МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА

И ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

ГЛАВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУКИ И КАДРОВ

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Кафедра лингвистических дисциплин

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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**NEWSPAPER ARTICLES**

**RENDERING AND DISCUSSING**

***Сборник текстов и упражнений***

***для студентов всех специальностей УО БГСХА***

Горки

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| Ф76 | **Фоменко, В. В.** Английский язык. Newspaper articles. Rendering and discussing : сборник текстов и упражнений / В. В. Фоменко. – Горки : БГСХА, 2019. – 62 с.Приведены аутентичные газетные статьи с комплексом упражнений для развития навыков реферирования, аннотирования и интерпретации прочитанного. Текстовые материалы знакомят студентов со стилистическими особенностями и структурой газетных статей с целью расширения словарного запаса. Для студентов всех специальностей УО БГСХА.  |

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**ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

Данные разработки содержат краткое описание особенностей газетных статей на английском языке, план реферирования, а также комплексы упражнений по обучению пониманию прочитанного. Задания обеспечивают формирование навыков реферирования, аннотирования и интерпретации газетных статей. Разработки состоят из 2 частей. Первая включает краткий обзор особенностей газетных статей, план реферирования и речевые клише. Вторая часть состоит из 16 разделов, каждый из которых содержит тематический словарь, аутентичную газетную статью и серию упражнений, имеющих коммуникативно-речевую направленность.

Целью учебных разработок является развитие умения аннотирования и реферирования газетных статей на английском языке. Текстовые материалы служат основой для продолжения формирования словарного запаса и навыков перевода. Лексика отрабатывается и усваивается в ходе выполнения разнообразных упражнений.

Данные методические разработки предназначены для студентов всех специальностей, изучающих дисциплину «Иностранный язык», и могут быть использованы как для аудиторной, так и самостоятельной работы студентов.

**PART I**

**THE FEATURES OF THE NEWSPAPER STYLE**

The word newspaper suggests that its main function is to give news. Despite this, it is used to educate, enlighten or entertain people. The newspaper also seeks to influence public opinion on political, economic and other matters. Newspaper style has its specific vocabulary features and is characterized by an extensive use of political and economic terms; newspaper cliché, abbreviations and neologisms.

There are different types of newspapers: the broadsheet newspapers (e.g., the Telegraph, the Independent, the Times and the Guardian); the middle-range tabloids (e.g., the Express and the Daily Mail); tabloids (e.g., the Sun, the Mirror, the Star).

It should be mentioned that tabloids tend to focus on personalities and gossip, stories found in these newspapers are smaller comparing to broadsheets, the writing style is less formal, more pictures are found. The broadsheets are described as serious (quality) national daily papers. It is generally believed that broadsheets contain more serious news than tabloids and are read by more educated people. Information in the middle-range tabloids focuses on the sensational stories as well as on the important news events.

The production and dissemination of ‘news’ has changed dramatically in the developed world since the mid-twentieth century. New media platforms have emerged, there have been signiﬁcant changes and news corporations have conglomerated.

In the current digital era, news has gone online and comes in various forms simultaneously including television, radio, podcasts, blogs etc., and we are witnessing the emergence of a world market for news.

Online newspapers offer audiences the possibility to customize their homepages, giving the readers the power to choose which topics, tags, sections, contents and authors they want to follow, and which ones they want to hide.

**PLAN FOR RENDERING AN ARTICLE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Plan for rendering an article* | *Phrases* |
| 1. The title of an article*Заглавие статьи* | * The title of an article is…
* The article is headlined…
* The headline of the article I have read is…
 |
| 2. The author of an article, where and when it was published*Автор, название газеты и дата публикации статьи* | * The article is (was) written by
* The author of the article is…
* It is (was) published in…
* It is (was) printed in…
* The publication date of the article is...
* The article is dated the first of October, 2019…
* The article is printed on the second of October, 2019…
 |
| 3. The main idea of an article *Основная идея статьи* | * The main idea of the article is…
* The article touches upon…
* The article deals with the topic... The article is about ... The article is devoted to
* The basic subject matter of the article is...
* The article describes the situation... The article informs us about…
* The article examines / explains / addresses / discusses / presents / states / offers / considers…
* The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information about…
 |
| 4. The contents of an article (some names, facts and figures)*Содержание статьи (имена, факты, цифры)* | * The author starts by telling…
* In the beginning the author states, stresses, points out…
* The author goes on to say (to report)…
* According to the article (the author)…
* The article describes…
* In conclusion…
* The author comes to the following conclusion…
 |
| 5. The author’s style*Стиль автора* | * The author's vocabulary is vivid, poor, rich…
* The author resorts to exaggerations / words with negative/positive connotation / descriptive adjectives / comparisons... (to create а vivid picture, а humorous effect / to enforce the influence on the reader…).
* We see the author's mastery in conveying the main idea to the reader with the help of …
 |
| 6. Your opinion *Ваше мнение о прочитанном* | * The problems addressed in the article are acute / urgent / vital / burning.
* The article is marked with pessimism/optimism.
* I find the article interesting/ boring / important /up to date / outdated/ of no value / valuable / hard to understand / entertaining / exciting / gripping / amusing / enjoyable / funny / witty / banal)
 |

***Read the sample of rendering a newspaper article. Is it informative? Does it give you the gist of the article? Replace the phrases in bold with other words expressing the same meaning.***

**The article is headlined** “I can stop stress wrecking your life”. **The author** of the article is Paul McKenna. The article is **taken from** the popular British newspaper “Daily Mail”.

**The central idea of the article is** about the influence of stress on our life. The author tries to help us solve some problems concerning stress. The article is long and has three parts. **The first part describes** the author and his stress-control system. **The second part reveals** the reasons of stress. It can be seen that a common reason is overworking. **The third part points** **out** the ability to control stress.

**The main problem discussed in the article** is stress and its consequences, namely serious illnesses. It’s very important for me that this article offers realistic answer to the problem. People should do sports, work and relax properly.

The author is a therapist and his point of view is medical. So I can’t say that he looks at the problem from different angles. But he tries to analyze the latest scientific facts, that’s why **I would characterize this article as informative and entertaining.**.

**I think** the problem of stress touches everybody. **From my point of view** there should be some relaxing rooms and breaks during working days. It would be a splendid opportunity to satisfy both sides: employer and employee. **I enjoyed** reading the newspaper article. I think **the problems addressed in the article are important.**

PART II

UNIT 1

Ecology | Modern society

**VOCABULARY**

leisure – досуг, свободное время

to acquire – приобретать, усваивать

large-scale – /ˌlɑːdʒˈskeɪl/ крупный, крупномасштабный

fraction – /ˈfrækʃən/ частица, доля

output –  /ˈaʊtpʊt/ производительность, выходная мощность

expenditure –/ɪkˈspendɪtʃə/ расход, трата

internal combustion engines – двигатель внутреннего сгорания

fallacy – /ˈfæləsi/ заблуждение

opaque – /əʊˈpeɪk/ непроницаемый

to diminish – сокращать

residential – жилой

lorries – грузовики

furnished room – комната, обставленная мебелью

significant reduction – значительное сокращение

reverberation –  /rɪˌvɜː.bərˈeɪʃən/ реверберация, отражение

forethought – предусмотрительность

Read the article and do the exercises below.

**The Control of Noise**

As more people live closer together, and as they use machines to produce leisure, they find that their leisure and even their working hours become spoilt by a by-product of their machines **–** namely, noise. Noise is nowadays in the news; it has acquired political status and public opinion is demanding, more and more insistently, that something must be done about it. So it was very appropriate that many people professionally interested in noise control should meet to discuss their common problems at a large-scale conference.

The general idea is that noises must be considered in relation to the social organism which produces it. Sound becomes annoying noise when someone's opinion has made it so. In terms of energy it is an undesired by-product, often an exceedingly small fraction of the main output of the machine or process which produced it, and correspondingly difficult to reduce significantly. To control noise is going to demand much self-discipline, a sense of proportion, the expenditure of money, and, finally, technical knowledge.

The basic origins of noise are internal combustion engines and jets. The prospect of a significant reduction in noise output from jet engines of the future is one of the most important questions. Though the ideal cure for noise is to stop it at its source, this may in many cases be impossible. The next weapon in the anti-noise armory is to absorb it in transit to the ear.

It is a common fallacy that a sound absorbent such as glass wool is opaque to sound, and is therefore the best way of diminishing annoying noise from the flat next door. In a normally furnished room, lining a wall with absorbent will have little effect on the noise level built up by reverberation, and will contribute hardly anything to the acoustic opacity of the wall.

Domestic noises may perhaps be controlled by forethought and courtesy, and industrial noises by good planning and technical improvement. But, if we are going to allow fast motorcycles and heavy diesel lorries to pass continuously through residential and business property, the community as a whole must decide on the control it needs to exercise, for in the long run it has got to pay for it.

*David Owen for The DAWN newspaper (April 11, 2019)*

Ex. 1. Bring out the main idea of the article and choose the correct **option.**

1. Сonferences are an effective means of solving the problem of noise control.
2. The problem of noise as a social issue can no longer be ignored.
3. The ideal cure for noise is to stop it at its source!
4. Noise must be considered in relation to the social organism which produces it.

Ex. 2. Choose the statements which are true according to the article.

1. Neither domestic nor industrial noises can be controlled.
2. People today are used to all kinds of noise; consequently there is no point in any serious discussion of noise control.
3. It is no good trying to use glass wool as sound absorbent.
4. Noise is the main output of the machine when it is operating.
5. It (noise) is no problem at a modern factory equipped with many anti-noise techniques.
6. It can be easily stopped in transit to the ear.
7. It spoils both people's leisure and their working hours.

**Ex. 3. Choose** the fact that is not mentioned in the article.

1. There are various origins of noise in the factory shop and in the street.
2. Noise control calls for expenditure of money.
3. Noise control problems have acquired political status.
4. Special ear-pieces have been developed to allow no sound to pass through.

Ex. 4. Reorder these facts in the sequence they come in the article.

1. One of the present-day engineering problems is to cut down noise output from engines.
2. Machines are used not only to produce material values but also leisure.
3. In everyday life a great deal of noise is produced by heavy lorries and fast motor-cycles.
4. The annoying effects of sound are to a large degree subjectively assessed.
5. The problem of noise control in housing construction industry involves the use of various sound absorbents.

