

МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА
АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



МАУП

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
ЩОДО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ
РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ**

з дисципліни

**“ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС ПЕРШОЇ
ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ”**

(англійська мова)

(для бакалаврів, 3-й курс)

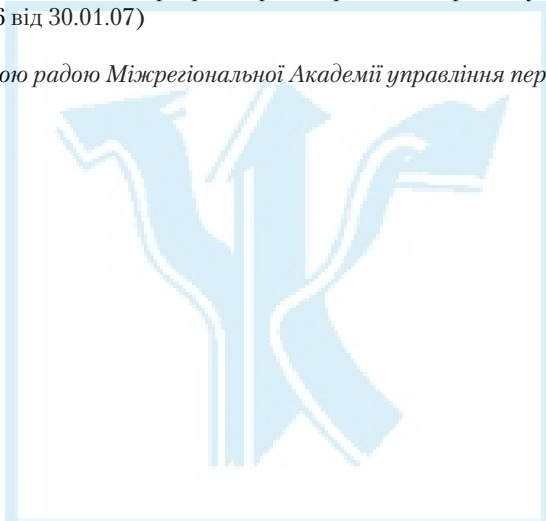
МАУП

Київ 2007

Підготовлено доцентом кафедри теорії та практики перекладу *І. С. Баховим*

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри теорії та практики перекладу
(протокол № 6 від 30.01.07)

Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії управління персоналом



Бахов І. С. Методичні рекомендації щодо забезпечення самостійної роботи студентів з дисципліни “Практичний курс першої іноземної мови” (англійська мова) (для бакалаврів, 3-й курс). — К.: МАУП, 2007. — 90 с.

Методичні рекомендації містять пояснювальну записку, методичні поради щодо організації самостійної роботи студентів у позааудиторний час, завдання, вправи для самостійної роботи з дисципліни “Практичний курс першої іноземної мови (англійська мова)”, а також список літератури. Рекомендовано для студентів 3-го курсу спеціальності “Переклад. Англійська мова”.

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управління персоналом (МАУП),
2007

ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Самостійна робота студентів з дисципліни “Практичний курс першої іноземної мови” (англійської) є складовою навчального процесу, важливим чинником, який сприяє формуванню вміння навчатися, активізації засвоєння студентом знань. Самостійна робота студентів є основним засобом опанування навчального матеріалу у позааудиторний час.

Мета самостійної роботи студентів – опанувати в повному обсязі навчальну програму та набути самостійності як важливої професійної якості, сутність якої полягає в умінні систематизувати, планувати та контролювати власну діяльність.

У пропонованих методичних рекомендаціях розглядаються форми самостійної роботи студентів з дисципліни “Практичний курс першої іноземної мови” (англійської), порядок організації та контролю самостійної роботи.

ОРГАНІЗАЦІЯ ТА ФОРМИ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ з дисципліни “ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС ПЕРШОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ” (АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ)

Самостійна робота студентів здійснюється у таких взаємопов’язаних формах:

- 1) аудиторна самостійна робота;
- 2) позааудиторна пошуково-аналітична робота.

Аудиторна самостійна робота реалізується під час практичних занять з дисципліни “Практичний курс першої іноземної мови” (англійської). Студенти набувають умінь і навичок практичного застосування окремих теоретичних положень навчальної дисципліни шляхом індивідуального виконання відповідно сформульованих завдань.

На практичних заняттях самостійну роботу студенти можуть виконувати як індивідуально, так і невеликими групами.

Позааудиторна самостійна робота з дисципліни передбачає щоденну самостійну роботу студента за завданнями викладача, метою якої є поглиблення знань, розвиток мислення, формування умінь і навичок.

Види самостійної роботи

- пошук та огляд інформаційних і наукових джерел за заданою тематикою та проблематикою;
- переклад додаткових завдань з теми;
- підготовка есе, рефератів з теми;
- складання тематичного словника з теми;
- презентація студентом певної теми чи проблеми, висловлення свого бачення, розуміння або нерозуміння цієї проблеми;
- підготовка аналізу конкретної ситуації за темою;
- виконання домашніх завдань до практичних занять.

ЗМІСТ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

Перелік тем для самостійного вивчення та завдання до них:

1. Туризм.
2. Кіно.
3. Виховання (риси характеру та моральні якості людини).
4. Мистецтво.
5. Музика.
6. Теми “газетного циклу” — глобалізація та наслідки для України, економічні, торговельні та освітньо-культурні євро-інтеграційні процеси в Україні, міжнародна політика України, світові екологічні та техногенні катастрофи.

Тема 1. TOURISM. ECOLOGY

Завдання 1

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

Relearning to Pack

How to keep the new bag-screening rules from holding up your next trip

Whatever your final destination, your next airplane trip will begin in your bedroom. Last week’s federal takeover of baggage screening means travelers need to relearn how to pack their bags — and plan everything from the layout of their suitcases to the sizes of the books they take.

The new procedures, carried out by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), require that all checked bags be screened for explosives. (Before Sept. 11, fewer than 5 % of bags were searched for bombs.) On the surface, most of the nation's 442 airports look largely the same as they did before the Dec. 31 deadline, and much of the bomb screening will be done as it was previously — out of the sight of passengers. The security checkpoints — where passengers walk through metal detectors and put their carry-ons into X-ray machines — won't change.

The new requirements include putting bags through the huge explosive-detection-system (EDS) machines that travelers have seen at U.S. airports for years. But for the first time on a wide scale, checked bags will also be opened and hand-searched by a TSA employee or examined with the help of an explosive-trace-detection device, which often requires opening the bag as well. In addition, the TSA is using bomb-sniffing dogs and a system called bag matching, which actually does nothing to detect explosives but merely makes sure that if a passenger misses a flight, his or her bag will be held.

The TSA does offer travelers advice on navigating the new security system. Its suggestions include not locking your bag, since the TSA will break the lock if it has to; not packing any food or beverages (chocolate in particular can mimic the characteristics of explosives in the EDS machines); putting shoes on top so that they can be removed and searched easily; spreading books out and not stacking them on top of one another (stacked books are too dense for the EDS to "see" through and might trigger an alert); and putting all sharp items in a checked bag, not a carry-on.

The advice of most travel experts boils down to two words: Ziploc bags. If you don't want a TSA employee handling your intimate apparel and your toothbrush, put them in a sealable clear plastic bag. The fastidious may want to put everything — individually — in clear plastic bags. And those who value their belongings need to make a complete list of items and their value, because the TSA does not yet have a formal policy for handling claims of damage or theft, although it does have a complaint line (866-289-9673).

The other new requirement: patience. The thousands of TSA employees, who can be identified by their white shirts and TSA emblems, are still learning how to work the system. Once airline travel begins to pick

up again, the new security system will face stiffer challenges and possibly longer lines. My advice: take less stuff. A lot less.

From the TIME magazine

Завдання 2

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

Environment Problems: The Challenges We Face

In Johannesburg, leaders will debate what to do about threats to our health, food, water, climate and biodiversity

For starters, let's be clear about what we mean by "saving the earth." The globe doesn't need to be saved by us, and we couldn't kill it if we tried. What we do need to save — and what we have done a fair job of bollixing up so far — is the earth as we like it, with its climate, air, water and biomass all in that destructible balance that best supports life as we have come to know it. Muck that up, and the planet will simply shake us off, as it's shaken off countless species before us. In the end, then, it's us we're trying to save — and while the job is doable, it won't be easy.

The 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro was the last time world leaders assembled to look at how to heal the ailing environment. Now, 10 years later, Presidents and Prime Ministers are convening at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg next week to reassess the planet's condition and talk about where to go from here. In many ways, things haven't changed: the air is just as grimy in many places, the oceans just as stressed, and most treaties designed to do something about it lie in incomplete states of ratification or implementation. Yet we're oddly smarter than we were in Rio. If years of environmental false starts have taught us anything, it's that it's time to quit seeing the job of cleaning up the world as a zero-sum game between industrial progress on the one hand and a healthy planet on the other. The fact is, it's development — well-planned, well-executed sustainable development — that may be what saves our bacon before it's too late.

As the summiteers gather in Johannesburg, TIME is looking ahead to what the unfolding century — a green century — could be like. In this special report, we will examine several avenues to a healthier future, including green industry, green architecture, green energy, green transportation and even a greener approach to wilderness preservation. All of them have been explored before, but never so urgently as now.

What gives such endeavors their new credibility is the hope and notion of sustainable development, a concept that can be hard to implement but wonderfully simple to understand.

Though it's not easy to see it from the well-fed West, a third of the world goes hungry.

With 6.1 billion people relying on the resources of the same small planet, we're coming to realize that we're drawing from a finite account. The amount of crops, animals and other biomatter we extract from the earth each year exceeds what the planet can replace by an estimated 20 %, meaning it takes 14.4 months to replenish what we use in 12-deficit spending of the worst kind. Sustainable development works to reverse that, to expand the resource base and adjust how we use it so we're living off biological interest without ever touching principal. "The old environmental movement had a reputation of élitism," says Mark Malloch Brown, administrator of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). "The key now is to put people first and the environment second, but also to remember that when you exhaust resources, you destroy people." With that in mind, the summiteers will wrestle with a host of difficult issues that affect both people and the environment. Among them...

Завдання 3

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

POPULATION AND HEALTH (1)

The tide of people may not ebb until the head count hits the 11 billion mark

While the number of people on earth is still rising rapidly, especially in the developing countries of Asia, the good news is that the growth rate is slowing.

World population increased 48% from 1975 to 2000, compared with 64% from 1950 to 1975. As this gradual deceleration continues, the population is expected to level off eventually, perhaps at 11 billion sometime in the last half of this century.

Economic-development and family-planning programs have helped slow the tide of people, but in some places, population growth is moderating

for all the wrong reasons. In the poorest parts of the world, most notably Africa, infectious diseases such as AIDS, malaria, cholera and tuberculosis are having a Malthusian effect. Rural-land degradation is pushing people into cities, where crowded, polluted living conditions create the perfect breeding grounds for sickness. Worldwide, at least 68 million are expected to die of AIDS by 2020, including 55 million in sub-Saharan Africa. While any factor that eases population pressures may help the environment, the situation would be far less tragic if rich nations did more to help the developing world reduce birth rates and slow the spread of disease.

Efforts to provide greater access to family planning and health care have proved effective. Though women in the poorest countries still have the most children, their collective fertility rate is 50% lower than it was in 1969 and is expected to decline more by 2050. Other programs targeted at women include basic education and job training. Educated mothers not only have a stepladder out of poverty, but they also choose to have fewer babies.

Rapid development will require good health care for the young since there are more than 1 billion people ages 15 to 24. Getting programs in place to keep this youth bubble healthy could make it the most productive generation ever conceived. Says Thoraya Obaid, executive director of the U.N. Population Fund: "It's a window of opportunity to build the economy and prepare for the future."

Завдання 4

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

POPULATION AND HEALTH (2)

FOOD

As we try to nourish 6 billion people, both bioengineering and organic farming will help

Though it's not always easy to see it from the well-fed West, up to a third of the world is in danger of starving. Two billion people lack reliable access to safe, nutritious food, and 800 million of them — including 300 million children — are chronically malnourished.

Agricultural policies now in place define the very idea of unsustainable development/Just 15 cash crops such as corn, wheat and rice provide

90% of the world's food, but planting and replanting the same crops strips fields of nutrients and makes them more vulnerable to pests. Slash-and-burn planting techniques and overreliance on pesticides further degrade the soil.

Solving the problem is difficult, mostly because of the ferocious debate over how to do it. Biotech partisans say the answer lies in genetically modified crops -foods engineered for vitamins, yield and robust growth. Environmentalists worry that fooling about with genes is a recipe for Frankensteinian disaster. There is no reason, however, that both camps can't make a contribution.

Better crop rotation and irrigation can help protect fields from exhaustion and erosion. Old-fashioned cross-breeding can yield plant strains that are heartier and more pest-resistant. But in a world that needs action fast, genetic engineering must still have a role – provided it produces suitable crops.

Increasingly, those crops are being created not just by giant biotech firms but also by home-grown groups that know best what local consumers need.

The National Agricultural Research Organization of Uganda has developed com varieties that are more resistant to disease and thrive in soil that is poor in nitrogen. Agronomists in Kenya are developing a sweet potato that wards off viruses. Also in the works are drought-tolerant, disease-defeating and vitamin-fortified forms of such crops as sorghum and cassava – hardly staples in the West, but essentials elsewhere in the world. The key, explains economist Jeffrey Sachs, head of Columbia University's Earth Institute, is not to dictate food policy from the West but to help the developing world build its own biotech infrastructure so it can produce the things it needs the most. "We can't presume that our technologies will bail out poor people in Malawi," he says. "They need their own improved varieties of sorghum and millet, not our genetically improved varieties of wheat and soybeans."

Завдання 5

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

POPULATION AND HEALTH (3)

WATER

In 25 years two-thirds of humanity may live in nations running short of life's elixir.

For a world that is 70% water, things are drying up fast. Only 2.5 % of water is fresh, and only a fraction of that is accessible. Meanwhile, each of us requires about 50 quarts per day for drinking, bathing, cooking and other basic needs. At present, 1.1 billion people lack access to clean drinking water and more than 2.4 billion lack adequate sanitation. "Unless we take swift and decisive action," says U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, "by 2025, two-thirds of the world's population may be living in countries that face serious water shortages."

The answer is to get smart about how we use water. Agriculture accounts for about two-thirds of the fresh water consumed. A report prepared for the summit thus endorses the "more crop per drop" approach, which calls for more efficient irrigation techniques, planting of drought- and salt-tolerant crop varieties that require less water and better monitoring of growing conditions, such as soil humidity levels. Improving water-delivery systems would also help, reducing the amount that is lost en route to the people who use it.

One program winning quick support is dubbed WASH – for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All – a global effort that aims to provide water services and hygiene training to everyone who lacks them by 2015. Already, the U.N., 28 governments and many nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have signed on.

ENERGY AND CLIMATE

Car exhaust is a major source of the heat-trapping gases that produce global warming

In the U.S., people think of rural electrification as a long-ago legacy of the New Deal. In many parts of the world, it hasn't even happened yet. About 2.5 billion people have no access to modern energy services, and the power demands of developing economies are expected to grow 2.5% per year. But if those demands are met by burning fossil fuels such as oil, coal and gas, more and more carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases will hit the atmosphere. That, scientists tell us, will promote global warming, which could lead to rising seas, fiercer storms, severe droughts and other climatic disruptions.

Of more immediate concern is the heavy air pollution caused in many places by combustion of wood and fossil fuels. A new U.N. Environment Program report warns of the effects of a haze across all southern Asia. Dubbed the “Asian brown cloud” and estimated to be 2 miles thick, it may be responsible for hundreds of thousands of deaths a year from respiratory diseases.

The better way to meet the world’s energy needs is to develop cheaper, cleaner sources. Pre-Johannesburg proposals call for eliminating taxation and pricing systems that encourage oil use and replacing them with policies that provide incentives for alternative energy. In India there has been a boom in wind power because the government has made it easier for entrepreneurs to get their hands on the necessary technology and has then required the national power grid to purchase the juice that wind systems produce.

Other technologies can work their own little miracles. Micro-hydroelectric plants are already operating in numerous nations, including Kenya, Sri Lanka and Nepal. The systems divert water from streams and rivers and use it to run turbines without complex dams or catchment areas. Each plant can produce as much as 200 kilowatts – enough to electrify 200 to 500 homes and businesses—and lasts 20 years. One plant in Kenya was built by 200 villagers, all of whom own shares in the cooperative that sells the power.

The Global Village Energy Partnership, which involves the World Bank, the UNDP and various donors, wants to provide energy to 300 million people, as well as schools, hospitals and clinics in 50,000 communities worldwide over 10 years. The key will be to match the right energy source to the right users. For example, solar panels that convert sunlight into electricity might be cost-effective in remote areas, while extending the power grid might be better in Third World cities.

Завдання 6

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

POPULATION AND HEALTH (4)

BIODIVERSITY

Unless we guard wilderness, as many as half of all species could vanish in this century

More than 11,000 species of animals and plants are known to be threatened with extinction, about a third of all coral reefs are expected to vanish in the next 30 years and about 36 million acres of forest are being razed annually. In his new book, *The Future of Life*, Harvard biologist Edward O. Wilson writes of his worry that unless we change our ways half of all species could disappear by the end of this century.

The damage being done is more than aesthetic. Many vanishing species provide humans with both food and medicine. What's more, once you start tearing out swaths of ecosystem, you upset the existing balance in ways that harm even areas you didn't intend to touch. Environmentalists have said this for decades, and now that many of them have tempered ecological absolutism with developmental realism, more people are listening.

