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КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

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ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИЯ СЕГОДНЯ
BRITAIN AND THE BRITISH TODAY

Учебно-методическое пособие



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Включает аутентичные материалы, которые знакомят с повседневной жизнью
Великобритании, некоторыми чертами национального характера, особенностями быта и
традициями ее граждан. Также содержит 12 текстов для прослушивания и комплекс упражнений,
направленных на формирование речевых умений и навыков.

Предназначено для студентов, продолжающих изучать английский язык.

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Preface

Предлагаемое учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов, продолжающих изучать английский язык, а также для всех тех, кто желает повысить свою языковую культуру и расширить знания о Великобритании.

Цель издания — развитие и совершенствование навыков устной речи на английском языке. Более глубокому и точному пониманию английской лексики способствуют аутентичные тексты для чтения и аудирования, сопровождающиеся комплексом упражнений. Курс обучения состоит из 5 разделов: «The People Today», «Culture and Heritage», «Work and Wealth», «Leisure», «Sport». Структура издания позволяет использовать учебный материал избирательно.

Учебно-методическое пособие рассчитано на 45 часов аудиторной работы. Оно может быть использовано в качестве дополнительного материала к любому нормативному курсу, а также для самостоятельного изучения английского языка.

Unit 1. The people today

BRITAIN'S ROYAL WEDDING

Britain has one of the highest marriage and divorce rates in the European Union. The average age for first marriages in England and Wales is now about 28.2 for men and 26.2 for women.

In common with many other Western European countries, there has been an increase in cohabitation (unmarried couples living together) in Britain. There is some evidence of a growing number of stable non-married relationships.

Couples in Britain may be married by a religious ceremony in a place of worship (whether Christian or non-Christian) or by civil ceremony in a register office or other approved premises. Celebrations for a bride and groom follow their marriage in church.

A. Discuss these questions:

1. What kind of wedding would you like to have?
2. Where would you go on your honeymoon?

B. Before you read the text match these words (1–5) to their meanings (a–d):

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. civil wedding | a. people who attend a church service |
| 2. the congregation | b. serious promises that the people getting married make to each other as part of the wedding service |
| 3. a host of celebrities | c. a wedding that is not held in a church, it's not a religious ceremony |
| 4. solemn vows | d. a large number of famous people |



The Prince of Wales and Camilla Parker Bowles became husband and wife — more than 30 years after their romance first began.

More than 20,000 people **cheered** as they arrived at Windsor's Guildhall for their small private civil wedding on Saturday April 9th.

Prince Charles and the new Duchess of Cornwall entered arm-in-arm to make their solemn vows. After the ceremony, the couple walked around and chatted to members of the public gathered outside the chapel.

Security was extra tight around Windsor with **marksmen** on rooftops, officers **mingling** in the crowd and police with **sniffer dogs** patrolling the route. However, the only public disturbance was a **streaker** who broke away from the crowd and was quickly apprehended by police.

After **the walkabout** the new Royal couple returned to Windsor Castle for a service of blessing led by the Archbishop of Canterbury. About 800 of the couple's family and friends attended including the Queen and Prince Philip. The Prime Minister, other political figures, diplomats, church leaders, **showbiz** personalities were also among **the congregation** in St George's Chapel.

They then **made their way to** a reception, hosted by the Queen, at the castle's State Apartments. There the Prince and Duchess mingled with their guests who were offered egg and cress sandwiches, mini **Cornish pasties** and scones. They included all the senior British royals, invited foreign royals, eight governors-general, leaders of opposition parties and **a host of celebrities**.

Following the reception, the newly-wed couple departed for their honeymoon at Birkhall on the edge of the Balmoral Estate in Scotland.

VOCABULARY

to cheer — to show your approval of something loudly and joyfully

marksmen — people who are trained to shoot guns very accurately

to mingle — to mix with. In this case the police officers were mixing with the crowd. They are watching the crowd but they look as if they are part of the crowd. Later in the text the same word is used to describe people at the party. In that situation it means to mix socially

sniffer dogs — dogs that are trained to find bombs or drugs by smell

a streaker — someone who takes all their clothes off and runs around at a public event

the walkabout — a word that describes when a member of a royal family, a politician or celebrity takes time to meet and talk to the public who have been waiting to see them

showbiz — informal for show business

to make the way to — to go went to. «To make you way somewhere» is a formal way of saying «to go somewhere». It is commonly heard in announcements, for example — «In case of emergency, please make your way to the exits...».

Cornish pasties — a Cornish pasty is a kind of food traditional to Cornwall, a western county of England. Prince Charles has the title — Duke of Cornwall

Reading Quiz

A. Match the words on the left (1–5) with the words on the right (a–e) to make the word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. civil | a. mingling |
| 2. sniffer | b. personalities |
| 3. solemn | c. wedding |
| 4. officers | d. dogs |
| 5. showbiz | e. vows |

B. Use the words from the box to complete the text:

<i>to</i>	<i>before</i>	<i>between</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>-</i>
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The wedding brought 1.____ a conclusion a relationship 2.____ Charles and Camilla that began when they met 3.____ a Windsor polo match in 1970, a year 4.____ the prince joined the Royal Navy. They became great friends but there was no proposal and Camilla married 5.____ cavalry officer Andrew Parker Bowles.

Charles married then Diana Spencer 6.____ 1981.

Diana, Princess of Wales, famously referred 7.____ Camilla 8.____ one of the contributing factors in the breakdown of her marriage 9.____ Charles.

C. Answer the questions:

1. Why did a small private civil wedding on Saturday April 9th attract a great deal of public attention?
2. Why were security extra tight around Windsor that day?
3. Who attended the service of blessing at Windsor Castle?

Prenup

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Would you like to make an agreement with your future husband/wife before getting married who's going to have what in case of a messy divorce?
2. Do you think it's an old custom or a new tradition amongst rich people?

B. Before you listen to the text study the words:

clipping(s) — if you clip a word or a sentence you reduce it

hyphen — a sign used to join words together to make a compound, or to indicate that the first part of a word has been written at the end of one line and the second part of it at the start of the next line

C. Listen to the text and complete the missing parts of the abstract below:

It's short for 1.____ agreement. In other words, it's two people who're coming together, and they're going 2.____, they're going to have their nuptials, they're going to get married — and because they think the marriage is not going to last for very long and there's going to be 3.____, where they're going to have to split all their 4.____, they decide to have a prenup, which is 5.____, a pre-nuptial agreement, where they decide who's going to have what, and it's going to save a lot of mess in due course.

D. Answer the questions:

1. How do we abbreviate words?
2. What is 'prenup'?
3. Why do people decide to have a prenup?

Speak about ...

1. What happens at a typical wedding in your country? Have traditions changed over the years?
2. Is divorce common in your country? Why do people get divorced? What problems can a divorce cause?

Modern british families

A. Discuss these questions:

1. How many members does an average family in your country consist of?
2. Are there many single mothers/fathers?

B. Before you read the text, match the words (1–4) to their meanings (a–d):

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. enormous | a. not married |
| 2. expensive | b. fully developed and balanced in personality and emotional state |
| 3. single | c. costs a lot of money |
| 4. mature | d. something that is extremely large in size or amount |



Father leaves for work in the morning after breakfast. The two children take the bus to school, and mother stays at home cooking and cleaning until father and the kids return home in the evening. This is the traditional picture of a happy family living in Britain. But is it true today? The answer is — no! The past 20 years have seen enormous changes in the lives and structures of families in Britain, and the traditional model is no longer true in many cases.

The biggest change has been caused by divorce. As many as 2 out of 3 marriages now end in divorce, leading to a situation where many children live with one parent and only see the other at weekends or holidays.

There has also been a huge rise in the number of mothers who work. The large rise in divorces has meant many women need to work to support themselves and their children. Even when there is no divorce, many families need both parents to work in order to survive. This has caused an increase in **childcare facilities**, though they are very expensive and can be difficult to find

in many areas. In addition, women are no longer happy to stay at home **raising** children, and many have careers earning as much as or even more than men, the traditional **breadwinners**.

There has also been a **sharp** increase in the number of **single mothers**, particularly among teenagers. Many of their children grow up never knowing their fathers, and some people feel the lack of a **male role model** has a damaging effect on their lives.

However, these changes have not had a totally negative effect. For women, it is now much easier to have a career and good salary. Although it is difficult to be a working mother, it has become normal and it's no longer seen as a bad thing for the children. As for children themselves, some argue that modern children grow up to be more independent and mature than in the past. From an early age they have to go to childminders or **nurseries**, and so they are used to **dealing with** strangers and **mixing with** other children.

So while the traditional model of a family may no longer be true in modern Britain, the modern family continues to raise happy, successful children.

Vocabulary

childcare facilities — special institutions whose job is to look after children while parents are working

to raise — bring up and educate

breadwinner — is the person who earns the most money in their family

sharp — *here*, big and happening over a short period of time

single mothers — women who raise their children by themselves because they live separately from the children's fathers

male role model — a man who thinks and acts in the way that is traditionally perceived as being typical of men

nursery — a place equipped for looking after very young children

to deal with — to manage, do what is necessary to achieve the result you want

to mix with — socialize, live together with, joining

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–5) with the words on the right (a–e) to make word partnerships used in the text:

1. enormous

a. rise

2. huge

b. model

3. single

c. changes

4. traditional

d. facilities

5. childcare

e. mothers

B. Look at the phrasal verbs below. Can you match them to their definitions?

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. bring up | a. care for |
| 2. grow up | b. educate, give food, clothes etc |
| 3. look after | c. become older and mature |
| 4. deal with | d. socialize |
| 5. mix with | e. manage |

C. Now complete the sentences below by using one of the phrasal verbs in the correct form:

1. Actually, girls usually _____ faster than boys.
2. He's not very friendly. He doesn't _____ other people very well.
3. I was _____ by my grandmother. She taught me everything I know.
4. It's a very stressful job. I have to _____ lots of problems.
5. When my parents went out at night I had to _____ my younger brother.

D. Are these sentences true or false?

1. Divorce is not common in Britain. **True/False**
2. Childcare is not cheap in Britain. **True/False**
3. Women can now earn as much as men. **True/False**
4. Many mothers nowadays are not married. **True/False**
5. Childcare facilities are very expensive. **True/False**

E. Family Idioms

Look at the idioms below. Each one is connected to family.

Match the idiom to its definition.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. it runs in the family | a. a member of your family, do not forget it! |
| 2. your own flesh and blood | b. son or daughter who is just like their father in character, looks or temperament |
| 3. bad blood | c. family ties are stronger than any others, despite arguments. |
| 4. blood is thicker than water | d. an ability or talent that is passed on through the generations |
| 5. a chip off the old block | e. hostility or unfriendliness between two families or family members |

F. Now complete the sentences below using one of the idioms above:

1. There is _____ between the two brothers. They haven't spoken to each other in two years.
2. You should take better care of your younger sister. She is your own _____.

3. His housekeeper had looked after him for many years but he still left all his money to his only son. _____, you know.

4. He's as stubborn as his father — _____ in other words.

5. He has two daughters, both very athletic, just like their mother.

_____.

G. Answer the questions:

1. Do many people feel that the lack of a male role model has a damaging effect?

2. Is it normal in Britain to be a working mother? Why?

3. Why do modern children grow up more independent and mature than in the past?

Speak about...

Discuss what problems you can relate to the fact that both parents need to work. Compare your idea with the following.

At last, someone has noticed how overloaded family life is in this country. If the government could create a society in which we could afford to house and feed our families without both parents working flat-out, they would solve many of the problems they currently spend vast amounts of money on, whilst achieving nothing! Obesity — we don't have time to cook properly from scratch, or have time to eat properly. Exercise — again, lack of time is the biggest obstacle for the people I know. Problems with children and young people — again, lack of parental input due to time starvation is often to blame. Old people being isolated — family, friends and neighbours do not have sufficient time to spend with them. I could go on...

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A. Discuss these questions:

1. What is a modern trend in naming children in your country?

2. Are there any restrictions on naming children?

B. Before you read the text, match the words (1–6) to their meanings

(a–f):

1. offensive

a. not modern, belonging to the past

2. unique

b. very rude or insulting and likely to upset people

3. accent

c. a famous living person

4. celebrity

d. the only one of the kind, very unusual

5. old-fashioned

e. a mark written or printed over a letter to show you how to pronounce it

C. Look through the article. Does it mention any of the trends you discussed?

In many countries around the world, unusual names for children are becoming more popular, especially since the increasing trend for celebrities to give their children **wacky** names. In Britain, you can call a child almost anything you like — the only **restrictions** on parents relate to offensive words such as **swear words**.

Some parents choose names which come from popular culture. For example, there have been six boys named Gandalf after the character in the Lord of the Rings novels and films. Equally, names relating to sport are fairly common — since 1984, 36 children have been called Arsenal **after** the football team.

Other parents lie **to make up** names, or combine names to make their own unique version, a method demonstrated by Jordan, the British model, who recently invented the name Tiáamii for her daughter by combining the names Thea and Amy (the two grandmothers). She was quoted as saying that the accent and double letters were added to make the name «more exotic».

In Britain, some names which were previously thought of as old-fashioned have become more popular again, such as Maisie or Ella for a girl, or Alfie or Noah for a boy. But the most popular names are not the wacky ones. The top names are fairly traditional Jack, Charlie and Thomas for boys and Grace, Ruby and Jessica for girls.

Vocabulary

wacky — unusual in a positive, exciting or silly way

restrictions — limits (especially established by laws or rules)

swear words — rude, offensive words

after — if you name someone after someone or something, you give them the same name as another person or thing

to make up — to invent

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–5) with the words on the right (a–e) to make word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. wacky | a. words |
| 2. swear | b. trend |
| 3. to call after | c. names |
| 4. increasing | d. letters |
| 5. double | e. a football team |

B. Are these sentences true or false? Or is the answer not given in the text?

1. Britain has quite liberal rules about naming children. **True/False/Not given**

2. There are no rules about what you can name your child in the UK. **True/False/Not given**

3. A British couple has recently been forbidden from naming their baby son Lord of the Rings. **True/False/Not given**

4. There are over 40 children in the UK named Arsenal. **True/False/Not given**

5. Jordan made up the name Tiaamii. **True/False/Not given**

6. The most popular boy's name in the UK is George. **True/False/Not given**

C. Answer the questions:

1. Does Britain have strict rules when it comes to naming children?

2. Is there an approved list of names from which parents must choose?

3. What names are banned?

SINGLE WOMEN DO LESS HOUSEWORK?

A. Before you read the text, match the words (1–4) to their meanings (a–d):

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. assume | a. politely refuse to accept or to do something |
| 2. co-habit | b. to accept that something is true even without any proof |
| 3. decline | c. to do what you have promised, decided or agreed to do and do not change your mind |
| 4. stick to | d. to live together, to have sexual relationship, but to be unmarried |

B. Guess what number corresponds to each gap. Read the text and check:

<i>15</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>
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1. On average single women in Britain spend ___ hours a week on housework.

2. On average single men in Britain spend on housework ___ hours a week.

3. Women living in a couple spend ___ hours on housework.

4. Men living in a couple spend ___ hours on housework.

Living alone can be tediously predictable, especially as far as housework is concerned.

If you haven't cleaned the bath, then the chance of someone else unexpectedly doing so is **close to nil**.

But if you assume that moving in with a loved one will improve this, then think again — especially if you are female.

A new study has found that employed women living with their employed partner actually spend more time doing housework than single women.

The men, on the other hand see the hours they commit to housework **decline** once they begin living as a couple.

The findings come from analysis by labour economist Helene Couprie of Toulouse University.

Her research, based on data from the British Household Panel Survey looked at working women — single or living with a partner, both with and without children.

And by examining information on more than 2,000 people, she concluded that on average, an employed woman does 15 hours a week of housework when she lives with her employed partner, up from 10 hours when single.

Lazy men

Meanwhile the men, who do seven hours while living alone, do only five when they **co-habit**.

The findings are partly, Ms Couprie suggests, due to influences that people have grown up with — where traditionally women have taken on the **lion's share** of domestic tasks.

She says that as long as children see their parents **stick to** certain tasks, such **trends** become hard to change.

Equality at work

Ms Couprie says that her findings of inequality in the home reflected those in the workplace.

While the **wage gap is shrinking**, it is still pronounced.

In 1970, women earned on average 29 % less per hour than men.

According to the Equal Opportunities Commission, in 2006 the differential was 17 %.

And women are still largely absent in the **top jobs** at UK firms, the commission recently found. Only 10 % of directors of the UK's top 100 firms were female.



Women do more housework than men even when both work

Ms Couprie concludes that that gender inequalities at home have a «significant influence on gender inequalities in the workplace — and **vice versa**», reinforcing other findings on the topic.

«The quickest way to improve the situation at home would be for women **to gain equality** at work in terms of pay and opportunities. Cultural changes are far harder to overcome than the pure economic wage gap» she says.

Vocabulary

close to nil — close to zero

to decline — politely refuse to accept or to do something

co-habit — to live together, to have sexual relationship, but to be unmarried

lion's share — *here*, the biggest part

stick to — keep doing the same thing or activity

trends — development of events

wage — the amount of money regularly paid to someone

to be shrinking — becoming smaller

top jobs — more important and successful jobs

vice versa — indicates that the reverse of what you said is also true

to gain equality — to improve obtained advantages

READING QUIZ

A. Are these sentences true or false?

1. A new study has revealed that single men spend more time doing housework. **True/False**

2. Traditionally women take on the lion's share of domestic tasks. **True/False**

3. Inequalities at home are reflected in those in the workplace. **True/False**

4. Cultural changes can be easily overcome. **True/False**

5. Women are largely absent in the top jobs at UK firms. **True/False**

B. Use the words from the box to complete the dialogue:

<i>under</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>about</i>	<i>to (2)</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>into</i>	<i>of (3)</i>	<i>in</i>
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Kate: Well now we're well into the month of May and spring is well
1. _____ way so today we're talking 2. _____ the modern attitude to «spring cleaning and housework» — can you explain what spring cleaning is, Jackie?

Jackie: Yes, spring cleaning is when you clean all your house 3. _____ top
4. _____ bottom (including the bits you don't clean very often!)

Kate: Well, today people have very varied attitudes 5. _____ housework. Some people spend a lot 6. _____ time cleaning, others employ cleaners to do it

7. _____ them and some people do no housework at all, preferring to spend their free time doing something else completely.

Jackie: Yes, I recently heard 8. _____ something called «skimming» and this means that you spray a bit 9. _____ furniture polish 10. _____ a room to make it smell like you've been cleaning but 11. _____ fact you haven't done any at all.

C. Answer the questions:

1. What is your attitude to housework?
2. Are you obsessed with cleaning?

D. Read an extract which was recorded 20 years ago. It's with a lady called Edna McLaren talking about her mother and her attitude to housework when she was growing up.

«Monday was washday, Tuesday probably one bedroom, Wednesday probably another, Thursday, she'd perhaps do the front room. And of course there was all the outside to do, all the fronts and the backs and the toilets and then Friday, the carpets used to have to be taken out then the floor had to be washed and then polished».

Well, it seems women in the past had a very busy time cleaning their houses. It seems to have been a full time job! Of course now we have vacuum cleaners and washing machines to make our life easier. Nowadays women certainly wouldn't have time to do all that and have a job as well. Many people do find it difficult to fit in housework round their full-time jobs and commitments, and some prefer to do the very minimum.

Speak about ...

In small groups discuss what has changed in cleaning over the last 20 years.

TEENAGERS AND DRUGS

A. Discuss these questions:

1. What activities for teenagers can you suggest?
2. How did you spend your free time at that age?

B. Use the words from the box to complete the text below:

being intimidating doing having meeting complaining hanging

Wherever young people live, they complain (perfectly reasonably) about 1. _____ bored and 2. _____ nothing to do.

The Audit Commission (1996) report on Misspent Youth pointed out that between 10 % and 20 % of all calls to the police are from householders 3. _____ about the behaviour of young people 4. _____ around.

Hanging about — just 5. _____ nothing, is therefore the major leisure activity of rural youth. We found that in villages young people hang around «traditional», visible places that are convenient as a 6. _____ point and, at the same time, provide a statement of their presence in village. There is a pleasant awareness for them of their 7. _____ effect upon adults and other youth who don't hang around.

Inevitably the majority of complaints about the behaviour of the young people was from the residents who lived closest to the «action».

C. Answer the questions:

1. What measures can you suggest to solve the problem?
2. Do you agree that “hanging about” brings only harm to teenagers?

D. Before you read the text, match the words (1–6) to their meanings (a–f):

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. survey | e. agree that something has happened |
| 2. drinker | b. the state of being dependent on something, for example drugs or alcohol |
| 3. measure | a. a collection of information for a particular purpose |
| 4. supply | d. a person who drinks alcohol |
| 5. admitt | c. an action to achieve some purpose |
| 6. addiction | f. provision of something which is needed |

Two separate **surveys** suggest that Britain's teenagers are among the heaviest drug-users and **drinkers** in Europe. The British government has introduced a number of **measures** to **tackle** the use and **supply** of drugs, particularly among young people.

The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs interviewed 15 and 16-year olds in 35 countries. 26 % of boys and 29 % of girls in the UK had **indulged in binge drinking** at least three times in the previous month. For the purpose of the study, binge drinking **was classed as** having more than five alcoholic drinks in a row. In the same survey, 42 % of boys and 35 % of girls **admitted** they had tried illegal drugs at least once.

According to another survey, by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug **Addiction**, two in five 15-year-olds in the UK have tried cannabis. This number is higher than anywhere else in Europe. The UK has also the **joint** highest number of young cocaine users, **alongside** Spain.