**Ex. 5. Render the newspaper article.**

UNIT 2

Cultural heritage | Donations

**VOCABULARY**

to donate – пожертвовать

Notre Dame cathedral – [Собор Парижской Богоматери](https://context.reverso.net/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4/%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/%D0%A1%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B0%2B%D0%9F%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B6%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B9%2B%D0%91%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B8)

UNESCO – abbreviation for [United](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/united-church-of-canada) [Nations](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/first-nation) Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization: a [department](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/department) of the [United](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/united-church-of-canada) [Nations](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/first-nation) that [aims](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/aim) to [encourage](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/encourage) [peace](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/peace) between [countries](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/country) through [education](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/education), [science](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/science), and [culture](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/culture)

heritage – /ˈherɪtɪdʒ/ наследие

Wealthy – богатый

to restore – восстановить, реставрировать

decade – десятилетие

landmark – достопримечательность

to pledge – обещать, клясться

to relieve – испытывать облегчение

**BEFORE YOU READ**

**LANDMARKS:** What do you know about these landmarks? How important are they?

|  |
| --- |
| Notre Dame |
| The Statue of Liberty |
| The Pyramids |
| Big Ben |
| Taj Mahal |
| Angkor Wat |

**DONATIONS:** Rank these with your partner. Put the most important things to donate to at the top. Share your rankings.

• building restoration

• cancer research

• wildlife projects

• save a school

• clean water projects

• children's charities

• helping the aged

• political parties

Read the article and do the exercises below.

**One billion dollars promised to rebuild Notre Dame**

People have donated over one billion dollars to help rebuild the Notre Dame cathedral in Paris. The 850-year-old cathedral was badly damaged in the fire on Monday. The UNESCO World Heritage site is one of the most important cultural buildings in France.

Wealthy people from all over France and around the world have given hundreds of millions of dollars to help restore the cathedral to its former glory. French president Emmanuel Macron told the nation in a televised address that he would make sure the reconstruction would be finished within five years. This would be in time for the opening of the Paris Olympics in 2024. However, architects say it could take decades to rebuild the world-famous landmark.

Some of the donors that are handing over cash are French billionaires. They include the owners of the luxury brand Louis Vuitton and the cosmetics company L'Oreal. The French oil company Total is also pledging 100 million euros. Apple CEO Tim Cook tweeted that his company would donate an unspecified amount. He said: "We are heartbroken for the French people and those around the world for whom Notre Dame is a symbol of hope. We feel relieved that everyone is safe. Apple will be donating to the rebuilding efforts to help restore Notre Dame’s precious heritage for future generations." However, many people are asking whether the money would be better spent on helping the world's poor.

*By Sean Banville*

*Breaking news*

*19th April, 2019*

**Ex. 1. Match the words with their definitions.**

**Paragraph 1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. cathedral 2. cultural 3. wealthy 4. restore 5. reconstruction 6. decade 7. landmark  | a. Repair or fix a building, work of art, vehicle, etc. to return it to its original condition. b. The action of rebuilding something after it has damaged or destroyed. c. The biggest and most important church in a city.d. An object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognized from a distance.e. About the ideas, customs, and social behavior of a society.f. Very rich.g. A period of ten years. |

**Paragraph 2**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 8. donors 9. handing over 10. cash 11. brand 12. pledging 13. hope 14. precious  | h. Greatly loved or treasured by someone.i. A person who gives money to something (especially to charity).j. Giving.k. Promising.l. An expensive company that makes higher quality goods.m. Money that is coins or notes.n. A feeling of wanting a certain thing to happen. |

**Ex. 2. State if the sentences below are true or false.**

a. According to the article, the cathedral is 857 years old.

b. Notre Dame cathedral is a UNESCO World Heritage site.

c. France's president spoke to the French people on TV about Notre Dame.

d. Architects say it will take five years to rebuild Notre Dame.

e. None of the donors giving money to Notre Dame are billionaires.

f. An oil company said it would give 100 million euros to help Notre Dame.

g. Apple promised to give 100 million euros to help Notre Dame.

h. Many people think the world's poor should get the money instead.

**Ex. 3. Synonym match** (The words **in bold** are from the article.)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1. donated2. damaged3. former4. address5. landmark6. handing over7. pledging8. unspecified9. hope10. poor** | a. unnamedb. speechc. givingd. harmede. promisingf. optimismg. givenh. monumenti. impoverishedj. past |

**Ex. 4. Answer the questions.**

1. How old is the Notre Dame cathedral?
2. How long did France's president say the rebuilding would take?
3. What does the president want Notre Dame to be rebuilt in time for?
4. How long did architects say it would take to rebuild Notre Dame?
5. What is the name of the luxury brand that was mentioned?
6. What did a company CEO say Notre Dame was a symbol of?
7. What is a company CEO relieved about?
8. Who do some people think the money should be given to?

**Ex. 5. Multiple choice quiz.**

1) *How old is the Notre Dame cathedral*?

a) 580 years old

b) 805 years old

c) 508 years old

d) 850 years old

2) *What does the president want to restore Notre Dame to*?

a) a church

b) its former glory

c) a landmark

d) a global monument

3) *How long did the president say the rebuilding would take*?

a) 15 years

b) 20 years

c) 5 years

d) 10 years

4) *What does the president want Notre Dame to be rebuilt in time for*?

a) the 2024 Olympics

b) the 2022 World Cup

c) the 1,000-year centenary

d) Christmas

5) *How long did architects say it would take to rebuild Notre Dame*?

a) generations

b) years

c) decades

d) centuries

6) *What did a company CEO say Notre Dame was a symbol o*f?

a) hope

b) Paris

c) the cross

d) culture

7) *What is a company CEO relieved about*?

a) the fire is out

b) artwork was saved

c) everyone is safe

d) he can still pray

8) *Who do some people think the money should be given to*?

a) the Church

b) the poor

c) the homeless

d) fire fighters

**Ex. 6. Discussion.**

1. What do you think about the headline?

2. How important are UNESCO World Heritage sites?

3. What do you know about Notre Dame cathedral?

4. How sad is it that an 850-year-old building is damaged?

5. What are your country's most important cultural buildings?

**Ex. 7. Render the newspaper article.**

**UNIT 3**

**Politics | The UK**

**VOCABULARY**

former – бывший

oblivion – забвение

disaster – катастрофа, трагедия

to blame – винить

independence – независимость

to vote – голосовать

to recognize – узнавать, признавать

Brexit – an [exit](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/exit) (= [act](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/act) of [leaving](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/leaving)) by the [United](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/united-church-of-canada) Kingdom from the [European](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/european) [Union](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/european-union) ([short](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/short) for "British [exit](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/exit)")

Read the article and do the exercises below.

**United Kingdom could break up, warns ex-leader**

A former prime minister of the United Kingdom, Gordon Brown, has warned that the union of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland is "sleepwalking into oblivion". He also warned of a serious economic disaster ahead after the UK leaves the European Union. He wrote about the dangers of the UK leaving the EU after Brexit. The UK will leave the European Union on October 31st (which is also Halloween). Mr. Brown believes that if the UK leaves the EU without a deal, the four nations of the UK could be in trouble. He is blaming nationalist thinking. He said many people in each country want their independence. He said the United Kingdom is no longer a totally united kingdom. The United Kingdom consists of four countries - the three nations of Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) and the fourth being Northern Ireland. The full title for all four countries is "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland". Gordon Brown believes that Brexit has made people in each country want independence.

Most people in Scotland voted against Brexit. They want to stay in the EU. There are talks of a vote for independence for Scotland. There are also worries over a possible physical border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. People are talking about a possible reunited Ireland. Mr. Brown said: "We must recognize that nationalism is now driving British politics."

*The Guardian*

*13th August, 2019*

**Ex. 1. Match the words with their definitions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. union
2. sleepwalking
3. oblivion
4. disaster
5. nation
6. independence
7. vote
8. border
9. reunited
10. nationalism
 | 1. A sudden event, such as an accident or a natural catastrophe, that causes great damage or loss of life.
2. The action or fact of joining or being joined together.
3. The state of being unaware or unconscious of what is happening.
4. An instance of walking around while asleep; moving forward into a situation without thinking about the dangers
5. A love of your country (and perhaps wanting your country to be free from outside control).
6. Country.
7. Came together or caused to come together again after a period of separation or disunity.
8. Free from outside control; having the power to do what you want.
9. Make a choice for a leader or a decision.
10. A line between two countries or two areas.
 |

**Ex. 2. State if the sentences below are true or false.**

a. The UK's prime minister has warned the UK might break up.

b. The UK will leave the EU on Halloween.

c. A former leader said the UK would be in trouble with a no-deal Brexit.

d. A former prime minister said the UK is not a united kingdom.

e. The United Kingdom is a union of three countries.

f. Gordon Brown said Brexit has increased Scottish calls for independence.

g. There are no worries about the Irish border.

h. Gordon Brown said globalization was driving British politics.

**Ex. 3. Synonym match:** (The words in **bold** are from the news article.)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1. Former****2. Warned****3. Serious****4. Deal****5. Totally****6. Consists of****7. Nations****8. Stay****9. Possible****10. Recognize** | a. acceptb. agreementc. is made up ofd. remaine. cautionedf. potentialg. completelyi. countriesj. gravek. previous |

**Ex. 4. Answer the questions.**

* + 1. What is the name of the former UK prime minister in the article?
		2. What did the former leader say the UK was "sleepwalking" into?
		3. When will the UK leave the EU?
		4. What did the former leader say was now driving British politics?
		5. How many countries is the UK made up of?
		6. What did the former leader say Brexit had made people want?
		7. What did most people in Scotland vote against?
		8. What might there be between Ireland and Northern Ireland?

**Ex. 5. Multiple choice quiz.**

1) *What is the name of the former UK prime minister in the article*?

a) Tony Blair

b) Gordon Brown

c) Theresa May

d) Margaret Thatcher

2) *What did the former leader say the UK was "sleepwalking" into*?

a) the sea

b) a lamp post

c) a bright future

d) oblivion

3) *When will the UK leave the EU*?

a) October 31st

b) November 30th

c) September 30th

d) December 12th

4) *What is there a danger of the UK leaving the EU without*?

a) money

b) insurance

c) a deal

d) a border

5) *What did the former leader say the UK was no longer*?

a) great

b) a united kingdom

c) Great Britain

d) England

6) *How many countries is the UK made up of*?

a) four

b) three

c) six

d) five

7) *What did the former leader say Brexit had made people want*?

a) money

b) freedom

c) independence

d) more police

8) *What did most people in Scotland vote against*?

a) Brexit

b) England

c) their leader

d) Europe

9) *What might there be between Ireland and Northern Ireland*?

a) a border

b) peace

c) a trade deal

d) mountains

10) *What did the former leader say was now driving British politics*?

a) a popular leader

b) globalization

c) multiculturalism

d) nationalism

**Ex. 6. Discussion.**

1. What did you think when you read the headline?

2. What images are in your mind when you hear the word 'united'?

3. What do you know about the United Kingdom?

4. Should the countries of the United Kingdom stay together?

5. Why is the UK a kingdom when it has no king?

6. Why is the UK leaving the EU?

7. What are the benefits of the UK leaving the EU?

8. What happens in a serious economic disaster?

9. What do you think of nationalism?

10. Did you like reading this article? Why/not?

**Ex. 7. UNION.**

Students A stronglybelieve the four countries of the UK should stay together in their union; students B stronglybelieve it is better if they split up.