The Equator Initiative, a public-private group, is publicizing examples of sustainable development in the equatorial belt. Among the projects already cited are one to help restore marine fisheries in Fiji and another that promotes beekeeping as a source of supplementary income in rural Kenya. The Global Conservation Trust hopes to raise \$260 million to help conserve genetic material from plants for use by local agricultural programs. "When you approach sustainable development from an environmental view, the problems are global," says the U.N.'s Malloch Brown. "But from a development view, the front line is local, local, local."

If that's the message environmental groups and industry want to get out, they appear to be doing a good job of it. Increasingly, local folks act whether world political bodies do or not. California Governor Gray Davis signed a law last month requiring automakers to cut their cars' carbon emissions by 2009. Many countries are similarly proactive. Chile is encouraging sustainable use of water and electricity; Japan is dangling financial incentives before consumers who buy environmentally sound cars; and tiny Mauritius is promoting solar cells and discouraging use of plastics and other disposables.

Business is getting right with the environment too. The Center for Environmental Leadership in Business, based in Washington, is working with auto and oil giants including Ford, Chevron, Texaco and Shell to

draft guidelines for incorporating biodiversity conservation into oil and gas exploration. And the center has helped Starbucks develop purchasing guidelines that reward coffee growers whose methods have the least impact on the environment. Says Nitin Desai, secretary-general of the Johannesburg summit: “We’re hoping that partnerships – involving governments, corporations, philanthropies and NGOs – will increase the credibility of the commitment to sustainable development.”

Will that happen? In 1992 the big, global measures of the Rio summit seemed like the answer to what ails the world. In 2002 that illness is – in many respects – worse. But if Rio’s goal was to stamp out the disease of environmental degradation, Johannesburg’s appears to be subtler – and perhaps better: treating the patient a bit at a time, until the planet as a whole at last gets well.

Тема 2. CINEMA

Завдання 1

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

A ONE-WOMAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Gong Li is the actress who brought Chinese film into western cinemas. But now she’s back. In Miami? With a Cuban accent?

Gong Li was always destined to be a star. At 21, she was plucked from her class at the Central Academy of Drama in Beijing by the director Zhang Yimou to star in his debut film, *Red Sorghum*; within a couple of years, she was the best-known actress in China. Her extraordinary performances in early 1990s movies such as *Raise the Red Lantern* and *Farewell My Concubine* meant that to most western filmgoers, she was Chinese cinema. At least, that was the case until the beginning of this decade, when she took a two-year break from acting. “There were just no roles that were worth my time,” Gong explains. “I felt they were average and anyone could do them – it didn’t need to be me. I look for roles that not everyone can play, where I can say, ‘I have to play this part. You can get another actress to play it, and that’s fine, but I’ll be the best at it.’”

Sitting in a hotel overlooking Hong Kong harbour, Gong makes it clear she doesn't do false modesty. On the contrary, she has a highly developed sense of her own worth, a result perhaps of her iconic status at home. "A lot of my movies were banned in China," she says. "But even when the government weren't happy with the roles I played, they wouldn't do anything to me. I've always been very popular." She says it with a smile. On screen, Gong can freeze people with a mere look. But in the flesh, she's an honest woman, with a big laugh that she uses often. Tall and striking rather than classically beautiful, she's casually dressed in a purple velvet hoodie, jeans and a low-cut white top that reveals an ample chest. She looks far younger than her age, which is 40.

She is now at the stage when most actresses are already playing supporting roles as mums and fierce career women. Gong, though, seems to be having a second wind that's more of a hurricane than a gentle gust. She didn't so much announce her return as shout about it with over-the-top performance as a vindictive older geisha in *Memoirs of a Geisha*. Now, with a slew of high-profile projects coming up, she is set to conquer Hollywood.

First up is Michael Mann's long-planned big-screen version of *Miami Vice*, in which she plays the female lead. That will be followed by roles in Wong Kar Wai's segment of the Eros trilogy, and *Young Hannibal: Behind the Mask*, the latest instalment in the saga of Hannibal Lecter. Then Gong will start shooting Tim Burton's new film, *The Yellow M*, starring opposite Jim Carrey. Her arrival in Hollywood is all the more remarkable after the false start she made to her career in English-language movies nine years ago, when she and Jeremy Irons both looked out of place in the little-seen *Chinese Box*. "I'd forgotten about that film until you mentioned it – I always do," Gong says with disdain. Her underdeveloped part served only to put her off working in the West. "A lot of the roles around then seemed to be decoration, where you didn't really need to act, so I didn't look in that direction then. Now, it's very different."

The desire to play characters nobody else can is satisfied by her role in *Miami Vice*, as Isabella, the Chinese-Cuban banker for a drugs-and-arms-trafficking cartel. Further piquing her interest was the fact that Michael Mann had been chasing her for more than 10 years. "He contacted me when he was making *Heat*, but I couldn't do it – I didn't have the time," she says. "But I like his films, and I really liked the character. Other people

might think she's evil, but I like' the fact that she goes after what she wants."

For those of a certain age, Miami Vice will bring back memories of the 1980s TV series. Don Johnson and Philip Michael Thomas played Crockett and Tubbs, two undercover cops whose work gave them access to the glitzy lifestyle — all sports cars, speedboats and designer labels — that their targets, the Cuban and Colombian drugs gangs, took for granted.

Flash and shallow, but grounded in the reality of Miami's emergence in the 1980s as the unofficial capital of Latin America, the show fitted its time perfectly.

Unsurprisingly, it wasn't shown in China. "I'd never seen it, but Michael Mann gave me lots of tapes of it before we started shooting. I think maybe back then it was entertaining and cool, but it's a bit dated now," says Gong, who still lives in Beijing. "Our version is more dangerous; it's a lot more edgy, I think, and they've added the element of romance that wasn't in the TV series." Colin Farrell and Jamie Foxx have taken over the roles of Crockett and Tubbs. While posing as a cocaine smuggler to infiltrate the syndicate run by Isabella and her husband, Crockett falls for Isabella, and things start to get predictably messy. While the movie cannot match Heat for drama, it delivers the spectacular and elaborate action sequences in which he specialises.

"He's very eccentric — a crazy director," Gong says. "He has to get whatever he wants, whether it's speedboats or private jets. A lot of directors are like that, but in China they don't have that sort of money." Mann's demands did not just extend to fancy props; he made Gong work harder than she was used to, and she had the added stress of delivering her lines in Cuban-accented English. "Michael is very strict. Everything had to be perfect. If I did the scene really well but got the accent wrong, he would make me do it again. He is hard on his actors, but I think that's a good thing. He's like a teacher you really hate but afterwards you realise he was great. I feel now I can work with any director, no problem."

Farrell seems to have been more congenial company. "I really liked him. I don't think anything that's written about him is true. Everyone on the set loved him. He didn't have to be nice to everyone, but he was." They share a few love scenes, but it's Farrell who reveals more than Gong. Was she worried that her fans in China might be upset if she appeared nude in a western film? "I don't care what anyone thinks. I make my decisions for

me and no one else. Other people don't affect my decisions." What about her husband: does he? "No, he doesn't," Gong says flatly.

She married Ooi Wei Ming, a tobacco company executive from Singapore, in February 1996, a little more than a year after the end of her eight-year relationship with Zhang Yimou. Her time with the director resulted in seven films, including *Raise the Red Lantern* and *To Live* (1994), Zhang's epic account of the effects of the first 40 years of communism on one family. Their relationship, though, was also something of a scandal in China, as Zhang was married for most of it.

Those seven films not only reinvented Chinese cinema after the wilderness years of the Cultural Revolution and its aftermath, but gained it unprecedented exposure in the West. *Raise the Red Lantern* was the first Chinese film nominated for an Oscar, and Gong spent much of the 1990s being honoured at film festivals around the world. Her seemingly effortless grasp of her craft was astonishing for someone in her twenties. Whether she was playing a fallen aristocrat, a concubine or a peasant woman struggling with a dopey or brutal husband it was impossible to take your eyes off her. That quality was something Zhang spotted when she auditioned for him as a student. "I didn't particularly like movies then; I was more into plays," she recalls. "Maybe that's why I stood out."

Entwined with Zhang professionally and personally, Gong is cautious in speaking about that intense period in her life. "I haven't thought much about that time," she claims, unconvincingly. "But that was a real collaboration and a true creative process, where we didn't have to worry about box office. It's impossible to go back to now, because you can't just make movies for movies' sake. There's no way we could make *The Story of Qui Ju* now."

Eleven years after they last worked together, Zhang and Gong reunited in March to shoot *The City of Golden Armour*, a historical drama in which Gong stars opposite Chow Yun Fat in what will be the biggest-budget Chinese movie yet. They'd stayed in touch, and Gong, with her usual candour, had already let Zhang know how unimpressed she was with *Hero* and *House of Flying Daggers*, his two most successful films in the West. "I called him up and said, 'How come you've gone back to being a cinematographer again? Where have the stories gone?' A lot of people wouldn't tell him that, or would be afraid to, but that's how we communicate. It's not because I'm mean; it's because I'm honest," Gong

says. “I think it’s a shame that people think martial arts are all there is to Chinese film.”

The youngest of five children of two university lecturers, Gong developed her single-minded approach to life early on. “I’m very direct, very focused. I always have been when it comes to things I like. But if I have no interest in something, then I can’t be bothered at all. My teachers at school didn’t like me very much.”

Now that Zhang Ziyi, a few years after the split with Gong, is working in Hollywood too, is there any rivalry? “No. Why would there be? She’s a hard worker, a good actress. I hope more Chinese actresses come through in the future. I think they will.” Gong can afford to be magnanimous. She was the original, and, 20 years on, she’s still the best.

From “Culture”

Lexical exercise

Find in the text English equivalents of the following Ukrainian words:

1) прирікати; 2) було призначено; 3) забирати, висмикувати; 4) сорго; 5) ліхтар; 6) коханка; 7) гавань; 8) привести у заціпенілий стан; 9) простий; 10) просто, непретензійно; 11) куртка з капюшоном; 12) відкривати; 13) досить великий; 14) роль другого плану; 15) неприємний; 16) друге дихання; 17) ураган; 18) помірний; 19) порив виру; 20) мстивий; 21) велика кількість; 22) завойовувати; 23) головна жіноча роль; 24) частина; 25) зневага 26) торгівля (часто незаконна); 27) бігати, гнатися; 28) таємний, секретний; 29) доступ; 30) різкіший, шикарний; 31) мішень об’єкт переслідування; 32) вважати само собою зрозумілим; 33) показний, поверховий; 34) неглибокий; 35) таре – плівка; 36) розважальний, класний; 37) застарілий; 38) гострий; 39) видавати себе (за когось); 40) контрабандист; 41) проникати; 42) закохуватися; 43) змагатися; 44) майс-терно зроблений; 45) кіноепізод; 46) поширюватися; 47) фантастичний; 48) реквізит; 49) сприятливий; 50) рішуче; 51) розповідь; 52) відроджувати; 53) занедбання; 54) наслідки; 55) домагатися; 56) показ, демонстрація; 57) швидко опанування; 58) майстерність; 59) наркоман; 60) помічати; 61) проходити прослуховування (про актора); 62) обережний; 63) неперекожливо; 64) зброя, озброєння; 65) щирість, прямота; 66) кинджал; 67) Як тра-

пилось, що; 68) кінооператор; 69) прискіпливий; 70) бойове мистецтво; 71) спрямований; 72) розрив; 73) суперництво; 74) дозволити собі; 75) великодушний.

Завдання 2

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

Johnny Depp

Birth name: John Christopher Depp II

Born: June 9, 1963 Owensboro, Kentucky, USA.

Notable roles: Captain Jack Sparrow in *Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl*, and *Pirates of the Caribbean 2: Dead Man's Chest*, Victor Van Dort in *Corpse Bride*, Edward D. Wood Jr. in *Ed Wood*, Raoul Duke in *Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas*, Edward Scissorhands in *Edward Scissorhands*, Willy Wonka in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*.

Johnny Depp was born in Owensboro, Kentucky to John Christopher Depp Sr. and Betty Sue Palmer. He has one brother, Danny, and two sisters, Christie and Debbie. The Depp family has mostly Irish, German and Cherokee ancestry. The book "Johnny Depp: A Kind of Illusion" states that the Depp family originated with a French huguenot Pierre Deppe who settled in Virginia around 1700. Johnny Depp has said he doesn't know the origin of his surname, but he repeatedly jokes that the name translates to "idiot" in German (which is actually true in German slang). Depp's maternal great-grandmother, Minnie, was a Cherokee, and his father also has distant Cherokee heritage. The family was constantly on the move during Depp's childhood, and he lived in more than twenty different places, finally settling in Miramar, Florida in 1970, when he was 7. Depp's parents divorced in 1978, and he dropped out of school a year later to become a rock musician. (As he explained on Inside the Actors Studio, he attempted to go back two weeks later, but the principal told him to follow his dream of being a musician, which Depp said was "really sweet.") Depp's mother bought him a guitar at the age of twelve, and he began playing in garage bands.

He played with a band named, "The Kids", who had modest local success and set out for Los Angeles, California. At this time, they changed

their name to “Six Gun Method.” Depp married Lori Anne Allison, the sister of the drummer of the band, on December 20, 1983.

The marriage caused quarrels between the band members, and the group split before signing a record deal. Depp subsequently also collaborated with the band Rock City Angels and co-wrote the song “Mary”, which appeared on their debut for Geffen Records, “Young Man’s Blues”. Later, his wife introduced him to actor Nicolas Cage, who advised Depp to pursue an acting career. In 1985, Depp and Lori divorced.

Johnny Depp’s first major role was in the 1984 horror film *A Nightmare on Elm Street*, playing the heroine’s boyfriend and one of Freddy’s victims. In 1986, he also appeared in a secondary role as a Vietnamese speaking private in Oliver Stone’s *Platoon*. Depp was later cast in a lead role on the FOX TV television series, *21 Jump Street*, which premiered in 1987. The series’ success turned Depp into a popular teen idol during the late 1980s. Depp found the status an irritant, and describing it as a “very uncomfortable situation and I didn’t get a handle on it and it wasn’t on my terms at all.” Depp promised to himself that after his contract on the series had expired, he would only appear in films that he felt were “right” for himself.

Depp left his teen idol image in 1990, after playing the title role in the Tim Burton film, *Kdward Scissorhands*. The film’s success began a long association with Burton, as Depp starred in several of his films, including *Ed Wood* (1994), *Sleepy Hollow* (1999), *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* (2005) and *Corpse Bride* (2005).

Depp’s status as a major star was solidified with the success of the 2003 Walt Disney Pictures film, *Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl*, where he was highly praised for his lead performance as the suave pirate Captain Jack Sparrow. The performance was initially received negatively by the studio bosses who saw the film, but the character became popular with the movie-going public; in 2006, Depp’s co-star from the sequel to *Pirates of the Caribbean*, Bill Nighy, described the role as probably being “one of the most popular performances of recent times.” The film’s director, Gore Verbinski, has said that Depp’s Jack Sparrow character closely resembles Depp’s own personality. Depp, who has noted that he was “surprised” and “touched” at the positive reception given to the film, was nominated for an Academy Award for the role. Depp starred as Willy Wonka in the 2005 film *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, which was a major success.

Depp's most recent film is the sequel *Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest*, which opened on July 7, 2006 and grossed \$135.5 million in the first three days of its U.S. release. The next sequel to *Pirates of the Caribbean* will be released May 25, 2007; Depp has mentioned his attachment to his Captain Jack Sparrow character, specifying that Sparrow is "definitely a big part of me," and expressing his desire to portray the character in further sequels. Depp voiced Sparrow in the video game, *Pirates of the Caribbean: The Legend of Jack Sparrow*.

Since his first marriage ended, Depp has dated and been engaged to Sherilyn Fenn, Winona Ryder and Kate Moss. Depp is now living with French singer and actress Vanessa Paradis, whom he met while filming *The Ninth Gate* in 1998. The couple have two children, daughter Lily-Rose Melody Depp (born May 27, 1999) and son Jack John Christopher Depp III (born April 9, 2002). (Johnny has said that he named his son Jack because of one of Johnny's idols, Jack Kerouac. Depp has noted that having children has given him "real foundation, a real strong place to stand in life, in work, in everything." The family divide their time between Los Angeles and a villa in France. Depp also owns an island in the Bahamas, where he spends some of his time.

Depp, a musician, is a keen guitar player and a big fan of The Rolling Stones. He is friends with singer, songwriter, and guitarist John Frusciante, whom Depp encouraged to record his first solo album after leaving the Red Hot Chili Peppers.

Along with Sean Perm, John Malkovich, and Mick Hucknall, Depp part-owns the Parisian restaurant-bar Man Ray. He has thirteen tattoos, including "Lily-Rose" (the name of his first-born child) over his heart, "Betty Sue" (his mother's name), a sparrow flying over water with the word "Jack" below it (the sparrow is flying towards him rather than away from him as it is in *Pirates of the Caribbean*, and it's for his love of the role he played in the movies), and "Wino Forever" (originally "Winona Forever"; Depp had the tattoo altered after his breakup with Winona Ryder.).