The British government has recently **unveiled** new plans to fight the problem of **drug abuse** in the United Kingdom, also among teenagers. According to the new proposals, young offenders will have to attend drug

treatment as part of **community service**. British police will be able to give people blood tests for drugs when they arrest them, not just when they **charge them with** an offence. **Dealers** working near a school or using children to help sell drugs will face tougher penalties.

Schools also try to fight the problem of drug use themselves. A British **state school** has introduced for the first time **random** drug testing. Students from a school in Kent will have **mouth swabs** taken **to detect** drug use. Each week 20 names will be selected by computer and the swabs sent off to a drug testing laboratory. Results will be available three days later. The school's head teacher says that no child will be tested against his or her wishes. Children who test positive will not be **expelled** from the school, but those who sell drugs will.

Vocabulary

to tackle — try to deal with something (a problem)

to indulge — if you indulge (in something), you take pleasure in it

binge drinking — uncontrolled drinking over a period of time

to be classed as — to be categorised as

joint — shared, common

alongside — together with; next to

to unveil — to make known publicly; to reveal

drug abuse — improper or excessive use of narcotics

community service — unpaid work for the community, often as an alternative to prison

to charge them with — to accuse them of

dealers — *here*, people selling drugs

state school — a school maintained by the state, providing free education

random — without a plan; irregular

mouth swabs — tests taken with a small piece of cotton which is put into a person's mouth in order to take a sample of their saliva

to detect — to discover or reveal

to expel — to force to leave

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–5) with the words on the right (a–e) to make word partnerships used in the text:

1. introduced

a. drinking

2. drug

b. a number of measures

3. binge

c. tougher penalties

4. face

d. new plans

5. unveiled

e. abuse

B. Are these sentences true or false? Or is the answer not given?

1. Britain's teenagers are the heaviest drinkers in Europe. **True/False/Not given**
2. The government takes no measures to tackle the use and supply of drugs. **True/False/Not given**
3. In the survey 35 % of boys admitted they had tried illegal drugs. **True/False/Not given**
4. Four in five 15-year-olds in the UK have tried cannabis. **True/False/Not given**
5. Schools will use mouth swabs to detect drug use. **True/False/Not given**

C. Divide the text below into the sentences. Make all the necessary changes:

Poor Parenting

raising teenagers can be extremely tough vast numbers of British parents seem to have just given up trying many parents do not know where their teenage children go in their spare time and do not try to impose any kind of restrictions on their behaviour teenagers have more money than in the past and a greater choice of establishments in which to drink low pricing a lack of standardised proof of age schemes and poor enforcement makes it easy for unscrupulous retailers to sell to underage kids it adds to the growing body of evidence that teenage binge drinking in Britain is out of control the number of children turning up in hospital because of alcohol is shocking

D. Answer the questions:

1. What is the percentage of alcohol consumption among the teenagers in the UK?
2. How many teenagers use illegal drugs?
3. What plans have been unveiled by the British government?

Speak about...

1. What measures to reduce drug consumption are taken by the government in your country?
2. Compare the data of alcohol and drug abuse in the UK and in your country?
3. Do you agree that parents are too permissive nowadays?

GIRLS ARE WINNING THE ACADEMIC RACE

A. Before you read the text match these words (1–5) to their meanings (a–e):

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. score | a. the belief that you have the ability to do things well or deal with situations successfully |
| 2. measures | b. to win a point in a test |
| 3. reverse | c. getting better marks in exams |
| 4. confidence | d. actions which are carried out to achieve a particular result |
| 5. out-perform | e. to change something so that it is the opposite of what it was before |

B. Look through the article and find out what these numbers refer to:

20	45	15	9
----	----	----	---

Education is an issue which concerns many people in the UK as well as round the world. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland pupils sit GCSE (General Certificate in Secondary Education) exams followed 2 years later by A (Advanced) levels. Pupils in Scotland follow a different system, finishing their time at school with the Higher Leaving Certificate. One particular worry — why are boys doing so badly?

Some twenty years ago, the performance of girls and boys in class was compared. Boys **scored** better in exams, so various **measures** were introduced to improve the performance of girls, including having single sex girl-only classes. Now, the situation is **reversed**, with girls consistently **out-performing** boys.

So, what has gone wrong with boys, and what can be done about it? John Dunsford, leader of the association of head teachers of secondary schools, says that the **academic failure** of boys is a problem which **has its roots in society** rather than the classroom. Girls, more than boys, **see education as a passport** to a good job. On the other hand, according to Penny Lewis, a head teacher, young men lack confidence, which they hide with **a show of bravado**. They're uncertain about their place in society. Some boys grow up in families where there is no **male role model** to follow.

Moreover, boys may learn in a different way to girls, preferring small amounts of work with **immediate deadlines** rather than large projects stretching into the distance. And education is not seen as **«cool»**.

As one contributor to a BBC website put it, «Girls achieve more at school because they are watching the future while the boys are watching the girls».

This is not just a problem in Britain. In a **study** by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and UNESCO, girls out-performed

boys at reading at the age of 15 in all 45 countries. The UK **rank** **ninth** out of the 45 countries for reading despite the fact that pupils in the UK spend less time reading than in most other countries. Interestingly, the study suggested that British children **read for pleasure** more often than those in other countries.

Vocabulary

out-performing — getting better marks in exams

to have the roots in society — to have the origins in society — the social role of boys

to see education as a passport — to regard education as a way of enabling them to go further and do more in life

a show of bravado — doing things which make you appear courageous

immediate deadlines — an immediate deadline means that something has to be done at once or in a short time: for an essay, days rather than weeks

«**cool**» — fashionable — the sort of thing you would like to copy

study — a piece of research on a subject

to rank ninth — to have the ninth position in a list in which the best comes first

READING QUIZ

A. Read the text again and complete this file:

Place the problem.

Its reasons:

.....
.....
.....

B. Are these sentences true or false?

1. This isn't only a trend in the United Kingdom, an international survey shows that boys have fallen behind girls in school results around the globe.

True/False

2. Girls are better at school, much more likely to go to university and are expecting to take the better-paid jobs. **True/False**

3. The underachievement of boys has its origins in society, rather than just in the classroom. **True/False**

4. Girls prefer small amounts of work with immediate deadlines. **True/False**

5. Pupils in the UK spend less time reading than in most other countries. **True/False**

C. Use the synonyms to change the underlined words and expressions:

1. Girls perform better in class than boys.
2. Girls regard education as a way of enabling them to go further and get a good job.
3. The poor academic performance of boys is a major challenge for the education system that has its origins in society.
4. Boy pupils might also have grown up in families with no man whose good qualities they could follow brought up by single mothers, aunts and grandmothers.
5. The UK has ninth position in a list in which the best comes first out of the 45 countries for reading.
6. British children read books for enjoyment rather than because they have to more often than those in other countries.

D. Answer the questions:

1. Who was better at school some 20 years ago?
2. What measures were taken to improve the performance of girls?
3. What are the origins of academic failure of boys?
4. What is boys' studying style that should be taken into consideration?

COOL TO LEARN

A. Complete the article with words from the box:

sentences 1–4	gone; criticised; reflects; taken; see
sentences 5–8	have; work; disrupt; raise; cope.

1. Some twenty years ago, schools were ____ for the under-performance of girls and many measures have been ____ by schools to improve the situation.
2. In the space of a generation, boys have ____ from expecting to be the best at school, to an assumption that they will be the worst.
3. Girls' educational success ____ wider social changes.
4. Girls, more than boys, nowadays ____ education as a passport to a good job.
5. Now that girls have drawn ahead, schools are working hard to ____ boys' achievement.
6. It means changing the teaching style, as boys cannot ____ with large amounts of work stretching out over time. Instead, they ____ better with smaller amounts of work with more immediate deadlines.
7. There also has to be a challenge to the idea that learning is not «cool». Schools have to «over-ride the testosterone and the peer group pressure», which can ____ boys' learning.

8. It is important for society as a whole, and not just the education system, to have well-educated males — and that efforts _____ to be taken so that boys don't drift out of school without qualifications.

B. Master idioms. Read this dialogue paying attention to idioms:

Susan: How was your day at school today, Ted?

Ted: Bad. I had a chemistry test, and **I blew it!**

Susan: Maybe if you didn't **cut class** so often, you'd do better.

Bob: That's right, son. Stop **slacking off** and start **hitting the books!**

Ted: But I can't stand chemistry class. Besides, it's a **lost cause**. That class is way **over my head**.

Susan: You need to **buckle down**.

Vocabulary

(to) blow something — to spoil or botch something

Example: Brenda blew the interview and didn't get the job offer.

(to) cut class — to miss class without an excuse

Example: Ted often cuts class to spend more time with his girlfriend.

(to) slack off — to waste time

Example: Amanda doesn't get much done at the office. She's too busy slacking off.

(to) hit the books — to start studying

Example: Ted partied all weekend. Finally, on Sunday night, he decided it was time to hit the books.

lost cause — something hopeless

Example: Cindy spent five years studying Russian. Finally, she realized it was a lost cause. She would never learn it.

over one's head — beyond one's understanding

Example: The professor was speaking over our heads. None of us could understand him.

(to) buckle down — to start working seriously

Example: If Don buckles down now, he might be able to graduate from high school this year.

C. Match each item on the left with a suitable idiom on the right to complete it:

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Randy managed to get a date with the most popular girl in his class. Now I hope he doesn't _____! | a. slacking off |
| 2. If you keep _____, you're going to fail it. | b. blow it |
| 3. I'd better stop _____. My essay is due in two hours. | c. lost cause |
| 4. _____! I know you have a test tomorrow. | d. over my head |

5. Jack needs to stop drinking so much coffee, but he's so addicted to caffeine that it's a _____. e. Hit the books
6. The article on cloning was written for scientists. It was _____. f. buckle down
7. Team, if we want to win this tournament, we're going to need to _____! j. cutting French class

D. Choose the most appropriate reply to the following statements:

1. *Bob*: «Susan, I can't get my old job back. It's a lost cause».

Susan's reply:

- a) «Lost? Maybe I can help you find it».
- b) «Yes. I know it's not a good cause».
- c) «I understand. You'll find something else».

2. *Susan*: «How could Peter fire you? Were you slacking off?»

Bob's reply:

- a) «No. I was working very hard!»
- b) «No. I talked on the phone to friends all day».
- c) «Yes. I was working very hard!»

3. *Ted*: «It's getting late. I'd better start hitting the books».

Bob's reply:

- a) «Yes, that's good idea. Spend some time studying».
- b) «Hit the books? Why don't you read them instead?»
- c) «Why don't you study instead?»

4. *Susan*: «Nicole, do you ever cut class?»

Nicole's reply:

- a) «No. I've never missed a single class».
- b) «Yes. I had to leave my math class early yesterday».
- c) «No. Sometimes I go to the mall during class time».

5. *Bob*: «This book on computers is over my head».

Susan's reply:

- a) «Over your head? It should be in front of your face!»
- b) «Why don't you start with an easier book?»
- c) «Here, try this book. It's more difficult».

E. Read this dialogue paying attention to idioms:

Susan: How was your day at school today, Nicole?

Nicole: It was great, Mom. I gave a presentation on Hillary Clinton in government class. Afterwards, my teacher **paid me a compliment**.

Susan: What did she say?

Nicole: She said my presentation was **head and shoulders above** the others.

Susan: **Way to go!**

Vocabulary

(to) pay someone a compliment — to give someone a compliment; to offer someone an admiring comment

Example: Professor Russo paid Jennifer a compliment. He said she had a beautiful smile.

head and shoulders above — far superior to

Example: The Boston Symphony Orchestra is head and shoulders above any other orchestra in the area.

Way to go! — Good work!

Example: You won \$2000 in the poetry writing contest? Way to go!

F. Use the idioms given above in dialogues of your own.

UNIVERSITIES IN THE UK

A. Discuss this question before you read the article:

Would you like to be a student of a British University? Give reasons why.

B. Before you read the article match these words (1–5) to their meanings (a–e):

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. magnet | a. marks that you need to get in order to begin/continue to study at a university |
| 2. overseas | b. payments from a sponsor's funds to maintain a good student in full-time education |
| 3. pass rate | c. a thing that attracts (literally, a piece of metal that attracts or repels iron) |
| 4. guidance | d. coming from abroad, foreign |
| 5. scholarships | e. help and direction |

Universities in Britain are a magnet for overseas students. There are currently over 200,000 from outside Britain studying at British universities. The largest single group is Chinese students. There are currently 50,000 in the UK. The British government expects the total number of overseas students to be around 900,000 by 2020, and also thinks that a quarter of these will be Chinese.

But why is the UK such a popular destination for university students? Well, the quality of your course is guaranteed. All courses are assessed by an independent system, so you can be assured that your course is officially approved and has wide international recognition.

The British education system is very flexible in order to provide for the needs of a modern, complex society. It is also **cost-effective**. Degree courses are usually shorter and more intensive than in other countries. There are lots of scholarships available. You normally need 3 A-levels, which are the exams

taken by people leaving school at 18, in order to enter an undergraduate degree course. You also need an **IELTS** score of at least 5.5, but many universities offer **foundation** or access courses to prepare students for their studies.

British universities offer a personalised but independent approach. The **emphasis** is on creative and independent thought, which helps develop the skills you will need to compete in the **global job market**. Tutors not only teach but also provide support and guidance. As a result, international students have a very low **drop out** rate and a very high **pass rate**.

It is very simple to become an international student in the UK. The British Council offers a free and **impartial** service to anyone who is interested in studying in the UK, and an organisation called UCAS assists you in finding a course and making an effective application.

The UK is a dynamic and cosmopolitan place. The countryside is beautiful, and the theatres, museums, architecture and rich history make it a fascinating place to live and study. Why not give it a go?

Vocabulary

cost-effective — *here*, provides good education for not too much money

IELTS — short for International English Language Testing System.

It measures ability to communicate in English across all four language skills: listening, reading, writing and speaking

foundation — *here*, basic, preparatory

emphasis — special importance

global job market — jobs that are open to people all over the world

to drop out — when you have to stop your university studies before you have completed your course

pass rate — marks that you need to get in order to begin/continue to study at a university

impartial — fair, unbiased

READING QUIZ

A. Are these sentences true or false?

1. Chinese students make up the largest group of international students in the UK. **True/False**

2. The number of overseas students will rise over the next 15 years. **True/False**

3. By 2020, 50 % of overseas students will be Chinese. **True/False**

4. British degrees are not recognized outside of the UK. **True/False**

5. You can get a scholarship to study in the UK. **True/False**

B. Answer the questions:

1. Who can you get advice from about studying in the UK?
2. What do many universities offer to prepare students for their studies?
3. Who provides support and guidance?
4. Who can help you make an effective application?

C. Complete the definitions with the proper words from the text:

1. D..... is where a lot happens and changes happen quite often.
2. C..... is the place full of people from many different countries and cultures.
3. F..... is very interesting, irresistibly attractive.
4. P..... is focused on individual students.
5. R..... is accepting that something (e.g. a course) is of high quality.
6. G..... j... m..... is jobs that are open to people all over the world.

D. Make pairs of synonyms:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. guaranteed | a. evaluated, ranked |
| 2. overseas | b. intriguing |
| 3. assessed | c. promised, assured |
| 4. global | d. foreign |
| 5. fascinating | e. universal |

E. Complete the summary with the words from the box:

<i>assessed</i>	<i>magnet</i>	<i>rates</i>	<i>overseas</i>	<i>global</i>
<i>cosmopolitan</i>	<i>foundation</i>	<i>guaranteed</i>	<i>scholarships</i>	<i>emphasis</i>

British universities are a 1. _____ for overseas students. There are over 200,000 2. _____ students studying in the UK, and 50,000 are from China.

British courses are 3. _____ by an independent system. Therefore, the quality of your course is 4. _____.

Courses are cost-effective, and take less time than in many other countries. The British Council can tell you about 5. _____.

You will need 3 A-levels and an IELTS score of at least 5.5 to enter a British university, but you can also do a 6. _____ or access course to prepare you for your studies.

British universities use a personalised but independent approach. The 7. _____ is on creative and independent thought. This will help you compete in the 8. _____ job market.

Overseas students have very high pass 9. _____, and get a lot of support and guidance from the tutors.

The UK is a fascinating, dynamic and 10. _____ place to live and study. Why not give it a go?

FRESHERS' WEEK

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Do you remember your first week at the University?
2. Was it difficult to make new friends?

B. Before you listen to the text study the words:

academic calendar — a period from one October to the next October when all the lectures, seminars, assignments, exams and extra-curricular activities (i. e. activities which are not part of the usual college course) that a student's life is made up of take place

newcomers — *here*, first year students

settle into — become familiar with and start feeling comfortable and happy about

in the same boat — in the same difficult or worrying situation

on the right foot — successfully

take it all in — understand and get used to the new environment

blend in — look or seem the same as people around you, fit in with others

social etiquette — rules of behaviour that are accepted by a certain group of people

give you a head start in making friends — help you make new friends more easily and quickly

passing on your wisdom — explain and teach the rules of University life

C. Before you listen to the text match the words (1–4) to their meanings (a–d):

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. nerve-racking | a. ready to give out |
| 2. well-respected | b. causing great anxiety or distress |
| 3. handy | c. putting you under a lot of pressure, very difficult to cope with |
| 4. overwhelming | d. admired, considered to be very good |

D. While listening choose the expressions that were mentioned in the text:

1. well-respected higher education system;
2. top universities;
3. new teachers and professors;
4. to make new friends;
5. thousands in the same boat;
6. leaving school is hard;
7. join all the clubs.



E. Are these sentences true or false? Or is the answer not given in the text?

1. Studying at the University can be overwhelming and confusing.

True/False/Not given

2. September is the busiest month in the academic calendar.

True/False/Not given

3. Universities have something called Freshers' Week. **True/False/Not given**

4. Meeting lots of strangers can be nerve-wracking. **True/False/Not given**

5. Freshers' Week can give a great start to University life. **True/False/Not given**

F. Listen to the text once again and complete the missing parts of the abstract below:

Here are some top tips from past students on how to survive Freshers' Week:

– blend in. Make sure you are aware of British 1. _____.

Have a few wine glasses and snacks 2. _____ your housemates and friends;

– be hospitable. Sometimes cups of tea or even slices of toast can 3. _____ in making friends;

– be sociable. The more active you are, the more likely you'll be to meet 4. _____ than if you're someone who never leaves their room;

– bring a doorstep. Keep your door open when you're in and that sends

5. _____ to your neighbours that you're friendly.

FIT OR FAT?

A. Discuss these questions:

1. What does the word «obesity» mean to you?

2. Are you an active person? If yes, what activity do you prefer?

B. Before you read the text, match the words (1–4) to their meanings (a–d):

1. active games

a. doing things which involve sitting down

2. physical activity

b. games which make your heart work

3. sedentary activities

c. defined in terms of the increase over resting heart rate when you're not doing anything

4. moderate activity

d. also known as cardiovascular (CV) activity — getting your heart to beat faster

Doctors in Britain are warning of an **obesity time bomb**, when children who are already overweight grow up. So, what should we do? Exercise more? Eat less? Or both? The government feels it has to take responsibility for this expanding problem.

The cheerful Mr. Pickwick, the hero of the novel by Charles Dickens, is seen in illustrations as someone who is **plump** — and happy. In 18th century paintings beauty is equated with rounded bodies and soft curves. But nowadays being **overweight** is seen as indicating neither a cheerful character nor beauty but an increased risk of **heart disease, stroke and diabetes**.



So what do you do? Diet? **Physical activity** is the key for **reducing the risks** of obesity, cancer and heart disease. And specialists even say that **being inactive** is as serious risk factor in heart disease as smoking.

So, having bought some **cross trainers**, how much exercise should you do? At least 30 minutes of **moderate activity** five days a week. Is going to the **gym** the answer? Luckily for those who **find treadmills tedious**, the Health Development Agency believes that **physical activity that fits into people's lives** may be more effective. They suggest taking the stairs rather than the lift, walking up escalators, playing **active games** with your children, dancing or **gardening**. Try to reduce **sedentary activities** and increase exercise in your daily life. After all, getting off the bus a stop early and walking the rest of the way can't do any harm!

Vocabulary

obesity time bomb — *here*, a problem which will happen in the future caused by people being too fat now

plump — overweight — *a neutral word*

overweight — weighing too much — *a negative word*

being inactive — not doing anything that raises your heartbeat

cross trainers — shoes which you can use for different sports and exercise

to find treadmills tedious — to think that running machines are boring

physical activity that fits into people's lives — using as exercise what you always do

gardening — improving your private garden for pleasure by planting flowers and vegetables. One of the top leisure activities in Britain

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–4) with the words on the right (a–d) to make word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| 1. time | a. responsibility |
| 2. cross | b. character |

3. a cheerful c. bomb
4. take d. trainers

B. Use the synonyms to change the underlined words and expressions:

1. The Health Development Agency is warning of a problem which will happen in the future caused by people too fat now when overweight children grow up.
2. The government has decided it is appropriate for them to act as the problem of the overweight population is expanding.
3. Not doing anything that raises your heartbeat is a serious risk factor in heart disease.
4. Improving your private environment for pleasure by planting flowers and vegetables is one of the top leisure activities in Britain.
5. One can believe that being overweight indicates a cheerful character.

C. Rearrange the words to make up sentences:

1. such exercises as Everyday walking or stairs climbing can be sensible a more way to healthy stay.
2. the Reducing time spent doing activities like watching TV sedentary will you help.
3. is Cycling a keep good to way fit.
4. take People to need own health responsibility their for.
5. games makes heart Playing your active work.