Change partners and have a discussion.

**Ex. 8. Render the newspaper article.**

**UNIT 4**

**Psychology | Science**

**VOCABULARY**

conducted – проведенный

researcher – исследователь

data – /ˈdeɪtə/ данные

participant – участник

survey – /ˈsɜːveɪ/ опрос

findings – выводы, результаты, заключения

longevity – долголетие

to urge –  /ɜːdʒ/ призывать, настоятельно рекомендовать

**BEFORE YOU READ**

**OPTIMISM:** Rank these with your partner. Put the things optimism affects most at the top. Share your rankings.

• good health

• happiness

• wealth

• longevity

• many friends

• good appearance

• success in life

• youthfulness

**Read the article and to the exercises below.**

**Positive thinking helps us live longer**

Positive thinkers are more likely to live longer than negative thinkers. This is according to a combination of studies conducted by the Boston University School of Medicine into the health of people in the USA. Researchers looked at data on the health of 70,000 female nurses and 1,500 male military veterans. They discovered that people who were optimists (people who thought positively) were more likely to live to the age of 85. They said people who were more pessimistic (those who thought negatively) were 11–15 per cent less likely to live to that age. The researchers believe that optimists (positive thinkers) found it easier to manage stress than pessimists (negative thinkers).

Participants in the two studies answered questions in a survey. The questions assessed their levels of optimism. The surveys matched these levels with the participants' overall level of health. They were also asked about their levels of exercise, their diets, as well as how much they smoked and drank. Professor Lewina Lee said: "Our findings speak to the possibility that raising levels of optimism may promote longevity and healthy ageing." She had some advice for pessimists who might want to live longer. The advice was to, "imagine a future in which everything has turned out well". She urged people to increase levels of optimism. She said it was healthier for people to look on the bright side of life.

*By*[*Rachael Rettner*](https://www.livescience.com/author/rachael-rettner)

*LifeScience*

*August 25, 2019*

**Ex. 1. Match the words with their definitions.**

**Paragraph 1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. likely 2. combination 3. conducted 4. data 5. veteran 6. pessimistic 7. optimist  | a. A person who has worked in the military (army, navy, air force, etc.).b. Organized and carried out.c. The joining of different things together.d. A person who is usually hopeful and confident about the future or the success of something.e. Such as well might happen or be true; probable.f. Facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis.g. Always thinking the worst thing will happen or believe that the worst thing will happen. |

**Paragraph 2**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 8. survey 9. assessed 10. overall 11. longevity 12. turned out 13. urge 14. bright  | h. Checked or estimated the nature, ability, or quality of something.i. Become; prove to be the casej. Cheerful, happy and lively.k. Taking everything into account.l. Try to get someone to do something.m. Long life.n. A paper that finds out the opinions or experience of a group of people after they ask questions. |

**Ex. 2. State if the sentences below are true or false.**

a. The article says pessimists are less likely to live longer than optimists.

b. Researchers looked at data on 71,500 men and women.

c. The research says all optimists live to be the age of 85.

d. Positive thinkers are up to 15 % more likely to live to be 85.

e. People answered questions about exercise, optimism and drinking.

f. Researchers say optimism can reduce longevity.

g. A researcher said imagining a dark future helps people feel optimistic.

h. A researcher said people should be realistic.

**Ex. 3. Synonym matching**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. likely2. combination3. data4. pessimistic5. manage6. survey7. assessed8. raising9. advice10. bright | a. increasingb. negativec. questionnaired. mixe. sunnyf. guidanceg. probableh. controli. evaluatedj. details |

**Ex. 4. Match the phrases. (More than one choice is possible.)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Positive thinkers are more likely2. This is according to a combination3. military4. 11–15 per cent less likely to live5. positive thinkers found it easier to6. The questions assessed their7. the participants' overall level8. optimism may promote9. She urged10. look on the bright | a. peopleb. manage stressc. longevityd. of studiese. of healthf. veteransg. side of lifeh. to live longeri. levels of optimismj. to that age |

**Ex. 5. Answer the questions.**

1. Who are more likely to live longer? (negative thinkers or positive thinkers)?

2. What is the name of the place that conducted the research?

3. What side of life did a researcher say people should look on?

4. Until what age are optimists more likely to live to?

5. How should an imagined future turn out according to a researcher?

**Ex. 6. Discussion.**

1. What did you think when you read the headline?

2. Do you think positive thinking can make you live longer?

3. Are you a positive thinker?

4. What do you worry about?

5. What makes some people optimistic and others pessimistic?

6. Are you optimistic about your future?

7. Are you optimistic about the world's future?

8. What advice do you have for pessimists?

**Ex. 7. Render the newspaper article.**

**UNIT 5**

**Internet | Technology**

**VOCABULARY**

jewel – драгоценность

super-highway – *зд*. насыщенный информационный поток

speed – скорость

information flow – поток информации

beneficial feature – полезная особенность, характеристика

decline – упадок

to allow – позволять

leisure – досуг, свободное время

to spark – вызывать, разжигать

public consumption – общественное потребление

to encourage – содействовать, поощрять, стимулировать

**Read the article and do the exercises below.**

**The latest jewel in the crown of information technology**

The Internet is the latest jewel in the crown of information technology. Also known as the information super-highway, it is an international infrastructure used for data communication which has become as popular and relied upon as the telephone.

The important characteristic of the Internet is its speed of information flow.

Hence e-mail (electronic mail) travels much faster and is thus much preferred than traditional paper mail (also known as snail-mail). E-mail has also replaced a lot of phone calls. This is because e-mail allows the senders the ability to edit information before they post it. Also, e-mail allows the receiver to answer at their own leisure.

Another beneficial feature of the Internet is that being supported mostly by academic and nonprofit organizations the information is free (after an initial connection fee). This means that this technology is not greatly restricted to or dominated by any particular economic class. In fact, the huge amount of competition between Internet service providers means that the costs related to net-usage are even beginning to decline. The fact that the information is free to the end-user has also sparked a great deal of commercial interest. A lot of companies are investing time and money into net-advertisements. They hope that their free promotional material can tap into the new consumer market of the computer-user.

The Internet is also beginning to replace libraries as sources of research information. This is because it is current, very generalized for public consumption.

The net is also better than libraries for educational reasons. Its interactive nature encourages and motivates students into learning. The only draw-back is that the information is not as reliable and there are often difficulties in accessing and collecting electronic information, e.g. the crashing of computer servers.

*From MITRE*

**Ex. 1. Translate the following combinations into English.**

известный как, полагаться на..., информационный поток, черепашья почта, способность редактировать информацию, на досуге, огромная конкуренция, потребительский рынок, общественное потребление, единственный недостаток.

**Ex. 2 .Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Интернет становится таким же популярным, как и телефон.
2. Важной особенностью Интернета является скорость информационного потока.
3. Электронную почту чаще предпочитают традиционной бумажной.
4. Большой коммерческий интерес вызвал тот факт, что для конечного пользователя информация бесплатна.
5. Многие компании вкладывают деньги в рекламу в Internet.
6. Бесплатный рекламный материал может использоваться на новом потребительском рынке.
7. Информация, имеющаяся в сети, не так надежна, как в библиотеке.
8. Часто возникают трудности в доступе и сборе электронной информации.

**Ex. 3. Speak about:**

1. your ideas on internet communication and correspondence
2. the costs related to internet-usage
3. the problem of replacing libraries by the Internet

**Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.**

1. How has the classical function of libraries changed?
2. What services does the Internet enable?
3. What can you search for on the Internet?
4. Are you a frequent Internet user?
5. Do you trust the information found on the Internet?

**Ex. 5. Render the newspaper article.**

**UNIT 6**

**Environment | Energy**

**VOCABULARY**

wallet – кошелек

to bode – предвещать, обещать

insulation – теплоизоляция, утепление

sealed – запечатанный, герметичный

bulb – лампочка

CFL (Compact fluorescent lamp) – люминесцентная лампа

socket – розетка

home appliances – бытовые приборы, техника

**BEFORE YOU READ**

What does “going green” mean?

**Read the newspaper article and do the exercises below.**

**Help the planet and cut bills with a few steps at home**

Karine Gresset experienced first-hand what going green could do for her wallet. After moving to a new apartment in Paris with her boyfriend three years ago, Gresset, then an intern at an environmental consulting firm, found that their electric bills were astronomical and decided to take action.

"We changed all our halogen light bulbs to energy-saving ones and we moved our electric heaters away from the windows," Gresset, 26, said.

These simple measures took their monthly electric bills down to €30, or $38, a month from €70 – an annual savings, after the cost of the bulbs, of €480.

Gresset's experience shows that adopting a greener lifestyle at home need not cost the earth - which bodes well both for the ozone layer and for consumers' pocketbooks.

"The economic argument is the only way to get people to be eco-friendly," she said. And at a time of high energy prices, that argument turns out to be easier than ever to make.

Here are a few green-influenced changes that can help minimize household expenses:

* **Insulation.** A poorly sealed window or door will draw air in and force the heating or cooling system to work twice as hard. Sealing off air leaks and installing proper insulation will help retain indoor warmth in winter. Similarly, something as simple as making good use of curtains to control natural light will help keep homes warm in the winter and cool in summer.
* **Bulbs.** Although they cost more initially, compact fluorescent light bulbs use approximately 70 percent less energy, put out less heat and last about 10 years longer than standard light bulbs. In the United States, CFLs have earned the Energy Star label, meaning that they have met energy-efficiency criteria set by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Energy. According to the Energy Star Web site's consumer guide, if every American home changed five of its most-used light bulbs, each family would save more than $60 a year in energy costs as well as keeping a trillion pounds of greenhouse gases out of the air - equal to the emissions of eight million cars a year.
* **Vampire electronics**. Idle devices like televisions, DVD and CD players, electric toothbrushes and mobile phone chargers that remain plugged in or on stand-by for most of their life slowly but surely suck energy out of the socket. The stand-by mode indicated by a small red light does not mean an appliance is not using energy; it's merely using less. A simple solution is a multiplug equipped with a switch that can be flipped after use. Turning off all electronics for the night will eliminate stand-by electricity wastage and prolong the life of the devices.
* **Smart shopping.** Going green when buying home appliances, particularly the most efficient technologies, can provide significant long-run savings. It's important to replace old appliances with more energy efficient ones as old appliances cost a lot more money to run.

The Energy Star label is a good clue to energy-efficient appliances in the United States; A qualified refrigerator is at least 15 percent more efficient than the minimum federal efficiency standard.