From "English for everybody"

Тема 3. PERSONALITIES. FEATURES OF CHARACTER

Завдання 1

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

Pope John Paul II

By Paul Gray

People who see him — and countless millions have — do not forget him. His appearances generate an electricity unmatched by anyone else on earth. That explains, for instance, why in rural Kenyan villages thousands of children, plus many cats and roosters and even hotels, are named John Paul. Charisma is the only conceivable reason why a CD featuring him saying the rosary — in Latin — against a background of Bach and Handel is currently ascending the charts in Europe. It also accounts for the dazed reaction of a young woman who found herself, along with the thousands around her in a sports stadium in Denver, cheering and applauding him: “I don’t react that way to rock groups. What is it that he has?”

Pope John Paul II has, among many other things, the world’s bullyest pulpit. Few of his predecessors over the past 2,000 years have spoken from it as often and as forcefully as he. When he talks, it is not only to his flock of nearly a billion; he expects the world to listen. And the flock and the world listen, not always liking what they hear. This year he cast the net of his message wider than ever: *Crossing the Threshold of Hope*, his meditations on topics ranging from the existence of God to the mistreatment of women, became an immediate best seller in 12 countries. It is an unprecedented case of mass proselytizing by a Pontiff — arcane but personal, expansive but resolute about its moral message.

John Paul can also impose his will, and there was no more formidable and controversial example of this than the Vatican’s intervention at the U.N.’s International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo in September. There the Pope’s emissaries defeated a U.S.-backed proposition John Paul feared would encourage abortions worldwide. The consequences may be global and — critics predict — catastrophic, particularly in the teeming Third World, where John Paul is so admired.

The Pontiff was unfazed by the widespread opprobrium. His popular book and his unpopular diplomacy, he explained to *TIME* two weeks ago,

share one philosophical core: “It always goes back to the sanctity of the human being.” He added, “The Pope must be a moral force.” In a year when so many people lamented the decline in moral values or made excuses for bad behavior, Pope John Paul II forcefully set forth his vision of the good life and urged the world to follow it. For such rectitude — or recklessness, as his detractors would have it — he is TIME’S Man of the Year.

The Pope is, in Catholic belief, a direct successor of St. Peter’s, the rock on whom Jesus Christ built his church. As such, John Paul sees it as his duty to trouble the living stream of modernity. He stands solidly against much that the secular world deems progressive: the notion, for example, that humans share with God the right to determine who will and will not be born. He also lectures against much that the secular world deems inevitable: the abysmal inequalities between the wealthy and the wretched of the earth, the sufferings of those condemned to lives of squalor, poverty and oppression. “He really has a will and a determination to help humanity through spirituality,” says the Dalai Lama. “That is marvelous. That is good. I know how difficult it is for leaders on these issues.”

John Paul’s impact on the world has already been enormous, ranging from the global to the personal. He has covered more than half a million miles in his travels. Many believe his support of the trade union Solidarity in his native Poland was a precipitating event in the collapse of the Soviet bloc. After he was nearly killed in 1981, he visited and pardoned his would-be assassin in jail. Asked an awed Mehmet AH Agca: “Tell me why it is that I could not kill you?” Even those who contest the words of John Paul do not argue with his integrity — or his capacity to forgive those who trespass against him.

His power rests in the word, not the sword. As he has demonstrated throughout the 16 years of his papacy, John Paul needs no divisions. He is an army of one, and his empire is both as ethereal and as ubiquitous as the soul. In a slum in Nairobi, Mary Kamati is dying of AIDS. In her mud house hangs a portrait of John Paul. “This is the only Pope who has come to this part of the world,” she says. During his most recent visit, he sprinkled her with holy water. “That,” she says, eyes trembling, “is the way to heaven.”

In 1994 the Pope’s health visibly deteriorated. His left hand shakes, and he hobbles with a cane, the result of bone-replacement surgery. Asked about his health, he offered an “Oh, so-so” to TIME. It is thus with increased urgency that John Paul has presented himself, the

defender of Roman Catholic doctrine, as a moral compass for believers and nonbelievers alike. He spread through every means at his disposal a message not of expedience or compromise but of right and wrong; amid so much fear of the future, John Paul dared to speak of hope. He did not say what everyone wanted to hear, and many within and beyond his church took offense. But his fidelity to what he believes people need to hear remained adamant and unwavering. "He'll go down in history as the greatest of our modern Popes," says the Rev. Billy Graham. "Hefs been the strong conscience of the whole Christian world."

And then there was the sorry state of the globe he proposed to save. Patches of the Third World sank further into revolutionary bloodshed, disease and famine. The developed nations began to resemble weird updatings of Hieronymous Bosch: panoramas of tormented bodies, lashed, flailed and torn by the instruments of material self-gratification. Secular leaders dithered and disagreed and then did nothing about the slow death of Bosnia, the massacres in Rwanda.

Private behavior appeared equally adrift. People trained to know better showed that they did not, notably the younger members of Britain's royal family, who energetically pursued self-implosion, with TV documentaries and books their detonators of choice. In Los Angeles two separate juries could not agree on a verdict in the trials of Lyle and Erik Menendez, young men who admitted killing their parents, at close range, with shotguns. The nightly news became a saraband of sleaze: Tonya, Lorena, Michael, O.J.; after 10 days of claiming to have been the victim of a carjacking, a South Carolina mother confessed she pushed the vehicle into a lake with her two tiny sons strapped inside.

The secular response to the tawdriness of contemporary life was not uplifting; it largely amounted to a mingy, mean spirited vindictiveness, a searching for scapegoats. Many interpreted the Republican sweep in the November elections as a sign that voters were as mad as hell and ready for old-fashioned verities. That seemed to be the view of incoming House Speaker Newt Gingrich, who called for a constitutional amendment allowing voluntary school prayer in public schools. He also suggested it might be a good idea to fill orphanages with the children of welfare mothers.

John Paul was personally affected by the turmoil of 1994. He could not make planned visits to Beirut and Sarajevo because enmities on the ground were too volatile. Rwanda dealt him particular grief: an estimated

85% of Rwandans are Christians, and more than 60% of those Roman Catholics. Some priests were accessories to massacre. The new faith was unable to overcome tribal conflict.

But when circumstances allowed him to act, John Paul did so decisively. His major goals have been to clarify church doctrine – believers may experience doubt but should be spared confusion - and to reach out to the world, seek contacts with other faiths and proclaim to all the sanctity of the individual, body and soul.

Завдання 2

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

Adolf Hitler

From The TIME archive

Greatest single news event of 1938 took place on September 29, when four statesmen met at the Fuhrerhaus, in Munich, to redraw the map of Europe. The three visiting statesmen at that historic conference were Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain, Premier Edouard Daladier of France, and Dictator Benito Mussolini of Italy. But by all odds the dominating figure at Munich was the German host, Adolf Hitler.

Fuhrer of the German people, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, Navy & Air Force, Chancellor of the Third Reich, Herr Hitler reaped on that day at Munich the harvest of an audacious, defiant, ruthless foreign policy he had pursued for five and a half years. He had torn the Treaty of Versailles to shreds. He had rearmed Germany to the teeth – or as close to the tooth as he was able. He had stolen Austria before the eyes of a horrified and apparently impotent world.

All these events were shocking to nations which had defeated Germany on the battlefield only 20 years before, but nothing so terrified the world as the ruthless, methodical, Nazi-directed events which during late summer and early autumn threatened a world war over Czechoslovakia. When without loss of blood he reduced Czechoslovakia to a German puppet state, forced a drastic revision of Europe's defensive alliances, and won a free hand for himself in Eastern Europe by getting a "hands-off" promise from powerful Britain (and later France), Adolf Hitler without doubt became 1938's Man of the Year.

Most other world figures of 1938 faded in importance as the year drew to a close. Prime Minister Chamberlain's "peace with honor" seemed more than ever to have achieved neither. An increasing number of Britons ridiculed his appease-the-dictators policy, believed that nothing save abject surrender could satisfy the dictators' ambitions.

Among many Frenchmen there rose a feeling that Premier Daladier, by a few strokes of the pen at Munich, had turned France into a second-rate power. Aping Mussolini in his gestures and copying triumphant Hitler's shouting complex, the once liberal Daladier at year's end was reduced to using parliamentary tricks to keep his job.

During 1938 Dictator Mussolini was only a decidedly junior partner in the firm of Hitler & Mussolini, Inc. His noisy agitation to get Corsica and Tunis from France was rated as a weak bluff whose immediate objectives were no more than cheaper tolls for Italian ships in the Suez Canal and control of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad.

Gone from the international scene was Eduard Benes, for 20 years Europe's "Smartest Little Statesman." Last President of free Czechoslovakia, he was now a sick exile from the country he helped found. Pious Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Man of 1937, was forced to retreat to a "New" West China, where he faced the possibility of becoming only a respectable figurehead in an enveloping Communist movement. If Francisco Franco had won the Spanish Civil War after his great spring drive, he might well have been Man-of-the-Year timber. But victory still eluded the Generalissimo and war weariness and disaffection on the Rightist side made his future precarious.

On the American scene, 1938 was no one man's year. Certainly it was not Franklin Roosevelt's; his Purge was beaten and his party lost much of its bulge in the Congress. Secretary Hull will remember Good Neighborly 1938 as the year he crowned his trade treaty efforts with the British agreement, but history will not specially identify Mr. Hull with 1938. At year's end in Lima, his plan of Continental Solidarity for the two Americas had a few of its teeth pulled.

But the figure of Adolf Hitler strode over a cringing Europe with all the swagger of a conqueror. Not the mere fact that the Fuhrer brought 10,500,000 more people (7,000,000 Austrians, 3,500,000 Sudetens) under his absolute rule made him the Man of 1938. Japan during the same time added tens of millions of Chinese to her empire. More significant was

the fact Hitler became in 1938 the greatest threatening force that the democratic, freedom-loving world faces today.

His shadow fell far beyond Germany's frontier. Small, neighboring States (Denmark, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, The Balkans, Luxembourg, The Netherlands) feared to offend him. In France Nazi pressure was in part responsible for some of the post-Munich anti-democratic decrees. Fascism had intervened openly in Spain, had fostered a revolt in Brazil, was covertly aiding revolutionary movements in Rumania, Hungary, Poland, Lithuania. In Finland a foreign minister had to resign under Nazi pressure. Throughout eastern Europe after Munich the trend was toward less freedom, more dictatorship. In the U.S. alone did democracy feel itself strong enough at year's end to give Hitler his come-uppance.

Завдання 3

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

Joseph Stalin

*From The TIME archive
Jan. 4, 1943*

The Man. In his birch-paneled office within the dark-towered Kremlin, Joseph Stalin (pronounced Sta-lyn), an imponderable, soberly persistent Asiatic, worked at his desk 16 to 18 hours a day. Before him he kept a huge globe showing the course of campaigns over territory he himself defended in the civil wars of 1917-20. This time he again defended it, and mostly by will power. There were new streaks of grey in his hair and new etchings of fatigue in his granite face. (Stalin was 63 on Dec. 21, a date not recorded in the Soviet Encyclopedia and not mentioned in the Soviet press for the past three years.) But there was no break in his hold on Russia and there was long-neglected recognition of his abilities by nations outside the Soviet borders.

The problem for Stalin the statesman was to present the seriousness of the plight of Russia as an ally to Western leaders long suspicious of Stalin and his workers' State. Stalin, who had every reason to expect the city named for him to fall shortly after its heroic siege began on Aug. 24, desperately wanted aid from his allies. Stalin the politician made

these desires the hope of the Russian people. He made them think that a continental second front had been promised to them, and thereby strengthened their will to hang on.

For his armies Stalin coined the slogan *Umeraitse No Ne Odstupaitse* (Die, But Do Not Retreat). It had been shown at Moscow that a strongly fortified city can be held as a strong point against attack by mechanized forces. Stalin chose to make Stalingrad another such point. While Germans and Russians were booting each other to death in the bomb-pocked streets, Stalin was organizing the winter offensive which burst into the Don basin with the fury of the snowstorms that accompanied it.

To keep his home front intact, Stalin had only work and black bread to offer. He added a promise of victory in 1942 and called to his people to sacrifice collectively to preserve the things they had built collectively. Children and women foraged in the forests for wood. A ballerina canceled one performance because she was stiff from chopping wood. Production norms were increased, apartments went unheated, electricity was turned off four days a week. At year's end the Russian children had no new toys for the New Year's celebration. There were no red-cloaked wooden replicas of Dyed Moross (Granddad Frost). There was no smoked salmon, no pickled herring, no goose, no vodka, no coffee for the grownups. But there was rejoicing. The Rodina (Motherland) had been saved for the second time in two years and now victory and peace could not be too far off.

The trek of world dignitaries to Moscow in 1942 brought Stalin out of his inscrutable shell, revealed a pleasant host and an expert at playing his cards in international affairs. At banquets for such men as Winston Churchill, W. Averill Harriman and Wendell Willkie, Host Stalin drank his vodka straight, talked the same way. He sent Foreign Minister Viacheslav Molotov to London and Washington to promote the second front and jack up laggard shipments of war materiel. In two letters to Henry Cassidy of the A.P., Stalin shrewdly used the world's headlines to state the Russian case for more aid.

Stalin did not get his continental second front in 1942, but when a new front was opened in North Africa he publicly approved. On the 25th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Stalin, in his big state speech of the year, reviewed the past and for the future struck the note of statesmanship.

The Past. The Revolution that was begun in 1917 by a handful of leather-coated working men and pallid intellectuals waving the red flag,

by 1942 had congealed into a party government that has remained in power longer than any other major party in the world. It began under the leadership of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, on Marxist principles of a moneyless economy which challenged the right to accumulate wealth by private initiative.

The world reviled and caricatured the early Bolsheviks as bush-whiskered anarchists with a bomb in each hand. But Lenin, faced with hard facts and a war-beaten, superstitious, illiterate people, compromised with Marxism. Stalin, succeeding him, compromised still further, concentrated on building socialism in one state. Retained through the years of Russia's great upheaval was the basic conception that the ownership and operation of the means of production must be kept in the hands of the state.

Within Russia's immense disorderliness, Stalin faced the fundamental problems of providing enough food for the people and improving their lot, through 20th-Century industrial methods. He collectivized the farms and he built Russia into one of the four great industrial powers on earth. How well he succeeded was evident in Russia's world-surprising strength in World War II. Stalin's methods were tough, but they paid off.

The Present. The U.S., of all nations, should have been the first to understand Russia. Ignorance of Russia and suspicion of Stalin were two things that prevented it. Old prejudices and the antics of U.S. communists dangling at the end of the Party line were others. As Allies fighting the common enemy, the Russians have fought the best fight so far. As post-war collaborators, they hold many of the keys to a successful peace.

The two peoples who talk the most and scheme the biggest schemes are the Americans and the Russians. Both can be sentimental one moment, blazingly angry the next. Both spend their money freely for goods and pleasures, drink too much, argue interminably. Both are builders. The U.S. built mills and factories and tamed the land across a continent 3,000 miles wide. Russia tried to catch up by doing the same thing through a planned program that post-pioneer Americans would not have suffered. The rights as individuals that U.S. citizens have, the Russians want and believe they eventually will receive. Some of the discipline that the Russians have, the U.S. may need before the end of World War II.

The Future. In his 25th-anniversary speech Stalin emphasized that the most important event in foreign affairs, both for war and peace, was Allied collaboration. "We have the facts and events" he said, "pointing to a progressive rapprochement among the members of the Anglo-Soviet-

American coalition and their uniting in a single fighting alliance.” This was a frank approach to the postwar world, as realistically sensible as Stalin’s expressed ideas on dealings with Germany. “Our aim,” he said, “is not to destroy all armed force in Germany, because any intelligent man will understand that this is as impossible in the case of Germany as in the case of Russia. It would be unreasonable on the part of the victor to do so. To destroy Hitler’s army is possible and necessary.”

What other war aims Stalin has are not officially known, but there are reports in high circles that he wants no new territories except at points needed to make Russia impregnable against invasion. There is also a story in high places that, in keeping with the “tough-guy” tradition, credits Stalin with one other desire: permission from his allies to raze Berlin, as a lesson in psychology to the Germans and as a burnt offering to his own heroic people.

Завдання 4

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

John F. Kennedy

(abridged)

From The TIME archive

Kennedy has always had a way with the people — a presence that fits many moods, a style that swings with grace from high formality to almost prankish casualness, a quick charm, the patience to listen, a sure social touch, an interest in knowledge and a greed for facts, a zest for play matched by a passion for work. Today his personal popularity compares favorably with such popular heroes as Franklin Roosevelt and Dwight Eisenhower.