D. Answer the questions:

1. What were the standards of beauty in the 18-th century?
2. What does being overweight indicate today?
3. What physical activities that fit into people's life can be as effective as going to the gym?
4. How can you explain that past generations lacked gym facilities but were leaner and fitter than people today?

E. Complete the article choosing the proper word:

Deaths *caused/induced* by circulatory diseases (including heart attacks and strokes) now account for nearly *half/middle* of all deaths, and mortality from heart disease in England and Wales *remains/stays* high compared with that of other developed countries. The next *largest/majesty* cause of death is cancer, which is *responsible/guilty* for nearly one-quarter of deaths. The Government has developed a national health strategy for *addressing/directing* the major causes of *premature/beforehand* death and preventable illness among people in Britain.

Speak about ...

What are your suggestions for keeping fit? Share your ideas on diet and exercise.

FOOD ON THE MOVE

A. Study the data of a research group and do the activities that follow:

A **research group** says that Britons are spending four times as much for «**food on the move**» as the Spanish and nearly twice as much as the Italians. The reason — it takes longer to get to work.

UK residents spend an average £229 a year on food **consumed in transit**, the highest in Europe, the research group Datamonitor says. In contrast, Spanish people spend only £56 a year, while Italians spend £128 a year on average.



The report's author says the difference is due to the greater amount of time Britons spend at work and commuting. In the UK people spend **on average** 48 minutes a day travelling to and from work. The Spanish and Italians spend the least in Europe on on-the-move-food and also the least amount of time **commuting**: 34 and 24 minutes respectively.

Attitudes towards food are also important, the study claims.

«There are a lot of people in the UK who view most of their meals as **refuelling**», says Lawrence Gould, the report's author. But it is not all bad, he adds.

«**One thing emerging** is a greater demand for higher quality food», even if it is food-on-the-go says Mr. Gould.

Traditional fast foods such as burgers and chips are now competing with **low-fat alternatives**. While the food may have been eaten in transit, people are increasingly being offered **healthy fare**: from sushi to organic salads.

Vocabulary

research group — *here*, a firm which researches the attitude of people

food on the move — food you eat while you're travelling

consumed in transit — eaten while you're on the move from one place to another

on average — the total time taken by all the people who were asked divided by the number of people

to commute — to travel from where you live to the place you work. In cities like London this can take a long time

to refuel — you refuel a plane so it can keep flying: here the word is used about people

one thing emerging — their research is starting to show these facts...

low-fat alternatives — instead of eating food with a lot of calories and fat you eat other, healthier food

healthy fare — food which will not harm you by increasing your cholesterol: «fare» is an old-fashioned word which is sometimes found in adverts for restaurants

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–5) with the words on the right (a–e) to make word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. on average | a. food |
| 2. higher quality | b. in transit |
| 3. consumed | c. respectively |
| 4. 34 and 24 minutes | d. alternatives |
| 5. low-fat | e. 48 minutes |

B. What do the following numbers in the text refer to?

229	128	34	56	24	48
-----	-----	----	----	----	----

C. Are these sentences true or false?

1. Britons' spending on «on-the-move» food is four times that of the Spanish and nearly twice that of the Italians. **True/False**

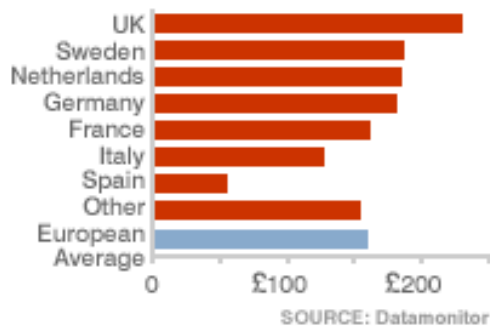
2. A lot of people in the UK view meal time as a possibility to fill their vehicle with fuel before continuing a journey. **True/False**

3. The reason UK residents consume much food in transit is the low standard and lack of choice of restaurants where to have a meal. **True/False**

4. Traditional fast food can't compete with low-fat alternatives. **True/False**

D. Comment on the results of a survey given below.

On-the-move food spending



Commuting times

UK: 48 minutes a day
 Germany: 47 minutes a day
 Netherlands: 46 minutes a day
 Sweden: 41 minutes a day
 France: 37 minutes a day
 Spain: 34 minutes a day
 Italy: 24 minutes a day
 Average: 40 minutes a day

E. Complete comments about eating on the move inserting prepositions from the box:

of to by from in

Every time I come back to England I am surprised (and often disgusted) 1. ___ the number 2. ___ people eating meals (especially fast food) on trains. I have also noticed (you can smell them everywhere) that there are fast food outlets 3. ___ nearly all main line railway stations in England. It is very disagreeable to sit next 4. ___ someone who is eating 5. ___ a packet of greasy chips or other smelly food.

Beverly Barbey, Beauvais, France

with at up in on at for at

English people look 6. ___ eating merely as refuelling, like filling 7. ___ the car 8. ___ petrol. In both Spain and Italy (and maybe other countries in Europe) meal times are looked 9. ___ as a social gathering time to relax and reflect. When I first started work 10. ___ the early 80s the whole office went to the canteen 11. ___ lunchtimes and all sat round a table eating a proper meal. Now we just grab a sandwich when we can and eat individually 12. ___ our desks. The smokers then go outside 13. ___ a quick ciggy.

Tim, UK

into in front of behind in

It's about laziness and not giving a stuff what rubbish you are pumping 14. ___ the veins of your children. Irresponsible parents may hide 15. ___ the «pressures of modern life» but the truth is that they'd rather sit 16. ___ the TV watching «Eastenders» than spend 30 minutes 17. ___ the kitchen preparing a healthy meal.

Ian Johnston, London, England

F. Answer the questions:

1. How do you understand the expression «food on the move»?

2. Why is «food on the move» so popular in GB?
3. What alternatives to burgers and chips are provided nowadays?

AL DESKO

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Where do you eat lunch when you're at work?
2. Do you have enough time for leisurely, relaxed lunch?

B. Before you listen to the text study the words:

«al fresco» — eating out in the fresh air (Italian)

tempting (to eat) — food attracts you a great deal even though you know you don't need it

crumbs — is a very small piece of food, especially from bread, cake or biscuits

C. Read the sentences and choose the correct translation:

1. They don't even think they have time to leave the office.
 - Они даже не думают уходить из офиса.
 - Они думают, что у них есть время покинуть офис.
 - Они даже не задумываются над тем, что у них есть время выйти из офиса.
2. They'll perhaps do a bit of shopping.
 - Они, наверное, купят немного.
 - Они, наверное, пройдутся немного по магазинам.
 - Они, наверняка, пойдут по магазинам.
3. It's particularly common in Britain and America.
 - Это особенно характерно для Британии и Америки.
 - Это обобщает Британию и Америку.
 - Это подходит для Британии и Америки.

D. Listen to the text and mark the correct continuation of the sentence:

1. Maybe you bring a packed lunch and go to that
 - a) lovely park close to the office.
 - b) library close to the office.
 - c) extraordinary restaurant.
2. Perhaps the bad climate in Britain also
 - a) influences eating habits.
 - b) has something to do with it.

- c) stimulates appetite.
3. You can always tell which office workers like
- a) to eat.
 - b) to eat al fresco.
 - c) to eat al desko.

E. Complete the sentences according to the text:

1. Where do you eat lunch _____?
2. You sit outside and enjoy _____.
3. In today's busy workplace many people don't think they have time for a _____.

F. Listen to the text. Are the following sentences true or false? Or is the answer not given in the text?

1. Nowadays people have time for a leisurely, relaxed lunch.

True/False/Not given

2. Italians prefer to eat «al fresco». **True/False/Not given**

3. In Britain and America people have their main meal of the day in the evening. **True/False/Not given**

4. If it's raining outside it's more tempting to go out to a lovely restaurant.

True/False/Not given

5. You can always tell who likes to eat al desko. **True/False/Not given**

G. Answer the questions:

1. What does it mean to eat «al desko».
2. Do many people in the UK prefer eating «al desko»? Why? Why not?

Unit 2. Work and wealth

DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION ACT

A. Discuss these questions:

1. What disabilities do you know?
2. Are there many disabled people in our country?
3. Are social facilities accessible for disabled people in Belarus?

B. Before you read the text, match the words (1–5) to their meanings (a–e):

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. passed | a. named, included |
| 2. exempted | b. agreed by the government, became legal |
| 3. disabled | c. gradually established |
| 4. rolled out | d. excluded from, not included in the law |
| 5. specified | e. unable to do some things that other people can |



Most people **take it for granted** that they can go to the shops, get an education at school or college, and use a bank or library. But for the large numbers of people with disabilities, using services like these things can be very difficult, or even impossible, so Britain has taken action with some new guidelines.

Since October 2004, **disabled** people in Britain should have better access to services such as shops. The Disability Discrimination Act is designed to give disabled people equal rights to use services and businesses. It means that **service providers** will have to make changes to allow people with disabilities to use their facilities. Some of the people **specified** in the Act are those who have difficulties with movement for example, people who use wheelchairs, or who have sight or hearing problems, and sufferers of mental illness.

The law was originally **passed** in 1995, but has been **rolled out** in various stages. Ever since 1996, it has been unlawful to discriminate against somebody applying for a job because of their disability. But from October 2004, businesses and organisations are required to make reasonable physical **adjustments** to their **premises** to assist disabled users.

The businesses and organisations affected include shops, banks, libraries, **places of worship**, restaurants, and schools. They may have to make changes like building **ramps** to replace stairs, **widening** door-ways, or having **Braille** signs or menus.

However, public transport is currently **exempted** from the law. This has angered some disability groups, who say that public transport is very difficult to use. For the London Underground and rail companies the problem is that many stations were built decades ago, and would be very difficult to change. However, the government has said that all buses, trains and taxis should be accessible to wheelchair users.

Vocabulary

to take it for granted — to know or believe you can do something without thinking about it

to discriminate — to treat someone differently, usually in a bad way, because of their skin colour, sex, age, religion, ability etc.

service providers — any organisation or business offering something to people (e.g. help, education, things to buy, information)

to specify — to name, included

to pass — to agree by the government, became legal

to roll out — to establish gradually

unlawful — illegal, against the law

adjustments — changes

premises — is a property of business or organisation, including the buildings and land

places of worship — religious buildings like churches, temples, and mosques

ramps — smooth slopes (which can be used instead of steps)

Braille — the international language for blind people. It uses groups of raised dots to represent letters and words

to exempt — exclude from, not included in the law

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–5) to the words on the right to make word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. sufferers | a. adjustments |
| 2. Discrimination | b. of worship |
| 3. reasonable | c. providers |
| 4. places | d. of mental illness |
| 5. service | e. Act |

B. Use the synonyms to change the underlined words and expressions. Then use them in the sentences of your own:

1. The majority of people believe that they can go to the shop and use bank or library without any difficulty.

2. Disabled people are not treated badly or in a different way in most countries.

3. It is illegal to discriminate against somebody applying for a job because of disability.

4. Large numbers of people with health problems have difficulties using different services.

5. Some changes to premises should be made to improve the situation.

C. Are these sentences true or false? Or is the answer not given?

1. Discrimination Act is designed to give disabled people equal rights to use services and businesses. **True/False/Not given**

2. Disabled people can easily use bank or library. **True/False/Not given**

3. Since October 2004, disabled people in Britain have better access to all provided services. **True/False/Not given**

4. The businesses and organisations are obliged to make changes like building ramps and widening the door-ways. **True/False/Not given**

5. Public transport may be easily used by disabled people. **True/False/Not given**

D. Answer the questions:

1. Is it legal in Britain to refuse someone, applying for a job because of his/her disability?

2. What should be done to improve the ability of disabled people in getting necessary services?

3. Do you agree the society discriminates people with some disabilities? Why? Why not?

UNEMPLOYMENT

A. Discuss these questions:

1. What is unemployment in your opinion?

2. Why is unemployment dangerous to society?

Unemployment is the number of adult workers who are not employed and are seeking jobs. To be classified as unemployed, a person must be able and willing to work, be actively seeking work, and be without a job. Everyone who fits this description is unemployed. The labour force is the total number of employed and unemployed workers.

Unemployment causes many problems for society. Individuals suffer not only economically, but also in terms of their self respect and even health. Inevitably, when the breadwinner is unemployed, other family members become

victims too. Young people without job prospects may turn to drugs to escape boredom and poverty.

A rise in the unemployment rate also causes an increase in the amount of crime. When people cannot earn an income from legitimate work, they sometimes turn to crime. A high crime rate is also one of the costs of high unemployment.

A final cost that is difficult to quantify is the loss of self-esteem that is human dignity, which afflicts people.

B. Read the text below:

– In most of the lines 1–24 there is **one extra word** which does not fit. Some lines, however, are correct.

– If a line is **correct**, put a tick on the appropriate line.

– If there is an **extra word** in the line, write that word in the space provided.

<i>Types of Unemployment</i>	
The unemployment rate is to determined by three different	1. <i>to</i>
types of unemployment: <i>frictional</i> , <i>structural</i> , and <i>cyclical</i> .	2. ✓
Understanding these with conceptual categories of	3.
unemployment aids in understanding and formulating policies to	4.
ease the burden of a unemployment. In fact, each type of	5.
unemployment requires a different policy prescription to reduce	6.
at it.	7.
For some unemployed job workers, the absence of a job is	8.
only temporary. Workers in to industries, such as construction,	9.
experiencing short more periods of unemployment between	10.
projects and temporary layoffs are begin common. Other workers	11.
are seasonally unemployed. For the example, ski resort workers	12.
will to be employed in the winter but not in the summer. This	13.
type of unemployment is be called <i>frictional unemployment</i> , and	14.
it is not of great concern.	15.
<i>Structural unemployment</i> is not a large short-term situation.	16.
Instead, it is long-term, or possibly permanent unemployment in	17.
resulting from the non-existence of jobs for about unemployed	18.
workers. Structural unemployment is unemployment are caused by a	19.
mismatch of the skills of workers out of a work and the skills	20.
required for existing job opportunities.	21.
<i>Cyclical unemployment</i> is directly was attributable to the lack	22.
of jobs caused by the business cycle. Cyclical unemployment as is	23.
unemployment caused by the lack of jobs during a recession.	24.

BRITISH JOB LOSSES

A. Before you read the text, match the words (1–4) to their meanings (a–d):

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. passed the two million mark | a. sacked, made redundant, left without a job |
| 2. predicting | b. when employees lose their jobs because their employers no longer need them |
| 3. laid off | c. saying that something will happen |
| 4. redundancies | d. exceeded, or become more than two million people |

Unemployment in Britain has officially risen to over two million. The figures are not yet as bad as in Germany or America but there is particular concern over the rate that jobs are being lost.

At the Mini car plant in Cowley in central England they know all about **the frightening speed of Britain's job losses**. Recently over 800 agency workers were **laid off** from here **with very little in the way of notice**. They're now part of a growing number of jobless which has **passed the two million mark** for the first time in 12 years.

What is particularly worrying is the way **redundancies** are happening **across a spectrum of careers**. There is evidence too that the pain and suffering is being felt especially by younger people.

Politicians are **bracing themselves** for the summer when many school and university leavers will finish full-time education and start looking for jobs. That is one of the reasons why experts are **predicting** that Britain could experience over three million unemployed, a situation not seen since the 1980s.

Vocabulary

the frightening speed of Britain's job losses — how quickly the number of people who become unemployed is rising in Britain

with very little in the way of notice — at a very short notice, with very little advance warning

across a spectrum of careers — in many sectors of industry and trade, as well as other organisations and job types

to brace — to prepare (for something unpleasant or difficult)

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–5) with the words on the right (a–e) to make word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. university | a. education |
| 2. frightening | b. concern |
| 3. growing | c. leavers |
| 4. particular | d. number |

5. full-time e. speed

B. Are these sentences true or false? Or is the answer not given in the text?

1. Unemployment in Britain is higher than in America. **True/False/Not given**
2. Recently over 800 agency workers were laid off. **True/False/Not given**
3. Younger people are laid off more often than adults. **True/False/Not given**
4. Britain could experience over three million unemployed. **True/False/Not given**
5. Politicians don't care about school and university leavers working conditions. **True/False/Not given**

C. Answer the questions:

1. Has unemployment risen in the UK?
2. What problems can unemployment bring to the society?
3. Why are younger generations in danger?
4. What types of unemployment do you know?

WORKAHOLISM

A. Discuss these questions:

1. How do you understand the expression «a work-life balance»?
2. What plays a big part in disrupting many people's work-life balance?



Most of us spend the majority of our lives at work and our working patterns can vary widely. Some people «clock-watch» all day, waiting for the moment when they can leave and go home, while others voluntarily do unpaid overtime spending many evenings and weekends at work. They find it difficult to stop and can't help thinking about work even when they're supposed to be relaxing at home. It's similar to an addiction and is sometimes called workaholism.

It is essential to have the right work-life balance, to get the right combination of working and enjoying our personal life, spending time with friends, relaxing, playing sport etc. Technology plays a big part in disrupting many people's work-life balance because when we have mobile phones and laptops, we are able to work all the time, wherever we are.

A former workaholic who worked as a lawyer in the City of London and had no work-life balance is going to share his experience. Think what can the effects of overworking be?

«You may have a 2/3 month period where you're working 18–20 hours a day. You spend all of your conscious hours in the office. One is physically tired as in that you're not getting enough sleep. Generally in those periods, eating becomes a secondary issue as well.

In that environment the vast majority of your colleagues are working as hard as you, so you're just used to operating in that type of culture, it's seen as the norm. You start thinking that late hours or having to work at the weekends is standard practice, to be expected — nothing special. Most large city institutions I think expect burn out».

There are a lot of physical and emotional problems that come from working too hard. The symptoms are tiredness and the physical effects which come with not eating properly as eating becomes a secondary issue. The emotional **burdens** are frustration, when you worry you are spending all your life working, anxiety, when hard to switch off and relax and terrible feelings of wondering if there's more to life than that.

People in certain professions are apparently more likely to experience burn out, such as lawyers, city workers as well as soldiers and emergency service workers.

Workaholism definitely doesn't make for higher productivity. All that happens is that people spend a lot of time working ineffectually so they get very tired, people become less creative, they become more obsessional, more **bogged down**.

The standard working week is 40 hours, which evens out at 8 hours a day, leaving us time to enjoy our evening and weekends....

The most productive work is done when people don't work long hours, when they have holidays and when they take weekends and have evenings.

Vocabulary

to bog down — if a process becomes bogged down, it is delayed so that no progress is made

burden — something difficult or worrying that you are responsible for

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–6) with the words on the right (a–f) to make the word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. higher | a. patterns |
| 2. secondary | b. burdens |
| 3. working | c. issue |

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 4. work-life | d. overtime |
| 5. emotional | e. productivity |
| 6. unpaid | f. balance |

B. Are these sentences true or false? Or is the answer not given in the text?

1. Workaholics like to do unpaid overtime. **True/False/Not given**
2. Workaholism is an addiction. **True/False/Not given**
3. Technology helps to improve work-life balance. **True/False/Not given**
4. People of all professions experience burn out. **True/False/Not given**
5. Workaholism doesn't make for higher productivity. **True/False/Not given**
6. The most productive work is done when people have holidays. **True/False/Not given**

C. Use the vocabulary of the text to complete the sentences:

1. _____ means that it becomes less important than something else.
2. The term _____ is used to describe the experience of long-term physical and emotional exhaustion, usually work-related.
3. _____ means the level of output that you can achieve within a certain time.
4. _____ is the right combination of working and enjoying our personal life, spending time with friends and family etc.

D. Answer the questions:

1. In the UK, how many hours are in the standard working week?
a) 20 b) 40 c) 60
2. What is workaholism?
3. People in what professions are more likely to overwork? Explain why?

Blackburied

A. Discuss these questions:

1. What technological devices do you use in your every day life?
2. Do you agree that new technologies bring no harm?

B. Study the words:

- Blackberry** — hand-held device which you use to check your e-mails, to send texts or SMS messages, to make telephone calls
- commuters** — here, people who have a long journey into work each day
- to dominate** — to have great influence
- inundated** — if you are inundated with letters you receive so many of them that you cannot deal with them all

buried under — covered over, hidden

C. Listen to the text and tick the correct word:

1. Developments in technology often lead to new ... entering the language.
 - a) commuters
 - b) devices
 - c) vocabulary
2. Blackberry have become very popular, particularly with ...
 - a) workers
 - b) commuters
 - c) machines
3. New machines have brought with them a new set of ...
 - a) problems
 - b) achievements
 - c) advantages
4. It seems that these devices are also very ...
 - a) dangerous
 - b) addictive
 - c) necessary

D. Are the following sentences true or false?

1. Technological inventions lead to language developments. **True/False**
2. Blackberry is a brand name, but other companies make similar products.

True/False

3. Commuters still have quiet, relaxed journey into work on the train.

True/False

4. People may feel Blackburied due to easy access to their e-mail.

True/False

5. All these new devices are very harmful for people's health. **True/False**

E. Answer the questions:

1. What is Blackberry used for?
2. What does it mean to feel «Blackburied»?

THE INTERNET

A. Use the words from the box to complete the text:

<i>from</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>through</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>with</i>
-------------	------------	-------------	-----------	----------------	-----------	-------------

The Internet is a global computer network which embraces millions 1. _____ users all 2. _____ the world.

The most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people, who have access 3. _____ the Internet, use the network only 4. _____ sending and receiving e-mail messages.

In many developing countries the Internet may provide businessmen 5. _____ a reliable alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunications systems of these countries.

But saving money is only the first step. If people see that they can make money 6. _____ the Internet, commercial use of this network will drastically increase.