In Europe, an energy efficiency grade is compulsory for almost all household appliances. Each appliance is rated on a scale from A to G, with A being the best. When buying new appliances, consider that there are two price tags: the actual purchase price and the lifetime energy cost. An A-grade washing machine might be more expensive but it will prove to be better long-term investment.

For a complete green makeover, there is also a growing number of experts who will do an environmental audit of your home and help identify energy wastage.

*By Alice Quillet*

*International Herald Tribune, August 17, 2019*

**Ex. 1. Decide what the phrases below mean.**

* + - 1. Her electric bills were astronomical.
1. Her bills were smaller than she expected.
2. Her bills were very big.
3. Her bills seemed suspicious.
	* + 1. … adopting a greener lifestyle at home need not cost the earth
4. Being green always costs money.
5. We can improve the ecological situation on our planet without much sacrifice to our home budgets.
6. We have to spend quite a lot of money to improve the ecological situation on Earth.

3. The economic argument is the only way to get people to be eco-friendly,

1. people are likely to think about the solution of ecological problems if they can benefit from it.
2. we must support our arguments with some figures when we tell people that looking after our planet is important.
3. ecologically conscious people should be educated in the field of economy.

4. "vampire" electronics

1. Electronics that use too much energy.
2. Electronics that affect people's health in a dangerous way.
3. Electronics that slowly use energy when they are not actually used.

5. long-run savings

1. Money that can be saved up over a long period of time.
2. Money that one is likely to lose eventually,
3. Small savings.

**Ex. 2. Answer the questions.**

1. Why did Katrine decide to take action?
2. Why is it important to move electric heaters away from the windows?
3. Why can making "good use of curtains" help save energy?
4. Why do the US Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Energy give the Energy Star label to some goods?
5. Why do some people make a mistake when they keep electronic devices on stand-by?
6. Why is it advisable for European customers to buy A-graded home appliances?
7. Why can environmental audit be helpful?
8. Do you agree that the economic argument is the only way to get people to be eco-friendly?

**Ex. 3. Speak about the easy ways of saving energy at home. Mention the following:**

* what exactly one can do to save energy at home;
* in what way saving energy can help our planet;
* if you consider these measures effective;
* why people should take the problem of energy saving" seriously.

**Ex. 4. Say how the proverb "every little helps" can be applied to the situation described in the article. *Note:*** *The full phrase is "every little bit helps", which is used generally in the English-speaking world. The shortened phrase "every little helps" is more popular in the UK. The phrases mean that doing something substantial, every contribution, however small, moves you closer to that goal.*

**Ex. 5. Render the newspaper article.**

UNIT 7

Education | Study

**VOCABULARY**

to droop – склоняться, поникнуть

Gross domestic product – валовой внутренний продукт

to scribble – небрежно или быстро писать

to outlaw – объявлять вне закона

zeal for – рвение, усердие

bursary – /ˈbɜːsəri/ стипендия

divisive – /dɪˈvaɪsɪv/ спорный, противоречивый

entrenched – укоренившийся

rounded individual – всесторонне развитая личность

BEFORE YOU READ

How would you feel if you had to go to two different schools every day? Would you like to study this hard?

**Read the newspaper article and do the exercises below.**

**Lessons leave no time for play in Seoul**

*In South Korea, some children study for ten hours a day, six days a week. They have their regular lessons during the day and then, after a short break, they go to special evening schools called* hagwons *for another three or four hours of classes.*

A 17-year-old boy drifts into sleep, his head drooping into the textbook open in front of him. It is 9pm and Yang Dong-myung has two more hours of study to complete before going home. Around him other teenage South Koreans sit struggling to stay awake as a tutor scribbles English vocabulary on a blackboard.

Mr Yang and his classmates are among the roughly 80 per cent of South Koreans who attend private evening schools, known as *hagwon*, to improve their chances of reaching university.

An almost cult-like devotion to learning has been among the driving forces behind South Korea’s rapid economic development over the past half century, creating one of the world’s most highly educated workforces.

But concern is growing that the obsession with education has spun out of control, putting children under too much stress and families under pressure to pay expensive tuition fees. The government signalled its alarm last month by announcing plans to outlaw evening classes after 10pm as part of tougher regulation of the $11bn *hagwon* industry.

Mr Yang attends his *hagwon* in Seoul four evenings a week from 6pm to 11pm after a full day at school. “I get tired and fall asleep in class,” he says. “But in Korea education is important so my parents force me to study.”

South Korea spends 6.8 per cent of gross domestic product on education, more than any other member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. However, the country’s public spending on education is below the OECD average at 4.1 per cent, highlighting the role played by private tuition in Asia’s fourth-largest economy.

The teachings of Confucius, the ancient Chinese philosopher who stressed the importance of scholarship, influence many east Asian societies. In South Korea, the zeal for learning is reinforced by a belief that knowledge is crucial to the bid to catch up with richer nations such as Japan and stay ahead of China. “Korea is a country with few natural resources so to better ourselves individually and as a nation we have to use our brains,” say Lee Nan-young, mother of two teenage students.

Commitment to education is reflected by research showing South Korea’s 15-year-olds have the highest scientific literacy and second-highest mathematics standards among OECD members. A slogan on the classroom wall in Mr Yang’s English lesson reads: “Accomplish your dreams”. But dreams come at a price: in his *hagwon*, fees of $280 a week. “Half of our family’s income is spent on education,” says Lee Sook, mother of two *hagwon* students. “We go without holidays to afford it. In every area of life we make sacrifices for our children’s education.” Lee Hang-soo, vice-president of Mr Yang’s *hagwon*, says the school grants bursaries to children from poor families. But he admits South Korea’s education system is divisive: “The 20 per cent of children that don’t attend *hagwon* are split between those that can’t afford it and those clever enough not to need it.

Private tuition has become so entrenched that public schools skip parts of the curriculum on the assumption it will be taught in evening classes.

“Public education teaches students to be rounded individuals; *hagwon* exist to get them through the university entrance exam,” says Mr Lee. Getting into a good university is considered a ticket to success in status conscious South Korea, where people are judged according to educational background.

The annual entrance exam is so important that people start work an hour late on test day to keep roads clear for candidates, while airports restrict take-offs and landings during the exam to avoid disturbing students. However, there is growing awareness of the negative consequence of such a fanatical approach to education.

“I worry about my children having no time to exercise and have fun,” says Lee Nan-young. “Children are getting fat because they are always studying.” Jung Bong-sup, head of school policy at the ministry of education, says the *hagwon* style of teaching fails to provide the skills needed in the modern global economy. “Students memorise facts but they don’t learn the ideas behind them,” he says. “In the 21st century people need to think creatively and that requires more interactive education.”

However as long as university remains the path to prosperity in South Korea, parents will send their children to *hagwon*. “If other kids go then so must yours,” says Mrs Lee.

*By Andrew Ward*

*FINANCIAL TIMES*

**Ex. 1. Match the words with their definitions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Private tuition
 | 1. the [ability](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/ability) to [read](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/read) and write
 |
| 1. Literacy
 | 1. [serious](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/serious), [detailed](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/detail%22%20%5Co%20%22detailed) [study](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/study%22%20%5Co%20%22study)
 |
| 1. Awareness
 | 1. a hands-on approach to help students become more engaged and active in studying
 |
| 1. Interactive education
 | 1. [teaching](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/teach), [especially](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/especially) when given to a [small](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/small) [group](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/group) or one [person](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/person) individually
 |
| 1. Entrance exam
 | 1. all of the education you have undergone
 |
| 1. Educational background
 | 1. an [exam](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/exam) that you take to be [accepted](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/accepted) into a  university, etc.
 |
| 1. Scholarship
 | 1. knowledge or perception of a situation or fact
 |

**Ex. 2. Answer the questions to find the meaning of these words.**

1. Does *prosperity* mean poverty or wealth?
2. Does *scribbles* mean writes slowly and clearly or writes quickly and not very neatly?
3. Does *outlaw* mean forbid or encourage?
4. Does *catch up with* mean be jealous of or reach the same standard as?
5. Does *go without* mean sacrifice or insist on?
6. Does *entrenched* mean unimportant or deep-rooted?
7. Does *skip* mean concentrate on or forget about?
8. Does *fanatical* mean too casual or too serious?

**Ex. 3. Complete these sentences with words or information from the article.**

1. About \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ % of Korean students go to *hagwons*.
2. Yang Dong-myung studies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours a night, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nights a week.
3. A new law will force *hagwons* to finish teaching by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pm.
4. South Korea has the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ largest economy in Asia.
5. The country has few \_\_­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_resources such as minerals, oil and gas.
6. International studies place 15-year-old Koreans first in science and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in mathematics.
7. It costs about $\_\_\_\_­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_ a week to send your child to night school.
8. Lee Sook is willing to go without \_\_\_\_\_ if it means her children can go to a *hagwon*.
9. On the day of the annual university entrance exam, offices start work an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late and airports restrict \_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help students concentrate.
10. Lee Nan-young wants her children to do more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and have more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Ex. 4. Answer the questions.**

1. Are there similar schools to *hagwons* in your country?

Would you like to go to one? Why/Why not?

1. What is education for?
2. Are there things you should not learn at school, but should learn from your family and friends?
3. What makes a good educational establishment?
4. Did you study hard to prepare for the entrance exam?

**Ex. 5. Render the newspaper article.**

**UNIT 8**

**Health | Medicine**

**VOCABULARY**

to prescribe – предписывать, назначать

health – здоровье

to suffer – страдать

to heal – излечивать

**Read the newspaper article and do the exercises below.**

**Canadian doctors using art to treat patients**

The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts in Canada has teamed up with a group of doctors to help sick people. The doctors will prescribe visits to Montreal's art galleries, instead of giving them medicine. The museum is currently taking part in 10 trials on patients to find out what effect art has on health. The patients include people with cancer, eating disorders, epilepsy and mental health problems. Thomas Bastien, director of education and wellness at the museum, believes that art heals. He said: "We saw that the museum was good for people, so we decided to start this program with the doctors. If you're suffering from cancer, you could come to the museum and you might feel better."

A doctor who has a lot of experience in helping to heal people with art spoke about the benefits of art therapy. Dr Hélène Boyer said: "There's more and more scientific proof that art therapy is good for your physical health." She said looking at art increases hormones released in our bodies. These hormones are responsible for our well-being. Dr Boyer said visiting art galleries released the same kinds of hormones that are released when we exercise. Nathalie Bondil, the museum's director general, said physical activity and art gave similar health benefits. She said: "I am convinced that in the 21st century art will be what physical activity was for health in the 20th century."