At 44, Kennedy’s weight remains steady at 175 lbs. He has few more grey hairs or wrinkles of care than when he took office — but he somehow looks older and more mature. Indeed he is older — but in a way that the mere month-by-month passage of time could not have made him.

The Image. Slight and temporary though it may have been, the relaxation that Kennedy won in the tensions about Berlin gave him a chance to perfect and polish his image as a U.S. political leader. Part of that image was, and is, the youth, vigor and attractiveness of the Kennedy

family. Few diplomats have scored more triumphs than Jacqueline Kennedy in her year as the nation's First Lady. She has charmed Britain's Macmillan, France's De Gaulle, Germany's Adenauer and, for that matter, Khrushchev himself (said Khrushchev of Jackie's gown: "It's beautiful!"). "Jackie wants to be as great a First Lady in her own right as Jack wants to be a great President," says a friend. Toward that end, Jackie has worked hard and effectively. She has done over the White House with unexceptionable taste. She has introduced into the White House, for the first time in years, good food, great music, Shakespeare, warmth and informality — all along with a deep respect for American tradition. In so doing, she has managed to stay very much herself.

Jackie Kennedy refuses to be falsely humble. She wore her apricot dress and coat of silk and linen to speak to farmers in a Venezuelan barnyard. She declines to honor all the petty requests that pour into the White House, ignores most of the President's political rallies, turns down invitations from women's groups who are constantly nagging her for an appearance. She water-skis, rides, plays golf, and yet remains an attentive mother to her children.

"Who's Crying?" The Kennedys try to shield Daughter Caroline from too much publicity. But despite all her parents efforts, Caroline is a real Kennedy: she makes news. She came clutching her mother's shoes into a presidential press conference at Palm Beach. Carefully rehearsed, she was on hand to proffer a fresh rose to an enchanted Nehru at Newport. Once, Kennedy had to break off a TV filming to go and wipe Caroline's offstage tears ("Who's crying in this house?" he demanded). Again the President of the U.S., spending a weekend at Glen Ora, was heard to say impatiently: "Hurry up, Caroline. I want to use the phone."

Even beyond his immediate household circle, the President remains a family man. A brother, sisters and brothers-in-law have flocked to Washington in convenient concentration, all willing to help the President with his work and eager to help him relax after hours. Bobby is still Kennedy's right-hand man. Sargent Shriver Jr. — Eunice Kennedy's husband — is head of the Peace Corps. Stephen Smith — Jean Kennedy's husband — is special assistant to the head of the White House "Crisis Center." Actor Peter Lawford — Pat Kennedy's husband — helped pay off Democratic debts by co-producing an inaugural extravaganza, still shows up at Kennedy conclaves, sometimes with the Hollywood Rat Pack in tow. Until he suffered a stroke last month, Father Joe was in regular

touch with the President, offering encouragement and loyalty. And it was Multimillionaire Joe who negotiated the movie contract for Robert Donovan's book on Kennedy's wartime days, PT 109. It came to a tidy \$150,000 — some \$2,500 for each of the old PT crew members or their widows and \$120,000 for Donovan.

The Treatment. Whether with his family, at a casual dinner with friends, or working among his trusted aides, Kennedy has one overwhelming interest that shapes all his actions: politics. By instinct and training, he is a political creature who works 25 hours a day at politics.

Kennedy's front-line political weapon is his own power of political persuasion. He courts Congressmen, inviting them to the White House for intimate social gatherings, calling them on the telephone to hash over old times on the Hill, remembering their birthdays with personal notes, carrying a tiny pad on which to jot down their political problems.

Kennedy's persuasive personality has also been turned on foreign dignitaries. The President has received 30 chiefs of state and heads of government since his inauguration, sent most of them away grateful for the treatment they received and impressed by Kennedy's broad knowledge and willingness to listen to their problems. Among his Western Allies, Kennedy gets along splendidly with Britain's Harold Macmillan. Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer recently left the White House declaring: "I've never left this house feeling better." Even France's difficult Charles de Gaulle trusts and respects Kennedy — up to a point. From De Gaulle aides after Kennedy's spring trip to Paris came word of a characteristic De Gaulle declaration. In his long lifetime, said De Gaulle, he had met only two real statesmen: Adenauer and Kennedy. But Adenauer was too old, he said, and Kennedy was too young.

In the White House, Kennedy is still a man in near-perpetual motion, interested in everything that goes on about him and casual enough to take a hand in anything that interests him. Amid his other duties, he had time to notice crab grass on the White House lawn and order it removed, and to order the Army's Special Forces to put back on the green berets that had earlier been banned ("They need something to make them distinctive"). When he wanted a haircut a few weeks ago after a hard day of work, he simply had his secretary summon a barber to his White House office. There, the barber neatly spread a white cloth in front of the presidential desk, lifted a chair onto the cloth and began snipping away. The President

of the U.S. tilted back his chair, picked up his afternoon paper, and smiled happily. "Now," he said, "I'm going to read Doris Fleeson."

Kennedy is a buff for physical fitness for himself and others, at one point suggested that his aides all lose at least five pounds — and that portly Press Secretary Pierre Salinger lose a good deal more. He swims twice a day in the heated White House pool, has taken up a rigorous series of calisthenics under the direction of New York University's Dr. Hans Kraus to help his ailing back. He does his nip-ups in the White House gym, in his bedroom, even on board the big presidential jet while flying off to important meetings.

Kennedy exercises his intellect by demanding diverse position papers on many topics; he relaxes it by letting his mind range over history and politics. But for getting work done, he has come more and more to depend on the political pros and the able technicians: Brother Bobby, Defense's McNamara, State's Dean Rusk, Treasury's Douglas Dillon and Speechwriter Ted Sorensen. Kennedy's greatest respect is reserved for men who get things done, rather than those who just think about them. "We always need more men of ability who can do things," he says. "We need people with good judgment. We have a lot. But we never have enough." He has nothing but scorn for academicians who offer criticism without an alternate course of action. "Where does he sit?" snapped Kennedy in reaction to one scholarly critic. "At that university, not here where decisions have to be made."

John Kennedy is acutely aware that he, and he alone, sits where the decisions have to be made — and there are plenty yet to be made. Berlin remains a city of chronic crisis, and Kennedy faces choices far harder than that of sending fresh troops down the Autobahn. He has yet to get down to making the final but necessary decision to go ahead with nuclear testing in the atmosphere. Other problems lie ahead in Southeast Asia, in Congress, in NATO, in the United Nations. With full realization of what he faces, and the experience of the year behind, Kennedy speaks today of the "uncertainties" of statecraft. "You can't be sure," he says. "It's not science. It is an uncertain art." In the spirit of history that so moved him, Kennedy last week, on the 105th anniversary of Woodrow Wilson's birthday, hailed the 28th U.S. President as the "shaper of the first working plan for international cooperation among all peoples of the world. 'What we seek,' Wilson said, 'is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of

mankind.' Every subsequent effort to create a stable world order has gone back for inspiration to his efforts and has owed much to his vision." The Wilson papers now being prepared for publication, said Kennedy, will serve as a reminder that "the twentieth century has not been lacking in the highest quality of leadership."

To that quality of leadership John Kennedy aspires with all the intense ambition that he brought to winning the presidency. "Before my term has ended," he said in his State of the Union message last January, "we shall have to test anew whether a nation organized and governed such as ours can endure." In the years since Wilson, Americans and their Presidents have vanquished many threats from those who would abolish the "consent of the governed." But the test that faces the youngest elected and the most vigorous President of the 20th century — and all those who live under his leadership — is far greater: to meet and battle, in a time of great national peril, the marauding forces of Communism on every front in every part of the world. In his first year as President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy showed qualities that have made him a promising leader in that battle. Those same qualities, if developed further, may yet make him a great President.

Завдання 5

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

Bill Clinton and Kenneth Starr

*By Joshua Cooper Ramo
From The TIME archive*

We treat our values, like our children, not equally but uniquely, and we don't like having to choose which one we would sacrifice to save another. Which matters more, honesty or privacy? Justice or mercy? The President or the presidency? What punishment is reserved for leaders who would force such choices in the first place?

Bill Clinton did something ordinary: he had an affair and lied about it. Ken Starr did something extraordinary: he took the President's low-life behavior and called it a high crime. Clinton argued that privacy is so sacred that it included a right to lie so long as he did it very, very carefully. Starr argued that justice is so blind that once he saw a crime being committed, he had no choice but to pursue the bad guy through the Oval Office, down

the hall to the private study, whatever the damage, no matter the cost. One man's loss of control inspired the other's, and we are no better for anything either of them did.

For rewriting the book on crime and punishment, for putting prices on values we didn't want to rank, for fighting past all reason a battle whose casualties will be counted for years to come, Bill Clinton and Kenneth Starr are TIME's 1998 Men of the Year.

Who has survived this odyssey without losing some part of himself? A public majority that listed declining morality as a top concern found itself defending a President who most of them believed had committed a crime. Republican lawmakers voted along party lines, over public protest, to impeach a popular President from the opposing party and in the process dissolved their authority in acid on the House floor. The press corps that viewed itself as the public's conscience became the object of its scorn. Hillary Clinton, who for years had been vilified for leveraging the power of her marriage, was extolled for having handled with grace its public ruin and so finds herself loved for reasons she hates. Ken Starr, who was once viewed as too moderate to beat Oliver North in a Senate race, was recast as a zealot who twisted the law into a vendetta; he finds himself hated for reasons he can't understand.

Even the Justices of the Supreme Court were rendered unanimously ridiculous by this whole scandal, having blithely ruled that a sitting President could be made to stand trial in a civil suit without its impeding the conduct of his office. Now the favor has been returned, and soon the Chief Justice will have to clear his schedule in order to preside over the impeachment trial that the civil suit was never supposed to lead to.

Alone among the players, the one who remained unchanged and unchanging was Bill Clinton. Many people had long ago concluded that he was a rogue and a cheat and impervious to pain; this year he was himself, only more so. Even people who revile his reflexes acknowledge his charm. Ken Starr marvels at how attractive the President is, like a hunter who wants to pet the lion before he shoots it.

The very first thing a new President does is put his hand on a Bible and promise to do what no other citizen can: defend the Constitution and the country — to the point of sending soldiers to die for them. He had better be better than the rest of us.

Bill Clinton took the oath, but exaltation is not his style. He has polled us and tested us and talked to us until he's hoarse and spent, and we know

so much about him, right down to his choice of underwear, that he made it hard for us to hold him to a higher standard. So instead his allies defended what was worst in him by appealing to west in us. How could we not be generous and forgive him? Has he done anything that many of us have not done ourselves? Are these not private matters? Any gentleman would, of course, lie about his mistress. Judge not... He's one of us.

Ken Starr, while aware of Clinton's charm, held a different view of his conduct. Though he would never quite say so, he came to see the President as the elusive head of a vast criminal enterprise, who over the past four years of investigation would admit nothing, hold back evidence, block inquiry — all the while professing to cooperate in public while destroying his adversary's reputation in private. To the righteous defenders of law and order, Clinton's not one of us. He's one of them.

That conviction may explain but not excuse the choices Starr made. By pressing his case, he forced us to define morality down. We don't approve of adultery. We abhor perjury. But we also don't like political plots and traps that treat the law as an extension of politics by other means, that leave us wondering whether we damage the Constitution more by making the President pay or by letting him go.

We rely on prosecutors to exercise discretion. A novice at the job, Starr saw no virtue in restraint, without realizing how his zeal in pursuit of the President would alarm the jury that was called to judge them both. If nothing else, his legacy is plain: he will probably destroy the institution that created him. The independent-counsel statute, born of an impeachment drama 24 years ago, is likely to die in the throes of this one. We may well, as a result of his efforts, conclude that the government can't be trusted to investigate those in the government who can't be trusted.

Starr handed his sword to the lawmakers in Congress, where the Republicans' superior numbers protected them from having to offer superior arguments. Like Starr, they think that it is long past time for Clinton to be held accountable for his actions; like the voters, they have strong personal feelings about the President. Unfortunately for Clinton, the feelings on Capitol Hill can be poisonous. In a country where everyone assumes that all politicians lie, politicians themselves regard a certain kind of lying as a special kind of sin. A President who breaks his word makes it impossible to do business when the doors are closed and the hands are played and the hard trading begins. Time and again, Bill Clinton made solemn, cross-his-heart promises, about taxes he would support and

concessions he would make and difficult positions he would defend, and once they let him have his way he stepped out and all but said, “Suckers!” and pushed them off the ledge.

So most of them had no appetite for mercy in this season. They feared that if their punishment stopped at censure, he would claim vindication, light a cigar and lose not a moment’s sleep. When in the final days the last undecided Republicans said, privately and publicly, just admit that you lied and we’ll let you go free, Clinton would not run ‘the risk of believing them. The terrain is laid with traps; assassination is a sport; trust turned to chalk long ago.

When the bombs began to fall, the questions immediately arose: Was Clinton doing this to stop Saddam, or was he doing it to save himself? The very charge became evidence against him. A man who cannot be trusted to do the right thing is not trusted even when he does.

This, then, is the legacy of a year that cannot end too soon. A faithless President and a fervent prosecutor, in a mortal embrace, lacking discretion, playing for keeps, both self-righteous, both condemned, Men of the Year.

Тема 4. ART

Завдання 1

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

THE EISTEDDFOD: THE BEATING HEART OF A NATION

The musical and cultural happening that is the eisteddfod* is an intrinsically and uniquely Welsh phenomenon, though its inclusion in the *Oxford English Dictionary* is acknowledgement that here is something special Wales has given to the world. It’s a moot point as to where the heart of the nation beats loudest: at the Millennium Stadium when Wales plays rugby, or listening to Tom Jones, the Manic Street Preachers or Bryn Terfel, but there’s an argument which suggests that it beats proudest at ‘the National’.

On the face of it, it’s a slightly strange phenomenon: a week-long festival held in a large field with a central pavilion surrounded by smaller tents

* eisteddfod — айстедвод, змагання бардів (фестиваль).

and temporary architectural fabrications. It could be a scouting jamboree, a mystics' convention, a religious assembly (cynics would suggest it's all of these), but in fact it is all in the name of poetry, music and the arts. It could only happen in Wales. There are all too few places where music and literature command such a place in a nation's, sensibilities and priorities, and then they are usually the province of the privileged few. What makes Wales and the eisteddfod unusual is that this is an event where the Welsh proletariat is every bit as involved, arguably more deeply involved, than the privileged. Wales is a country where by long tradition, poetry is as likely to be written by farmers as by teachers or librarians. And while St David's Day is a day of celebration for all Welsh people, for some it's the day when, having spent the dark nights of winter writing a poem of epic length, they breathe a sigh of relief at having submitted the eisteddfod entry in time.

The eisteddfod is based on the early mediaeval Welsh custom of competing in song or in verse; the word itself dates from the 15th century, while the druidic ritual of honouring poets in the crowning and chairing ceremonies was conjured by the opium-crazed lolo Morganwg early in the 19th century. Such spectacles might not have been expected to survive into a new millennium, yet the eisteddfod-going public still seems to prefer to look beyond the eccentricity of lolo's ceremonial to its symbolic worth. It suggests that the value placed on poetry and literature is rooted in the Welsh psyche, at any rate deeply enough for there to be little risk of eisteddfod ritual becoming outmoded. The Welsh instinct for singing is indulged to the full at the eisteddfod, upholding the traditions of folk singing as well as of the form of singing poetry to the accompaniment of the harp known only in Wales. Competitions for solo singers and an infinite variety of choirs, together with the concerts given by both amateurs and professionals mean that, over the period of a week, thousands of people from every kind of background make music together and hundreds of thousands listen.

During the first week of August the eisteddfod becomes the emotional focus for Wales in a way that a capital cannot always be. It alternates between North and South, town and country, and even though the north-east of Wales could hardly be more different from the far west of Pembrokeshire, nor north-west Anglesey from the Gwent valleys, the eisteddfod unifies people from all four corners. It's a meeting point for friends, a meeting place for minds, and a reunion for the Welsh who live

overseas. It's also a showcase for visual arts and crafts, for makers and publishers, for societies and associations. Given that all this makes it one of the most sociable occasions of the Welsh calendar, it's all the more unusual that the eisteddfod field is an alcohol-free zone, faithful to old Welsh temperance values, apparently strong enough to withstand what today would seem a marketing imperative. In other respects, the eisteddfod tries hard not to be locked in a time-capsule: the exuberant music of the Rock Tent is just one of the innovations of recent years.