However, some problems remain. The most important is security. When you send an e-mail message to somebody, this message can travel 7. _____ many different networks and computers.

SOCIAL NETWORKING

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Do you use the Internet every day?
2. Do you use it for work or pleasure?
3. Do you often visit social networks?

B. Listen to the text and choose the correct answer(s):

1. If you want to be successful in business it's important ...
 - a) to meet new people
 - b) to find much money
 - c) to look for friends
2. If you use websites a lot, it can be very tempting to check what ...
 - a) your neighbours are doing
 - b) your employees are doing
 - c) your friends are doing
3. Before you log in to your favourite site you have ...
 - a) to check your diary
 - b) to check your company's Internet policy
 - c) to think about your boss's attitude

C. Complete the following sentences:

1. You meet and make friends with people who might be able to help you later on in your professional life. This is called _____.
2. After social networking, we now have _____.

3. Most people use social networks as a way of _____ with their friends, and _____ photographs and information about social events — parties, birthdays etc.

4. If you're one of those people that use these sites a lot remember — some employers take a very _____ about social NOTworking!

D. Answer the questions:

1. Can you explain the meaning of the term «Social Notworking»?
2. What advice will you give to social networkers?
3. Do you agree that these networks are helpful?

OFFICE CHRISTMAS PARTY

A. Discuss these questions. Work in small groups:

1. What's the worst Christmas gift you've ever given?
2. What's the worst/best Christmas present you've ever received?
3. What's your favourite Christmas film?

B. Read what Londoners think the magic ingredients for a successful office party are and what tips they give on how to have a great night out. Reading the text give answers to the questions given in italic:

A special kind of Christmas party — not the kind you have at home for friends — is called «the office Christmas party» or, less formally, «the office Christmas do». Typically, these parties take place outside the office, so as Christmas approaches, London's bars, restaurants and nightclubs are packed with groups of «colleagues», or people who work together, having fun.



Read what Jo, a frequent party goer, lists as the magic ingredients for a good office party.

«The best Christmas party I went to was one where there was a disco. So we had some really nice food and chatting with lots of people and lots of drinks, which often helps! But there was a disco as well so everyone, once they'd relaxed, started dancing and it went on quite late and it was just a really fun way to **mix** with your colleagues and do something that you wouldn't normally do».

What is one of the challenges of going out after work that Vicki, a frequent party goer, talks about?

«Often people like to **dress up** for their Christmas parties, especially if they're going out of the office to a bar or nightclub or something. They like to look nice and put their makeup on and do their hair. And of course the question is do you do that in the morning and wear your party clothes all day at work, or do you sort of join a crush of people at the end of the day in the **loo**, the toilet, all trying to get changed!»

Read a few «tips» Jo gives how best to have a good night out.

«My advice for a Christmas party would be to enjoy yourself, but not to drink too much. And if you've had a few drinks, just be careful what you say. Don't talk about work and start telling the boss what you think of them, and don't embarrass yourself in front of your colleagues because you have to come to work the next day, sober, and face everybody!»

Vocabulary

to mix (with people) — to meet, talk, and spend time with other people, especially people you don't know well

to dress up — to wear special clothes for fun, or to wear clothes that are more formal than the ones you would usually wear

the loo — the toilet (informal)


READING QUIZ

A. Use the vocabulary of the text to complete the sentences:

1. A less formal name for the office Christmas party is _____.
2. The people you work with are your _____.
3. If you have not drunk any alcohol, you are _____.
4. To _____ means to speak directly to someone about your feelings towards them, sometimes rudely.

Speak about ...

Discuss with your friends what kind of Christmas you'd like to have. The information of the table below will help you to organize a conversation.

Party	Description	Details
 <p>Fire and Ice</p>	<p>Inject some red hot glamour into a cool Christmas party with a fire and ice theme. Guests will begin the evening by entering a majestic ice cave, flanked by flame torches and awash with dry ice and dramatic blue up lighters, a spectacle of things to come. As guests sip on their cocktail they will be entertained by our unique polar bear, fully life-sized. Our complimentary photographer</p>	<p>Venue The Tower Hotel, London Prices from £60.00 + VAT per person Parking Limited parking available</p>

	<p>will be on hand to capture your guests as they stroke the Arctic animal!</p>	<p>Nearest train station Tower Hill tube</p>
 <p>The Chocolate Factory</p>	<p>Step through the black iron gates and let Willy Wonka invite you into the magical world of the Chocolate factory... this truly is the beginning of an unforgettable adventure!</p> <p>Enjoying a traditional glass of sparkling wine or one of Willy Wonka's Candy Cocktails.</p> <p>Step across the grass and enjoy the reception surrounded by giant gob stoppers, mushrooms, lollipops, sweets and candy canes before sitting down at your candy adorned table to a sumptuous three course meal.</p>	<p>Venue Bespoke Christmas, London Prices from £75.00 + VAT per person Parking Parking available</p>
 <p>Christmas in Lapland</p>	<p>Discover the magical Lapland experience where Christmas spirit meets Nordic snowscapes to create an alpine-inspired festive Christmas party theme.</p> <p>Rub shoulders with Father Christmas and his friendly elves who have plenty of gifts and jokes to share. The life-size polar bear and penguins make eye-catching centrepieces to the party space and an ideal photo opportunity. Strike a pose for the party photographer who will capture beautiful shots of all your guests, ready to be viewed online soon after the party.</p>	<p>Venue The Tower Hotel, London Prices from £67.00 + VAT per person Parking Limited parking available Nearest train station Tower Hill tube</p>
 <p>Activity and Party Package</p>	<p>Combine your company Christmas party with a fantastic team building event or activity for an unforgettable corporate away day.</p> <p>You can spend the afternoon go karting. Team building events can also be included in this fun day.</p> <p>Return to your hotel to get ready for the Christmas party, where we will find a fabulous shared party.</p> <p>Forget the arduous journey home as you retire to your rooms overnight, where an undoubtedly much-needed hearty breakfast awaits you the following morning.</p>	<p>Venue Manchester, Nottingham, Oxford Prices from £149.00 + VAT per person</p>

Unit 3. Culture and heritage

EDINBURGH FESTIVALS

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Have you ever visited any festival?
2. Which one was the most impressive?
3. What is the most popular festival in your country?

B. Before you read the text match these words (1–5) to their meanings (a–e):

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. gatecrashed | a. including people who have many different ways of life, traditions, customs and beliefs |
| 2. traditional | b. unusual, original |
| 3. unconventional | c. an event or performance that is very exciting to watch and usually involves a lot of people |
| 4. multicultural | d. came uninvited |
| 5. spectacular | e. well-established (e. g. practice or custom) within a social group |

Summer in Edinburgh, Scotland's capital city, is the time for festivals. In August and September there are several different festivals which take place there.

The original Edinburgh International Festival started in 1947, and offers visitors a rich programme of classical music, theatre, opera and dance. The same year that the official festival began, a **handful** of theatrical companies **gatecrashed** the festival and organised their own event, which grew into what is now called the Fringe Festival.

The term «fringe» means something on the outside of the main event, but over the years, the Edinburgh Fringe Festival has become the largest of all the festivals, and indeed the largest arts festival in the world! The Fringe features performers and acts which are less traditional and more **unconventional** than those in the International Festival, and includes a lot of **stand-up comedy** shows, music and children's entertainment. The Edinburgh Fringe is seen as an important place for **up-and-coming** stand-up comedians to perform at.

At the same time in Edinburgh there are various other festivals, such as the Jazz and Blues festival, the Book Festival, the Film Festival, and even an Internet Festival! There is also a **multicultural** festival called Mela, which celebrates the **diversity** of people living in Edinburgh, in particular people with South Asian origins.

Edinburgh Castle is the site of one of the most spectacular events — The Military Tattoo. A military tattoo has nothing to do with a tattoo on your

skin! It means a performance of military music, for example, by **marching bands**. In Scotland the military tattoo traditionally includes **bagpipes** and drums.

Though you have to pay to attend most of the events at the various festivals, there are several groups who organise large numbers of free events as well.

Vocabulary

a handful of — a small number of, not many

gatecrashed — came uninvited

unconventional — unusual, original

stand-up comedy — when a performer stands before an audience and tells jokes

up-and-coming — making good progress, likely to succeed

multicultural — including people who have many different ways of life, traditions, customs and beliefs

diversity — *here*, when people of different backgrounds live in one place, variety

marching bands — a marching band is a music band (usually playing brass instruments) that plays as it moves along

bagpipes — a type of musical instrument, played especially in Scotland and Ireland, from which you produce sound by blowing air into a leather bag and forcing it out through pipes

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–5) with the words on the right (a–d) to make word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. the Fringe | a. for festivals |
| 2. diversity | b. events |
| 3. time | c. of people |
| 4. stand-up | d. Festival |
| 5. spectacular | e. comedy |

B. Are these sentences true or false?

1. There are several festivals in summer in Edinburgh. **True/False**
2. The Fringe Festival is a small event. **True/False**
3. Stand-up comedy is an important part of the Fringe Festival. **True/False**
4. The Edinburgh festivals only celebrate Scottish arts. **True/False**
5. A military tattoo means a picture on your skin. **True/False**

C. Answer these questions:

1. When is the time for festivals in the UK?
2. What is the Fringe Festival?
3. What other festivals take place in Edinburg?

D. Complete the words. Put together these parts of words to make 4 words which featured in the text. Then fit them into the correct sentences:

<i>bag</i>	<i>cultural</i>	<i>crashed</i>	<i>multi</i>	<i>gate</i>	<i>pipes</i>	<i>ful</i>	<i>hand</i>
------------	-----------------	----------------	--------------	-------------	--------------	------------	-------------

1. The _____ are a traditional Scottish musical instrument.
2. Edinburgh is a _____ city.
3. They weren't invited but they _____ the party.
4. I only know a _____ of people who live in Scotland.

E. Wordsearch.

Try to find the words associated with Edinburgh Festivals in the puzzle below.

There are nine words to find. Words can be written horizontally, vertically or diagonally

s	t	h	g	t	h	e	a	t	r	e	d
e	p	h	f	e	s	d	t	i	v	a	l
t	d	e	d	i	n	b	u	r	g	h	p
f	h	i	c	h	j	d	c	k	l	t	d
e	r	e	o	t	f	r	i	o	n	a	i
s	x	i	m	c	a	v	b	v	m	t	v
t	z	a	e	u	s	c	m	d	e	t	e
i	o	p	d	i	v	e	u	f	q	w	r
v	i	u	y	f	r	i	s	l	e	e	s
a	e	d	i	n	y	t	i	r	a	s	i
l	f	r	i	n	g	e	c	g	f	r	t
l	k	j	h	t	a	t	t	o	o	d	y

<i>Edinburgh festival fringe comedy tattoo diversity spectacular theatre music</i>
--

UK SUMMER MUSIC FESTIVALS

Read the text below

- In some lines 1–20 there is **one wrong word**.
- For each line, **underline the wrong word** in the text, and **write the correct word** in the space provided.

What's your idea of a good time? What about dancing in a <u>raining</u> field with one hundred and fifty thousand other people while a famous rock band plays on a stage so far away that the performers looks like ants?	1. ✓
It maybe sound strange but that is what many hundreds of thousands of young people in the UK do every summer. Why? Because summer is the time for outdoor music festivals.	2. <i>rainy</i>
Held on a farmer, the Glastonbury Festival is the most good-known and popular in the UK. It began in 1970 and was attended by ones thousand five hundred people each paying an admission price of £1 — the ticket included free milk from the farm.	3.
Since then the Glastonbury Festival has gone from strength to strength — at 2004 one hundred and fifty thousand fans attended, paying £112 for tickets to the three-days event. Tickets for the event sold out within three hour. Acts included veteran superstars, such as Paul McCartney and James Brown, as well as new talent, like Franz Ferdinand and Joss Stone.	4.
Although much summer festivals are run on a profit-making basis, Glastonbury is a charity event, donating millions of pounds to local and international charities.	5.
	6.
	7.
	8.
	9.
	10.
	11.
	12.
	13.
	14.
	15.
	16.
	17.
	18.
	19.
	20.

Vocabulary

admission price — the amount of money you pay to enter a place, for example a concert hall

from strength to strength — with continuing and growing success

acts — *here*, artists

profit-making — bringing money

West end shows

A. Discuss these questions:

1. How would you prefer to spend a free evening?
2. Would you like to go to the theatre? Why? Why not?

B. Before you read the text match the words (1–5) to their meanings

(a–e):

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. casting | a. short for situational comedy |
| 2. sitcom | b. most popular |
| 3. the highlight | c. allocation of roles |
| 4. lead roles | d. a moment of vivid interest, an outstanding feature |

5. A-list

e. main characters in a play

For many people **the highlight** of a visit to London is the chance to see a West End show. The West End of London, situated **a stone's throw** from Piccadilly Circus and Chinatown, is home to dozens of beautiful theatres. London's West End theatres are currently enjoying **a boom** in popularity and ticket sales.



One possible reason for the success of contemporary theatrical productions is the casting of A-list Hollywood actors in lead roles. Val Kilmer, star of films like *Top Gun* and *Batman Forever*, is currently appearing in *The Postman Always Rings Twice*. And he is not alone — other American movie stars performing in London include Oscar winner, Kevin Spacey, and David Schwimmer, who found international fame in the hit TV **sitcom**, *Friends*.

British screen stars are also **treading the boards** in West End shows. Scottish actor, Ewan McGregor, is appearing in the classic 1950s musical *Guys and Dolls* — an experience very different to making movies. McGregor says «The actual process of making films is **extraordinarily tedious**. It is very difficult to keep your energy and focus. Whereas what is wonderful about this is we have to create it together».

Ironically, it is not just that film stars are acting in plays nowadays but films themselves are being adapted for the stage.

The longest-running shows in the West End are usually musicals. The Andrew Lloyd Webber show, *Cats*, **ran for** 21 years and 7000 performances, making its composer a multi-millionaire.

Vocabulary

the highlight — a moment of vivid interest, an outstanding feature

at stone's throw — very near

a boom — a period of prosperity or sudden activity

to tread the boards — to be an actor, appear on the stage

extraordinarily tedious — long and taking a lot of effort

ran for — was on the stage

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–5) with the words on the right (a–d) to make word partnerships used in the text:

1. extraordinarily

a. in popularity

2. a stone's

b. productions

3. longest

c. tedious

4. a boom
5. theatrical

- d. throw
e. running

B. Are these sentences true or false?

1. Many people visiting London want to see a West End show. **True/False**
2. West End shows are not popular nowadays. **True/False**
3. A-list Hollywood actors refuse to act in theatres. **True/False**
4. British screen stars often act in West End shows. **True/False**
5. The longest-running shows in the West End are musicals. **True/False**

C. Idioms

Look at the idioms below. Each one is connected to the theatre. Match the idiom to its definition.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. waiting in the wings | a. Good luck! (said to somebody who is about to perform or speak in public) |
| 2. the show must go on | b. to perform better than another person |
| 3. break a leg | c. being ready and prepared to step into the action |
| 4. to upstage somebody | d. it's necessary to continue despite problems or difficulties |

D. Now complete the sentences below by using one of the idioms above:

1. «I have to go now and deliver my presentation to the board of managers». «_____». I hope it all goes well».
2. «We are having problems with our staff at the moment. Nearly half of them are off work with the flu». «Well, I know it's difficult but _____. We can't just give up».
3. My boss is very angry with me because I _____ him at the meeting. My ideas were much better received than his.
4. You should always do your best in your job because there are always people _____ to take your job if you don't do it well.

E. Answer the questions:

1. Where are dozens of beautiful theatres of London located?
2. Why are West End shows so popular?
3. What musical made its composer a multi-millionaire?

MUSIC IN THE UK: THE CHARTS

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Do you like listening to music?
2. Do you have time for this activity?
3. What musical genres do you prefer?

B. Before you read the text match the words (1–4) to their meanings (a–d):

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. music downloads | a. selling a lot of copies |
| 2. best-selling | b. pieces of music which you can get using a computer |
| 3. re-released | c. from one computer to another |
| 4. peer-to-peer | d. made available again for people to buy |

Have you ever heard of Al Martino? Not many people know his name nowadays but back in 1952 he made history by becoming the first **recording artist** to have a number one record with his song «Here In My Heart». For more than fifty years sales of **singles** have been measured on a weekly basis and **ranked** in a chart. The week's **best-selling** single takes the number one position for that week.

So who has had the most number ones? For 25 years The Beatles and Elvis Presley **matched each other** with 18 number one records apiece. However, in 2005 Elvis earned a **posthumous** number one when his 1957 hit «Jailhouse Rock» was **re-released**. Since then two more Elvis' singles have gone to the top of the charts bringing his total to 21 number ones!

Over the years many artists have enjoyed incredible success in the charts. Bryan Adams held the number one position for 16 weeks in 1991 with the ballad «Everything I Do I Do It For You» whilst Elton John's tribute to Princess Diana, «Candle In The Wind 97», sold 4.86 million copies in the UK.

However, there are concerns over the future of the music industry as sales have fallen in recent years. This was illustrated in 2004 when Eric Prydz had a number one record despite having sold less than 24,000 copies.

One reason for the fall in CD sales could be the increase in **music downloads**. Many computer users illegally download MP3 files through **peer-to-peer**, file-sharing networks.

The music industry has responded to this new threat by offering the possibility to buy downloads from approved web sites. These digital downloads were integrated into the UK chart for the first time in April 2005. Ironically, the first number one of the digital age was a reissue of Tony Christie's «Amarillo», a song first released in 1971.

Vocabulary

recording artist — a singer who performs in a studio so that their songs are recorded

singles — songs

ranked — had a particular position in a list of songs that have been put in order of popularity

to match each other — to have an equal number of number one records

posthumous — after death

to re-release — to make available again for people to buy

music downloads — pieces of music which you can get using a computer

peer-to-peer — from one computer to another

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–6) with the words on the right (a–f) to make word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. best-selling | a. of the charts |
| 2. music | b. artist |
| 3. recording | c. single |
| 4. incredible | d. downloads |
| 5. top | e. in a chart |
| 6. ranked | f. success |

B. Are the following sentences true or false?

1. The music charts have measured sales of singles for more than five decades. **True/False**
2. Elvis Presley managed to get to number one after his death. **True/False**
3. Elton John's song «Candle In The Wind 97» is dedicated to the memory of Marilyn Monroe. **True/False**
4. CD sales have risen sharply in recent years. **True/False**
5. Many people download music in the WAV format. **True/False**
6. The UK chart includes digital download sales as well as CD sales. **True/False**

C. Musical Genres

What musical genres do you know? Read the descriptions of different musical genres below. Can you guess which genre is being described?

If you need help, look at the box at the bottom of the page. All the names of the genres are there.

1. This type of music is usually played by orchestras or smaller groups of musicians. They play traditional acoustic instruments such as violins, trumpets and pianos. Longer pieces of music are called symphonies whilst shorter works are called concertos. Some of the most famous composers of this musical genre include Mozart, Beethoven and Vivaldi.

2. This form of music has a history of several centuries. Performances are usually two to three hours long and take place in theatres. The performers portray characters but act out their parts using song rather than speech. Famous

examples of this genre include «The Marriage of Figaro», «Aida» and «The Magic Flute».

3. This contemporary musical genre first became popular in the 1980s when a new musical style evolved in the United States. Instead of singing the lyrics, performers spoke the words rhythmically. This style of delivery became known as «rapping». Performers of this genre often take small portions of older songs and combine them with drumbeats to create a powerful, rhythmic sound. They then rap their own words over the soundtrack.

Opera

Classical

Hip-hop

D. Rearrange the words to make up sentences:

1. sales due sharply CD to dropped illegal have downloads.
2. use people still Although many CD are prefer players to players popular MP3 portable.
3. careers recent In winning their years by some started have television recording talent artists competitions on.
4. carefully and market Record sometimes manufacture companies boy them bands.

E. Answer the questions:

1. Who was the first recording artist?
2. Who was at the top of the charts 18 times?
3. What has happened to the sales in recent years? What is the reason?

ADVENT. CHRISTMAS

A. Discuss these questions:

1. How do you usually spend Christmas?
2. What will you ask Santa to leave in your stocking?
3. What have you done this year that you hope Santa won't find out about?

B. Study the words:

Christmas hats — hats with pointy tips, usually red in colour and with some fur around them, traditionally worn at Christmas for fun

wrapping paper — decorated paper used to cover presents

apart from — *here*, in addition to

Santa Claus — the imaginary jolly old man with a white beard and a red suit who brings presents to children at Christmas

Christmassy — relating to Christmas and capturing/representing the jolly mood of the season

C. Before listening match these words (1–5) to their meanings (a–e):

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. carols | a. of cheap quality or bad in style |
| 2. cheesy | b. approaching, drawing closer |
| 3. build-up | c. mind you; be prepared |
| 4. on the way | d. anticipation, increasing feeling as a high point (here, Christmas celebrations) approaches |
| 5. watch out | e. traditional and/or religious songs that people sing at Christmas |

D. More or less?

Which of these expressions mean more than £600? Which mean less than £600? And which mean approximately £600? Put each expression into the correct column:

- £600 on average
- about £600
- at least £600
- almost £600
- roughly £600
- over £600
- up to £600
- in excess of £600
- not quite £600

More than £600	Less than £600	Approximately £600

E. While listening match the words on the left (1–7) with the words on the right (a–h) to make word partnerships from the text:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. making | a. to spend |
| 2. lighting | b. characters |
| 3. moving | c. a candle |
| 4. thinking | d. lists of presents |
| 5. encourage | e. wonderful displays |
| 6. counting | f. about Christmas |
| 7. create | h. down to Christmas |

F. Listen to the text and choose the correct answer.

1. How many weeks before Christmas are called Advent?
 - a) five weeks

- b) four weeks
 - c) one week
2. When do the preparations for Christmas begin?
- a) long before Advent
 - b) on December 25th
 - c) in November
3. How much money do people in Britain spend per person on Christmas?
- a) at least £600
 - b) almost £600
 - c) over £600

G. Are these sentences true or false? Or is the answer not given in the text?

- 1. Preparations for Christmas start in December. **True/False/Not given**
- 2. People in Britain usually eat turkey or goose for Christmas dinner.

