluc_gZqgh -nZlZl_bq_kdbc_nbevfv_Y_m\j_gZ_lh_omh`gbd ih

a^l b bghZ ijh^yl \ g hm f gb . Gh jhbl_eb b mql_ey
 hhe X bo ajhkeu bghZ b g hkha^l kl_i gv kh_h mqlby \ `bagb
 ihjXs_h ihdhe_gby G_dhlju_ jhbl_eb kebrdhf fghh o^yl khbo ^l_c
 jmb_ jm^l qlh l_g^rZ kyq_kdb_ ij^eZ G_k_f jhbl_eyf m^ky g^b
 k .

2. Choose a topic and make up a 3-4 minute speech:

- Breaking habits.
- Eating habits.
- Smoking habit.
- How teachers can manage the stress.

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IX

Klm^gl g^cf_gvr_ 60 eh\ (kfkj^bpm g^chi eyihemq_gby
 a^l_e`_g k^ a^e`_gghklb ih k^klhyl_evghc j^l_b k^e^v j^jgmlh_
 fhgheh^q_kdh_ \kd^z^b k bkihevah^b_f ^bghh h^eyj^bamq_gghh \
 l_q_gb_k_f_kljZ IXg^mbake_fmxsbof_f k_f_kljZ :

L_fu

1. What do people generally believe in? Why is it important to believe?
2. Is it easy to live without faith? What is scepticism?
3. Are you sceptical? What is rationalism?
4. 7KHUHDVQRQV^\$HRSOHVD^WKDWPDQ^V^DELOLWLHVDQGSR^UUVNQR^RERXQGV
5. What do a p^HUVRQ^V^DELOLWLHVDQGWDOHQVVGHSHQGRQ"
6. Are all people endowed with the same set of gifts at birth? Do you believe in supernatural powers?
7. Reasons why people believe that the planets influence your life
8. Reasons why people believe that you caQWHOOVRPHRQH^V^SHUVRQDOLWIURPKDQG^LWLQ
9. Reasons why people believe that complete strangers can give you accurate information about your present and future life.
10. Reasons why people believe that your success or physical energy depends on which day of the month it is.
11. Reasons why people believe that people can communicate without using any of the five senses.
12. Reasons why people believe that you return to earth after you die.

0-2 hrb^bihbkihevah^bx^lbg^ce_dkdbd -e_dkdbh -j^q_kdb_
 hrb^b

q_kdbohrbhd
Hrbfzhbaghr_gbb

± hrbfb

X

N^jZevgh_hkmZjkl\ggh_k^lgh_hjZahZl_evgh_mqj_`^gb_ukr_h
hjZahZgbyofhe_gkdbchkmZjkl\ggucmgb\jkl_l^a
Nbehehq_kdbcnZmevl_l
DZ_jZbckdhhyaudZ

Zbckdbcyaudk_f_klj

1. Superstitions. Peculiarities and functions of superstitions. Reasons why people in our country / abroad still believe in superstitions.
2. Formulate possible problematic questions based on the material in point 1 and the way you could discuss it in your English lesson.
3. Render the article using the active vocabulary of the term.

L_f u pe_lh\ hijhkpe_lZ

1. Superstitions. Peculiarities and functions of superstitions. Reasons why people in our country / abroad still believe in superstitions.
2. The origin of most widely spread superstitions.
3. Types of superstitions and their role in folklore and modern life.
4. Astrology, science and world culture. Astrology as a group of systems, traditions, and beliefs.
5. The origins of the astrological doctrine. The core beliefs of astrology.
6. Most widely spread astrological traditions and modern astrologers of today.
7. Astrology and its influence over the past few thousand years on Western and Eastern cultures, language and literature.
8. Reincarnation as a metaphysical belief that some essential part of a living being (in some variations only human beings).
9. Parapsychology as a study of paranormal psychological phenomena.
10. A variety of approaches and methodologies during the study of apparent paranormal phenomena.
11. Chiromancy as the art of characterization and foretelling the future through the study of the palm (palm-reading).
12. Evaluating a person's character or future life by "reading" the palm of that person's hand.