But the younger generations also have their own eisteddfod, under the auspices of Urdd Gobaith Cymru. The youth movement founded nearly 80 years ago offers cultural, educational and leisure activities for children, teenagers and young adults all year round, but its most public profile is the eisteddfod, held annually at the end of May and alternating north and south with the National. It is not just a vibrant event in itself, but a hotbed of talent too. Some of the biggest names in music and acting, like Bryn Terfel and Ioan Gruffudd, got their first opportunities to perform in these eisteddfodau; Urdd literary competitions too help nurture aspiring writers.

But for countless people worldwide the word eisteddfod is synonymous with Llangollen, whose international festival has since its inception over fifty years ago been a powerful manifestation of Wales's desire to extend a welcoming hand to people across the globe. In 1947, wanting to emulate the principles of the newly established United Nations and make their own contribution to the spirit of post-war reconciliation, the small Denbighshire town established an eisteddfod devoted to folk music and dance. Today it still attracts singers, musicians and dancers from five continents, from every race and every creed. All proudly demonstrate facets of their own highly individual cultural heritage but, through the international language of music, they become conscious too of celebrating a common humanity. This heady experience is one which has inspired many competitors to seek a career in music, tenor Luciano Pavarotti among them. Wales's pride in its own rich cultural inheritance allows it to embrace that of others with a truly appreciative warmth and generosity. So it is that Llangollen's joyous expression of harmony 'figurative and literal' contributes in a small but very real way to international understanding.

From "Wales"

Завдання 2

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

Pop art

Leah Wood on rolling with the stones and making her own music

We're in a recording studio under the railway arches in Putney, southwest London, where Leah Wood, daughter of Rolling Stone guitarist Ronnie, and her band are busy rehearsing in a studio next door to Supergrass.

I've arrived early, hoping to catch them playing, but they're having a tea break, refuelling on chocolate Hobnobs and bantering amiably with each other. They've just started practising again after a two-week break and things aren't going too well: for a start, Leah, the lead singer, has forgotten her words. "It's like getting back on a horse again," confides keyboard player and Keanu Reeves look alike Jason Knight. "It's always difficult to begin with."

"We're only on our fourth **gig**," says Jason nervously, "so we're **jumping in at the deep end**."

"Yeah," chimes in Leah, in her high, slightly Americanised voice, "but we can do it."

At 25, Leah is the youngest member of The Leah Wood Group (which also includes her elder brother Jesse, a model and dead ringer for Orlando Bloom) and perhaps the least musically experienced. The others have been in bands before: Alonzo Bevan, the bass player, guitarist Ru Sheehan, and affable drummer Martin Wright.

But there's no doubt who's in charge. Coiled in a chair, in a Mickey Mouse T-shirt and dirty white cardigan, her pointed, pixie face innocent of make-up, Leah nevertheless exudes dynamism and charisma almost on a level with her father's. When Papa is a Rolling Stone, genetics cannot be ignored.

As if to prove the point, the door bursts open and in hurtles the wholly unscheduled Ronnie, who has been at a nearby art gallery, flinging his arms around his off-spring before affably making the rounds of the room. He's every inch the rock star, clad head-to-toe in olive green that sets off

his tan, a jingle with gold medallions and exuding a powerful aroma of cigarettes.

They're clearly devoted; he spends most of his time bending over the back of her chair, his head on her shoulder, clasping her hands as he chats. Although Leah's high-cheekboned face is the image of her glamorous mother Jo's, she has her father's prominent nose, thankfully scaled down a bit.

A few wisecracks later, Ronnie is gone and the room seems smaller and duller without him.

Later, Leah reveals she does ask her father's advice. "He has listened to a few of my tracks and taken notes. He comes up from the studio at home and he'll say, 'Yeah, tracks one and two were great, three — I've written a couple of notes on.' There's like a page of notes." She bursts into a loud cackle that's like her father's. "Obviously I respect my dad's thoughts because he's a great musician and I'd be dumb not to. But other than that, I get on with it the way I feel it should be done."

It must be a mixed blessing to have such a famous parent in the same business. On the one hand, it's unlikely that an unsigned band, which has just changed its name again (they were Fever Tree until they discovered another band of the same name, so the working title became The Tree and now it's The Leah Wood Group), would be supporting the likes of Sheryl Crow and the Red Hot Chilis without the Stones connection. On the other hand, comparisons are constantly being made and, for a group that's starting out, to be judged against the world's most famous rock band must be a tough call.

"After all," Leah points out, "this is something I want to do for myself. I did have my doubts: are people just going to say, 'She got into it because of her dad'? Obviously it's going to be hard but if it's something I love to do, I can suppress those feelings. If people like me, that's great; if they don't, that's fine. But I love singing and I'm going to carry on."

"I've been brought up in music all my life, I remember sleeping in the studio when Dad was recording late at night. From the age of about seven, I'd always be writing down the lyrics of songs I liked and trying to hear what they were saying. I just **got the bug**."

And she does her best to avoid trading on the connection. The Leah Wood Group is a rock band but the music is softer than that of the Stones, mainly light soul-pop numbers. They are unsigned, not because there has been no interest from the big labels but because they feel they aren't ready

to take that step. “We don’t want to become **a flash in the pan**. It’s much better if we can prove ourselves first. Longevity is the aim,” says Leah.

Leah’s first gig was a humble affair at a pub and, although the audience included her parents, Kate Moss and Jerry Hall, everyone forked out the admission fee of £4 like ordinary punters. In short, she seems the reverse of a spoilt little rich girl. She’s polite, thoughtful and unpretentious.

It’s all the more surprising when you consider her upbringing. As a child, she went on tour with her parents (Jo does the Stones’ wardrobe). Her first appearance on stage was aged four, when she wandered on during a set and tried to attract her father’s attention. ‘We’ve got it on video, me in my little pink **tutu**, tapping Dad on the calf, and him playing full-on, looking round to see who it was,” says Leah.

She is close to the other Stones’ children, Keith Richards’s girls Theodora and Alexandra, and Lizzie and Jimmy Jagger, who have all been best friends since birth. This free-floating lifestyle was interspersed with periods of conventionality at the parental mansion in Kingston-upon-Thames, with Ronnie’s son Jesse from his first marriage, Jo’s son Jamie by her first marriage and Leah’s younger brother Tyrone, now 20. They were looked after by nannies who Leah detested.

Harder to cope with were her father’s problems with addiction. “I’ve been on huge tours I don’t even remember. I was spending £12,000 a week on it all,” he once admitted. He overcame his cocaine addiction only to succumb to alcohol problems. Eventually, in 2000, Mick and Jerry took him to the Priory. He came out, according to his daughter, a much nicer person and these days doesn’t drink at all.

Leah’s feet, however, have remained firmly on me ground. She tried cocaine but hated it; she got drunk and felt the same way, and is now a model of healthy living. She is fearfully proud of herself because she has given up smoking for a full four days — no mean achievement, given that she had her first cigarette at about five, she says, and began smoking officially at 11.

She attended Ibstock Place School in Roehampton, took GCSEs and says she was a good student. But a career eluded her. She dabbled with painting, but was much in demand as a model. From the age of 17, despite her diminutive height (she can’t be over 5ft 5in), she was modelling for Alexander McQueen, Vivienne West-wood and Julien Macdonald. She’s still on the books at Models 1 but has lost interest. “It’s not creative enough for me. I can’t put my energies into a photo,” she says.

It was when she was 19, and her mother suggested she join the Stones' Bridges To Babylon tour as a backing singer, that she discovered her **métier**. The two-year tour saw her singing in front of 80,000 people a night. "I watched Mick really closely for those two years," she says. "It was a real **eye-opener**, the excitement and weirdness of it all. I loved experiencing all these new things."

The hardest part was coping with the **groupies**. "You get all these silly women going, 'Oh my God, I love your dad! Who is he, Keith Richards?'"

Is it weird having people fancying your father? "Yeah, but I've learnt to laugh about it. I can kind of understand how people can look at him as a sex symbol, but to me he's just a normal dad: he walks around the house in his pajamas, he's a really useless cook..."

She herself is unalarmed at the prospect of playing in front of hundreds of people. "I just get myself in the concentration zone," she says. "I don't really get stage fright." But it's clear these gigs mean more to her than singing with the world's biggest rock band. She's still naively delighted to be asked for her autograph.

But if she ever did make it as big as her father, does she think she could cope with the fame? The answer is yes. "I've lived around fame all my life," she points out.

"I've got good people behind me who won't let me **go off the rails**. The important thing is just to carry on with your everyday life."

If anyone can cope with superstardom, it's going to be Leah Wood. The question must be: will she have to?

INTERVIEW: Lydia Slater from "Hello"

Ex. 1. Comment on the meanings of the words and phrases in bold type. Consult an English-English dictionary. Make up your own sentences illustrating the meanings of these words and word combinations.

Ex. 2. Give a brief summary of the text.

Ex. 3. Find in the text English equivalents of the following Ukrainian words.

1) концерт (рок- або поп-групи); 2) бути у збудженому стані; 3) з шумом; 4) схожий на ельфа; 5) справлятися з чим-н.; 6) мабуть, лихо не без добра; 7) розм. бути схиленим на чомусь; 8) користуватися (в особистих інтересах); 9) скороминущий успіх; 10) пачка балерини; 11) фр. заняття, професія; 12) щось приголомшливе, що викликає здивування; 13) дівчина з антуражу (групи, співака і т. п.); 14) збитися з пуття.

Тема 5. MUSIC

Завдання 1

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

That Old Feeling: Happy Birthday, Elvis Richard Corliss on the King's legacy

Does Elvis go online? Computers were the size of 18-wheelers in 1911, when the King “died”; the World Wide Web was 15 years in the future. Today is his 68th birthday, and if he were to type “Elvis Presley” into a search engine, he would find 794,000 links on Googol, 872,589 on AltaVista. That’s about 856,000 more than my name elicits, and I’ve kept pretty busy the past 25 years with the writing thing. The Hillbilly Cat has taken it easy since his supposed demise.

Then again, why should he work? He was a showman who had 18 great months, from early 1956 through “Jailhouse Rock” in 1957 – a year-and-a-half of musical artistry and social impact rarely matched in pop culture – followed by 20 years of treading water in a gold pond. Followed by 25 years, the dead years, in which his reputation is restored. His estate earns 10, 20 times more than he did when he was alive. His albums, as we used to call them, often sell better. In his first miracle year, 1956, America’s hottest star received 282 teddy bears as Christmas presents from fans. But that’s nothing compared to the thousands of pilgrims in 2003 who are offering the greater gift of their time and effort: visiting Graceland to wish him happy birthday. And, so far as we know, he isn’t even home.

He’s not in the studio either, though you’d hardly notice. This week four reissues, all newly remastered from originals, hit the racks: “Elvis 56” (documenting his miracle music year), “Heart and Soul” (a collection of ballads), “Can’t Help Falling in Love” (numbers from Elvis’ movies) and “Great Country Songs.” These follow the September release of the CD “Elvis: 30 #1 Hits,” which ruled the Billboard chart for weeks – Presley’s 10th top-ranked album in 47 years! OK, so in 1987 RCA issued “The Number One Hits,” and that one contained only 18 songs. So they had to raid other lists besides Billboard’s to pad it out. So who’s going to kvetch about 12 free songs?

Make that 13. Last year the Dutch DJ Junkie XL (Tom Holkenburg) slapped a ferocious backbeat on “A Little Less Conversation,” a sassy but obscure Mac Davis-Billy Strange composition that Elvis recorded in 1968. The Presley Estate sharply agreed to let Junkie apply his remix to a Nike commercial, on the Ed Sullivan from-the-waist-up condition he change his name to JXL. The result: a #1 single in 22 countries, and the singer’s first chart-topper of the 21st century. The cut is included on “30 #1 Hits,” and most Presley fans approve.

With one prominent exception. On the amazon.com page devoted to the single, a ringing negative comes from a correspondent who ID’s himself as “Elvis Presley’s Gap-friendly Ghost.” And this King is pissed. “As I return from the grave,” he writes, “I hunger for a new approach to my music, but seriously, this is going a bit far.” He adds, with sepulchral sarcasm, “Please, drown out my vocals and produce a video that blasphemizes my ‘Jailhouse Rock’ dance sequence. No, I’m begging you. Please, make me into a joke as you fill your pockets. I’d really appreciate it. I really want this tacked on the end of my legacy.”

Calm down, O Ghost of Elvis Past, and think of the old days. Thanks to Colonel Tom Parker and the suits at RCA, you didn’t have that much to say about your music when you were alive. Don’t expect final-cut privileges now that you’re “dead.”

Some folks believe that Elvis never died, though they can’t explain how one of the world’s most recognizable people could remain incognito all these years, or why he’d want to. But let’s assume for a second that the Big E is still around. Why, this very evening, perhaps in Argentina at a reunion of nonagenarian Nazis, or in Bin Laden’s cave, or deep in Area 51, some thoughtful soul will stick 68 candles into a Twinkie and lead a chorus of “Happy Birthday, Dear Elvis.” You can join in from afar.

Завдання 2

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

THE CHURCH OF ELVIS

Elvismania transcends the usual devotion to a white-hot celebrity, even one who has died before his time. Rudolph Valentino, Will Rogers, James Dean, Marilyn Monroe, Jimi Hendrix, Jim Morrison and Bob Marley –

these stars may have left indelible niches in the hearts of their fans, but few built shrines to them. Rumors of their survival rarely blossomed into testimony of posthumous visitations. Nor did their homes become cathedral theme parks. Yet each year Graceland, Presley's residence in Memphis, welcomes more than half a million Elvisitors, and many are true believers: call them Presleyterians. Like the Christian liturgical calendar, the Presleyterians' has two crucial dates. Today, the star's birthday, is their Christmas; and August 16, his death date, is their Good Friday. A star may have died, but something is being bom. Maybe the Church of Elvis.

Fine, but why Elvis? Not just because he was rock's first superstar, but also because as the pawn of Parker his manager, he was the last pop idol who did not control his own career. In 1956 he released his first million-seller, "Heartbreak Hotel," and became the biggest music idol since Sinatra, and loads weirder. Then, too soon, he was devoured by Hollywood's make-over machinery, steered into a rut that would lead to nearly three dozen low-mediocre films. Parker's determination to slip Elvis into the old showbiz mainstream effectively neutered the emperor of sexual and musical threat.

By 1964, when the Beatles conquered America, Presley was still in his 20s but already an anachronism. When he was 33 (Jesus' age at His death), Elvis made his comeback (resurrection?) with the NBC concert in 1968. But that was a false rebirth, for in his later, Vegas years, he often looked the pathetic, self-parodying porker. He was a prisoner of his own eminence — the King in exile.

All this was essential to the creation of a cult religion. Presley had to suffer in the only way a celebrity can, through self-humiliation. This soldered the bond between a onetime poor boy from Tupelo, Miss., and his blue-collar, blue-haired or red-white-and-blue fans. He was both beyond and beneath — above them and one of them. And if Elvis didn't die, how could he come back to life, in the Resurrection of the one true King?

Завдання 3

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

'WIGGLIN' HIS ASS AND SINGIN' 'HOUND DOG'

There was something feminine about Elvis. His mouth formed the pout of a sullen schoolgirl; his hair was swathed in more chemicals than a starlet's; his hips churned like a hooker's in heat. Presley was manly too, in

a street-punk way. For him, the electric guitar was less an instrument than a symbolic weapon — an ax or a machine gun aimed at the complacent pop culture of the 50s. Performing his pansexual rite to a heavy bass line, Elvis set the primal image for rock: a man and his guitar, the tortured satyr and his magic lute. He also established the androgyny of the male star. Who needed girl singers, when a guy could provide his own sexual menace, long hair, coquetry and falsetto singing?

Decades after the fact, John Lennon remembered the impact Elvis had on kids in the 50s, who naively turned on their TVs and saw “a guy with long, greasy hair wigglin’ his ass and singin’ ‘Hound Dog’.” The weirdness was watching not just a white kid who sang black, but a man who moved like a antsy woman. And sometimes sang like one. Around his 19th birthday, a year before he hooked up with Sam Phillips’ Sun Records, Elvis did a demo tape he recorded a noble-masochism ballad called “I’ll Never Stand in Your Way.” (The cut appears on RCA’s four-CD, 100-song set “Platinum: A Life in Music.”) Here his voice is thin, nasal, with an attack of naked innocence and, yes, a feminine vibrato.

Male or female, man or child, he sounds great on the early RCA sides. The record company brass was frantic that Elvis’ first session produced only “Heartbreak Hotel,” a slow 12-bar blues. But he knew that — with a verse requiring some robust tenor work, a chorus in the “lonely” baritone register and a cool segue allowing for sexy filigree work — the song would be a swell showcase. He also knew its melodrama and eroticism in the song, because he’d been there when he performed it.