*By Sean Banville*

*Breaking news*

*28th October, 2018*

**Ex. 1. Match the words with their definitions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. teamed up with 2. prescribe 3. instead of 4. trials 5. disorders 6. suffering 7. convinced8. heal 9. benefits 10. proof 11. released12. well-being | a. As another (different) thing to use or have; substitute; alternative.b. Experiencing something bad or unpleasant.c. Join with other people and work together to reach a goal.d. Recommend a medicine or action that will be good for someone.e. A test of the performance, quality, or suitability of someone or something.f. A disease or sickness.g. Something that helps to show that a fact or other thing is true or happenedh. Good mental and physical health.i. Make someone better after a sickness or injury.j. Totally sure and certain about something.k. Allowed something to move, act, or flow freely.l. An advantage or profit you get from something. |

**Ex. 2. State if the sentences below are true or false.**

a. The museum in the article is in Toronto.

b. Doctors will prescribe visits to art galleries to collect medicine.

c. All of the people in trials are mental health patients.

d. A museum director believes art therapy might make people feel better.

e. A doctor said there was no scientific proof that art therapy worked.

f. A doctor said looking at art increased hormone levels in our body.

g. A director-general said looking at art and physical activity were similar.

h. Art this century will be like physical activity was in the past century.

**Ex. 3. Synonym match**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. teamed up2. taking part3. trials4. heals5. suffering6. benefits7. proof8. released9. similar10. convinced | a. curesb. meritsc. certaind. testse. comparablef. collaboratedg. let goh. evidencei. participatingj. experiencing |

**Ex. 4. Answer the questions.**

1. What is the name of the museum?

2. What does looking at art increase in our body?

3. What kinds of disorders were mentioned in the article?

4. What does the director of education and wellness believe art does?

5. What did people compare art therapy to?

6. When did Nathalie Bondil say art therapy would be important?

7. What do you think of art?

8. Do you think art can be better than medicine?

9. What are your favourite museums and art galleries?

10. Would you try art therapy?

**Ex. 5. Art therapy:** Students A strongly believe art therapy is better than medicine; Students B strongly believe it isn't. Change partners and discuss the topic.

**Ex. 6. Render the newspaper article.**

**UNIT 9**

**Health | Safety**

**VOCABULARY**

WWF – World Wildlife Fund

battery of tests – разнообразные, многочисленные тесты

PVC –  [/ˌpɒlɪˈvʌɪn(ə)l ˈklɔːrʌɪd / Polyvinyl chloride](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polyvinyl_chloride) – поливинилхлорид

jolly – веселый

contaminated – загрязненный

hazardous – опасный, вредный

rigorous – тщательный, жесткий

banned – запрещенный

**Read the article and do the exercises below.**

**The 75 Toxic Chemicals in Our Blood**

**Alarming Results of Pollutant Test on This Ordinary Family**

*In November 2005, an 11-year-old schoolgirl called Mollie Clements was invited to speak at the European parliament in Strasbourg. Mollie had just taken part in a research programme that revealed she had 75 manmade chemicals in her blood and she asked the politicians to do something to make the environment cleaner and healthier. Incredibly, just a few hours after Mollie’s speech, the European parliament did what she asked, banning some toxins and forcing companies to do more tests on the chemicals they use.*

They are an ordinary hard-working British family with three happy children and a jolly granny. The Clements are typical of a million other mums, dads, teenagers, kids and pensioners up and down the country. But behind their smiles lies a shocking reality. Each member of the family has been contaminated with more than 25 hazardous, man-made chemicals which could be slowly destroying their health. And the rest of us are likely to have similar levels of chemicals in our blood.

Mum Sara, dad Ian, their children Louis, Amy and Mollie and grandmother Patricia Humphries all took part in a WWF study of seven families to find out how polluted our bodies are. It is the first time that three generations of the same family have been subjected to such a rigorous battery of tests for a total of 104 man-made chemicals. It was thought that grandparents – having been exposed to chemicals that are now banned and with many more years of exposure behind them – might have been more contaminated than the younger generations. But the children were actually found to have 75 different chemicals in their blood compared to the 56 in their grandparents’ blood. Many of the chemicals are used in the manufacture of furniture, TVs, non-stick pans, carpets and clothing.

Experts believe the children may have inherited older toxins from their mother’s blood in pregnancy or through breast milk, as well as being bombarded by scores of newer chemicals in the course of their daily lives. Many are so new that scientists have no idea how they will react with older chemicals already in the body- and we don’t know what the long term effect on health will be.

This is a wake-up call to the UK government and the European Union to stop repeating the mistakes of the past and ensure these chemicals are banned and replaced with safer alternatives,” says Justin Woolford, WWF Chemicals and Health campaign director.

*by Rachel Murphy*

*The Mirror*

**Ex. 1. Translate into Russian.**

An ordinary hard-working family, a wake-up call, safer alternatives, daily lives, a shocking reality, younger generations, the manufacture of furniture,

**Ex. 2. Match the words with their definitions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **jolly**
 | 1. **all over**
 |
| 1. **up and down**
 | 1. **a warning**
 |
| 1. **contaminated**
 | 1. **hard, strict, very detailed**
 |
| 1. **hazardous**
 | 1. **happy**
 |
| 1. **rigorous**
 | 1. **in fact**
 |
| 1. **banned**
 | 1. **during**
 |
| 1. **actually**
 | 1. **forbidden**
 |
| 1. **toxins**
 | 1. **dangerous**
 |
| 1. **in the course of**
 | 1. **poisoned**
 |
| 1. **a wake-up call**
 | 1. **poisons**
 |

**Ex. 3. Choose the best answer and prove your choice:**

1. The survey showed that….

1. all the Clements family have at least 25 chemicals in their blood
2. Mollie’s grandmother has 75 chemicals in her blood
3. children have fewer chemicals in their blood than older people
4. The WWF study…
5. tested nine different families
6. tested Mollie’s great grandparents
7. tested for 104 man-made chemicals
8. Scientists …
	1. Understand the long term effects of these chemicals.
	2. Expected children to have fewer chemicals than their grandparents.
	3. Have no idea how chemicals are passed from one generation to the next.
9. You can reduce the harmful chemicals in your blood by…
10. dry cleaning all your clothes.
11. eating more dairy food
12. ventilating the rooms you live and work in.

**Ex. 4. Answer the questions.**

1. Are you surprised that an 11-year-old would have 75 man-made chemicals in her blood? Where do you think those chemicals came from?
2. Should we ban all man-made chemicals from household products and food?
3. Are you worried by the findings of the WWF report, or do you think it is all scaremongering, a fuss about nothing?
4. Do people worry too much about such reports?
5. Should we test man-made chemicals on animals to see if they are safe for humans?

**Ex. 5. Render the newspaper article.**

**UNIT 10**

**Research | Physiology**

**VOCABULARY**

womb – /wuːm/ матка (*мед.*)

implausible – /ɪmˈplɔːzɪb(ə)l/ неправдоподобный, невероятный

fetal – эмбриональный

fetus – /ˈfiːtəs/ зародыш, эмбрион

muffled – приглушенный

to endear – вызывать любовь

abundance – изобилие

siege – осада, блокада

**Read the article and do the exercises below.**

# What we learn before we're born

# *When does learning begin? Answer: Before we are born. Science writer Annie Murphy Paul talks about new research that shows how much we learn in the womb – from our native language to our soon-to-be-favorite foods.*

When does learning begin? Now as you ponder that question, maybe you're thinking about the first day of kindergarten, the first time that kids are in a classroom or the toddler phase of learning how to walk and talk and use a fork.  But the answer would be: Learning begins at birth.

I’d like to present an idea that may be surprising and implausible, but which is supported by the latest evidence from psychology and biology. Some of the most important learning we ever do happens before we're born, while we're still in the womb.

Fetal origins is a scientific discipline that emerged about two decades ago, and it's based on the theory that our health and well-being throughout our lives is crucially affected by the nine months we spend in the womb.

When we hold our babies for the first time they've already been shaped by us and by the particular world we live in. Today I want to share with you some of the amazing things that scientists are discovering.

First of all, they learn the sound of their mothers' voices. Because sounds from the outside world have to travel through the mother's body the voices fetuses hear are muffled. But the pregnant woman's own voice reaches the fetus much more readily.  Once the baby's born, it recognizes her voice and it prefers listening to her voice over anyone else's.

A study published last year found that from the moment of birth babies cry in the accent of their mother's native language. French babies cry on a rising note while German babies end on a falling note, imitating the melody of those languages. Now why would this kind of fetal learning be useful? It may aid the baby's survival, which may further endear the baby to the mother, and which may give the baby a start in the critical task of learning its native language.

But it's not just sounds that fetuses are learning. It's also tastes and smells. By seven months of gestation, the fetus' taste buds are fully developed. The flavors of the food a pregnant woman eats find their way into the amniotic fluid, which is continuously swallowed by the fetus. Babies seem to remember and prefer these tastes once they're out in the world. In one experiment, a group of pregnant women was asked to drink a lot of carrot juice during their third trimester of pregnancy, while another group of pregnant women drank only water. Six months later, the women's infants were offered cereal mixed with carrot juice, and their facial expressions were observed while they ate it. The offspring of the carrot juice drinking women ate more carrot-flavored cereal, and from the looks of it, they seemed to enjoy it more.

So what a fetus is learning is about the things important its survival. Will it be born into a world of abundance or scarcity? Will it be safe and protected?  The pregnant woman's diet and stress level provide important clues to the prevailing conditions the baby will face.

 To conclude, I want to tell you a story about how mothers teach their children about the world even before they're born. In 1944, the darkest days of World War II, German troops blockaded Western Holland. Soon food became scarce, with many Dutch surviving on just 500 calories a day - a quarter of what they consumed before the war. As weeks of deprivation stretched into months, some resorted to eating tulip bulbs. By the beginning of May, the nation's carefully rationed food reserve was completely exhausted.

The "Hunger Winter," as it came to be known, killed some 10,000 people and weakened thousands more. But there was another population that was affected – the 40,000 fetuses during the siege. Some of the effects of malnutrition during pregnancy were immediately apparent in higher rates of birth defects, low birth weights and infant mortality. But others wouldn't be discovered for many years. Decades after the "Hunger Winter," researchers documented that people whose mothers were pregnant during the siege have more obesity, more diabetes and more heart disease in later life than individuals who were gestated under normal conditions.

Why would undernutrition result in disease later? One explanation is that fetuses are making the best of a bad situation. When food is scarce, they divert nutrients towards the really critical organ, the brain, and away from other organs like the heart and liver. This keeps the fetus alive in the short-term, but the bill comes due later on in life when those other organs, deprived early on, become more susceptible to disease.  The fetus adjusts its metabolism and other physiological processes in anticipation of the environment that awaits it.

*Annie Murphy Paul*

*TED Global*

*April 11, 2019*

**Ex. 1. Translate into Russian.**

1. a surprising  idea
2. supported by the latest evidence
3. a scientific discipline
4. our health and well-being
5. crucially affected
6. their native language
7. fully developed
8. the prevailing conditions
9. under normal conditions
10. to make the best of a bad situation

**Ex. 2. Complete the sentences using information from the article.**

1. Some of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we ever do happens before we're born.
2. When we hold our babies for the first time they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us and by the particular world we live in.
3. Once the baby's born, it recognizes and it prefers listening to her voice over anyone else's.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level provide important clues to the prevailing conditions the baby will face.
5. The fetus adjusts \_\_\_\_\_\_  in anticipation of the environment that awaits it.