be_lz

I:LJB:JODBJBEEHJHEBIJ:HKE:BY


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Ijbo Dbjbeeg_hghdjghhlf_qzkhbo\klmie_gbyoqlhbklhjbyJmkkdhc
 P_jdb \hj_hexpbhggh_ j_fy ZAZ_ \hû kh\lkdhc eZb kh^cklhZZ
 nhjfbjhZbxhij_ ^e_gguokl_j_hlbihZj_hexpbP_jdhv[ieZkmZkl\gghc
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 ^cklhZ ebrv gZlhevvdh gZdhevvdh wlh khhl\lklhZ ihgbZbx eZ_c b
 hkmZkl\gghc iheblbd_GZ^kljZ [ie ijZkeZuc ihwlhfm hghe ba eZuo
 aZP_jdb[iehkljhblvojZuLZknhjfbjhZkvb^yijbohZkdhevdmihqlbk_
 [ieb\jmxsfbfjZg_ ^exp_jdbijbohZehg_fZn_qbkehex^cIhke_j_hexpb
 gZbZkvlg_gby gZjm[iebaZjulojZubfhgZujbgZhehlhjZhlP_jdb
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 [iebi_j_iheg_guqlkhZaZnbeexabZehemqbyghgZzf^e_hZ_klh[ieh
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 kljhbl_evklh b hkkZghe_gb_ojZu\FghZ_aZjhr_fb_e_l [ieh k^eZhljb
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 ijbohZl kZb OZc kys_ggbd kqblZl qlh eZy_h aZAZexqZlky \lf
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 aZnegblojZuKhZgphbnjZhqbjhp_glhgZ_e_gbydj_s_ghijZkeZhc
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 ijhp_glh\Hgbdj_s_gughp_jdhv_g_ohZlbg_azeyxlqlhhgbijZkeZu_Ba
 ijhp_glh\ijZkeZuo ihklhyggh \ojZu ohZl g_hevr_ ijhp_glh\=^
 ijhp_glh\ijbgytbo Dj_s_gb_"^± kZl hijhku IjboZ - Ohg_qgh\dZb_ -lh
 fhf_glu`bagb fghZ_exb ijbohZl\ojZ± gZq_gv hevr_b_ ijZgdbd beb_keb
 gm`gh dj_klblv^l_c\gqZky HgZhl wlh g_ ihklhyggu_ ijboh`Z_ojZu\hwlhfm
 hagdZl hijhk dZ`_k^eZv qlhZ wlb ijhp_glh\dj_s_guo ex^c ijbohZeh\
 ojZ^a>yl_evghklv P_jdb l_i_jv gm`gh hp_gbZv_g_lhevvdh ih_qbkem ojZu\b
 fhgZuj_cgghbihebygbxdhlhj_hgZdZuZgZbagvex^cbhZ_klIjboZ
 lZ_gZafge h imZbdZbyo\dhlhjuo hhjblky qlh P_jdhv k_hgy hf_eZq_gv
 kbevgh_iheh`_gb_ \hZ_kl\ hldjuehkv fghZ fhgZuj_c b ijbohZ\Ijb wlhf
 ihZbfZlkyhijhkihq_fmkljZ_g_khdjZlkydhebq_klhZahZbZlhhq_fm
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 he`guk_hgyhp_gbZkx^yl_evghklvbgZ_hZ_klhZhqZm_lkyP_jdbMgZ
 [ieZkdbdZgZ_gZm ly`_emx bklhjbx gh k_hgy hZ_klh h`bZl hl P_jdb
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Hp_gdZ ©

gZ85

%) jZdjue

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 klbfmehjhZ gZ l_fZimgdl b Z jZjgmlh_ ihykg_gb_ dZ bo fh`gh
 bkihevahZ gZnjhd_ZbckdhZ yaudZjZlqb_kdb [a yaudhZuo hrbZd \iiegebe
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 ijhc^ggufbaZ_f_kjl_fZ (imgdl 3).

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\ hklZhghe f_j_ gZ 85%-75%) jZdjue

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 dhlhjuofh`lklbfmehjhZgZ_l_fZimgdlbZdjZl_ ihykg_gb_dZbofh`gh

uihegyy j_n_jbhhz_b_gzfbckdhf yaud_ij_eh`_gghc jmkkdhc klzb kyaaghc k
ijhc^ggufbaK_f_kljl_fzimgdl

Hp_gdZ uklzy_lky_keb klm^gl \ hij ^e_gghe f j_____ gZ 74%-
60%) jkdjueij_eh`_ggmx be_l_l_fmj_dhbkihevamybamq_gguc\q_gb_k_f_kljZ
hdzneyj imgdl kfh]knhjfmebjhZ_g_hevr_hghh hafh`ghh ijhe_fghh
hijhkZkm^`gb_dhlhjh fh`_lklbfmebjhZ_ggyl_fzmgdl bZkebrdhf
djzh_ihykg_gb_dz_h fh`gh bkihevahZ_gzjhd_zfbckdhh yaudz_himklbe
hevr_ -yaudhuohrbhd uihegyy j_n_jbhhz_b_gzfbckdhf yaud_ij_eh`_gghc
jmkkdhcklzbkyaaghc k ijhc^ggufbaK_f_kljl_fzimgdl