We are startled, on the amazing “Blue Moon,” by his trick of shifting, in a heartbeat, from saloon baritone to pants-too-tight wailing. We are reminded of his daring enunciation: all those words that suddenly began with (“Hi want you, hi need you, hi-hi-hi love you”), the occasional glottal addition (“Glove me tender...”) and his near Hawaiian avoiding of consonants (“Ya-hoo A-know Ah can be fou’/ Sittin’ home all alo”). That’s from “Don’t Be Cruel,” a song that comes close to redefining the art of the pop vocal. It’s gentle and amused, with a cute quaver in the “at” when he pleads “At least please telephone” and the octave drop on that lusty “mm-mm” before the third verse. On one of the 1956 TV shows, he proudly called “Don’t Be Cruel” “my biggest record,” adding “Course they’re all the same size.”

The next year would consolidate his growth as a vocalizer. For his first movies, he even got good songs, which would rarely be the case in the

60s. On Jerry Leiber and Mike Stoller's "(You're So Square) Baby, I Don't Care" for "Jailhouse Rock," he shows his eerie ease in shifting from high to low registers, and runs supple variations on the "Baby, I don't care," making it a promise of the naughtiest behavior. The up-tempo "Got a Lot of Livin' to Do," written for "Loving You" by Aaron Schroeder and Ben Weisman, keeps him in tenor-shout mode; it's as if he can't wait to dip into the tag "I don't know what or who I'd rather to it a-with than you." He has masterly fun with three other "Loving You" songs: "Mean Woman Blues," "Party" and especially the Kal Mann-Bernie Lowe "(Let Me Be Your) Teddy Bear"

This song isn't a classic, but Presley's rendition is — an Elvis apotheosis and an Elvis parody. (Everyone else was imitating him; why shouldn't he?) Grateful for a jaunty tune about his favorite stuffed animal, and perhaps for the marketing tie-in to the official Elvis Presley Teddy Bears on sale at better chain stores, he turns it into a children's song; he could be a father crooning silky nonsense to a first-born. He lends a seductive petulance in "I don't wanna be your tiger/'Cause tigers play too rough." He plays with the title words as if they were Silly Putty, altering the stress and length of the vowels. It's a great, blithe performance.

Завдання 4

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

"A WORKHORSE IN THE STUDIO"

The ad line for "30 #1 Hits" reads: "Before anybody did anything, Elvis did everything." He certainly knew his job — all of them. He was also a fine instinctive musician, a fast study with a gift for synthesizing what he'd heard into his own style. "He sucked up influences like litmus paper," writes Peter Guralnick in "Last Train to Memphis: The Rise of Elvis Presley," the first book in a meticulous two-volume biography. "He was SERIOUS about his work. Whenever [Elvis' first manager Bob] Neal went by the house, he found him with a stack of records — Ray Charles and Big Joe Turner and Big Mama Thornton and Arthur 'Big Boy' Crudup — that he studied with all the avidity that other kids focused on their college exams. He listened over and over, seeming to hear something that no one else could hear..."

A raw recruit when he entered the Sun Records studio in Memphis in late 1954, Elvis learned enough so that, when he joined RCA, he was soon the de facto producer of his own sessions. Steve Sholes was RCA's A&R representative, but, as Phillips insisted to Guralnick: "He was NOT a producer. Steve was just at every session, and he kept his fucking mouth shut." Sholes would propose songs, and Elvis would dispose. In 1957 *Leiber and Stoller*, the L.A.-based singer-songwriters whose "Hound Dog" and "Jailhouse Rock" would be prime Presley calling cards, took over as producers. Stoller: "We thought we were the only white kids who knew anything about the blues," Stoller told Guralnick, "but he knew all kinds of stuff." Leiber added: "We thought he was like an idiot savant, but he listened a lot. He knew all of our records. ... And he was a workhorse in the studio — he didn't pull any diva numbers."

He was there to sing, of course, though he played a vigorous rhythm guitar, ceding the fancy solos to Scotty Moore. But on one 1957 session, when slap-bassist Bill Black walked out in frustration after being unable to master the rumbling electric-bass intro for the Leiber-Stoller "Baby, I Don't Care," Elvis picked up the instrument and played the line perfectly. He would also push for extra takes to get a song right. He insisted on 31 stabs at "Hound Dog," then listened pensively to the playbacks and said of the final take, "This is the one." End of discussion. Elvis was the boss.

Завдання 5

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

ELVIS AND BRANDO

Elvis had wanted to be James Dean; he saw Dean's signature movie, which he called "Rebel Without a Pebble," a dozen times. He was touched by Dean's sensitivity, stricken by Dean's early death (in September 1955, about the time Parker bought Elvis' contract from Phillips). In fact, though, Elvis was the Marlon Brando of pop. Everyone saw this; I did, and I was 11. Brando and Elvis both had sullen good looks: hooded eyes and full, sensuous mouths that easily formed a sneer-smile. They semaphored their menace in their movement: Brando the prowling predator, Presley the sex machine. Most important: both men, virtually by themselves, caused a redefinition of what was acceptable in their fields. And soon, because of their seismic influence, their strange styles became the standard.

Pauline Kael wrote that changes in art almost always seem at first a mistake. The new initially looks like the old, done poorly. The status quo, when affronted, thinks it's watching some that wants to be the status quo, but can't. Brando didn't mean to talk in that mumbling, meandering way, did he? And Elvis, windmilling his legs and unleashing those pelvic spasms that were all his — purely Elvic — what the heck was he doing?

Elvis made his national TV debut in January 1956 on the Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey "Stage Show," preceded by a number in which 12 chorine danced while playing xylophones. Just before he came on stage, Cleveland DJ Bill Randle uttered these inflated but prescient words: "We think tonight that he's going to make television history for you. We'd like you to meet him now: Elvis Presley."

It made history, all right, but not of the Stanley-vs-Livingstone variety. More like King Kong rattling his chains before the tuxedoed first-nighters. Singer and audience eyed each other across a gaping cultural divide. Figuring Elvis out was part of the pop-cultural challenge or threat he posed. Elvis' own challenge was figuring out how to work the audience. He knew his approach worked on tour, in the South. But New York was alien to him, as he at first was alien to it.

On the singer's early TV appearances, you can hear gasps of incomprehension. They may have been shocked by his gyrations, but even more they were confused. (Berle, sensing audience resistance during at the end of the "Hound Dog" number, "rushes out, whistling enthusiastically and shouting, "How 'bout my boy! I love 'im!") Occasional reaction shots of the adult, white, middle-aged studio audience reveal people with annoyed, derisive or baffled looks on their faces.

Watching the Berle-show "Hound Dog," we can feel the career-threatening danger of his burlesque moves, see his hip-level guitar wagging insolently like the first electric phallus. No wonder the onlookers gasped and giggled. They knew they were present for a cultural sea change; and their animosity was a necessary impediment for the invader to overcome. Exactly the same abrasion is evident in the 1951 film of "A Streetcar Named Desire," in the moment when Vivien Leigh's fluttery Blanche duBois is first confronted with Brando's brutish Stanley Kowalski. It is the instant, epochal collision of old and new, of refinement and feral energy, of a sensibility on the way out and an attitude crashing through, ready to take over.

From The TIME

Завдання 6

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

FROM KID TO KING

I suspect that Brando's mannerisms were thought out, an expression of the Stanislavski Method, while Presley's were symptoms of his nervous energy and naivete. To look at the young Elvis exposed, and exposing himself, on national TV (they can be seen in Alan and Susan Raymond's 1987 documentary "Elvis '56") In his first TV shows, he puts the mask of insolence on his stage fright. He rarely smiles. He seems simultaneously determined and stricken. While introducing a song, he audibly cracks his knuckles. His singing voice, so at home in the recording studio, shivers audibly behind the TV microphone. At the end of one number ("Baby Let's Play House"), he wipes his mouth with the cuff of his jacket. It looks like the gesture of the lion who, in his performance, has just devoured the lambs in the audience; but I bet it was nerves and sweat.

I think, too, that Presley's sexy swiveling was as much an anachronism as an innovation. Elvis was, at heart, a song-and-dance man. In the Big Band days, singers would come forward after the band's opening refrain, perform the vocal and sit down. Country stars kept busy strumming guitar; blues shouters had the piano to bang on; and crooners like Bing Crosby and Perry Como ("Perry Coma" in Harvey Kurtzman's Humbug parody of America's most popular TV star of the mid-50s) just stood around and smiled. Elvis, in the instrumental interludes between his singing, simply did what countless showbiz troupers had done on music-hall, vaudeville and Broadway stages: danced. His gyrations weren't exactly the old soft-shoe. But it was a dance: St. Vitus'.

The kids got it: they picked up on Elvis' sexuality, his vitality and fun. Adults thought kids picked up an infection too. The same cultural paranoia that had parents burning horror comic books in 1954 had them calling for a TV ban on Elvis the Pelvis, and Presley was obliged to tone down his moves when, on "The Steve Allen Show," he sang "Hound Dog" in a tuxedo to an actual hound dog (in a tuxedo). In a revealing press comment in Charleston, S.C., the week before the Allen show, Elvis put his music and his performance style into cultural contest: "The colored folks been singing it and playing it just like I'm doin' now, man, for more

years than I know. They played it like that in the shanties and in their juke joints, and nobody paid it no mind 'til I goosed it up.”

After the guest shots on “Stage Show” and with Berle and Allen, Elvis was ready for Ed Sullivan. (Sullivan had previously averred he would never sign the singer for his program. But when Elvis’ Allen turn creamed Sullivan in the ratings, Ed and Col. Parker made a deal: a precedential \$50,000 for three appearances.) These were the from-the-waist-up shows, though Elvis was usually shot from the breastbone up, to keep his legwork from corrupting America’s youth.

By this time, teenage girls had figured out how to get into a TV show that had Elvis. They had also learned to Elvis was a mature TV performer. His hair now dyed jet-black to look better on camera, he wishes a speedy recovery to Sullivan, recently injured in a car accident. He sings ballads, mostly, and behaves himself from the waist down, mostly. For a second he shouts, “You ain’t nothin’...” as if to launch into the heretical “Hound Dog,” but that’s just a goof; he stops and quickly grins. At the end of his final appearance, Elvis offers a prayer for the viewers: “May God bless ya, as He’s blessed me.”

That would have required quite a few blessings, since a record 83% of the viewing audience was tuned in to Elvis on Sullivan. It was official now: the kid was King.

From The TIME

Завдання 7

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

THE WORLD’S PRICIEST LOUNGE ACT

Brando had it easier than Presley; for in pop, more than in acting, it’s tough to remain in the vanguard. Consider the four overlapping phases of Elvis’ music. Phase 1: At Sun Records, he borrowed blues from blacks and country songs from rednecks, passing them along to the huge middle-class. Phase 2: He got sharp material from top young songwriters (primarily Leiber-Stoller and Otis Blackwell) that he could make his own. But early rock didn’t allow for much variety: 12-bar blues, 16-bar pop song. Phase 3 began in late 1957, when every songwriter was handing him drab variants on Blackwell’s “Don’t Be Cruel” By the end of the 60s, Phase 4, Elvis

was redoing mainstream songs, ones everyone had heard a hundred times before. A lot of his later hits — “Crying in the Chapel,” “The Wonder of You,” “My Way” — had already been hits. This made him the world’s priciest lounge act. Even before Elvis played Vegas, he was Vegas.

Sadly, the pulverizing novelty of sexual danger was quickly domesticated, as Elvis jumped into mainstream show business. Like Brando, Elvis helped America realize it was dying to be hip. But having educated his audience to get hipper, he seemed to get squarer simply by standing still. He had segued from being Elvis to doing Elvis: playing him on TV and in movies. He’d become his own parody, stunt double, postage stamp — the first Elvis impersonator. In the new era of the singer-songwriter, the “mere” singer was an anachronism, dependent on others to write “Elvis-style” material. The Beatles left him for dead; and his darling, deviant version of “Blowin’ in the Wind” (from a Graceland basement tape) shows he didn’t exactly get Bob Dylan. This should have been Elvis’ prime; but his movie producers, and the Colonel, called the shots. He didn’t rebel; he did it their way.

So what’s left? A terrific crooner who was closer, in intonation, vocal virtuosity and care for a song’s mood, to Bing Crosby than to any top singer of the rock era. We have to entertain the possibility that Elvis was exactly the anachronism he wanted to be. In the 1956 Charleston interview, he’d been asked what he would do after the rock ‘n roll fad faded, as many adults thought or hoped it would. “When it’s gone,” Elvis said, “I’ll switch to something else. I like to sing ballads the way Eddie Fisher does and the way Perry Como does. But the way I’m singing now is what makes the money. Would you change if you was me?”

Eventually, he did change. He did what Crosby, Como, Sinatra and Fisher had done before him: sing strong, sing pretty. Toward the end, he couldn’t hack the rock material (his vocals on “Burning Love” and “Way Down” are thin, ragged, spindly), but he still had it as a balladeer. His spectacularly intense rendition of “I Believe,” excerpted on the recent NBC special “Elvis Lives,” proves that his inside the bloated body was the soul of a gospel-tinged Caruso. The under-the-balcony tenorizing of “It’s Now or Never,” the final detonation of pain and taunt in “Are You Lonesome Tonight?”, the choir-soloist power of the hymn “He Touched Me” — his voice breaking poignantly at the end of the hymn, as if he had just seen Jesus — these still thrill and haunt. So does his desire to please an

audience of kids and grandmas instead of comfortably occupying a niche, as almost every pop star has done since.

At the end of the “Platinum” CD is a speech Elvis made in 1971. Quoting Vincent Youmans’ 1929 “Without a Song,” he says, “So I keep singin’ the song.” The impulse to sing raunchy, corny, beautiful songs trapped Elvis; and in that trap, he sometimes found triumph.

Doesn’t a star of such prominence and poignancy deserve a happy 68th birthday — dead or alive?

From The TIME

Завдання 8

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

Diva Las Vegas

Celine Dion got a new theater and millions of dollars to perform in Vegas. Now, if someone could just figure out what her show is about

Celine Dion was first offered her own Las Vegas show by none other than Colonel Tom Parker. In 1987 Dion’s husband and manager Rene Angelil was in Las Vegas to see a Wayne Newton tribute to the Colonel’s client, Elvis Presley. “For \$5 you could visit the suite at the Hilton where Elvis lived,” says Angelil. “So I go, and the Colonel’s there selling souvenirs. One of my friends points to me and says, ‘Colonel, this guy manages a terrific girl singer.’ The Colonel says, ‘Who is she?’ I say, ‘She sings in French, but she’s a Barbra Streisand type.’ The Colonel gets very serious. He says, ‘Let me give you some advice: Never compare your artist to another artist.’”

Fast-forward to 1994. Dion, now singing in English, had covered Elvis’ Can’t Help Falling in Love for a Disney Channel special. Soon after, says Angelil, the Colonel called: “He says, ‘I’ve heard that song so many times since Elvis died, and I never heard it like that. I’m a consultant for the Hilton, and she’s never played Las Vegas. I want her at the Hilton.’” Angelil told the Colonel that Dion’s American career was just taking off and that she wasn’t ready for Vegas. “He said, ‘I respect that, but this girl could be huge — like Barbra Streisand!’ I swear to you,” says Angelil, laughing. “I said, ‘Colonel, she’ll never be Barbra Streisand. She can only be Celine.’”

In a few weeks, Dion will play Las Vegas in a show that dwarfs any comparison with Streisand or Presley and makes even the late Colonel's wildest financial fantasies seem tame. On March 25 — the same day she releases a new album and appears in a CBS special — Dion will begin a three-year run at Caesars Palace in *A New Day*, a concert-dance-theater spectacular directed by former Cirque du Soleil mastermind Franco Dragone. In exchange for five shows a week, 40 weeks a year, Dion will get a reported \$100 million plus 50% of the profits. She will also have the Colosseum, a brand-new, \$95 million, 4,000-seat theater, at her disposal. In return, Caesars Palace, the faded jewel of the Las Vegas Strip, gets some much needed buzz and thousands of nightly guests willing to fork over anywhere from \$87.50 to \$200 at the box office. "Celine will bring up to a million people a year to the property," says Mark Juliano, president of Caesars Palace. "Because of the ticket pricing, we know they're not afraid to spend a dollar, and we have reconfigured the casino so that we capture every person who goes in and comes out of the theater."

If Elvis personified the naughty Vegas of the 1970s, Dion is the perfect fit for the cleaned-up, family-friendly mecca of 2003. Her music and persona are scrupulously inoffensive — sometimes just bland. But her voice is a natural wonder of immense range and clarity, the kind of irony-free tourist attraction that the new Vegas adores. Most important, Dion has sold 150 million albums worldwide, making her the biggest female singer of all time and a true marquee draw. Still, even Dion realizes that her voice alone isn't worth a \$200 ticket. "That's why this show isn't just me singing," she says. "I am a part of it, but sometimes just a small part."