**Ex. 3. Answer the following questions.**

1. According to the article, when does learning begin?
2. What is fetal origins? What is it based on?
3. What does the author say about the sound of a mother’s voice?
4. Why do babies imitate the melody of their mother’s language?
5. Does the diet of a pregnant woman affect the preferences of her child?
6. Why does undernutrition result in disease later?
7. Do you agree with the author’s opinion?
8. What do you think about the article?

**Ex. 4. Render the newspaper article.**

**UNIT 11**

**Politics | Greenland**

**VOCABULARY**

to float – распространять

to trigger – спровоцировать

diplomatic row – дипломатический спор

to circumnavigate – плавать вокруг

to withdraw – отозвать

to embroil – впутывать, втягивать

inquiry **–** изучение

**Read the article and do the exercises below.**

# Here’s why Trump wants to buy Greenland

President Donald Trump [has floated the idea](https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/donald-trump/trump-s-green-new-deal-president-reportedly-considering-buying-greenland-n1042966) of buying Greenland multiple times. Danish Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen has called the notion “absurd.” It has triggered a diplomatic row of sorts.

Yet Trump’s interest in Greenland is just the latest indication of the island’s increasing geopolitical importance. It is even drawing the eye of China.

Greenland’s strategic value is linked tightly to new North Atlantic shipping lanes opening up due to melting polar ice caps. The new lanes have dramatically decreased maritime trade travel times, which generally includes traveling through the Panama or Suez canals to circumnavigate the world.

Greenland, which is home to nearly 58,000 people, is the largest island in the world, and 80% of its 811,000 square miles are ice-capped. The island’s residents are Danish, but they have governed by self-rule since 1979.

Greenland’s largest economic drivers are fishing and tourism, but the island has drawn rising interest due to its [vast natural resources](https://www.cnbc.com/video/2019/08/16/trumps-interested-in-buying-greenland-heres-how-the-country-makes-money.html), including coal, zinc, copper, iron ore and rare minerals. There have been expeditions to assess the extent of the nation’s resources, but the true quantity is unknown.

China, which is embroiled in a trade battle with the U.S., [previously showed interest](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-arctic/china-unveils-vision-for-polar-silk-road-across-arctic-idUSKBN1FF0J8) in developing a “Polar Silk Road” of trade through the North Atlantic shipping lanes. China proposed building new airports and mining facilities on Greenland in 2018, [but eventually withdrew its bid](https://www.cnbc.com/2019/06/04/reuters-america-china-withdraws-bid-for-greenland-airport-projects--sermitsiaq-newspaper.html).

“If China were to have a significant investment in a country that is so strategically important for so many countries, they would have influence there,” said Michael Sfraga, director of the Polar Institute at the Wilson Center.

“If you invest a lot in a small island country, you could have a lot of sway there.”

Denmark has “publicly expressed concern about China’s interest in Greenland,” a [Pentagon report warned earlier this year](https://media.defense.gov/2019/May/02/2002127082/-1/-1/1/2019_CHINA_MILITARY_POWER_REPORT.pdf).

“Civilian research could support a strengthened Chinese military presence in the Arctic Ocean, which could include deploying submarines to the region as a deterrent against nuclear attacks,” the report said.

Greenland is also in an advantageous location for the U.S. armed forces. The U.S. and Greenland have had an agreement since World War II to house American military assets on the island.

Thule Air Base, America’s northernmost Air Force base, has operated since 1943 in Greenland and has a ballistic missile early warning system and satellite tracking system.

Trump’s administration is [not the first to make an inquiry](https://www.washingtonpost.com/gdpr-consent/?destination=%2Fnation%2F2019%2F08%2F16%2Ftrump-greenland-purchase-harry-truman-denmark%2F%3Ftid%3Dsm_tw) about buying the island. President Harry Truman expressed desire to acquire the island in 1946 for $100 million in gold, and earlier attempts to buy the island stretch back to 1867.

While the world’s most powerful nations are looking to get a leg up in the North Atlantic and Arctic regions, experts caution that there could be a dire impact on the area.

There are economic opportunities similar to Greenland across the Arctic. The region is home to some of the largest iron ore and zinc mines in the world but there is a cost to the exploration, a cost to the environment and the people who live in the Arctic and Greenland.

[*Jordan McDonald*](https://www.cnbc.com/jordan-mcdonald/)

*CSBN newspaper*

*August 21, 2019*

**Ex. 1. Vocabulary matching**

**Paragraph 1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. purchase 2. property 3. deal 4. valuable 5. concept 6. minerals 7. priority  | a. Small rocks and other hard things in the ground that people get by mining. b. A thing or things belonging to someone; possessions. c. Worth a lot of money. d. The action of buying something. e. A thing that is thought of as more important than another; the most important thing you have to do or want. f. An agreement between two or more people, companies or countries, especially for business or politics. g. An idea. |

**Paragraph 2**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 8. autonomous9. territory 10. belong 11. absurd 12. clear 13. offered 14. paid  | h. Crazy, ridiculous and stupid.i. Be the property of someone. j. Presented something for someone to say yes or nok. Of a country or region having selfgovernment.l. An area of land under the control of a leader or country. m. Gave money to someone to buy something. n. Very easy to see or understand. |

**Ex. 2. State if the following sentences are true or false.**

1. Greenland is the world's second largest island.
2. President Trump likened buying Greenland to a real estate deal.
3. President Trump says the USA protects large portions of the world.
4. President Trump said buying Greenland was a top priority.
5. Greenland does not have a prime minister.
6. Denmark's prime minister said Greenland could be for sale.
7. The USA tried to buy Denmark in 1946.
8. Russia tried to buy Alaska from the USA in 1867.

**Ex. 3. Synonym match**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. buying
2. territory
3. deal
4. valuable
5. priority
6. autonomous
7. reporters
8. absurd
9. clear
10. history
 | 1. top concern
2. background
3. useful
4. land
5. journalists
6. obvious
7. purchasing
8. self-governing
9. silly
10. agreement
 |

**Ex. 4. Phrase match (**Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. he is interested in buying the territory
2. the world's second
3. it was essentially a large real
4. a lot of valuable
5. buying Greenland was not his top
6. Greenland is an autonomous territory
7. Greenland is not for
8. Greenland belongs
9. It's an
10. That's where the conversation
 | 1. minerals
2. to Greenland
3. priority
4. sale
5. ends
6. largest island
7. absurd discussion
8. of Denmark
9. of Greenland
10. estate deal
 |

**Ex. 5. Answer the following questions.**

1. Where is Greenland on the list of the world's largest islands?
2. What valuable things did President Trump say Greenland has a lot of?
3. Who did President Trump say the USA was good allies with?
4. Where did President Trump say the USA protects, besides Denmark?
5. What is Greenland's relationship with Denmark?
6. What adjective did Denmark's leader use to describe discussions?
7. How much did the USA want to buy Greenland for in 1946?
8. How much did Alaska cost the USA?

**Ex. 6. Render the newspaper article.**

**UNIT 12**

**Science | Space**

**VOCABULARY**

uncrewed spacecraft – космическое судно без экипажа

to probe – исследовать

destination – место назначения

rover – марсоход, вездеход

intact – нетронутый

habitat – среда обитания

**Read the newspaper article and do the exercises below.**

**Orbiting the Moon**

On Tuesday, an uncrewed spacecraft called Chandrayaan-2 entered lunar orbit. India launched it about a month ago. Chandrayaan’s destination? The south pole of the moon. There, its rover will probe lunar craters for water deposits. If it gets to the surface intact, Chandrayaan will have achieved India’s first-ever moon landing. India would be just the fourth country to land there. The others are the United States, Russia, and China.

The chance of a successful landing is only 37%, Kailasavadivoo Sivan told reporters. He is the chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). He said that when the craft finally lands, he will feel a mix of “happiness and tension and more anxiety.”

Chandrayaan means “moon craft” in the ancient language of Sanskrit. The ship’s lander will use rocket fuel to brake as it approaches the lunar surface on September 7. Artificial-intelligence technology will match the landing spot with a picture that has been loaded into Chandrayaan’s memory. On the ground, a rover will search the craters. ISRO believes 100 million tons of water could be hidden there.

Water could be used to make oxygen. This will be useful to future astronauts who are visiting the moon. “NASA has already announced the project of having human habitat on the South Pole,” Sivan said. “This mission will be giving input on a program which is concerning humanity in a major way.”

NASA will use Chandrayaan’s research to send people to the moon by 2024, Sivan said. “The globe is waiting for our data.”

*Brian S. McGrath*

*AP reporting*

*August 21, 2019*

**Ex. 1. Match the words with their definitions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. uncrewed spacecraft
2. moon
3. water deposits
4. surface
5. fuel
6. habitat
7. humanity
 | 1. the outside part or uppermost layer of something
2. the natural satellite of the earth
3. material such as coal, gas, or oil that is burned to produce heat or power
4. the natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism
5. riverbeds, lakes, lagoons
6. human beings collectively
7. without people on board
 |

**Ex. 2. Match the parts of the sentences.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. If it gets to the surface intact,
 | 1. for water deposits.
 |
| 1. The ship’s lander will use
 | 1. which is concerning humanity in a major way.
 |
| 1. Water could be used
 | 1. Chandrayaan will have achieved India’s first-ever moon landing.
 |
| 1. Its rover will probe lunar craters
 | 1. rocket fuel to brake as it approaches the lunar surface.
 |
| 1. This mission will be giving input on a program
 | 1. to make oxygen.
 |

**Ex. 3. Answer the questions.**

1. What is the destination of India’s spacecraft?
2. What is its mission on the moon?
3. What countries have already landed on the moon?
4. What is the chance of a successful landing?
5. How does the chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization feel about their spacecraft landing on the moon?
6. What does Chandrayaan mean?
7. What will artificial-intelligence technology do?
8. What project has NASA already announced?
9. What do you think about the article?
10. Would you like to land on the moon as an astronaut?