True/False/Not given

- 3. Children send their present lists to Santa Claus or give them to their parents. **True/False/Not given**
- 4. Most people in Britain are very religious. **True/False/Not given**
- 5. Advent calendars never contain chocolate. **True/False/Not given**

H. Listen to the text once again. Answer the questions:

- 1. What is Christmas for British people?
- 2. What reminds people that Christmas is on the way?
- 3. What do people buy in preparation for Christmas?
- 4. Why are the children the most excited that Christmas is coming?

I. Wordsearch. Try to find the words associated with Advent in the puzzle below. There are ten words to find. Words can be written horizontally, vertically or diagonally.

d	f	c	a	r	j	s	o	u	b	d	t
e	p	a	h	t	z	n	a	d	w	m	r
c	h	n	c	o	n	b	v	n	e	k	a
o	c	t	p	a	c	a	l	x	t	j	d
r	c	a	r	o	l	o	g	b	r	a	i
a	i	v	e	q	u	e	l	e	t	y	t
t	r	e	s	j	m	p	n	a	v	n	i
i	s	r	n	a	n	g	v	d	t	s	o
o	f	a	a	g	y	o	z	v	a	e	n
n	s	g	c	a	n	d	l	e	b	r	a
s	g	e	k	h	l	f	h	n	x	o	l
h	p	b	s	i	u	h	m	t	f	r	o

Advent, carol, average, traditional, candle, decorations, snacks, chocolate, calendar, Santa.

JANUARY SALES: LET'S GO SHOPPING!

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Are you a shopaholic?
2. Do you look for sales regularly?

B. Before you read the text match these words (1–5) to their meanings (a–e):

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. bargains | a. shoppers who visit many shops to find bargains |
| 2. bargain hunters | b. people who are addicted to shopping |
| 3. shopaholics | c. something that would be useful to do |
| 4. gadgets | d. goods on sale at a lower price than their true value |
| 5. a good bet | e. small devices or machines with a particular purpose |

For shopaholics, the post-Christmas period means only one thing — sales! Across the country, prices are **slashed** on clothing, electronics, home furnishings and more, but London is the place for serious shopping, and you can certainly pick up some amazing **bargains**.

The sales start on Boxing Day — 26th December, and continue for the month of January, but the keenest **bargain hunters** get there early to be first through the doors. In Oxford Street queues formed outside shops ahead of **pre-dawn** openings for the start of their sales. At Brent Cross, in north London, more than 1,000 people were queuing at 3.30am for the «Next» clothing store's sale which began at 4am. Some **hardy individuals** even **camped** outside the shops to be first in the line.

Consumers who **hit the shops** were rewarded with discounts of as much as 80 % as department stores joined the sales **frenzy**. The shops are absolutely **heaving** as the sales **got into full swing**, with more than half a million people converging on London's West End.

Famous sales include the biggest, most prestigious shops such as Harrods, Selfridges, Liberty and John Lewis. Department stores are always **a good bet** — you're likely to find everything you need under one roof, including much-needed refreshments!

It's a good time **to stock up on cheap gadgets**, and there's no better time to invest in some designer **threads**.

Some people are taking their partners shopping with them, and buying their Christmas presents in the sale — a practical but unromantic way of making sure you get the gift you really want. For a less exciting but less stressful shopping experience, online retailers are also **getting in on the act** with January sales of their own.

The most organised of all are those who are already doing their present shopping for next Christmas, in the January sales!

Vocabulary

to slash — to reduced greatly

pre-dawn — very early in the morning, before the sunrise

hardy — strong enough to bear extreme conditions or difficult situations

hit the shops — went to shops in large numbers and with the determination to buy a lot of bargains

frenzy — feeling extremely excited

heaving — with a lot of people moving around

to get into full swing — if an event gets into full swing, it has already been happening for a period of time and there is a lot of activity

to stock up on — to buy a lot of

threads — clothes (colloquial)

getting in on the act — *here*, participating in the sales

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–6) with the words on the right (a–f) to make word partnerships from the text:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. pre-dawn | a. bargains |
| 2. designer | b. openings |
| 3. amazing | c. shops |
| 4. most prestigious | d. threads |
| 5. bargain | e. experience |
| 6. shopping | f. hunters |

B. Are these sentences true or false? Or is the answer not given?

1. The January sales actually start before the end of December.

True/False/Not given

2. The shops opened for the sales at 9 a.m. **True/False/Not given**

3. Only small retailers have January sales. **True/False/Not given**

4. Around 200 thousand people went shopping on Oxford Street at the beginning of the sales. **True/False/Not given**

5. Gadgets, clothes and home furnishings can all be bought in the sales.

True/False/Not given

C. Answer the questions:

1. When does London become a place for serious shopping?
2. Why do people stay in queues in January?
3. Why is it unromantic to take your partner with when you go shopping?

D. Expressions. Can you put these words in the right order to make slang expressions used in the text?

1. the to shops hit
2. full swing into get to
3. bet a good
4. up to on stock
5. on in act get to the

E. Correct the mistake:

1. Bargain hunters are queue up outside the shops early.
2. In some sales, you can get discounts to as much as 80 %.
3. A department shop is a good place to buy lots of different things.
4. I like to stock up with new clothes in the sales.
5. Shopping in the sales in the shops can be stressfuller than online shopping.
6. People who buy their presents for next Christmas in the January sales are the organisedest.

F. Wordsearch. Try to find the words associated with the January sales in the puzzle below.

There are ten words to find. Words can be written horizontally, vertically or diagonally.

p	w	q	u	t	y	u	o	b	g	a	s
p	r	e	s	e	n	t	s	p	a	s	t
h	r	e	a	h	g	i	h	b	d	r	o
j	i	e	t	o	p	f	o	a	g	d	r
b	q	k	b	a	r	g	p	r	i	c	e
a	i	u	z	x	i	c	v	b	n	m	l
r	s	y	e	p	s	l	q	u	e	k	s
g	a	d	g	e	t	o	e	g	h	j	a
a	f	l	h	g	u	t	r	r	d	f	l
i	d	w	e	l	k	h	p	j	s	y	e
n	b	q	u	e	u	e	k	m	t	o	v
h	j	m	d	a	r	s	l	d	n	r	e

sale, retailers, bargain, shop, queue, store, presents, clothes, price, gadget

SUPERSTITIONS: FRIDAY 13TH — UNLUCKY FOR YOU?

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Do you believe in good luck and bad luck?
2. What superstitions do you know?

B. Before you read the text match these words (1–5) to their meanings

(a–e):

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. horseshoes | a. a woman who is believed to have magic powers — usually evil |
| 2. superstitious | b. is success, or good things that happen to you |
| 3. trilogy | c. a piece of metal shaped like a U which is fixed to the bottom of a horse's foot — its hoof. It is supposed to bring good luck |
| 4. witch | d. a series of three books (or films or plays) on the same subject and with the same characters |
| 5. luck | e. people who believe that things happen for reasons which are not scientific or logical — such as good luck and bad luck |

Many people in Britain consider the number 13 to be unlucky. Some airlines avoid having a seat row numbered 13 — so the rows go from 12 to 14. And there are many other superstitions.



Are you **superstitious**? Do you believe in good **luck** and bad luck? And, if so, how do you go about avoiding bad and promoting good luck?

One person in four in Britain is, apparently, superstitious, and they'll do everything from hanging **horseshoes** over their fireplace to crossing their fingers, touching wood and absolutely never walking under a ladder. And they're careful about cats. Black cats are supposed to be the **familiars** of **witches** or **warlocks**, so if one is following you it's definitely bad luck — a witch **is after you!** On the other hand, if one **crosses your path** and continues then it's good luck because it hasn't noticed you. However, in some places the beliefs are different — so it pays to know where your black cat comes from!

Old superstitions **linger** even in today's modern world. The author Philip Pullman drew on them in his award winning **trilogy** of novels «His Dark Materials». The trilogy, which appeals to both children and adults, has been adapted for radio and also the theatre.

They are also the subject for research by Dr Richard Wiseman at the University of Hertfordshire. He believes that some people actually want to be unlucky because it helps them to avoid taking responsibility for their own failings. It's easier to say «I failed the exam because I'm just an unlucky person» than to admit that you didn't work hard enough. «It's a way of **copping out**», he said.

Vocabulary

familiars — the «familiar» of a witch is an animal which represents the witch

warlocks — the male equivalent of a witch

to cross your path — to walk in front of you at 90 degrees to the direction you are travelling in

to be after you — to be following, chasing or pursuing you

to linger — if something lingers it continues to exist for a long time

to cope out — a colloquial but common phrase meaning that you avoid doing something that you should do

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–6) with the words on the right (a–f) to make word partnerships from the text:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. hanging | a. trilogy |
| 2. crossing | b. wood |
| 3. touching | c. their fingers |
| 4. walking | d. responsibility |
| 5. winning | e. under a ladder |
| 6. taking | f. horseshoes |

B. Are these sentences true or false?

1. One quarter of Britains are superstitious. **True/False**
2. Witches and warlocks consider black cats to be their family members.

True/False

3. The award winning trilogy «His Dark Materials» by Philip Pullman is very popular. **True/False**

4. The trilogy main characters are both children and adults. **True/False**

5. The trilogy main characters are the subject for research by Dr. Richard Weisman. **True/False**

6. A lot of students fail their exams as they are unlucky people. **True/False**

C. Use the synonyms to change the underlined words and expressions:

1. What will you do if a black cat walks in front of you at 90 degrees to the direction you are travelling in?

2. It's much easier to be unlucky than to deal with your own problems yourself.

3. If we hang a piece of metal shaped like a U over our fireplace it will bring us good luck.

4. Superstition is alive and well in modern Britain.

5. Black cats are supposed to be the familiars of a woman who is believed to have magic powers.

D. Answer the questions:

1. What superstitions do British people believe in?

2. Why don't they like black cats?

3. Why do some people want to be unlucky?

FRIDAY 13TH — UNLUCKY FOR SOME

A total of 4 000 people were asked if they considered themselves lucky or unlucky, and whether they engaged in any superstitious behaviour.

Amazingly, 86 % of Brits said that they carried out at least one of superstitious behaviours.

Even scientists are not immune from superstition. For example, 15 % of people with a background in science said that they feared the number 13.

The survey found that «lucky» people tended to believe in superstitions designed to bring good luck, such as touching wood, crossing fingers and carrying a lucky charm.

«Unlucky» people were drawn to bad luck superstitions, such as breaking a mirror, walking under a ladder, or having anything to do with the number 13.

What is more this belief alone can actually lead to «bad luck».

Unlucky people tend to believe into negative superstitions, like having seven years bad luck after smashing a mirror.

The fact that it's Friday the 13th could make such people anxious and that will make them more likely to have accidents, drive less well, and perhaps find it harder to relate to other people.

So your bad luck could be your own doing!



Research suggests one in four believe Friday the 13th is unlucky

READING QUIZ

A. Are these sentences true or false?

1. A study suggests those who consider themselves unlucky are more likely to believe in superstitions associated with bad luck. **True/False**

2. Unlucky people tend to buy things related to negative superstitions, such as mirrors. **True/False**

3. On Friday the 13th unlucky people have accidents, drive less well, and find it harder to relate to other people. **True/False**

4. Some scientists don't immunize themselves against superstition. **True/False**

5. Less than 50 % of Brits said that they carried out at least one of superstitious behaviours. **True/False**

B. Study the table below and discuss results of the survey. Use the following structures: *the most widely held superstitious belief; to be followed by; compared with; as opposed to; to bring out the biggest difference between.*

Superstitious behaviour	People engaged in it	
	lucky people	unlucky people
touching wood	86 %	
crossing fingers	64 %	
not walking under ladders	49 %	
fear of breaking a mirror	34 %	
being worried about the number 13	25 %	
carrying a lucky charm	24 %	
cross fingers	49 %	30 %
become anxious if they break a mirror	18 %	40 %
dread the number 13	22 %	55 %

C. When we look back a century or so, we'll find hundreds of superstitions. Here are just a few with New Year associations. Compare them with those of your country.

– On New Year's Day it's considered bad luck if the first visitor at your house has red hair. Best luck comes from a knock at the door by man you don't know with black hair.

– Try to repay all debts before the New Year. Tradition states that ending a year in debt means a whole new year of debt.

– Lending anything — even a candle — on New Year's Day is considered unlucky.

– Remember to take down every last Christmas decoration before the end of the evening of January 5th. It's seen as bad luck to keep trimmings up after Twelfth Night.

WEATHER WISDOM

Work in small groups of 3–4. Make a list of sayings giving short or long term forecast used in your country.

Let's get one thing straight — weather sayings aren't superstition. They're based on observation of the weather, perhaps over many generations, then passed from parent to child, often in the form of a rhyme to make them more memorable.



Many of them you might have already heard — some are just plain odd! Some, like «**Red sky at night shepherd's delight**» give us a short term forecast. But others, often based on observing plants and animals, claim to offer longer term predictions.



Can we really predict how harsh the coming winter will be by these sayings? A popular saying revolves around ice on duck ponds: «**Frost in November to hold a duck. The rest of the winter is slush and muck**». Many people swear by this saying.

Another saying suggests that a mild December precedes a cold snap later in the winter: «**A green December fills the graveyard**».

October seems to be a month bursting with weather sayings. Many of the predictions are based around birds. Field fares and redwings seen in the fields during October forecast a hard winter.

The moon also has its share of weather predictions. A halo around the moon forecasts bad weather — this could be true as high cirrus cloud would create a halo and precede the build up of thicker cloud.

A less likely saying suggests that if the moon turns on a weekend, there will be floods before the month is out.

The conclusion is to take some of these sayings with a large pinch of salt, but others might just have a grain of truth in them!

READING QUIZ

A. Answer the following questions about the text:

1. What are weather sayings based on?
2. What kind of predictions can be made on observing nature?
3. Is it possible to make a credible short or long term forecast on observing plants and animals, moon etc.?

B. Share your opinion on reliability of the following sayings:

1. «If the squirrel has a bushy tail, or horses have a thick coat in autumn it will be a hard winter».
2. «A good crop of berries forecast a hard winter».
3. «Hot Summer, Cold Winter».
4. «If in summer the grass grows long then come the autumn the winds will be strong».

C. Now read the article inserting prepositions from the box:

through for in on to during for on at for according by from

Some people say if the squirrel has a bushy tail, or horses have a thick coat in autumn it will be a hard winter. However, all mammals have thicker coats 1. ___ preparation 2. ___ the winter, and the thickness of a horse's coat seems to be more dependent 3. ___ its age than forecasting the weather!

For each fog during October there will be a snowfall during the winter. Can't see any meteorological reason for this one, but some people claim it's true!

A good crop of berries forecast a hard winter. This is a common saying and certainly many people claim it's true. But Harry Green from the Worcestershire Wildlife Trust doesn't see how this could be possible, as the amount of berries on a bush or tree depends 4. ___ weather conditions 5. ___ the previous spring.

Some sayings though may hold more truth 6. ___ to John Kings, a meteorologist 7. ___ the University of Birmingham. The saying «*Hot Summer, Cold Winter*» suggests that a particularly warm summer will be followed 8. ___ a harsh winter. Weather statistics 9. ___ the past 150 years do lend some credibility 10. ___ this saying, particularly the 1920s when a series of hot summers were followed by arctic conditions 11. ___ the winters.

And how about this rhyme 12. ___ Keith Hall in Oldbury? «*If in summer the grass grows long then come the autumn the winds will be strong*». Well, this year had a hot summer, and yes, 13. ___ one week in October it was quite breezy!

VALENTINE'S DAY, OR LOVE IS IN THE AIR

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Do you celebrate St. Valentine's Day?
2. What gifts do you prepare?

B. Study the words:

public displays of affection — showing your feelings of liking or love for someone in public

hidden in the mists of time — too old for anyone to remember/
confirm/clarify

martyred — killed because of his beliefs

sought solace — tried to find comfort

confinement — imprisonment

commiserate with — show sympathy for

e-cards — short for electronic cards, i. e. virtual cards that are sent via
the Internet

all the rage — very popular wavy — *here*, careful

malicious hackers — people who access other people's computers with
bad intentions (e.g. to look for their personal information, like credit card
details, or to stop their computers working properly)

viruses — *here*, computer programs which can make copies of themselves,
preventing the computer from working properly

spyware — computer programs that reveal the identity of a computer user

warrant — a document that gives police specific powers, e. g. the right to
search or arrest somebody

**C. Before listening to the text match the words (1–4) to their meanings
(a–d):**

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. imprisoned | a. known, documented |
| 2. forked out | b. normal, usual |
| 3. recorded | c. forced to spend (colloquial) |
| 4. customary | d. put in jail |

D. Listen to the text and choose the correct answer(s):

1. What day is known as the day of public display of affection?
 - a) Christmas
 - b) Valentine's Day
 - c) Black Day
2. Who was St. Valentine according to some historians?
 - a) Roman Emperor
 - b) Unmarried man
 - c) Roman martyred
3. Who sends chocolates in Japan on Valentine's day?
 - a) women to men
 - b) men to women
 - c) women to women
4. Why do Internet security experts urge web users? Because of:
 - a) warrant
 - b) viruses
 - c) spyware

5. What criminals did the Police in the UK city of Liverpool send Valentine's cards to?

- a) who failed to appear in the court
- b) who loved romance
- c) who have not paid fines

E. Love idioms: guess their meanings! See if you can match these commonly used idioms connected to love with the correct definition:

- 1. to be head over heels in love a. to be attracted to someone without publicly showing it
- 2. to fall for b. to get married
- 3. to tie the knot c. to fall in love to with somebody
- 4. to have a crush on someone d. to be very much in love

F. Now try and complete the following sentences using one of the above idioms in the correct form:

- 1. My fiancée and I have been engaged for nearly a year so we're going to _____ in the summer.
- 2. I _____ one of my workmates but I'm too shy to tell him.
- 3. She is _____ in love with her new boyfriend. She talks about him all the time. It's getting quite boring now.
- 4. I _____ my girlfriend the first time I saw her and I'm still crazy about her now.

G. Listen to the text. Are these sentences true or false? Or is the answer not given in the text?

- 1. St Valentine was a famous Roman Emperor who was famous as a romantic. **True/False/Not given**
- 2. The very first Valentine's card was sent over 500 years ago. **True/False/Not given**
- 3. Disappointed Korean men who have received no Valentine's cards eat a special dish in April. **True/False/Not given**
- 4. Some Valentine's cards are now sent through cyberspace. **True/False/Not given**
- 5. Lonely policemen in Liverpool are looking for love by sending out many Valentine's cards. **True/False/Not given**

H. Wordsearch. Try to find the words associated with Valentine's Day in the puzzle below.

There are ten words to find. Words can be written horizontally, vertically or diagonally.

a	s	v	r	h	j	c	u	p	i	d	t
s	h	e	a	r	t	g	r	w	u	h	k

c	h	r	y	l	o	n	c	r	n	u	c
h	t	e	h	l	n	i	o	g	r	s	e
o	f	e	r	o	x	z	u	b	a	b	a
c	c	l	o	v	t	i	p	c	r	a	m
o	s	w	a	e	n	c	l	k	e	n	r
l	f	e	i	t	f	y	e	r	s	d	t
a	d	f	g	f	a	h	r	b	j	e	r
t	w	e	r	t	e	n	c	a	r	d	o
e	s	l	a	t	e	r	e	e	m	d	s
c	o	r	o	m	a	n	c	e	w	h	e

<i>love</i>	<i>chocolate</i>	<i>romance</i>	<i>wife</i>	<i>cupid</i>	<i>couple</i>
	<i>card</i>	<i>husband</i>	<i>rose</i>	<i>heart</i>	

WHAT TO WEAR?

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Do the clothes tell you anything about the person?
2. Do you care much about the clothes people wear?

B. Study the words:

glam — short for «glamorous», i. e. dressed and/or made up to be extremely good-looking and very fashionable

tie-dyed — designs on cloth dyed by tightly tying portions of it with waxed thread so the dye only affects the exposed areas

flared — (trousers or skirts) that widen significantly below the knee (popular in the late 1960s – early 1970s)

waistcoat — a sleeveless garment worn on the upper body over a shirt and usually having buttons down the front

C. Before listening match the words (1–4) to their meanings (a–d):

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. behind the times | a. doesn't belong to fashion |
| 2. out of place | b. completed, given final touches |
| 3. out of fashion | c. out-of-date, unfashionable, not modern |
| 4. finished off | d. strange, as if you don't belong |

D. Use the words from the box to complete the sentences. Change the form if necessary:

<i>get used to</i>	<i>get over</i>	<i>come down</i>	<i>come into</i>	<i>come by</i>	<i>come off</i>
--------------------	-----------------	------------------	------------------	----------------	-----------------

1. Look! All your buttons have
2. When prices ... the standard of living goes up.

3. I'm afraid I can't ... to young girls dyeing their hair every other week.
4. Long skirts are ... fashion.
5. I can't imagine how she has ... that wonderful ornament.
6. He'll never ... the loss of his beautiful curly hair.