The idea for *A New Day* came to Dion in 2000 when she saw *O*, Cirque du Soleil's bizarrely beautiful mime-gymnastics-diving show, at the Bellagio hotel. "The second it started," she says, "I was breathtaken. At the end I turned to Rene and said, 'If ever I do a concert again, this is what I want.'" Angelil, who loves his wife only slightly more than his personalized blackjack betting system, said it would be logistically impossible to mount such a complicated show profitably — unless, of course, she was willing to do it in Las Vegas permanently. "Sure enough," says Angelil, smiling, "she said, 'I could live here.'"

After meeting with Dragone, *O*'s director, and negotiating with three casinos and various producers, Angelil put together a deal at Caesars Palace. Then he and Dion stood back and let Dragone try to create a show out of Dion's songbook. "At first I did not know at all the repertoire of

Celine,” says Dragone. “I do not listen to this music. It’s very popish, so it is not so easy to find a tableau behind the songs. There is not a theme, except love of course.”

Dragone, 50, is a Belgian with the soul of a Frenchman. In conversation his jagged English lurches between profound existential lows (“Sometimes I do not know if the show will work – I do not know how it could”) and exuberant, absurdist highs (“That character, he is the moon!”). “There’s no light at the end of the tunnel with Franco,” says Mia Michaels, A New Day’s choreographer. “Most directors I work for say, ‘This is what I want – this is how we’ll get it.’ He’s just like ‘Whatever you want to do, do it. Create what you feel, and we’ll find magic in that.’ He has no goal, no end product in mind.”

For five months, Dragone, Dion, Michaels and 54 dancers holed up in La Louviere, Dragone’s Belgian hometown, seeking inspiration. When they arrived in Las Vegas in December, only a few details of the show were decided. A New Day would feature a mix of 18 Dion songs and covers, among them such classic Vegas numbers as Fever and I’ve Got the World on a String. All the backdrops – including Times Square, a train station and a Florentine campo – would be broadcast on a giant \$6 million LED screen. There would be a wordless Romeo and Juliet interlude, a tree that would bloom onstage and a flying orchestra. And, yes, there would be a moon character dressed entirely in white. “He illustrates the emotions of the audience,” says Dragone. “He is also a baby who has never seen anything.”

The nearly complete version of A New Day that TIME saw in late February is narrative free. The show opens with Dion singing Nat King Cole’s Nature Boy in a solitary spot, then segues into a series of increasingly colorful, abstract production numbers. Dion is at center stage for some songs and hovers at the edges during others while an usher character provides comic relief. The dancers – with moves veering from Flashdance to Fonteyn – are electric. The LED screen provides crisp and dynamic scenery. Dion’s voice sounds fantastic.

Like O and Moulin Rouge – other pieces of abstract, musical pop art – A New Day aims for the inchoate territory between the coherent and the impenetrable. It is seldom obvious (there are no Titanic dancers jumping into gilded lifeboats during My Heart Will Go On – just a giant, solitary moon), but then it is seldom really understandable. As Dragone says, A New Day is vaguely about love. Specifically, it’s about very

well-sung songs animated in an oddly compelling fashion by immensely talented people.

If the show doesn't exactly make sense, Dion believes her decision to stop touring, drop everything and move to Las Vegas is perfectly logical. "People think that my husband is going to lose all of my money and that my son is being raised by a lot of people who are not me, and it's not true," says Dion. "We don't live in a casino, and I am not going to change diapers on a craps table." In fact, her home is 17 miles from the Strip, in Lake Las Vegas, and the show has given her schedule a rare dose of stability. "When the show starts, I'm going to leave home at 4:30 and come home by 10:30," she says. "My son is a night bird, so he's going to wait for us. It's a very easy life."

Dion is worried that the demands of 200 shows a year may affect her voice (she had a vocal-cord scare in 1990), but Caesars Palace has done everything it can to make her comfortable. The Colosseum has a private elevator for her use, a below-stage, eight-room suite exclusively for her family and a \$2 million atmospheric bubble that keeps the onstage humidity at a constant 55%. "I think it's the first theater constructed just for singers," says Dion. "And really, I'm singing for only an hour and a half. They don't want the show to exceed that because they want people to go back and lose money." To a casino, that's a sound even sweeter than Dion's voice.

From the TIME magazine

Завдання 9

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

About the musician and painter, PAUL MCCARTNEY

Paul McCartney was born in Liverpool, where he attended the Liverpool Institute. McCartney has drawn since his youth but made the decision to begin painting when he turned forty.

As a musician he has created a monumental legacy through his involvement with the Beatles, with Wings, and in solo and collaborative rock releases, worldwide tours, and benefit concerts that continue today. In the mid-1990s he expanded his efforts into composing and performing

classical music, including solo piano pieces and a symphony performed by the London Symphony Orchestra. He was knighted in 1996.

On Oct. 19, 2000, Paul webcasted an exclusive new film in which he discussed his paintings and the important role that art had played in his life. This program was followed by a live chat event in which Paul McCartney answered the questions about his paintings and his new book.

For more than seventeen years Paul McCartney has been a committed painter, finding in his work on canvas both a breathing space from the world and another outlet for his drive to create. His painting has been a very private endeavour. In April 1999 he exhibited his work for the first time in Siegen, Germany, where it met with critical approval, which led to his decision to share the work through the publication of this volume.

“I don’t think there is any great heroic act in going in slavishly every day and saying, ‘I must do this.’ So what I find is that I do it when I am inspired. And that’s how I can combine it with music. Some days the inspiration is a musical one and other days it has just got to be painting.” – says Paul McCartney.

Full of life and intense colour, his paintings reveal McCartney’s tremendous positive spirit as well as a visual sophistication and bold handling influenced by his friendship with Willem de Kooning. He carves, scratches, and sculpts the paint, creating complex and layered works.

Faces abound in the paintings, from the many lovely portraits of Linda McCartney to irreverent, affectionate portraits of the Queen of England. Humour plays against more sad imagery-masks and Celtic motifs, while his landscapes radiate a sense of place.

Beautifully designed and produced, the portfolio of paintings is accompanied by candid photographs by Linda McCartney of her husband in the studio. A collection of texts by contemporary critics and curators place the paintings within context, while a long and insightful interview allows McCartney’s own voice to be heard. Frequent points of crossover between his music and visual explorations will intrigue those interested in the artistic process. Rarely is one able to find an artist working with such confidence and skill in such diverse media. All followers of McCartney’s will be delighted to see these exuberant works unveiled and to experience this unexpected and accomplished expression of his creativity.

For one week only, numbered limited edition prints of Paul McCartney paintings could have been obtained from Matthew Marks Gallery in New York.

The prints, restricted to an edition of 200 numbered copies are of the paintings “Big Mountain Face”, “Egypt Station” and “Ancient Connections”, all of which are reproduced in his new book as well.

*(From the **Internet** site, abridged, adopted)*

Тема 6. GLOBALIZATION

Завдання 1

- *Read the following article to yourself Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

REGIONAL AND GLOBAL FLOWS: OLD AND NEW

Part 1

There is a striking paradox to note about the contemporary era: from Africa to Eastern Europe, Asia to Latin America, more and more nations and groups are championing the idea of ‘the rule of the people’; but they are doing so at just that moment when the very efficacy of democracy as a national form of political organization appears open to question. As substantial areas of human activity are progressively organized on a regional or global level, the fate of democracy, and of the independent democratic nation-state in particular, is fraught with difficulty.

It could be objected that there is nothing particularly new about regional or global interconnections, and that the significance of such interconnections for politics has, in principle, been plain for people to see for a long time. Such an objection could be elaborated by emphasizing that a dense pattern of global interconnections began to emerge with the initial expansion of the world economy and the rise of the modern state from the late sixteenth century. Further, it could be suggested that domestic and international politics have been interwoven throughout the modern era: domestic politics has always to be understood against the background of international politics, and the former is often the source of the latter.

However, it is one thing to claim that there are elements of continuity in the formation and structure of modern states, economies and societies, and quite another to claim that there is nothing new about aspects of their form and dynamics. For there is a fundamental difference between, on the one hand, select military and naval operations which have an impact on certain towns, rural centers and territories, or the development of

particular trade routes connecting a number of cities, and, on the other hand, an international order involving the emergence of a global economic system which stretches beyond the control of any single state (even of dominant states); the expansion of networks of transnational relations and communications over which particular states have limited influence; the enormous growth in international organizations and regimes which can limit the scope for action of the most powerful states; and the development of a global military order, and the build-up of the means of 'total' warfare as an enduring feature of the contemporary world, which can alter the range of policies available to governments and their citizens. While trade routes and military expeditions can link distant populations together in long loops of cause and effect, contemporary developments in the international order link peoples through multiple networks of transaction and coordination, reordering the very notion of distance itself. Politics unfolds today, with all its customary uncertainty and indeterminateness, against the background of a world shaped and permeated by the movement of goods and capital, the flow of communication, the interchange of cultures and the passage of people – in short, against the backdrop of processes of 'globalization'.

What is globalization? Globalization denotes a shift in the spatial form of human organization and activity to transcontinental or inter-regional patterns of activity, interaction and the exercise of power. It involves a stretching and deepening of social relations and institutions across space and time such that, on the one hand, day-to-day activities are increasingly influenced by events happening on the other side of the globe and, on the other, the practices and decisions of local groups or communities can have significant global reverberations.

Завдання 2

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

In sum: democracy and the global system

The international order, and with it the role of the nation-state, is changing. While a complex pattern of global interconnections has been evident for a long time, there is little doubt that there has recently been a further 'internationalization' of domestic activities and an intensification of decision-making in international frameworks. The evidence that

international and transnational relations have altered the powers of the modern sovereign state is certainly strong. Global processes have moved politics a long way from activity, which simply crystallizes first and foremost around state and interstate concerns.

The 'disjunctures' identified above reveal a set of forces which combine to restrict the freedom of action of governments and states by blurring the boundaries of domestic politics, transforming the conditions of political decision-making, changing the institutional and organizational context of national politics, altering the legal framework and administrative practices of governments and obscuring the lines of responsibility and accountability of national states themselves. These processes alone warrant the statement that the operation of states in an ever more complex international system both limits their autonomy (by changing the balance between the costs and benefits of policies) and impinges increasingly upon their sovereignty. Any conception of sovereignty which interprets it as an illimitable and indivisible form of public power is undermined. Sovereignty itself has to be conceived today as already divided among a number of agencies – national, regional and international – and limited by the very nature of this plurality.

The modern theory of the sovereign democratic state, liberal and radical, presupposes the idea of a community, which rightly governs itself and determines its own future. This idea is challenged fundamentally by the nature of the pattern of global interconnections and the issues that have to be confronted by a modern state. National communities by no means exclusively 'programme' the actions, decisions and policies of their governments and the latter by no means simply determine what is right or appropriate for their own citizens alone. The meaning of democracy, and of the model of democratic autonomy in particular, has to be rethought in relation to a series of overlapping local, regional and global structures and processes. While it is a mistake to conclude from the seeming flux of contemporary interaction networks that political communities today are without distinctive degrees of division or cleavage at their 'borders', they have been shaped by multiple interaction networks and power systems over time. Accordingly, questions are raised both about the fate of the idea of the political community and about the appropriate locus for the articulation of the democratic political good. If the agent at the heart of modern political discourse, be it a person, a group or a collectivity, is locked into a variety of overlapping forces, developments and communities –

domestic, international and transnational – then the proper ‘home’ of politics, and of the model of democratic autonomy especially, becomes a puzzling matter.

Завдання 3

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

Culture and the environment

There is a further disjuncture involving the idea of the state as an autonomous centre of culture, able to foster and sustain a national identity, with a secure environment for its people, and interlinked changes in the spheres of media and environmental forces.

Evidence of globalization in the realms of media and culture is complex and uncertain. A great deal of research remains to be carried out. None the less, a number of remarkable developments in recent times can be pointed to. English has spread as the dominant language of elite cultures throughout the world: it is now the dominant language in business, computing, law, science and politics. The internationalization and globalization of telecommunications have been extraordinarily rapid: international telephone traffic increased over fourfold between 1983 and 1994; there has been a massive increase in transnational cable links; there has been an explosion in satellite links; and the Internet has provided a remarkable increase in the infrastructure of horizontal and lateral communication capacity within and across borders. Moreover, substantial multinational media conglomerates have developed, such as the Murdoch empire, Viacom and Paramount. In addition, there has been a huge increase in tourism. For example, in 1960 there were 70 million international tourists, while in 1994 there were 455 million. And in television and film there are similar trends: 60–90 per cent of box office receipts in Europe come from foreign films (although, it has to be said, this is largely the story of American dominance).

None of the above examples, or the accumulated impact of parallel cases, should be taken to imply the development of a single global, media-led culture – far from it. But certainly, taken together, these developments do imply that many new forms of communication and media range in and across borders, linking nations and peoples in new ways. Accordingly,

the capacity of national political leaders to sustain a national culture has become more difficult. For example, China sought to restrict access to and use of the Internet, but it has found this virtually impossible to do.

Environmental problems and challenges are, however, the clearest and starkest examples of the global shift in human organization and activity, creating some of the most fundamental pressures on the efficacy of the nation-state and state-centric democratic politics.

There are three types of problem at issue:

- (a) The first is shared problems involving the global commons, i.e. fundamental elements of the ecosystem. The clearest examples of the environmental commons are the atmosphere, the climate system and the oceans and seas; and among the most fundamental challenges here are global warming, ozone depletion and the general pollution of the global commons.
- (b) A second category of global environmental problems involves the interlinked challenges of demographic expansion and resource consumption. Examples of great importance under this category include questions of biodiversity and challenges to the very existence of certain species.
- (c) A third category of problems is transboundary pollution such as acid rain or river pollutants. More dramatic examples arise from the siting and operation of nuclear power plants, for instance, that at Chernobyl.

In response to the progressive development of, and publicity surrounding, environmental problems, there has been an interlinked process of cultural and political globalization as illustrated by the emergence of new cultural, scientific and intellectual networks; new environmental movements with transnational organizations and transnational concerns; and new institutions and conventions like those agreed in 1992 at the Earth Summit in Brazil. Not all environmental problems are, of course, global. Such an implication would be quite false. But there has been a striking physical and environmental shift in the circumstances – that is, in the extent and intensity of environmental problems – affecting human affairs in general.

Завдання 4

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

BENEFITS OF GLOBALIZATION

This global trade has both advantages and disadvantages. Supporters of trade argue that it creates jobs, as the large global market needs more workers to produce more goods. It has also been credited with aiding economic growth. For example, countries such as Hong Kong and Taiwan have dramatically increased their average incomes per person by trading globally. And some have even suggested that globalization has contributed to the spread of democracy and an increased respect for human rights. This seems logical – as individuals gain more economic power, they seek more rights politically as well.

CONCERNS ABOUT GLOBALIZATION

Opponents of globalization, on the other hand, denounce global trade as causing more harm than good. They believe that it is responsible for creating poor working conditions and poverty in developing countries. Wealthy corporations open factories in poorer nations, where labor is cheaper, and often exploit these workers. The workers may face horrendously long hours and brutal conditions, for wages that are typically less than £1 per day.

It has also been claimed that global trade encourages environmental damage. Developing nations often recklessly exploit their environment, in an effort to export to the global market. Lastly, there is the worry that globalization leads to cultural degradation. Rather than producing a greater choice of products in each nation, global trade may lead to the world becoming similar. Multinational corporations promote the same products the world over. Small local companies cannot compete with the high advertising budgets and low prices of these corporations, so they drop out of the market.

REASONS FOR AMERICAS SUCCESS

But why has American culture come to dominate in this way? To begin with, North America itself is a large and wealthy country, with a huge and diverse population. US corporations which do well at home have already succeeded in marketing and distributing for a great number of consumers. For American companies, the jump from national to international marketing and distribution is not as great as it is for those from smaller countries. Further, American companies can afford to spend a great deal

of money marketing their products around the world, and are able to undercut the prices of local products.

It is worth noting that, for entertainment, fast food, carbonated drinks and so on – areas in which the US has come to dominate – America was first in the field.

In the development of music recording technology, the US was ahead of anything anywhere else in the world. This made jazz music accessible to people of all classes, and exportable around the world. It is even truer for moving pictures, an American invention in their mass-market form. So it seems that very early in the last century, a pattern of American dominance in key areas of mass entertainment had already been created.

Завдання 5

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

WHY AMERICAN SUCCESS CONTINUED

Much of American culture's success appears to lie in the fact that American corporations are wealthy, and that they were ahead of others in certain areas. But how have they continued this dominance? One answer to this lies in the fact that people associated the United States with wealth and success. This is particularly true in countries from which many people have emigrated to America. The idealized view of America as the land of the free, where the streets are paved with gold, lives on. By purchasing American products, people can buy a little of the country's glamour. Wherever you live, and however much you earn, wearing Calvin Klein jeans makes you look like a wealthy westerner.