Hp_gdZ uklzy_lky_keb klm^g lihqbg jkdjue_____ gZ 59%-0%)
ij_eh`_ggmx be_l_l_fmihqbg_bkihevamybamq_gguc\q_gb_k_f_kljZ dzneyj
imgdl g_kfh]knhjfmebjhZ hafh`gu_ijhe_fgu_hijhku hkm^`gb_dhlhjuo
fh`_lklbfmebjhZ_ggyl_fzmgdl g_zihykg_gb_dzbo fh`gh bkihevahZ
gzjhd_zfbckdhh yaudz_himklbe hevr_yaudhuohrbhd uihegyy j_n_jbhhz_b_
gzfbckdhf yaud_ij_eh`_gghc jmkkdhc klzb kyaaghc k ijhc^ggufbaK_f_klj
l_fzimgdl

7.

7.1.

- 1 :jobihbqL I :gfbckdbcyaud eymfzblz_%qQZlv . FBaZevklh
XjZ H]zhZevgz iezhjfZ XjZ kZ@ 2
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/474331>
- 2. =zbeh\ : G :gfbckdbc yaud Jzhjgz j_qv. Modern American English.
Communication Gambits mq_gbdbijZbdmf ey mah\ F BaZevklh XjZ , 2021. //
H]zhZevgz iezhjfZ XjZ kZ@ 2 URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/470824>
- 3. khjgphZ: IjZbq_kdbc dmjk jzhjghe j_qb gzfbckdhf yaud_ (QJOLVK
conversation practice m_q_gh_ikhb_ey mah\ X : khjgphZ 2 FhkZ :
BaZevklh XjZ // H]zhZevgz iezhjfZ XjZ kZ@ 2
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487968>
- 4. Dmavf_gdhZ; :gfbckdbc yaud zbhazkb \W;K mq_gbd b ijZbdmf ey
mah\F BaZevklh XjZ H]zhZevgz iezhjfZ XjZ kZ@ 2
URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/487163>

7.2.

- 1. ;_exlbgZ X .: . Learn to Understand the Media. Kfhe_gkd : Kfhe=M, 2017.
- 2. zhZ?DmoZ_gdhZ: IjZbq_kdbdmjkzfbckdhhyaudzq_gu_azbyey
klm^glh\ dmjkzi_pbzvghklb :gfbckdbc yaud b I_j_h^b i_j_hh^`gb_
Kfhe_gkd Kfhe=M, 2010.
- 3 =hehqbqgdZ EKKh\jr_gklmcl_khc_zfbckdbc Mq_gh_ikhb_ey mahDgbZ
FHHH BaZevklh:klj_ev HHH BaZevklh:KL^a
- 4. AudhZ=G Dhq_lhZ E: b j:gfbckdbc yaud ey klm^glh\ yaudhuo mah\
Mq_gbd FHHH BaZevklh:klj_ev HHH BaZevklh:KL^a
- 5. EZ_gdhZ KP_ljzhZ Mq_gh_ikhb_ihjzhjghe cijZbd_` At a Hotel`
Kfhe_gkd : Kfhe=M .
- 6 EZ_gdhZ KMq_gh_ikhb_ihjzhjghe cijZbd_` Theatre and Theatrical Life`
Kfhe_gkd : Kfhe=M, 2000.
- 7 EZ_gdhZ KP_ljzhZ Mq_gh_ikhb_ihjzhjghe cijZbd_` Travelling`
Kfhe_gkd : K=IB , 1994.

8. Ijzlbq_kdbc dmjk zfbckdh h yaudzhf_ajzbgZ
2001.

3-5 dmjku F .: Ijh_kk ,

9. Let's Speak about Politics Hf_kl_ggh -iheblbq_kdZ l_fbdZgZkljzh_q_kdhf
fZ_jbZ_Mq_fihkhb_Khkl GG ;hqdzE: Dmavfbg K: Ihhj_ehZ
XkbgKfhe_gkdK=IB

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ëy ijh^gby azylbc e_dpbhggh k_fbgZdh h lbiZb
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