**Ex. 4. Render the newspaper article.**

**UNIT 13**

**World | Animals**

**VOCABULARY**

сubs – детеныши

milk formula – [молочная смесь](https://context.reverso.net/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4/%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/%D0%BC%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D1%87%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%8F%2B%D1%81%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%8C)

jealous – ревнивый, завидующий

hug – объятие

bites – укусы

scratches – царапины

fluffy – пушистый

twin – близнец

threatened animals – животные, [находящиеся под угрозой вымирания](https://context.reverso.net/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4/%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%85%D0%BE%D0%B4%D1%8F%D1%89%D0%B8%D1%85%D1%81%D1%8F%2B%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B4%2B%D1%83%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B7%D0%BE%D0%B9%2B%D0%B2%D1%8B%D0%BC%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F%2B%D0%B6%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%BD%D1%8B%D1%85)

clingy – приставучий

construction – строительство

**BEFORE YOU READ.** What is the best job in the world?

**Read the newspaper article and do the exercises below.**

**Best Job in the World**

Meet Huang Shunjie. He might have the best job in the world. The 24-year-old man is a panda photographer and zookeeper. Huang spends each day caring for 18 panda cubs at the Giant Panda Protection and Research Center, in China. He prepares their meals of bamboo and milk formula. He checks on their growth and health.

The best part? “I can get very close to the baby pandas, which makes many people jealous,” Huang told TIME. “I get to hug them all the time.”

There are, of course, bad parts to any job. In Huang’s case, it’s the regular bites and scratches he gets from the 45- to 55-pound bears. But it’s a small price to pay to spend each day among the pandas’ roly-poly cuteness. They tumble around, balance on their heads, and bop around like furry toddlers. “I’m a full-time daddy for these fluffy baby pandas,” says Huang.

Two of the pandas Huang cares for are known worldwide. He-He and Mei-Mei celebrated their first birthday on July 25. They are the only twin pandas born from a wild father and captive mother. This helps widen the animal’s genetic pool, which means a better chance at survival. Pandas were among the world’s most threatened animals until recently.

“Mei-Mei is very cute and clingy,” says Huang. “But her brother is very naughty. He is one of the wild kids. He loves making trouble.”

Giant pandas are native to China. For many years, they were one of the world’s most endangered creatures. Their natural habitat, in bamboo forests, has been destroyed by construction. Pandas must eat 30 to 85 pounds of bamboo every day.

But populations have recovered in recent years. That’s thanks to programs to help pandas breed. Today, there are 1,864 pandas in the wild. That’s up from only 1,114 in the 1970s, according to China’s National Forestry and Grassland Administration. Two-thirds of them live in nature reserves.

As the number of pandas goes up, China is able to send more of them overseas. This is called “panda diplomacy.” It began in the seventh century, when China sent a pair of pandas to Emperor Tenmu, of Japan. Today, more than 50 pandas live in 18 countries.

Most famously, China sent a pair of pandas – Ling-Ling and Hsing-Hsing – to the United States after President Richard Nixon’s historic visit to China, in 1972. More recently, two pandas were sent to the Moscow Zoo, in Russia, just last month.

China usually sends pandas to other countries for 10 years. It charges about $1 million per year for the service. Any offspring remain China’s property. The loans often take place along with international trade deals that China’s involved in. But if a deal goes sour, China may take the pandas back.

Huang doesn’t think about money or politics, though. He thinks about the fact that the pandas he cares for end up bringing joy to millions of adults and children around the globe. “I’m really proud of that,” he says.

*Charlie Campbell for TIME*

*August 7, 2019*

**Ex. 1. Match the phrases to make a sentence.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. The 24-year-old man is
 | 1. at the Giant Panda Protection and Research Center, in China.
 |
| 1. Huang spends each day caring for 18 panda cubs
 | 1. which means a better chance at survival.
 |
| 1. This helps widen the animal’s genetic pool,
 | 1. 30 to 85 pounds of bamboo every day.
 |
| 1. Pandas must eat
 | 1. China may take the pandas back.
 |
| 1. As the number of pandas goes up,
 | 1. a panda photographer and zookeeper
 |
| 1. But if a deal goes sour,
 | 1. China is able to send more of them overseas.
 |

**Ex. 2. Answer the questions.**

1. What is Huang’s profession?
2. What are his responsibilities?
3. How many pandas are there in the Giant Panda Protection?
4. What does Huang think the best part in his job is? What disadvantages does he mention?
5. What are the names of the two worldwide known pandas from the article?
6. Are pandas among the world’s most threatened animals?
7. Do Mei-Mei and He-He have a similar character and personality?
8. Are giant pandas native to Turkey?
9. What is their natural habitat?
10. What is “panda diplomacy”?

**Ex. 3. Render the newspaper article.**

**UNIT 14**

**World | Places**

**VOCABULARY**

ancient – древний

addition – дополнение

annual – ежегодный

to require – требовать

list – список

habitat – среда обитания, естественная среда

endangered plants – растения, [находящиеся под угрозой исчезновения](https://context.reverso.net/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4/%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%85%D0%BE%D0%B4%D1%8F%D1%89%D0%B8%D1%85%D1%81%D1%8F%2B%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B4%2B%D1%83%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B7%D0%BE%D0%B9%2B%D0%B2%D1%8B%D0%BC%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F%2B%D0%B6%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%BD%D1%8B%D1%85)

prominent – выдающийся

attributes – признак, определение

to blur – делать неясным, затуманивать

**BEFORE YOU READ.** What is UNESCO?

**Read the newspaper article and do the exercises below.**

**Amazing Places**

Vatnajokull National Park (Iceland), ancient Babylonian ruins (Iraq), the buildings of architect Frank Lloyd Wright in the United States and 26 other additions were made to the UNESCO World Heritage List last weekend during the group’s annual meeting.

UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. The group meets each year to decide what places to add to its list of world wonders. According to its website, UNESCO requires a place to be “of outstanding universal value” in order to be considered. It must also meet at least one of 10 criteria. These include natural, cultural, and historical reasons a site could be deemed important.

The UNESCO World Heritage List began in 1978. It now has 1,121 entries. The sites are in 167 countries. Being named to the list can bring money and tourism to a site. It also can bring attention to places that are environmentally important, such as the habitats of endangered plants and animals.

Mechtild Rössler is the director of UNESCO’s World Heritage Center (in Paris, France). She says the organization hopes to bring more diversity to the list. “There is an imbalance,” Rössler told the New York Times. “We have a very high number of nominations from countries in Europe, and no or few nominations from Africa.” Only one of the 29 sites added to the list this year is in Africa.

A set of buildings designed by U.S. architect Frank Lloyd Wright was added to the UNESCO list titled “The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright”. The list spans Wright’s 70-year career with schemes such as [Unity Temple](https://www.archdaily.com/64721/ad-classics-unity-temple-frank-lloyd-wright), [Taliesin West](https://www.archdaily.com/tag/taliesin-west/), [Fallingwater](https://www.archdaily.com/60022/ad-classics-fallingwater-frank-lloyd-wright), and the [Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum](https://www.archdaily.com/60392/ad-classics-solomon-r-guggenheim-museum-frank-lloyd-wright).

He played a prominent role in the development and evolution of Modern architecture during the first half of the 20th century and continuing into the present.

The buildings are united by the attributes known as “Organic Architecture”, including the open plan, the blurring between exterior and interior, the new uses of materials and technologies and the explicit responses to the suburban and natural settings of the various buildings.

*Allison Singer for TIME*

*July 11, 2019*

**Ex. 1. Translate into Russian.**

1. the UNESCO World Heritage List
2. world wonders
3. a place of outstanding universal value
4. to bring attention
5. the habitats of endangered plants and animals
6. To play a prominent role
7. Exterior and interior

**Ex. 2. Complete the sentences using information from the article.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.
2. The group meets each year to decide what \_\_\_\_\_\_ to add to its list of world wonders.
3. UNESCO requires a place to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to be considered.
4. It must also meet at least one of 10 criteria. These include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The UNESCO World Heritage List began in 1978.
6. Being named to the list can bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a site.
7. It also can bring attention to places that are environmentally important, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Rössler told the New York Times. “We have a very high number of nominations from countries in Europe, and no or few nominations from \_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**Ex. 3. Answer the questions.**

1. What is UNESCO?
2. What is its aim?
3. When did The UNESCO World Heritage List begin?
4. How many countries are there on the list?
5. What are the benefits of being on the list of the world wonders?
6. Why do they want to bring more diversity to the list?
7. What does Frank Lloyd Wright design?

**Ex. 4. Render the newspaper article.**

**UNIT 15**

**Safety | Law**

**VOCABULARY**

deadly –  /ˈdedli/  смертельный, смертоносный

gruesome – /ˈɡruːsəm/ жуткий, чудовищный

massacre –  /ˈmæsəkə/ резня, бойня

safety legislation – законодательство в сфере безопасности

agenda – повестка дня

assault – /əˈsɔːlt/ нападение

background check – проверка биографических данных

death penalty – смертная казнь

perpetrator – правонарушитель

improvement – улучшение

**Read the newspaper article and do the exercises below.**

# Texas Shooting Brings New Urgency to Gun Debate in Congress

The deadly shooting in West Texas – the latest in an especially gruesome summer of massacres – has intensified pressure on congressional Republicans to take up gun safety legislation, giving fresh urgency to a debate that was already expected to be at the top of lawmakers’ agenda.

The attack in Midland which [left seven dead and 22 wounded](https://www.nytimes.com/2019/09/01/us/death-toll-texas-shooting.html?module=inline), comes weeks after a 24-year-old gunman with an assault weapon killed nine people in Dayton, Ohio, in early August.

President Trump expressed new openness to gun safety laws – including “really common sense sensible, important background checks” for gun buyers. He pledged to find a way to “substantially reduce” mass shootings.

In fact, whether a background check would have prevented the West Texas gunman from acquiring his weapon is not known. Chief Michael Gerke of the Police Department said the gunman, who had been fired from a trucking job, had a criminal record. It was not clear whether the gun had been acquired legally, and the authorities stressed that they had not established a motive.

White House officials have been quietly engaged in bipartisan talks with senators who support expanding background checks and so-called red flag laws. The laws make it easier for law enforcement to take guns from people deemed dangerous by a judge who issues a special type of order, called an “extreme risk protection order.”

The White House was also exploring other ideas, the official said, including the death penalty for mass shooters and so-called lie-and-try laws to encourage the prosecution of those who lie on background check forms. But the officials said no agreement had been reached.

 According to the [Gun Violence Archive](https://www.gunviolencearchive.org/), a nonprofit that tracks gun violence in America, there have been 283 mass shootings in 2019, defined as those in which four or more people were killed or injured, excluding the perpetrators. In [August alone, 53 people died in mass shootings](https://www.nytimes.com/2019/08/31/us/us-mass-shootings.html?module=inline) in the United States.

Republicans have long been resistant to gun safety legislation, but the political landscape around the issue is changing. Outrage over mass shootings is growing and gun safety groups are ascendant, amid a wave of student activism that emerged from the 2018 mass shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Fla.

The El Paso and Dayton shootings left even the most ardent Republican defenders of gun rights feeling rattled, and the party began [coalescing around red flag laws](https://www.nytimes.com/2019/08/06/us/politics/congress-gun-control.html?module=inline). Senator Lindsey Graham, Republican of South Carolina, along with Mr. Blumenthal, is sponsoring a bipartisan measure, and Senator John Thune, the No. 3 Republican, has said he is “confident Congress will be able to find common ground” on the issue.