E. Clothes related vocabulary

Each of the verbs/phrasal verbs in the left-hand column is connected to clothes and fashion. Match them to their definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. to dress up | a. to dress |
| 2. to dress down | b. to undress |
| 3. to put on | c. to wear something special, e. g. to a party |
| 4. to take off | d. to wear casual clothes |
| 5. to suit | e. to be the correct size |
| 6. to fit | f. to look good on you |

F. Now complete the sentences below by using one of the verbs above:

1. _____ your scarf if you're going outside. It's really cold.
2. Can I try a large one? This doesn't _____.
3. I can wear jeans to work on Fridays as we are allowed to _____.
4. You can't go to a wedding wearing jeans! You should _____.
5. You look good in green. The colour really _____ you.
6. You should _____ your scarf. It's really hot.

G. While listening match the words to make word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. fashion | a. the times |
| 2. biggest | b. fashionable |
| 3. look | c. button |
| 4. belly | d. shocks |
| 5. behind | e. tips |
| 6. feel | f. out of place |

H. Choose the correct answer:

1. What may shock when you arrive in a new country?
 - a) food
 - b) clothes
 - c) cars
2. What is very popular among teenagers in Britain?
 - a) piercings
 - b) tattoo
 - c) heavy make-up
3. What is better to wear?
 - a) denim clothes

- b) clothes that impresses everyone
- c) clothes you feel comfortable with

I. Listen to the text. Are these sentences true or false? Or is the answer not given in the text?

1. When you arrive in a new country, you can be shocked by the clothes people are wearing. **True/False/Not given**

2. When you arrive abroad people laugh at you. **True/False/Not given**

3. The most shocking thing in UK teenage fashion is piercing. **True/False/Not given**

4. A look of a «glam» girls is finished off with metallic accessories. **True/False/Not given**

5. «Tom Boy» look includes denim jacket and tie-dyed T-shirt. **True/False/Not given**

J. Answer these questions:

1. Why someone can feel behind the times visiting a foreign country?
2. What are the favorite outfits of UK teenagers?
3. What tips should you follow in order not to be out of place?

FASHION FAN OR FASHION SLAVE?

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Do you have favorite outfits? What do you associate with them?
2. Do men or women follow the fashion more often?

B. Before you read the text, match the words to their meaning:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. retailers | a. if the distinction between two things gets blurred, it becomes harder to tell the difference between them |
| 2. trendy | b. the raised narrow platform models walk along to display clothes |
| 3. fashion leaders | c. the best known and most successful designers |
| 4. blurred | d. people who sell things |
| 5. catwalk | e. very fashionable |

Are you a fashion slave, spending all your money on the latest clothes even if you don't look good in them, or a fashion fan, enjoying wearing modern clothes but not obsessed by them?

Every year London Fashion Week attracts **retailers**, **fashion leaders**, and the press to shows of all that's new in British fashion. Outrageous designs, original **fabrics**, and beautiful slim models are displayed on the **catwalk** in an atmosphere of extravagant elegance. However, how much of this gets

translated into street fashion, appearing in high street shops? And how many of us actually follow the trends we see?

We all need to be comfortable with what we wear. After all, **first impressions count**, and we want our appearance to be consistent with the image we would like to project. How can we do this without becoming a fashion slave? We are **bombarded** with magazines that show us the new fashions for each season, and where we can buy **trendy** clothes for reasonable prices. The distinction between what we see on the catwalk and what's on display in the high street is becoming increasingly **blurred**.

Our bodies all come in different shapes and sizes, so to avoid **stares and sniggers** in the street we should develop our own shopping strategy.

Vocabulary

retailers — people who sell things

fabrics — types of cloth

translated into street fashion — is actually sold in a similar form in shops

first impressions count — the first thing we think about someone is very important

bombarded — if you are bombarded with magazines you keep seeing them

stares and sniggers — rude looks and unpleasant laughs

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–6) with the words on the right (a–f) to make word partnerships from the text:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. original | a. elegance |
| 2. fashion | b. fashion |
| 3. trendy | c. designs |
| 4. extravagant | d. slave |
| 5. outrageous | e. clothes |
| 6. street | f. fabrics |

B. Are these sentences true or false? Or is the answer not given in the text?

1. A fashion fan enjoys to wear modern clothes. **True/False/Not given**
2. London Fashion Week takes place every five years. **True/False/Not given**
3. Fat models are displayed on the catwalk every year. **True/False/Not given**
4. People need to be comfortable with what they wear. **True/False/Not given**

5. Magazines show where people can buy trendy clothes for reasonable prices. **True/False/Not given**

6. Only slim people can wear nice clothes. **True/False/Not given**

C. Use the words from the box to complete the text:

seen in attitude towards idea of be turned upon out of date are unable

As a rule, men's 1. _____ women's fashions is one of amused tolerance. They pretend that they 2. _____ to detect the nice distinctions between the latest model from Paris and a dress that is hopelessly 3. _____. But they are in reality just as eager to conform to the popular 4. _____ what is and what is not worn.

But men's fashion changes slowly, and men, unlike women, like to be the last to leave an old fashion rather than the first to embrace a new. They have no desire either, that their womenfolk should be in the very front rank of fashion. It would make them embarrassed to be 5. _____ public with a woman who was wearing something which caused every eye to 6. _____ her. But they like their wives to be dressed as most other women are dressed.

D. Answer these questions:

1. Are you a fashion slave?
2. Would you like to visit London Fashion Week?
3. How can you avoid stares and sniggers in the street?

Speak about...

In England there are two proverbs about clothes, which contradict one another: «Clothes make a man» and «Clothes don't make a man». Can you explain this contradiction? Which of the two proverbs do you agree with? How important are clothes to you?

Unit 4. Leisure

LEISURE TRENDS

A. Use the words from the box to complete the text:

<i>visiting</i>	<i>going</i>	<i>reading</i>	<i>undertaking</i>	<i>listening</i>
-----------------	--------------	----------------	--------------------	------------------

The most common leisure activities among people in Britain are home-based, or social, such as 1. _____ relatives or friends.

Watching television is by far the most popular leisure pastime. Nearly every household has a television set, and average viewing time is over 25 hours a week.

Other regular pastimes include 2. _____ to the radio and to recorded music. About 70 per cent of the population listen to local and national radio on an average day.

Many people in their spare time enjoy 3. _____ (over 50 per cent belong to a library), gardening, do-it-yourself home improvements, 4. _____ voluntary work, 5. _____ out for a meal or drink or to the cinema. More daily newspapers, national and regional, are sold for every person in Britain than in most other developed countries. On an average day 60 per cent of people over the age of 15 read a national morning paper; 70 per cent read a Sunday newspaper.

B. Answer the questions:

1. What are the main leisure trends in GB?
2. What of the named pastime would you choose?

Soap operas

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Do you like watching TV?
2. What programmes do you prefer?



Watching TV is a very popular pastime in the UK. But what kind of programmes do British people like to watch? Well, the most-watched TV programmes every week are very popular dramas that are usually on at least four times every week. They are dramas based in one neighbourhood that try to depict ordinary life in the UK — we call

these dramas «soap operas» or «soaps».

In the early days of TV, there were often dramas on during the day. Back in those days, it was traditional for the husband to go out to work and for the wife to stay at home and look after the house and the children. Most of these daytime dramas were aimed at entertaining the housewives who would traditionally be at home, probably doing the washing. Companies selling washing powder would advertise their products at times when these dramas were on, and sometimes those companies would even sponsor the drama. **Hence the word «soap».**

So what about the word «opera»? Well, that's because these dramas are often **an exaggeration** of real life. They are supposed to represent ordinary lives but, to make them entertaining, lots of dramatic events, like murders, divorces, **affairs** etc., all happen probably much more regularly than they would in a normal **neighbourhood**.

Most soap operas these days are shown in the evening. Each show will have several different storylines happening at once that continue over several shows. The same **cast members** will appear in every show, too.

There are lots of different soaps on in the UK on different channels but there are three main popular ones. «Coronation Street» has been on since 1960. **It is set in a suburb of Manchester** and it's supposed to represent working class life in the north of England. Then there's «Eastenders» which started in 1985, set in the East End of London, and «Emmerdale», which is set on a farm in Yorkshire, in the north of England.

Vocabulary

pastime — what you do outside work for enjoyment, e. g. a hobby

neighbourhood — an area where people live rather than work or do shopping

to depict — to describe, to show, to represent

hence the word «soap» — this is how the word 'soap' became part of the expression

an exaggeration — showing or representing something in a more dramatic, serious or shocking way than it really is

affairs — *here*, intimate relations outside marriage

cast members — actors in a particular film or TV series

it is set in a suburb of Manchester — the action takes place in an area near Manchester (people from suburbs usually work in the city which they are close to, however there are usually very few or no businesses within a suburb itself)

Reading Quiz

A. Match the words on the left (1–6) with the words on the right (a–f) to make word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. to represent | a. members |
| 2. washing | b. TV programmes |
| 3. it is set in | c. ordinary lives |
| 4. the most-watched | d. powder |
| 5. an exaggeration | e. dramas |
| 6. daytime | f. a suburb |
| 7. cast | h. of real life |

B. Are these sentences true or false? Or is the answer not given in the text?

1. People don't like to watch TV in the UK. **True/False/Not given**
2. The word «soap» in «soap opera» refers to washing powder used by housewives to do the washing. **True/False/Not given**
3. The word «opera» in «soap opera» refers to the classical singing you hear in the dramas. **True/False/Not given**
4. Soap operas have lots of continuing storylines happening over a few shows. **True/False/Not given**
5. «Coronation Street» has been on British TV since 1985. **True/False/Not given**

C. TV expressions:

Match these commonly used TV related expressions with the correct definition:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. a couch potato | a. someone who is always watching the TV (the telly) and can't live without it |
| 2. reality TV | b. another word for television |
| 3. channel hopping | c. someone who sits on the sofa all day eating and watching TV |
| 4. a telly addict | d. TV programmes following real people in real life situations |
| 5. the box | e. going from channel to channel with the remote control (the remote) and being unable to decide what to watch |

D. Now complete the following sentences with one of the above TV expressions:

1. «_____ is boring. I can see people in real life situations every day — I would much rather watch a drama».
2. «What's on _____ tonight?»
3. My brother is such _____. All he does is sit at home and watch TV.
4. The problem with TV these days is that there are too many channels to choose from. I'm always _____ and I can never decide what to watch.
5. I love watching TV — I watch it all the time. I don't think I could live without it — I need to watch it for at least three hours every night. I'm such _____.

E. Answer the questions:

1. What kind of programmes do British people like to watch?
2. What do we call «soap operas»?
3. What were the most daytime dramas aimed at?
4. What time are most soap operas shown these days?
5. Are the «soap operas» necessary entertainment or just a waist of time?

Docusoap

A. Listen to the text and give the following expressions in one word:

1. two words have come together to make a third word;
2. TV genre, which mixes a documentary programme and a soap;
3. dramatized film based on a semi-fictional interpretation of real events;
4. documentary fiction in the novel.

B. Listen to the text and complete the missing parts of the abstract below:

- Now the 1. _____ programmes we all know, and these are particular 2. _____ documentaries we're talking about now, where people 3. _____ their everyday lives, doing their ordinary things and yet 4. _____ or radio-recorded at the same time.

C. Answer the questions:

1. Are you a docusoap fan?
2. Would you like to become a docusoap star?
3. Where does the word «soap opera» come from?

Ballroom dancing

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Do you like dancing?
2. Do you watch dancing TV shows? Why? Why not?

B. Before you read the text, match the words (1–4) to their meanings (a–d):

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. keen | a. as it happens, not recorded |
| 2. trendy | b. attractive in a special or exciting way |
| 3. live | c. willing, wanting |
| 4. glamorous | d. modern, influenced by recent fashions |

Ballroom dancing in the UK used to be seen as something rather unfashionable that old people might do. For the past five years though, the popularity of ballroom dancing has **soared** thanks to a reality TV show. «Strictly Come Dancing» is one of the BBC's big TV shows. Millions of people **tune in** every Saturday night to watch the show which **airs** from September right up to Christmas.

In the show a number of professional ballroom dancers each **partner up** with a celebrity. Every week they have to learn a different ballroom dance and perform it live on TV on the Saturday night. Four judges, all of whom have a background in professional dance, give the celebrities scores and comments about their dances. It's then **up to** the public to call in and vote for their favourite couple. The two least favourite then have to dance again and the judges decide who stays in the competition and who leaves.

The show demonstrates how glamorous ballroom dancing is. The celebrities get to wear colourful dresses and **sequined** suits to dance in, and it looks like a lot of fun. The TV programme also shows what good exercise it can be to ballroom dance and what hard work is involved in learning the dances and performing them properly.

Dance schools around the country have seen a **boost** in the numbers of people wanting to learn how to dance. And it's not only older people who're interested. Lots of children and young people in their 20s are keen to learn. The **format** for the show has been copied in lots of countries around the world. In America, the show is called «Dancing with the Stars».

So you can forget your usual exercise — why not learn a **foxtrot**, a **tango** or a **jive** or for the less energetic, a **waltz** perhaps. It's the trendy thing to do!

Vocabulary

soared — grown a lot

to tune in — to switch on their TV sets and select a particular channel

airs — is broadcasted

partner up — dance together as a pair

up to — if something is up to you, you have the right and power to do or decide it

sequined — with a small shiny metal or plastic disc sewn onto them for decoration

a boost — a sharp and significant growth

the format — *here*, the way and style in which parts of a TV programme are put together

foxtrot — a type of formal ballroom dance that combines short quick steps with longer ones

tango — an energetic dance of South American origin for two people

jive — a fast dance which was very popular with young people in the 1940s and 1950s

waltz — a formal dance in which two people holding each other move around a large room, turning as they go and repeating a movement of three steps

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–4) with the words on the right (a–d) to make word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. tune in | a. the public |
| 2. format for | b. every Saturday night |
| 3. up to | c. to learn |
| 4. keen | d. the show |

B. Are these sentences true or false?

1. Ballroom dancing has become more popular in the UK thanks to the «Strictly Come Dancing» TV show. **True/False**

2. There are three judges on the show who comment on the dances. **True/False**

3. It's only old people who are interested in ballroom dancing these days. **True/False**

4. The American ballroom dancing TV show is called «Dancing with Celebrities». **True/False**

5. A foxtrot is a kind of ballroom dance. **True/False**

C. Answer the questions:

1. Is ballroom dancing popular in the UK? Belarus?

2. What kinds of ballroom dance do you know?

3. Which one would you like to learn?

D. Adjectives.

Let's take another look at the adjectives we've used to describe ballroom dancing. Can you match up each adjective with the correct definition?

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. glamorous | a. not modern or popular |
| 2. energetic | b. having lots of different colours |
| 3. unfashionable | c. attractive in a special or exciting way |
| 4. trendy | d. having lots of energy |
| 5. colourful | e. modern, influenced by recent fashions |

E. Now complete the following sentences with one of the adjectives from above:

1. My sister is so fashionable. She has just bought a really _____ mobile phone.
2. The ballroom dancers were dressed in bright pink and green and yellow — they looked so _____ on the dance floor.
3. It's so _____ being a ballroom dancer. You get to wear long expensive dresses with sequins on.
4. My father's clothes are so _____ — they are all from the 1970s.
5. You need to be fit to ballroom dance. You move around a lot and it's very _____.

Corporate thrills reach new highs

A. Discuss these questions:

1. How important is entertaining
 - a) in your country?
 - b) in your company/organisation?
2. Think about business visitors to your country.
 - What places would you like them to visit?
 - What events would you recommend?
 - What other types of entertainment could you offer?

Entertaining is no longer about cocktails and canapés — instead, it's toys and tanks.

London firms are now taking their favorite clients on driving lessons. The only difference is, it involves a tank, as well as target practice using the vehicle's guns. The winner of the day's contest gets a chance to run over a car with the tank.

«A lot of traditional corporate hospitality events like racing at Ascot and tennis at Wimbledon have been around for so long, and so many companies have actually done these things». But every year they have the same clients they need to entertain, so they have to come up with new and exciting ideas.

Another event aimed at **thrilling** clients involves flying a jet fighter, **reminiscent** of the movie «Top Gun» with Tom Cruise. But catching the imagination of corporate customers is expensive.

The budgets are huge. But it is much more cost-effective to keep that customer than to try and find new ones.

Entertainment firms are always looking out for new ideas, and increasingly they are actually creating events in response to what is in the media and what is popular.

Corporations are now able to offer trips up Everest or **treks across** Antarctica for their clients.

They try to offer a once-in-a-lifetime experience their clients are unlikely to forget, but hot-air ballooning and visits to health spas are still more usual.

Vocabulary

thrilling — exciting, bringing joy

reminiscent — reminding about something

to trek across — to go on a long journey, especially on foot

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–6) with the words on the right (a–f) to make word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. hospitality | a. firms |
| 2. driving | b. practice |
| 3. entertainment | c. events |
| 4. cost | d. fighter |
| 5. jet | e. lessons |
| 6. target | f. effective |

B. Are these sentences true or false. Or is the answer not given in the text?

1. London firms provide cocktails for entertainment. **True/False/Not given**
2. Companies have the same clients every year. **True/False/Not given**
3. A day in a tank costs \$400 a head. **True/False/Not given**
4. It is easy to find new clients. **True/False/Not given**
5. Entertainment firms have the same events each year. **True/False/Not given**

C. Answer the questions:

1. What driving lessons do London firms provide to their clients?
2. What were the traditional corporate events?
3. How do the entertainment firms find new events?

Friends reunited

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Have you ever wondered what your old school-mates are doing now?
2. If yes, how did you find them?
3. What social websites do you know?

B. Before you read the text match these words (1–5) to their meanings

(a–e):

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. nostalgia | a. grew quickly |
| 2. rekindled | b. lost a long time ago |
| 3. lucrative | c. missing the past |
| 4. snowballed | d. made work again |
| 5. long-lost | e. profitable, bringing financial gain |



Have you ever wondered what your old school-mates are doing now? Well plenty of people in Britain do. One of the most successful Internet **ventures** in Britain has shown how popular, and how **lucrative**, nostalgia can be.

The website Friends Reunited was started for fun in 1999 by a couple who were interested to know what their old school friends were doing. The project **snowballed** and by 2005, the site had 12 million members. One extraordinary fact is that Friends Reunited has never advertised, its success is entirely due to **word-of-mouth**.

You can search for a school, college or university and find a list of the members who were there in any year. You can also **post** a personal **profile** showing what you are doing now, and read other people's details.

Steve Pankhurst, one of the founders of the site, thinks that one of the reasons for its success is that some people like to be anonymous. On Friends Reunited, you can **snoop** on other people's lives without **giving away** anything about yourself if you don't want to. It's also an opportunity **to bolster your self-esteem** by **showing off** to everyone just how successful and happy you are now, even if you weren't while you were at school.

Friends Reunited has also led to many successful school reunions, and people meeting up with each other after many years. In particular, many people use the site to look up their **childhood sweethearts** and many couples have actually **rekindled** relationships after contacting each other through the site.

There have even been Friends Reunited weddings and babies, and Friends Reunited now has a new site called Friends Reunited Dating especially for people who are looking for love. The company has also launched other sites,

such as Genes Reunited, which helps people to find **long-lost** relatives and build their **family trees** online.

Vocabulary

ventures — enterprises, or business activities that usually have some risk involved

lucrative — profitable, bringing financial gain

word-of-mouth — when information is passed between people by talking about something

post — publish, make available to others (on a website)

profile — *here*, a description of your life and character

snoop — secretly look

to give away — to tell, to reveal

to bolster your self-esteem — to make you more confident

to show off — to display your success and/or wealth

childhood sweethearts — people who you used to have romantic feelings about when you were a child

rekindled — made work again

long-lost — lost a long time ago

family tree — a chart that shows the relationship between different members of a family over a long period of time

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–6) with the words on the right (a–f) to make word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. school | a. ventures |
| 2. rekindled | b. sweethearts |
| 3. internet | c. of-mouth |
| 4. family | d. relationships |
| 5. childhood | e. mates |
| 6. word | f. trees |

B. Are these sentences true or false?

1. You can only see your own details on the Friends Reunited website.

True/False

2. In 2005, there were 12 million schools listed on the site. **True/False**

3. Some couples have got married after reuniting via the website.

True/False

4. When Friends Reunited first began the founders wanted to create a lucrative business. **True/False**

5. There are colleges and universities on Friends Reunited as well as schools. **True/False**

C. Answer the questions:

1. Why was the website Friends Reunited started?
2. What is the success of the site due to?
3. Why do people use the site?

Cewebriety

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Would you like to be famous?
2. How do you understand the word «celebrity»?
3. Can you guess what «cewebriety» means?

B. Listen to the text and choose the correct answer(s):

1. Who is cewebriety?
 - a) a web celebrity
 - b) someone mostly famous through the presence on the Internet
 - c) unknown person
2. What American newspaper is published only online?
 - a) Financial Times
 - b) Independence
 - c) Seattle PI (Post Intelligencer)
3. What videos have become very popular nowadays?
 - a) released on DVD
 - b) posted on the Internet
 - c) home videos

C. Listen to the text once again and decide if these sentences are true or false?

1. The artist Andy Warhol said that everybody would be famous for 15 minutes. **True/False**

2. Cewebriety is somebody famous through the presence on the Internet. **True/False**

3. Stephen King intends to publish his books only on the Internet. **True/False**

4. Recently an American newspaper abandoned to publish online. **True/False**

5. Videos posted on the internet are seen by millions of people. **True/False**

D. Answer the questions:

1. Who is cewebrity?
2. Would you like to become cewebrity? Why? Why not?

Me and my mobile

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Can you imagine your life without your mobile?
2. What are pros and cons of using mobiles?