On Sunday, Senator Rick Scott, Republican of Florida, said the federal government should follow the model set by his home state, which passed a red flag measure after the Parkland massacre.

“We’ve got to figure this out,” Mr. Scott said. “We’ve got to figure out how we get guns away from mentally ill people who want to harm others or themselves.”

But for Democrats – many of whom also favor banning assault weapons and high-capacity magazines – [red flag laws do not go nearly far enough](https://www.nytimes.com/2019/08/07/us/politics/democrats-red-flag-law.html?action=click&module=inline&pgtype=Article). Mr. Blumenthal and others say such measures must be married with expanded background checks, at the very least, to produce meaningful gun safety improvements.

*By Pierre Aguirre*

*The New York Times*

*Published Sept. 1, 2019*

**Ex. 1. Match the words with their definitions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Republicans
 | 1. a [state](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/state) in which or a [place](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/place) where you are  not in [danger](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/danger) or at [risk](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/risk)
 |
| 1. Safety
 | 1. a [politician](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/politician) who has been [elected](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/elect) to a [Senate](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/senate)
 |
| 1. Senator
 | 1. the set of laws or policies that regulate the manufacture, sale, transfer, possession, modification, or use of [firearms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firearm) by civilians
 |
| 1. Violence
 | 1. an [official](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/official) [record](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/record) of [crimes](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/crime) that a [person](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/person) has [committed](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/committed)
 |
| 1. Criminal record
 | 1. a [list](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/list) of [matters](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/matter) to be [discussed](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/discuss) at a [meeting](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/meeting)
 |
| 1. Background check
 | 1. [serious](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/serious) [discussion](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/discussion) of a [subject](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/subject) in which many [people](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/people) take [part](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/part)
 |
| 1. Gun safety legislation
 | 1. one of the two major contemporary political parties in the United States
 |
| 1. Debate
 | 1. the [bicameral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bicameralism) [legislature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislature) of the [federal government](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_government_of_the_United_States) of the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), and consists of two chambers: the [House of Representatives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_House_of_Representatives) and the [Senate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Senate)
 |
| 1. Agenda
 | 1. a [check](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/check) of what a [person](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/person) has done in the past, usually as [part](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/part) of the [process](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/process) of [deciding](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/deciding) whether or not to [employ](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/employ) them
 |
| 1. Congress
 | 1. [extremely](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/extremely) [forceful](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/forceful) [actions](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/action) that are [intended](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/intended) to [hurt](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/hurt) [people](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/people) or are [likely](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/likely) to [cause](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/cause) [damage](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/damage)
 |

**Ex. 2. Complete the sentences using the words from the article.**

1. The deadly shooting has intensified \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on congressional Republicans to take up gun safety legislation.
2. President Trump expressed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to gun safety laws – including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for gun buyers.
3. The laws make it easier for law enforcement to take guns from people deemed dangerous by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The White House was also exploring other ideas, including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to encourage the prosecution of those who lie on background check forms.
5. Outrage over mass shootings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and gun safety groups are ascendant.
6. Senator Rick Scott said the federal government should follow the model set by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Such measures must be married with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to produce meaningful gun safety improvements.

**Ex. 3. Answer the questions.**

1. How would you characterize the current gun safety situation in the USA?
2. What do Republicans say about it?
3. What does President Trump pledge to do?
4. Do senators support expanding background checks and so-called red flag laws?
5. Do you think America needs a new gun policy?
6. Do you think background checks for people wanting to buy weapons should include mental health check?
7. Do you think it is possible to track gun activity?

**Ex. 4. Render the newspaper article.**

**UNIT 16**

**Work | Lifestyle**

VOCABULARY

just what the doctor ordered = just what you need

a GP (General Practitioner) – a family doctor

board ­– committee

British Medical Journal (BMJ) – a magazine for doctors

the set-up – the way things are organised

out-of-hours – в нерабочее время

locum – специалист на временное замещение

tower Hamlets and Clapham – areas of London

malt whisky distilleries – factories making whisky

clarsach and bagpipes – Scottish musical instruments

Gaelic: a language spoken in the north of Scotland

**Read the newspaper article and do the exercises below.**

A new life on Jura is just what the doctor ordered

*The island of Jura lies four kilometres off the west coast of Scotland. It is home to wild goats, seals, golden eagles and over a hundred species of birds. It is 42 kilometres long and 11 kilometres wide, but most of the island is wild and uninhabited and only 175 people live there. The island has just one road, one shop, one school and one hotel. In 2005, the inhabitants of Jura advertised for a doctor to come and live on the island.*

The scenery is breathtaking, the neighbourhood is crime-free and the school has just 16 pupils.

But the Isle of Jura has just spent a-year without a doctor because (the residents were told) no one wanted to earn £100,000 a year as a GP on one of Britain's most beautiful islands.

Last autumn the islanders insisted on taking over the task of finding a new doctor and suggested a “one month on, one month off system” with two people sharing the post. They were convinced nobody had applied because the health board's “tiny” advert in the British Medical Journal failed to explain the attractions of island life. They were proved correct within days of the story appearing in The Daily Telegraph, when they were inundated with applications.

Doctors from all over Europe, including some from Italy and Spain, contacted the island in the hope of escaping stressful urban surgeries.

One of the 36 applicants was Dr Murray Grigor, 37, who visited Jura in December with this wife Janet, 37, and their daughter Rachel, four.

“It was an absolutely beautiful day,” he said. “The sun was shining and when we saw the scenery we knew it was right for us.”

He was initially interested in job-sharing, but applied for-a-full-time position after the family “fell in love” with the place as soon as they stepped off the ferry from the neighbouring island of Islay. The job comes with a bungalow and surgery overlooking the sea and the primary school is next door.

Dr Grigor was offered the post in January and this week found himself in unfamiliar territory as a country GP with more than enough time for his patients. He has swapped 1,500 patients at a busy practice in Livingston a suburb of Edinburgh, for 175 on Jura. In the busiest surgeries in England a single doctor may have 3,000 patients to care for.

He will be on call around the clock, but will be compensated with a payment of around £40,000 for out-of-hours cover on top of his salary of £60,000.

With such a small population the new GP does not expect regular evening calls. “We both enjoyed Livingston,” said Dr Grigor. “But we wanted to bring up Rachel in a rural setting. Jura is a beautiful island, a safe place for children and we have found the community very friendly.”

“This is a happy ending to what seemed like a real crisis for the island”

“When Rachel goes into primary one after the summer she will be in a class of three. At her last school there were 60 in her year.”

He had previously worked as a “locum” doctor in the Highlands, and also in Tower Hamlets and Clapham in London. His new post could not offer a bigger contrast to an inner-city practice.

The main link with the outside world is the ferry from Islay which has eight malt-whisky distilleries. Jura, which is 29 miles long and mostly deserted, has its own Isle of Jura distillery behind the only hotel in the island's only village, and also a general store and a tea room.

It is famed for its deer stalking, salmon fishing and white sand beaches and is instantly identifiable because of its distinctive mountains, the 2,600ft-high Paps of Jura.

Dr Grigor is learning the bagpipes, his wife plays the clarsach and is a Gaelic primary teacher and the couple hope to develop their interest in traditional music.

On our first visit to Jura we both thought “What a difference from Clapham. We had promised ourselves that one day we would come back to the Highlands, but we weren't looking for a job until my aunt called after reading the paper and told me, “I have found the perfect job for you”. I think a doctor in a rural area like this has the role of an old-fashioned family doctor, and that is the way I like to work."

Dr Grigor plans to look for another GP to work a long weekend once a month to give him a break from 24-hour cover, and to allow the family to visit relatives in Edinburgh and Fife. He will also operate the island's first ambulance, a second-hand vehicle bought by Alisdair Cooper, a Scottish businessman based in Halifax whose grandparents once ran the island shop. A regular visitor to Jura, he said he had donated the refurbished ambulance this week to "give back something to a special community".

Gwen Boardman, 61, one of the residents involved in finding the new doctor, said the islanders were delighted to have a GP again. “We were told no one was interested in coming to such a beautiful place. But the health board had just placed a tiny advert in the BMJ. As soon as the story-appeared in the Telegraph, the response was amazing. Now we have a new doctor, another pupil in the school, our own ambulance and a happy ending to what seemed last year like a real crisis on the island.”

*Auslan Cramb*

*The Daily Telegraph*

Ex. 1. Match the words from the article with their meanings.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. breathtaking
 | 1. empty, abandoned
 |
| 1. idyllic
 | 1. cleaned, painted and repaired
 |
| 1. surgery
 | 1. small, single-storey house
 |
| 1. bungalow
 | 1. perfect
 |
| 1. neighbouring
 | 1. where a doctor works
 |
| 1. swapped
 | 1. spectacular, fabulous, incredible
 |
| 1. around the clock
 | 1. very close, nearby
 |
| 1. deserted
 | 1. 24 hours a day
 |
| 1. refurbished
 | 1. exchanged
 |

Ex. 2. Complete these sentences with words from the article.

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_ crime on the island of Jura and the local school has only\_\_\_\_ pupils.
2. The islanders spent a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_without a \_\_\_\_\_\_, but when an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ appeared in The Daily Telegraph, they were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with applications from all over Europe.
3. The Grigors now live in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ overlooking the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Before he came to Jura, Dr Grigor looked after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ patients in a busy surgery.
5. His daughter used to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other pupils in her year. Now she will have just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ classmates.
6. To get to Jura from the neighbouring island of Islay, you need to take a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Jura is famous for its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stalking, \_\_\_\_\_\_ fishing, white\_\_\_\_\_\_ beaches and a distillery that produces \_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Grigors are learning to play traditional musical\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_like the clarsach and the bagpipes.
9. It was Dr Grigor's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who first spotted the advert in the paper.
10. Dr Grigor will drive the refurbished \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ donated by Alisdair Couper.

Ex. 3. Discuss the following questions.

1. Could you live in a place like Jura? What would it be like?
2. What would you miss if you lived there? What would you gain?
3. Why do so many people leave the countryside to live in cities?
4. Are city people different from country people?
5. What matters to you most, your standard of living or your quality of life?

**Note:** *The Standard of living enables the citizens of a country to become better off both financially and economically. Quality of life, on the other hand, allows them to become more content with their way of life and the environment in which they live.*

*Accordingly, standard of living involves factors like income, housing, employment opportunities, high GDP, low inflation rate, etc. The factors that constitute quality of life are freedom of speech, the right to choose a religion, sense of dignity and privacy, peace of mind, etc.*

**Ex. 4. Render the newspaper article.**

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**Фоменко** Виктория Васильевна

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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