B. Before you read the text, match the words (1–5) to their meanings

(a–e):

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. 3G | a. a mobile phone you hold in your hand |
| 2. SIM card | b. a holder, microphone and speaker that you connect your phone to so you can use it while driving |
| 3. fixed hands free set | c. Subscriber Identification Module |
| 4. contacts list | d. third generation phones which have Internet access and can take/send photos |
| 5. hand-held mobile | e. people whose phone numbers you have stored on your SIM card |



Remember this?

Police in Britain have been cracking down on drivers who use mobile phones. But while talking and driving is not allowed, it seems you can talk while doing anything else, anywhere, any time.

It often seems that everyone in Britain has a **mobile phone**. We use them as alarm clocks, calculators, to help with exam revision, to pay city **congestion charges**, to send photos of ourselves on holiday with our new **3G** phone — and even to talk with other people. And that's where the problems can start.

Firstly when do you use them? The **etiquette** of using mobiles is changing. Originally people turned away when speaking with someone. Now they'll just talk about anything from work to romance to when they'll be home — at the top of their voices — without anyone **minding**. Or not minding much. Or — OK — being too polite to say they can't stand the fact that person sitting next to them on the train is talking about last night's party while they're trying to read the paper.

Secondly, when do you not use them? In Britain, the answer to that is simple. You don't use a mobile phone — except with a **fixed hands free set** — while you're driving. A new law **came into force** at the end of 2003. Anyone

caught using a **hand-held mobile** while driving risks a fixed penalty of £30 or a **fine** of up to £1000 if convicted plus **three points on their licence**.

However, not everyone takes note of the law and the police have been **prosecuting drivers** for breaking it. The worst offenders are people living in South West Scotland. BBC transport correspondent Tom Symonds says that over 800 have been caught in Strathclyde compared to just 17 in Suffolk. (It's not clear whether that means that Scots have more friends or are just worse drivers!)

Finally, do try not to lose your mobile. It's not the phone itself which matters — it's easy enough to replace a **handset**. But your **SIM card** is another matter. It has all your contacts stored on it. And without your **contacts list** — well, who could you phone?

Vocabulary

mobile phone — known in America as a cellphone, and in Germany as a Handy

congestion charges — money to allow you to drive in the centre of London

minding — being annoyed or bothered

came into force — started being applied

fine — *here*, if you don't pay of £30, you will go to court and if the court finds you guilty you will have to pay a large fine

three points on the licence — each traffic offence (speeding, not stopping at a red light) means you lose some points from your driving licence. You can't lose too many or you will be banned from driving

to prosecute drivers — to bring criminal charges against drivers

handset — the part of the phone set you hold in your hand. The set includes the charger

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–6) with the words on the right (a–f) to make word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. mobile | a. offenders |
| 2. prosecuting | b. charges |
| 3. etiquette | c. drivers |
| 4. fixed | d. phone |
| 5. worst | e. of using |
| 6. congestion | f. penalty |

B. Are these sentences true or false?

1. Talking on the phone and driving is not allowed in the UK. **True/False**

2. Mobile phones are used to talk with other people only. **True/False**
3. People must turn away when speaking with someone. **True/False**
4. People in South West Scotland don't use mobile phones while driving.

True/False

5. It's easy to replace your lost mobile. **True/False**

C. Use the vocabulary of the text to complete the sentences.

1. It is known in America as a cellphone, and in Germany as a Handy and in Britain as a m_____.
2. She was ordered to pay £150 in parking f_____, plus court costs.
3. When did a ban on using mobile phones while driving c___ i___ f___?
4. People who give the police false information will be p_____.
5. The police are c_____ down hard on violent crime.

C. Answer the questions:

1. How do people use their mobile phones nowadays?
2. Does etiquette of using mobiles exist?
3. What law came into force in GB at the end of 2003?
4. What will happen if you loose your mobile?

A SLIP OF THE THUMB

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Do you agree that mobile phones bring more troubles than pleasure?
2. Must mobile phones be used only for talking with people?

B. Before you listen to the text study the words:

slip — if something slips it slides out of place in a way that you do not intend

consequence — is a result or effect of a situation or event

C. Listen to the text and choose the right answer(s):

1. A slip of the tongue is ...
 - a) when you say something by accident
 - b) something you intended to say
 - c) something you don't mean to say
2. If predictive texting selects the wrong word ...
 - a) you can always notice
 - b) you might not notice
 - c) you may find it out
3. The person who receives your message might not be ...
 - a) the wrong person

- b) the person you meant
 - c) your friend
4. A slip of the thumb ...
- a) may be very embarrassing
 - b) can bring you a lot of fun
 - c) can land you in real trouble

D. Answer the questions:

1. What is the difference between «a slip of the thumb» and «a slip of the tongue»?

2. What troubles can a slip of the thumb cause?

Speak about ...

1. What do you think about using mobile phones by drivers?

2. Have you had any amusing experiences when phoning?

3. What will you do if a person sitting next to you on the train is talking about last night's party while you're trying to read the paper?

SOMERSET HOUSE IN WINTER



A. Discuss these questions:

1. Is there in your city/town a nice place to walk around, a place where people can do whatever they want at their leisure?

2. What special events take place there?

B. Read about special events that take place at Somerset House during the year. Reading the text give answers to the questions given in italic:

Somerset House is a well-known and beautiful 18th century building in the heart of central London where visitors can attend a variety of cultural events throughout the year. Some of these events take place in its large central courtyard — in the summer months there are beautiful fountains which people can play in and cool off on a hot summer's day. The courtyard is also used as a concert venue. A series of music events called the «Summer series» are held in

July each year. There is also an annual summer season of outdoor film showings. But what happens in the courtyard in the cold months of winter?

Try to guess what special event takes place during the Christmas period at Somerset House.

For a couple of months over the Christmas period the central courtyard changes into something very magical.

Read what two Londoners who were there at the beginning of December say.

«It's good, it's very good — it's a shame it's not a bit bigger because it does get quite crowded when there's a full hour's session booked. But no, it's good fun».

«Yeah it was brilliant, lots of people — the worry is when other people fall over and knock you over but it's a good afternoon out — really good fun».

What do you think they have just been doing?

Well, they've both been ice skating on the ice rink at Somerset House. The central courtyard turns into a magical winter world of ice and skating. The first ice rink was there in the year 2000 and it's really an annual treat for Londoners and for visitors to London. People look forward to its reappearance each year.

At night it's particularly beautiful with gorgeous lighting and wonderful flames around, «flambeaux» around the ice rink. They have beautiful music during the day and rather **funkier** music at night. There's a lovely café and an 8 metres high climbing ice wall has become quite a spectator sport. And in addition, there's a very large and beautiful Christmas tree which is up until the 6th January, Twelfth Night.

Vocabulary

funky — funky music usually has a strong bass rhythm which is repeated

READING QUIZ

A. Match these words (1–4) to their meanings (a–d):

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. treat | a. happening once a year |
| 2. gorgeous | b. an event to look forward to |
| 3. annual | c. something that you watch rather than take part in |
| 4. spectator sport | d. extremely beautiful or attractive |

B. Complete the sentences below using the words from the exercise above:

1. A _____ is very enjoyable to watch and generally interests people more as spectators than as participants.
2. You look absolutely _____ in that dress!
3. A visit to a good playground is a real _____, offering our children fun and adventure.

4. «What do you think of my new flatmate?» «He's absolutely _____!»

C. Answer these questions:

1. What cultural events take place in the large central courtyard of Somerset House throughout the year?
2. What expressions were used to say how much people enjoyed themselves?
3. Describe how attractive and lovely the ice rink looks at night.
4. What three attractions are there next to the ice rink?

Speak about ...

An annual winter treat in your city/town.

Unit 5. SPORT

INTEREST IN SPORT

A. Discuss these questions:

1. What are the most popular sports in GB?
2. Which one would you choose? Why? Why not?

B. Use the words from the box to complete the text:

of to with of from throughout in among over of into in

There is widespread participation in sport 1. _____ people in Britain. An estimated 29 million people 2. _____ the age 3. _____ 16 regularly take part 4. _____ sports or exercise. The most popular are waling (including rambling and hiking), swimming, snooker/pool, keep fit/yoga and cycling. Women's participation has grown significantly even 5. _____ traditionally male-dominated activities like football and rugby. Many sports, such as athletics, boxing and football, have also been successful 6. _____ attracting considerable numbers 7. _____ participants 8. _____ the ethnic minorities.

The integration in sport of people 9. _____ disabilities is increasingly encouraged and organisations 10. _____ Britain promote and develop such opportunities.

All schools (except those solely for infants) are expected 11. _____ have a playing field or the use 12. _____ one, and most secondary schools have a gymnasium. Some have other amenities such as swimming pools and sports halls.

C. Sports Idioms

Look at the idioms below. Each one is connected to sport and balls. Match the idiom to its definition.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. the ball's in your court | a. to make a mistake and fail to arrive at a successful conclusion |
| 2. to drop the ball | b. to take an idea and develop it in the right direction |
| 3. we're in a whole new ball game | c. the next stage of progress with a project or plan is in the hands of another person |
| 4. to run with the ball | d. to be in a completely new and different situation |

D. Now complete the sentences below by using one of the idioms above:

- «We have put forward our plans and proposals. Now _____. It is up to you what happens next».
- «As you can see from my presentation, the communications market has changed significantly in the last ten years. The fact is _____. We must adapt to the new environment if we want to survive».
- «Well, Tony, I am giving you the job of managing this project through to completion. I want you _____».
- «I don't think Gary has enough experience to do the job». «Really, why's that?» «I'm not sure he can deal with the pressure. He's likely _____». We should use Anna instead — she's very capable».

CELEBRATING SPORT

A. Fill in the gaps in the text with the best word:

The Rugby World 1.____, won by England, led to a feel-good mood even 2.____ people who didn't usually follow rugby. Millions of television 3.____ cheered as **fly-half** Jonny Wilkinson scored the winning points with a **drop-goal** in the 4.____ minutes of extra time. The following Saturday more than 750 000 people turned out to cheer England's players on their victory 5.____ in an open top bus through the streets of central London. This was followed by 6.____ with The Queen at **Buckingham Palace** and a reception at **Downing Street** hosted by the Prime Minister.

The players were awarded honours in the **New Year Honours List**. These honours are awarded on merit, for exceptional achievement or merit in a number of fields. The England Rugby team coach, Clive Woodward, was **knighted** — so he becomes «Sir Clive». All the members of the team received an award.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. a) Cap | b) Box | c) Cup |
| 2. a) among | b) within | c) through |
| 3. a) followers | b) fans | c) viewers |
| 4. a) finish | b) final | c) end |
| 5. a) exhibition | b) parade | c) demonstration |
| 6. a) tea | b) coffee | c) juice |

Vocabulary

- fly-half** — «the brains of the backs» — number 10 in a rugby team
drop-goal — when the fly half kicks the ball over the bar while running
Buckingham Palace — official residence of the Queen
Downing Street — official residence of the Prime Minister
New Year Honours List — awards to people for achievement
knighted — an award: the person receiving it is called «Sir» or «Dame»

B. Rearrange the words to make up sentences. Then read the article about the New Year Honours List.

1. Honours are British awarded merit on, exceptional for achievement service or.
2. Can for recommend Anybody a British national an honour.
3. Nominations, sent government either by ministers or by public of the members, divided into subject areas are and assessed committees by eight.
4. A committee list produces selection the that submitted is to the Queen.
5. The list formally approves recipients the Queen of.
6. Are official The honours published in the newspaper Crown.

Speak about ...

New Years Honours List

WIMBLEDON

A. Discuss these questions:

1. Do you know what is Wimbledon?
2. When was the first tournament played?



B. Study the words:

hallowed ground — land which is of special spiritual or religious significance

courtyard — an unroofed, walled area inside a building

monks — Christian men who live apart from society, devoting their lives to God

deuce — 40 points each (only in tennis)

love — zero (only in tennis)

seeded — ranked

gone on record — quoted in print

C. Before listening to the text match the words (1–5) to their meanings (a–e):

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. tournament | a. the people who watch a game |
| 2. scoring | b. a series of contests in which competitors eliminate each other in order to reach the final |
| 3. turning pro | c. a very profitable business |
| 4. spectators | d. becoming professional |
| 5. lucrative business | e. a system of awarding points based on performance |

D. Use words from the text instead of their definitions in bold:

- Most young talented players are determined **to become professionals**.
- I received £300 **the money the winner receives** and a three foot tall trophy.
- He inherited **a very profitable business** from his father.
- Each event will be **given a particular number of points** separately.

E. Are the following sentences true or false? Circle the correct answer:

- The Wimbledon tennis championship was first held one hundred and twenty five years ago. **True/False**
- The roots of tennis are in a ball game played in monasteries. **True/False**
- Much of the vocabulary around tennis comes from France. **True/False**
- Successful tennis players can become astronomically wealthy. **True/False**

True/False

- Only Americans and Europeans are beginning to produce world-class players. **True/False**

F. What do the following figures refer to?

<i>11</i>	<i>1877</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>17 000 000</i>	<i>30</i>
-----------	-------------	-----------	-------------------	-----------

G. Listen to the text and complete the following sentences:

- Wimbledon is the most important sporting event of the
- John McEnroe describes Wimbledon as «the of the sport».
- Most experts agree that the modern game has its origins in a ... ball game.
- Success in tennis championships is a very
- Countries are beginning to produce ...-... ..

Speak about ...

- Origins of tennis.
- Origins of the Wimbledon tennis championship.

TENNIS FANS

A. Discuss these questions:



1. Who are your favourite sports stars?
2. How do you support them?

June in south west London. Outside the buildings of The All England Lawn Tennis Club a queue of people discuss the price of strawberries — high; the chances of Henman winning — high; and the chance of a sudden rain shower — even higher. Yes, it's Wimbledon fortnight.

Some supporters queue all night. Others take a day off work. All want to see their favourite tennis star — whether it's Britain's hope Tim Henman, women's **number 8 seed** Svetlana Kuznetsova from Russia, or world No 1 Roger Federer from Switzerland.

Federer, winner of the 2003 men's final, was rewarded by the citizens of the Swiss city of Gstaad with a gift worthy of a champion — a cow. (This **moove** — sorry, move — provoked an outbreak of some **cheesy puns** in the press, though they hoped that Federer wouldn't **milk the applause**.)

The enthusiastic support of Henman's fans over his ten previous appearances at Wimbledon has led to the term «**Henmania**» being **coined**. They started a tradition of wearing **exotic clothes** and hats and bringing whistles and horns into the ground to support their hero. This year some of these **accessories** have been banned **on security grounds**. (And **on musical grounds**, in the case of the whistles and horns.)

But tennis is not the only sport with fans at Wimbledon. As players and fans left the **ground** on the evening of 22nd June a number of them paused to watch TV screens showing an **up and coming** sporting hero, Wayne Rooney, scoring against Croatia in the Euro 2004 championships.

Vocabulary

June in south west London — this piece is written in a humorous style rather than in the style of a normal sports report

number 8 seed — «seed» is the ranking given to a player: a number 8 seed is regarded as a better player than a number 28 seed

moove — some news reports include puns, an amusing way of using two words which have more than one meaning, or which have the same sound, so that what you say has two different meanings. In English, the sound cows make is «moo». This has the same vowel sound as «move».

cheesy puns — «cheesy» means both something in bad style or of cheap quality, and also tasting of cheese — which comes from milk from cows

milk the applause — farmers «milk» cows to get the milk from them, and actors «milk the applause» if they try to get as much

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–5) with the words on the right (a–e) to make word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Wimbledon | a. appearances |
| 2. previous | b. all night |
| 3. queue | c. Tennis star |
| 4. exotic | d. fortnight |
| 5. favourite | e. clothes |

B. Are these sentences true or false?

1. Wimbledon lasts a fortnight. **True/False**
2. Some supporters queue all day. **True/False**
3. Tim Henman won men's final in 2003. **True/False**
4. Federer's fans wear exotic clothes and hats. **True/False**
5. Tennis is the only sport with fans at Wimbledon. **True/False**

C. Answer the questions:

1. Why do supporters queue all night?
2. Who won men's final in 2003?
3. What does the term «Henmania» mean?

FOOTBALL FANS KILLED IN STADIUM CRUSH

A. Read the text below.

– In most of the lines 1–16 there is **one extra word** which does not fit. Some lines, however, are correct.

– If a line is **correct**, put a tick on the appropriate line.

– If there is an **extra word** in the line, write that word in the space provided.

<p><i>At least twenty people have been being killed during a football match in Ivory Coast. The crush happened at the start of Ivory Coast's world cup qualifying match with Malawi as tens of thousands of people tried to get with into the stadium hoping to see Ivory Coast's Europe-based football stars. John James reports:</i></p> <p>It seems many much fans — some who had tickets but many without — were angry after when the stadium gates were shut.</p> <p>Police people tried to keep the crowds back with tear gas, but in the panic the supporters ability were crushed against a wall and struggled to escape for to safety. The Ivorian Sports</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>being</i> 2. ✓ 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.
--	--

minister, Dagobert Banzio, says there seemed to be more many people outside the stadium than in it.	12.
Banzio: «Some spectators who didn't have had tickets tried to force their way in . Unfortunately to they broke down one of the big gates and in the stampede so people were crushed».	13.
	14.
	15.
	16.

B. Match these words (1–4) to their meanings (a–d):

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. force their way in | a. when many people or animals suddenly all move quickly and in an uncontrolled way |
| 2. crushed | b. tried to do something, but found it difficult, here, they found it impossible |
| 3. stampede | c. use physical strength to gain entry |
| 4. struggled | d. pushed together very tightly — here, so tightly that some of them died |

C. Work in small groups. Tell each other how you went to watch a football match, describe what impression it made on you. Compare your impression with...

Let me tell you about what happens at the football in England. Firstly, tickets to the football in the UK are quite expensive and can be hard to come by. As football is played in the winter months, it's absolutely freezing, usually rainy, so you have to wear several layers of warm clothing, and take a flask of tea or soup or something to keep you warm. English football fans are very vocal during the match — they sing, chant and yell at the opposing team, so the noise in the stadium is tremendous. To try and prevent violence, the stadiums are divided into areas for home team fans and areas for away team fans, and the entrances to these areas are separate. For the same reason, there is often a very large amount of police on patrol both inside and outside. You can't buy alcohol at the stadium, and you can't take any in with you — if you want a drink before or after the match, there are designated pubs for away fans where they can drink without any trouble from the home fans. I hope I haven't made it sound too negative, as I really enjoyed myself despite the cold — being surrounded by people who were passionate about one thing (their team winning) was really exhilarating.

D. Use the words from the box to complete the text:

<i>support</i>	<i>travel</i>	<i>inspire</i>	<i>provide</i>	<i>see</i>	<i>create</i>
----------------	---------------	----------------	----------------	------------	---------------

Fans

Supporters are the «lifblood of football». They 1. _____ money for the clubs they support and they 2. _____ atmosphere on match days with singing, chanting and shouting.

Football teams 3. _____ a loyalty which is like a kind of patriotism. Some supporters regularly 4. _____ long distances to 5. _____ their team play. True fans are those who 6. _____ their team even when they are not winning.

E. Match the sentences (1–4 to a–d, 5–8 to e–h) to complete the article «Football violence»:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. The game of football has been associated with violence since...</p> <p>2. Medieval football matches were essentially pitched battles between the young men of rival villages and towns — ...</p> <p>3. The behaviour now known as «football hooliganism» originated in England ...</p> <p>4. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, the UK, — with hooliganism often dubbed The English Disease — ...</p> <p>5. In most European countries, football-related violence is currently a predominantly internal problem, ...</p> <p>6. The English are an obvious exception to this rule, ...</p> <p>7. However the UK government has led ...</p> <p>8. Instances of hooliganism seem recently ...</p> | <p>a. had a reputation worldwide for football hooliganism.</p> <p>b. in the early 1960s, and has been linked with the televising of matches (and of pitch-invasions, riots etc.).</p> <p>c. often used as opportunities to settle old feuds, personal arguments and land disputes.</p> <p>d. its beginnings in 13th century England.</p> <p>e. and rivalries between some other nations (e. g. Germany and the Netherlands) have led to violence.</p> <p>f. a widescale crackdown on football related violence.</p> <p>g. to have diminished.</p> <p>h. with the majority of incidents occurring at club-level matches, while supporters of the national team abroad are generally better-behaved.</p> |
|---|---|

Speak about ...

1. Sports supporters.
2. Football violence and ways of dealing with the problem.

EXTREME SPORTS

A. Discuss these questions:

1. What extreme sports do you know?
2. Which one would you like to try?

B. Before you read the text match these words (1–4) to their meanings (a–d):

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. thrill seeking | a. go down with great speed |
| 2. kite | b. the shape of the land on the edge of the sea |
| 3. an adrenalin rush | c. a paper- or cloth-covered frame flown in the air at the end of a long string using the power of the wind |
| 4. bomb down | d. looking for excitement |
| 5. coastline | e. the foam formed by waves on the sea when they come in towards a shore |
| 6. surf | f. a strong feeling of excitement mixed with fear |

Summer's just around the corner, encouraging some to dust off the tennis racket or rummage round the cupboard for the cricket bat. But for some in Britain traditional outdoor pursuits are just not enough. So how do extreme sports devotees **get their kicks**?

Extreme sports are about **exhilaration**, skill and danger. They do not normally involve teams and there are very few rules. People who take part use their skills and experience to control the risks. That control is what makes them sports and not just dangerous behaviour.



Here are just some of the extreme sports which are popular in Britain:

Kitesurfing: a growing band of enthusiasts have been discovering the thrilling combination of **kite**, board and waves. These kites can be up to 17 metres long. Catch a gust and you're **motoring** — up, down and across the **surf**. British Ladies kitesurfing champion Jo Wilson says: «It's always **an adrenalin rush**. It's unpredictable. You could jump 5ft or 35ft. You never know if you're going to go up in the air, and your heart is just going boom, boom, boom all the time».

Coasteering: this is exploring the **coastline** without worrying about a coastal path or finding a rocky cliffy **cove** blocking your route. You climb, dive, swim and **clamber** from A to B. There are about 15 operators in the UK offering coasteering.

Sky diving: traditional parachuting just doesn't sound risky enough, does it? So now skydiving is the name for jumping from a plane and listening to your heart **pounding** as you **hurtle** towards earth before you open your parachute at the last moment. Once you've got a few jumps under your parachute you can **throw in** some extra risks, for example try a «**hook turn**». Dean Dunbar is a participant of extremedreams.com and his first sky dive was in 1998. Since then he's been **hooked on the buzz of the extreme**, saying: «Every so often I have to go out and do something scary».

Mountain biking: it's been around so long that bikers are no longer satisfied with just going up and down a mountain. Nowadays **thrill seeking** mountain bikers want a big slope to go down very, very fast. «It's pure mad, downhill», according to Dean Dunbar. «People go to old ski resorts, take the chair lift to the top then **bomb down** — amazingly not killing themselves».

Vocabulary

get their kicks — get a strong feeling of excitement or pleasure

cove — a small sheltered opening in the coastline, a bay

clamber — climb with difficulty, using both the feet and hands

hurtle — move very fast

throw in — add

«**hook turn**» — a fast turn close to the ground used to land at high speed

hooked on the buzz of the extreme — addicted to the excitement of doing extreme sports

READING QUIZ

A. Match the words on the left (1–5) with the words on the right (a–e) to make the word partnerships used in the text:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. sky | a. bat |
| 2. tennis | b. biking |
| 3. cricket | c. diving |
| 4. mountain | d. champion |
| 5. kitesurfing | e. racket |

B. Are these sentences true or false? Or is the answer not given in the text?

1. In Britain people are fond of traditional outdoor pursuits.

True/False/Not given

2. Extreme sports do not normally involve teams. **True/False/Not given**

3. Kitesurfing is the most popular extreme sport in the UK. **True/False/Not given**

4. There are about 20 operators in the UK offering coasteering.

True/False/Not given

5. Sky diving is just a traditional parachuting. **True/False/Not given**

C. Read the article again to collect data confirming the following statement: *Doing sports the extreme way is all about taking an activity and adding a new dimension, an extra challenge.*

Complete the following table (add some examples of your own).

Extreme sport	Traditional activity	Extra challenge

D. Answer the questions:

1. What extreme sports are popular in the UK?
2. What is kitesurfing (coasteering, sky diving, mountain biking)?
3. What extreme sports are popular in your country?

Speak about ...

What do you think about extreme sports? Do you think they are exciting and worth doing or just dangerous behaviour that should not be encouraged?

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ БГУМУ

Tape Scripts

PRENUP

We often abbreviate words by dropping the endings. There's a technical term for it in linguistics — they're called clippings. I suppose the word «ad» is the most familiar, from advertisements. «Pram» is another, from perambulator, and nobody uses that these days, really. And now, we've got «prenup» which came in the 1980s I suppose.

It's short for pre-nuptial agreement. In other words, it's two people who're coming together, and they're going to get married, they're going to have their nuptials, they're going to get married — and because they think the marriage is not going to last for very long and there's going to be a messy divorce, where they're going to have to split all their worldly goods, they decide to have a prenup, which is an agreement, a pre-nuptial agreement, where they decide who's going to have what, and it's going to save a lot of mess in due course.

Funny idea really....but very popular amongst American film stars apparently. Well, it isn't modern, actually. The earliest time I ever found any reference to it is 1916. So, it was very common in the United States during the 20th century and is increasing elsewhere. But the clipping, the abbreviated form, is very recent — I've only heard that since the 1980s. How do you write it? Well some people write it pre hyphen nup, but increasingly these days they've been dropping the hyphen, and the two elements are written solid, without any space or any hyphen in-between. The words have come together ... not so of course the people they refer to!

FRESHERS' WEEK

The UK has a well-respected higher education system and some of the top universities and research institutions in the world. But to those who are new to it all, it can be overwhelming and sometimes confusing.

October is usually the busiest month in the academic calendar. Universities have something called Freshers' Week for their newcomers. It's a great opportunity to make new friends, join lots of clubs and settle into university life.

However, having just left the comfort of home and all your friends behind, the prospect of meeting lots of strangers in big halls can be nerve-wracking. Where do you start? Who should you make friends with? Which clubs should you join?

Luckily, there will be thousands of others in the same boat as you worrying about starting their university social life on the right foot. So just take it all in slowly. Don't rush into anything that you'll regret for the next three years.

Here are some top tips from past students on how to survive Freshers' Week:

- blend in. Make sure you are aware of British social etiquette. Have a few wine glasses and snacks handy for your housemates and friends;
- be hospitable. Sometimes cups of tea or even slices of toast can give you a head start in making friends;
- be sociable. The more active you are, the more likely you'll be to meet new people than if you're someone who never leaves their room;
- bring a doorstop. Keep your door open when you're in and that sends positive messages to your neighbours that you're friendly.

So with a bit of clever planning and motivation, Freshers' Week can give you a great start to your university life and soon you'll be passing on your wisdom to next year's new recruits.

AL DESKO

Where do you eat lunch when you're at work? Do you go to a canteen? Perhaps out to a restaurant? Maybe you bring a packed lunch or buy a sandwich and go to that lovely park close to the office. You sit outside and enjoy the sunshine — Italians would call this eating «al fresco», eating out in the fresh air.

Unfortunately, in today's busy workplace many people don't think they have time for a leisurely, relaxed lunch. They don't even think they have time to leave the office. They just bring in a sandwich, and sit at their desk. They're eating al desko.

It's particularly common in Britain and America, where people are used to eating their main meal of the day in the evening when they get home from work. Perhaps the bad climate in Britain also has something to do with it — if it's raining outside, it's more tempting to eat al desko, to sit in the office and read the news, or perhaps do a bit of shopping or book a holiday. You can always tell which office workers like to eat al desko most — just look for the crumbs in their keyboard!

BLACKBURIED

Developments in technology often lead to new vocabulary entering the language. The Blackberry, as I'm sure you know is a hand-held device which you can use to check your e-mails as well as to send texts or SMS messages and to make telephone calls. Blackberry is a brand name, but other companies as Samsung, Nokia, Hewlett Packard make similar products. These devices have become very popular, particularly with commuters — people who have a long journey into work each day. You can see them on the tube in London, typing away on their miniature keyboards with their thumbs.

But these machines have brought with them a new set of problems. Now, you're only ever a few seconds away from your inbox. What used to be a quiet,

relaxed journey into work on the train is now dominated by the latest problems at work. Maybe you used get to the office at nine o'clock on a Monday, but now your office comes to you as soon as you open up your Blackberry. If you're feeling like work is coming to dominate your life because you can never get away from your e-mail, you might feel Blackburied. That means you feel inundated and exhausted trying to be on top of all your e-mail 24 hours a day, seven days a week. You feel buried under all the extra work that the easy access to your e-mail has brought you.

It seems that these devices are also very addictive — it's impossible to ignore that shiny black object in your pocket or bag, and you simply have to check for new messages, all the time. Day and Night. You've been Blackburied!

SOCIAL NETWORKING

If you want to be successful in business, I'm told that it's very important to make a lot of effort to meet new people, to socialise and create a network of useful contacts which you can then exploit to advance your career. You meet and make friends with people who might be able to help you later on in your professional life. This is called social networking, and it was one of the buzzwords in business in the 1980s and 90s.

Well, with new technology come new words. After social networking, we now have social NOTworking. Increasingly, people are meeting other people online using websites that intended to make social networking easier. These sites, things like MySpace, Facebook, Bebo, LinkedIn, Twitter and others — have become incredibly popular. Most people use them as a way of chatting with their friends, and sharing photographs and information about social events — parties, birthdays etc. Some people are even using them to provide regular updates about what they're doing, often many times each hour. Well, when you do this at work, instead of the many things you should be doing, it's not social networking, it's social NOTworking.

If you're one of those people that use these sites a lot, it can be very tempting to check what your friends are doing tonight while nobody else is in the office, or to see if your friend has put those photos from the last trip you took together on the site yet. It might only take a second ... and no-one will ever know. My advice is to check your company's internet policy and to think about your boss's attitude before you log in to your favourite site — some employers take a very dim view about social NOTworking!

ADVENT. CHRISTMAS

«Christmas is coming, the goose is getting fat!»

Christmas is the biggest festival in Britain and is celebrated on 25th December. The four weeks before Christmas are called Advent, and are

traditionally celebrated in churches by lighting a candle each Sunday during Advent. Nowadays, many people in Britain are not very religious, but they still celebrate Christmas. But watch out — the preparations begin long before Advent. In fact, as early as September or October, you start to see signs that Christmas is on the way.

The first places to tell us that we should be thinking about Christmas are the shops. People in Britain spend on average over £600 (around \$1000) per person on Christmas every year, and the shops encourage people to spend more and more. Shops put up Christmas decorations and play cheesy Christmas songs or carols; and some shop workers wear Christmas hats. Some big shops on Regent Street and Oxford Street in London create wonderful displays in their windows with moving characters, falling snow, colourful lights and music.

So what do people buy in preparation for Christmas? Well, Christmas decorations; Christmas cards to send to your friends and relatives; presents for your loved ones and wrapping paper to wrap them up with. And of course food! Apart from the special Christmas dinner of roast turkey or goose, people buy lots of chocolates, nuts and snacks for everyone to enjoy.

But the children are the most excited that Christmas is coming. They start making lists of presents they would like, and give them to their parents, or send them to Santa Claus. In December, they can also open their Advent calendars. Advent calendars are a way of counting down to Christmas. They have a window to open for every day from 1st – 24th December (Christmas Eve).

A basic Advent calendar has a Christmassy picture behind each window, but the children's favourite is usually a chocolate Advent calendar, with a chocolate for every day of the month. It's a great buildup to the overeating that goes on at Christmas!

VALENTINE'S DAY, OR LOVE IS IN THE AIR

It's that time of the year when couples show their love for each other by sending cards, flowers and chocolates. But Valentine's Day is not only about public displays of affection: in recent years it has also become big business. In the UK alone, more than £20 million is spent on flowers, whilst in the United States over \$1 billion is forked out on chocolates.

Although Valentine's Day has become a global industry with more than 80 million roses sold worldwide, the origins of the day are unclear and hidden in the mists of time. Nobody knows exactly who St. Valentine was, although some historians suggest he was a Roman martyred in the third century AD by a Roman Emperor. It is said that the first recorded Valentine's card was sent by the imprisoned Duke of Orleans in 1415. It is believed that he sought solace from his confinement by writing love poems to his wife.

Valentine's Day, or its equivalent, is now celebrated in many countries around the world. However, the traditions often differ from place to place. In Japan, for example, it is customary for the woman to send chocolates to the man, whilst in Korea April 14th is known as «Black Day» and is when the unfortunate men who received nothing on Valentine's Day gather to eat noodles and commiserate with each other.

Technological developments have also played their part in keeping Valentine's Day relevant in the 21st century. Valentine's e-cards have been all the rage in recent years. However, internet security experts urge web users to be wary as malicious hackers could use e-cards to spread viruses and spyware.

Valentine's cards can also be used for less than romantic purposes. Police in the UK city of Liverpool sent Valentine's cards to criminals who failed to appear in court or have not paid fines.

The cards contained the verse, «Roses are red, violets are blue, you've got a warrant, and we'd love to see you». Who says romance is dead?

WHAT TO WEAR?

One of the biggest shocks when you arrive in a new country can be the clothes people are wearing. You may look fashionable at home, but you suddenly find you are behind the times or simply someone to laugh at when you arrive abroad. With this in mind, let's take a look at teenage fashion in the UK for girls.

One of the things that may shock an outsider most is piercings. These days it is not enough to simply wear rings in your ears. You will see many teenagers with rings in their navel, or belly button, nose, lip, or even their eyebrow. Ouch!

Some girls go for a «glam» look. They wear T-shirts; trousers are usually preferred, blue or black, and the look is finished off with metallic bags and shoes and arms full of bracelets. Another alternative is the «rocker» look. You start with a T-shirt of your favourite band and tight jeans or a long skirt. On top of this you can wear a denim jacket. Jewellery tends to be large and metallic, and to add colour, wear a scarf. If neither of these is for you, why not go «sporty»? T-shirts are usually tie-dyed in hot colours. Wear long shorts, short jeans or a denim skirt. And on your feet? Beach sandals, of course! If you prefer something more feminine, there's the «girly» look. Skirts are long, to the floor. Wear a top with butterflies or flowers printed on it!

Finally, how about the «Tom Boy» look? Wear flared jeans and a T-shirt with a logo. Don't forget your waistcoat, of course!

Follow the fashion tips above, and you shouldn't feel out of place. However, it's important to remember to wear clothes and choose a look that you feel comfortable with. Don't just be one of the crowd — be yourself!

DOCUSOAP

I was watching a docusoap on the television the other day. A what, you might be saying? A docu-soap. Well, it's another one of these blend-words, where two words have come together to make a third word. In this particular case, I'm talking about a TV genre, which mixes a documentary programme and a soap. Now the documentary programmes we all know, and these are particular fly-on-the wall documentaries we're talking about now, where people are carrying on their everyday lives, doing their ordinary things and yet being televised or radio-recorded at the same time.

But why soap? Why are these things called soap operas? Well that goes back to the 1930s and it was probably because some of the early sponsors of radio programmes at the time and television programmes were soap manufacturers, and so the idea came that a soap was one of these everyday, you know, washing machine kind of dramas. And so a docusoap is a documentary attempt to take one of these programmes and put it into an everyday circumstance.

It's not the only word of its kind — docudrama is another one, for a dramatised film based on a semi-fictional interpretation of real events. Oh, and don't forget, it's used in the novel as well, in literature. You talk about «factions» — documentary fiction in the novel — it's a blurring of reality and fiction: very popular these days!

CEWEBRITY

The artist Andy Warhol famously said that he thought everybody would be famous for fifteen minutes, and with the increasing power of the Internet, that's more true today than ever. Anybody with an internet connection and a computer can now become a cewebrity.

A cewebrity is somebody who is only, or perhaps mostly famous through their presence on the Internet, an Internet personality who crosses over to the mainstream. A web celebrity. A cewebrity.

As people rely on the internet more and more for their entertainment needs, it is becoming increasingly attractive as a platform for new writing, music, film, and art. The writer Stephen King has published books only on the Internet and some musicians get a recording contract through the popularity they build up on the web.

Recently an American newspaper, the Seattle PI [Post-Intelligencer] decided to abandon its paper copy and only publish online. As its audience grows, the Internet is becoming more powerful in making people famous, and some videos which are posted on the internet become incredibly popular, being seen by millions of people in a short space of time. This is an age where a video

of someone dancing and pretending to sing a famous song can get them an appearance on TV shows and magazines. It's an age of cewebrity!

A SLIP OF THE THUMB

A slip of the thumb is an unintentional mistake made whilst texting, either sending the message to the wrong person or not noticing when predictive texting chooses the wrong word, often to embarrassing — or very funny consequences.

If you say something by accident, something you don't mean to say but perhaps it sounds similar to your intended sentence, we might call this a slip of the tongue. If, for example, you are introducing your current boyfriend or girlfriend, and you use the name of your ex-boyfriend or girlfriend, it's a slip of the tongue. Quite a bad one.

Well, a slip of the thumb is the same, but by text, SMS or perhaps an e-mail sent by a handheld device. You might not notice when your predictive texting selects the wrong word — book instead of cool for example, or nun instead of mum! I have a Spanish friend «Viki» V-I-K-I, and when I type in her name it comes out ugli, U-G-L-I! A well-known brand of vodka even comes out as «poisoned» if you're not careful!

Alternatively, the person who receives your message might not be the person you meant to send it to. This can happen just by pressing the wrong button or the right button once too often. It's very easy to do, and a slip of the thumb can land you in real trouble!

WIMBLEDON

Wimbledon is the most important sporting event of the British summer. Since the first tournament was played in 1877 in front of a few hundred spectators, the competition has become a global sporting event attended by over half a million people, and watched on television by millions.

The world's top tennis players agree that playing at Wimbledon is an experience like no other. John McEnroe, a three-time Wimbledon winner, describes Wimbledon as «the hallowed ground of the sport».

Although the Wimbledon tennis championship has been in existence for more than a century, the sport of tennis has a much longer history. Most experts agree that the modern game has its origins in a courtyard ball game played by French monks in the 11th century.

For this reason many of the words used in tennis are of French origin. The unusual terms used in scoring a tennis match are English versions of French words: deuce (pronounced «juice») comes from the French word «deux», meaning «to two». The word love, meaning zero, also has French origins.

Much has changed since the first Wimbledon Tournament in 1877 — the first champion, Spencer Gore, won a prize of £12; this year the prize money

is £630 000. Indeed, success in tennis championships is a very lucrative business. 2004 Wimbledon champion, Roger Federer has won nearly \$17 000 000 in prize money since turning pro in 1998. Even more impressive, Serena and Venus Williams have won a staggering \$30 000 000 between them over the last ten years.

Although, Wimbledon has traditionally been dominated by Americans and Europeans, other countries are beginning to produce world-class players. Li Ting and Sun Tian Tian, who won gold medals at the Athens Olympics, both play at Wimbledon this year. They are currently seeded 146 and 52, respectively. All Chinese competitors will be under pressure to do well; their coach, Jiang Hongwei, has gone on record as saying, «My first target is to lift my players into the top 30. Olympic gold is not enough».

Keys

Unit 1. The people today

Britain's Royal Wedding

Reading Quiz

- B.** 1. to; 2. between; 3. at; 4. before; 5. –; 6. in; 7. to; 8. as; 9. to.

Single Women «Do Less Housework»

Reading Quiz

- B.** 1. under; 2. about; 3. from; 4. to; 5. to; 6. of; 7. for; 8. of; 9. of; 10. into; 11. in.

Teenagers and Drugs

Pre-reading Task

- B.** 1. being; 2. having; 3. complaining; 4. hanging; 5. doing; 6. meeting; 7. intimidating.

Cool to Learn

Pre-reading Task

- A.** 1. criticized; 2. taken; 3. gone; 4. reflects; 5. see; 6. raise; 7. cope; 8. work; 9. disrupt; 10. have.

Universities in the UK

Reading Quiz

- C.** 1. Dynamic place; 2. Cosmopolitan; 3. Fascinating; 4. Personalized; 5. Recognition; 6. Global job market.
E. 1. magnet; 2. overseas; 3. assessed; 4. guaranteed; 5. scholarships; 6. foundation; 7. emphasis; 8. global; 9. rates; 10. cosmopolitan.

Food on the Move

Reading Quiz

- E.** 1. by; 2. of; 3. in; 4. to; 5. from; 6. on; 7. up; 8. with; 9. at; 10. in; 11. at; 12. at; 13. for; 14. into; 15. behind; 16. in front of; 17. in.

Unit 2. Work and wealth

Unemployment

- B.** 1. to; 2. ✓; 3. with; 4. ✓; 5. a; 6. ✓; 7. at; 8. job; 9. to; 10. more; 11. begin; 12. the; 13. to; 14. be; 15. ✓; 16. large; 17. in; 18. about; 19. are; 20. a; 21. ✓; 22. was; 23. as; 24. ✓.

The Internet

- A.** 1. of; 2. over; 3. to; 4. for; 5. with; 6. from; 7. through.

Unit 3. Culture and heritage

UK Summer Music Festivals

- A. 1. ✓; 2. rainy; 3. ✓; 4. look; 5. may; 6. ✓; 7. ✓; 8. farm; 9. well-known; 10. one; 11. ✓; 12. ✓; 13. in; 14. ✓; 15. hours; 16. ✓; 17. ✓; 18. many; 19. ✓; 20. ✓.

Advent. Christmas

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| D. More than £600
at least £600
over £600
in excess £600 | Less than £600
almost £600
up to £600
not quite £600 | Approximately £600
£600 on average
about £600
roughly £600 |
|---|---|---|

Weather Wisdom

Reading Quiz

- C. 1. in; 2. for; 3. on; 4. on; 5. during; 6. according; 7. at; 8. by; 9. for; 10. to; 11. through; 12. from; 13. for.

Fashion Fan or Fashion Slave?

Reading Quiz

- C. 1. attitude towards; 2. are unable; 3. out of date; 4. idea of; 5. seen in; 6. be turned upon.

Unit 4. Leisure

Leisure Trends

- A. 1. visiting; 2. listening; 3. reading; 4. undertaking; 5. going.

Me and My Mobile

Reading Quiz

- C. 1. mobile; 2. fine; 3. come into force; 4. prosecuted; 5. cracking.

Unit 5. Sport

Interest in Sport

- B. 1. among; 2. over; 3. of; 4. in; 5. into; 6. in; 7. of; 8. from; 9. with; 10. throughout; 11. to; 12. of.

Celebrating Sport

- A. 1. c; 2. a; 3. c; 4. b; 5. b; 6. a.

Football Fans Killed in Stadium Crush

- A. 1. being; 2. ✓; 3. ✓; 4. with; 5. ✓; 6. ✓; 7. much; 8. after; 9. people; 10. ability; 11. for; 12. many; 13. ✓; 14. had; 15. to; 16. so.
- D. 1. provide; 2. create; 3. inspire; 4. travel; 5. see; 6. support.

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