American culture has the added appeal that not only is it glamorous; it is also usually easy to digest. This applies to products from the sweet fizzy taste of Coca-Cola to Hollywood action movies. U.S. culture is generally unsophisticated, and so can be appreciated by everyone. American TV shows and movies rarely have an unhappy ending, and are usually fast-paced, holding your attention with car chases and love scenes. Like hamburgers and icecream-laden milkshakes, American entertainment provides us with simple pleasures.

GLOBALIZATION AND THE FUTURE

American culture today owes its dominance to combination of glamour, technology, marketing and the USf massive wealth.

In all, globalization is a scary term. It somehow implies the world turning into one giant American-style shopping mall, where cultures, languages, customs, and individual rights are dissolved by commerce. But this is not what globalization has to be about. America itself has been greatly influenced by other cultures – Western and non-Western alike. One needs only to look at the Afro-Caribbean roots of jazz and rap music, the popularity of Pokemon, the growth in the practice of Islam, the Mexican food in US diets, and the tens of thousands of American kids who enroll in karate classes every year, to realize that American culture is continually influenced by cultures, ideas, and individuals throughout the world. Globalization need not imply influence in only one direction.

From “Current”

Тема 7 INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF UKRAINE

Завдання 1

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them*
- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

Position of Ukraine in the world community and prospects of international relations development in the XXI-st century.

The emergence of independent Ukraine was one of the most important geopolitical changes in Europe of the XX-th century. If we analyse the achievements and drawbacks of the first decade of Ukraine's independence, we should acknowledge that the foreign policy was the sole sphere of the state activity where the achievements were greatly predominating drawbacks for a long time. The effective Ukrainian foreign policy ensured the key position and considerable role in regional, European and global affairs for Ukraine.

Many difficulties were resolved on this way. There was the lack of Russia's good will in perception of the independent Ukraine and the mistrust of the West. Thus Russia has been taken for the USSR and vice

versa since 20-s of the XX century. Actually the Russia was the synonym of the USSR and almost nobody paid special attention to the existence of 15 republics including Ukraine which created the former Soviet Union. And that is why the appearance and development of independent Ukraine, unlike the Russian Federation, caused some astonishment if not irritancy.

Let us remember for example bitter disputes in the US Administration on the issue of recognition of Ukraine's independence. It was the autumn of 1991, and it is not a secret that the Department of State of the USA opposed the recognition of Ukraine while the Department of Defense supported it. Moreover, it should be stressed that neither diplomatic nor scientific community were ready to accept this new geopolitical reality – the emergence of new independent state in the middle of Europe, which was first by territory and fifth by population.

From the very first days of its renewed independence Ukraine faced territorial claims of two neighbouring countries (Russia and Romania).

Ukraine also confronted the problem of nuclear weapon. The state possessed 176 intercontinental ballistic missiles and approximately 2000 nuclear warheads. Actually, the allocation of the nuclear weapon inherited from the former Soviet Union together with public discussions of its further destination caused considerable tensions between Ukraine and West at least for a couple of years.

Moreover, we ought to pass another serious test, i.e. to determine the destiny of almost one million army-men of the Soviet armed forces with huge arsenals staying at the territory of Ukraine after the collapse of the USSR. For example, at the moment of gaining the independence Ukraine possessed 6000 tanks, 2000 of which were subject to destruction. The future of the Black Sea Navy was also a challenge for young Ukrainian state.

While elaborating the Concept of National Security we had the possibility to become either the buffer state between the West and East or the part of one of military institutions, i.e. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or Tashkent treaty on collective defence within CIS. The then problem of choice began to resolve only at present.

Therefore it can be seen, that we had to overcome unprecedented by scope and difficulty obstacles to manage all those problems. In my opinion, these challenges were taken and solved successfully.

Ukraine has been considered “the linchpin of stability and security in Europe” since its independence. Ukraine was seen both as “the participant and contributor to security in Europe”, and not only as its consumer. It was also considered as “strategic link between East and West, North and South”, as “the unique strategic partner of the European Union” and as “the distinctive partner of NATO”.

While overcoming very difficult, problems Ukraine has proved its reliability as a partner through the fulfillment of its international commitments. It worth paying special attention to the problem of the nuclear weapons on the Ukrainian territory. On the whole, Ukraine solved some misunderstandings with international community on the issue and acceded the Non-proliferation Treaty as non-nuclear state.

Завдання 2

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

NATO and Ukraine

As for the relationship with NATO it should be noticed that Ukraine concluded the Charter on distinctive partnership with NATO in Madrid on July 9, 1997. Ukraine became active participant of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, the Partnership for Peace Programme initiated by NATO, and participation of Ukrainian military was very dynamic and pragmatic thereupon.

NATO initiated the first unique institution of NATO beyond its member-states, that is the Information and Documentation Centre in Kyiv, and opened its Liaison Office in Ukraine. Ukraine was among the first non-NATO member-states to open the Permanent mission to NATO, and I had the pleasure and honour to be the first Head of this Mission. Furthermore, the U-N Commission actively works at each level.

Despite of all achievements, the problem of choice of strategic foreign policy course remains valid for Ukraine even after eleven years of independence. As previously Ukraine still stands before three alternatives of its behaviour in the world arena. They are as follows:

First – Ukraine continues development of previous 10 years, trying to balance between East and West. In my opinion such policy has given its

results and performed its role. Now it is high time for Ukraine to determine where it goes.

Second – it is European choice, when we face both internal and external challenges necessary to overcome for us.

Third – Euro-Asian choice, which foresees both civilizational retreat from natural European environment and European values and secondary roles in the international relations. This possibility seems to me the least acceptable for Ukraine.

Nevertheless, all three choices must not admit the compromise on the issue of independence of Ukraine. It is obvious, that the worst choice would be if the present independence of Ukraine transforms into pseudo-independence. We cannot accept such kind of development under no circumstances.

The most evident alterations may be noticed in Euro-Atlantic course of Ukraine against the relations of Ukraine with the EU. The Action Plan for Ukraine-NATO signed at Summit in Prague and Target Plan for 2003 amended and modernized the Charter. Though it is not the Membership Action Plan, it is so similar to the latter that Ukraine accepts the realization of the Plan's provisions, as the beginning of preparation to joining NATO.

I would like to notice that today major political forces are supporting the Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine. Thus, the National Security and Defence Council on May 23, 2002 took a decision on the beginning the process of preparation of Ukraine for NATO membership.

I shall particularly mention the Ukrainian Parliament unlike in the past supported NATO membership. On October 23, on our initiative the first parliamentary hearings on Ukraine-NATO relationship were held. As a result the Parliament adopted by 263 votes in favour of the Resolution with the support of NATO membership. The Verkhovna Rada welcomed the adoption of the Action Plan and Target Plan 2003 and created the special parliamentary commission to ensure effective implementation of its provisions.

The relationships of Ukraine with its main strategic partners (Poland, the USA and Russia) were also tortuous. Thus, there was a difficult moment concerned with opening the memorial of Polish soldiers at Lychakiv cemetery in our relationship with Poland. As you know, there was also the cancellation of the planned in advance meeting of Polish and Ukrainian presidents. It is not the matter of local authority in Lviv which

did not want to settle the case of the memorial by compromise. The such manifestation of patriotism may deserve the deference in the world.

Завдання 3

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

Ukraine and the Russian Federation

Russia — another strategic partner. Ukraine-Russia relationship matter not only to both nations, people, but to the whole of Europe. In the past — rejection of NATO enlargement, “real lines”, now — ahead of Ukraine with NATO. Problems: right of succession, nuclear weapons, Black Sea Fleet, economy, gas transportation consortium, borders! Thereby Ukraine appeared in a quite unpleasant situation in the world community at the beginning of the new millennium. The prospects of international relations development in the XXI-st century. It is extremely difficult to forecast on the development of international relations in the XXI-st century. The world is changing so dynamically that what was actual yesterday is outdated today. And still I will try to define some tendencies which will determine the development of the international situation in the future. It seems obvious that the notion of “threat to security” is common for everyone in the world after September 11, but now it has completely new meaning. If previously the main conflicts appeared at inter-state level with engagement of the national armed forces and therefore threatened the state’s security, so now the inter-states conflicts are not the sole threat for security of the state. The leading role is played by the threats to internal safety and the terrorism is included there.

But the modern notion of security is not limited by this sphere. The developed countries often mention the economic, social or environmental security besides the military and internal security. The state may be objectively threatened not only by the foreign military invasion or terroristic attack but also by the national bankruptcy (as for example, the default in Argentina) or inability to satisfy the basic economic demands of the population; the state may sense the treat of losing the national identity caused by enormous immigrants flows (this became of special value for majority of European countries and increased the popularity of right and ultra-right political parties in Austria, France, Netherlands and

other European countries); the state may face the environmental crisis which it will not be able to manage by itself.

Considering these factors the leaders and elites of the world are obliged to create the new thinking and to act together in the XXI-st century. Since the wide definition of security is relative with the notion of globalization. The problems become global when the country is not able to prevent or manage this problem or that independently. The economic becomes global when the fluctuations of the market in one country cause immediate reaction through the world. The international relations become global when the states and international organizations on the world arena are confidently accompanied by the trans-national corporations and other actors who are not limited by national borders.

Considering all this, one can presume that the world will hardly become unipolar in the XXI-st century as some researches surely allege. One state is unlikely to dominate all spheres of the world's might such as military, economic, scientific and cultural spheres. The world is confidently moving toward the multipolar model of development, when there are several co-existing power centres in the world. Thus the question arises – which countries or their associations will become such centres? The USA will unconditionally remain one of them. For some period they were the sole world power centre after the bipolar system had collapsed. But if we consider the before mentioned spheres of the might, we will see the USA are competed by the increasing number of actors.

Завдання 4

- *Read the following article to yourself. Note all unfamiliar words and look them up in a dictionary.*
- *Summarize the content of the article.*

Ukraine in the international relations of the XXI-st century.

We can hardly blame those who were introducing Ukraine at the international arena as unknown state to the rest of the world with their daily efforts. These efforts were rather successful but they were too often overshadowed by the catastrophic situation in the internal life of Ukraine. The economic crisis, the social exposure of the majority of the population, the human rights and freedoms violation, the absence of reforms of the institutions of political power and remainders of the administrative system could hardly add positive moments to the image of Ukrainian state.

The logic consequence of such situation was the internal political crisis which exploded in Ukraine in the latter half of 2000 and lasts for today. With such a heritage Ukraine is much harder to feel itself the authoritative state in the world community.

Notwithstanding the current crisis in Ukraine still has the opportunities to occupy one of the leading positions in Europe. This objective could certainly be accomplished through deep internal reforms. It is necessary to perform the profound reform of political system, to carry out serious economic reforms, to build up appropriate institutions of civil society. Ukraine has to become the rule of law state with due human rights and freedoms observance. Economic reforms and consistency and stability in commercial legislation should be demonstrated. Moreover Ukraine shall to reform its Armed Forces and to introduce democratic civil control over the Military organizations and the law enforcement agencies. Only after having performed these reforms Ukraine will be able to take the proper place in the world. Only then it will have the possibility to join both European and Euro-Atlantic structures.

Thus, Ukraine's possibility of becoming the member of NATO in the next wave of enlargement depends completely on successful implementation of these reforms. The performance of economic reforms necessary for accession to the European Union requires more efforts and time. However there are no doubts that the chances of becoming the member of these structures are quite realistic.

Moreover, Ukraine possesses enough potential to become the regional leader in Central-East Europe. Ukraine will achieve the status of the security guarantor in Caspian-Caucasian region, if the GUUAM association uses its potential and transforms into strong regional organization.

The future of Ukraine is in our hands, and we ourselves bear all responsibility for this. Thus we have to work hard for building up the independent, prosperous and stable Ukraine – the state appreciated by its citizens and respected by its partners in the world.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. *Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence. All the correct answers come from texts in this unit.*

1. Judging by the smell, this can seem to be filled ___ petrol.
A. *by* B. *from* C. *of* D. *with*

2. I don't get much chance to read books _____ when I'm on holiday.
A. *only* B. *except* C. *just* D. *until*
3. If you've got a student card you can get into the exhibition free of _____.
A. *cost* B. *price* C. *charge* D. *expense*
4. You must be ready to leave at a moment's _____ in case there's an emergency.
A. *notice* B. *call* C. *advice* D. *instruction*
5. He's always complaining _____ the noise the neighbours make.
A. *for* B. *from* C. *of* D. *about*
6. Don't forget to put _____ with your address on them on all your suitcases.
A. *notices* B. *tickets* C. *labels* D. *badges*
7. It's hard for an actor to make enough money to _____.
A. *live with* B. *ive through* C. *live up to* D. *live on*
8. I'd be no good at First Aid because I can't _____ the sight of blood.
A. *have* B. *bear* C. *look* D. *resist*
9. My wife and I are very keen _____ Scottish dancing.
A. *on* B. *of* C. *in* D. *about*
10. He's a good friend and he never _____ to send me a birthday card each year.
A. *ignores* B. *stops* C. *fails* D. *misses*
11. There's always a lot of office work to _____ after the holiday.
A. *take over from* B. *get away with* C. *catch up with* D. *set out on*
12. After he had finished his medical course, he _____ research into the causes of heart disease.
A. *did* B. *made* C. *took* D. *followed*
13. The bank robber was described by the police _____ dark-haired and in his late twenties.
A. *for* B. *as* C. *like* D. *with*

14. I've found the dishwasher so useful that I don't think I could _____ without it now.
 A. go B. pass C. get D. do
15. I only bought the book because I was _____ by its cover.
 A. interested B. attracted C. I invited D. pleased

Ex. 2. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

1. He _____ me gently on the shoulder and told me I was in the wrong seat.
 A. stamped B. slapped C. punched D. tapped
2. My speech isn't ready yet but I'll have time to prepare it _____ the journey, I hope.
 A. for B. through C. in D. during
3. He enjoyed playing computer games at first, but after _____ he got bored with them.
 A. little time B. no time C. a while D. while
4. Mark was _____ that he should apply for a university place.
 A. suggested B. advised C. recommended D. explained
5. The school has _____ rules about wearing jewellery.
 A. trong B. stiff C. strict D. sharp
6. I'm afraid I didn't hear the doorbell when you rang. I _____ in the garden at the time.
 A. worked B. ehave worked C. was working D. have been working
7. He always _____ paying the bills for as long as possible.
 A. puts off B. puts away C. aputs out D. puts aside
8. We had to move the furniture to _____ room for the new piano.
 A. make B. give C. set D. do
9. Each student must be _____ for his or her own belongings.
 A. interested B. responsible C. careful D. aware
10. I have two assistants in my department and we work together as a _____.
 A. crew B. team C. band D. gang

11. He soon realised that his girlfriend's only interest was ___ his money.
A. *for* B. *about* C. *with* D. *in*
12. I wouldn't mind if he didn't _____ me like a servant.
A. *treat* B. *behave* C. *pretend* D. *speak*
13. How much do you need to spend _____ books for your course?
A. *for* B. *with* C. *on* D. *in*
14. The watch I bought is fine but the strap won't go round my
A. *waist* B. *wrist* C. *ankle* D. *elbow*
15. _____ we do the same work, she earns more than I do.
A. *Despite* B. *However* C. *In spite* D. *Although*

Ex. 3. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

1. I heard that the _____ at the end of the match was 2–0.
A. *account* B. *total* C. *score* D. *number*
2. Most people _____ to pay their bills by cheque nowadays.
A. *tend* B. *used* C. *require* D. *practise*
3. My company is very _____ of the importance of advertising.
A. *interested* B. *anxious* C. *keen* D. *conscious*
4. When I first started learning to play golf it was just _____ fun.
A. *for* B. *as* C. *in* D. *by*
5. All this running up and down stairs will keep me _____ if nothing else!
A. *able* B. *it* C. *sound* D. *fine*
6. You must _____ in mind that you're not as fit as you used to be.
A. *take* B. *bear* C. *put* D. *think*
7. He doesn't take much exercise, _____ from walking the dog.
A. *alone* B. *besides* C. *except* D. *apart*
8. My new job is the complete opposite _____ the one I had before.
A. *for* B. *from* C. *of* D. *to*
9. Will he be good enough to _____ in the Junior Championships?
A. *attempt* B. *enter* C. *compete* D. *go*

10. I don't _____ of smoking at all.
A. *agree* B. *approve* C. *allow* D. *accept*
11. Of course, it may rain and in that _____ we'll organise indoor events.
A. *case* B. *weather* C. *condition* D. *occasion*
12. She's hoping to _____ the world record of 2.09m in the high jump.
A. *win* B. *lead* C. *pass* D. *beat*
13. We must be at the airport by 5 o'clock at the _____.
A. *latest* B. *last* C. *least* D. *longest*
14. It's a good plan and I hope no one will _____ to it.
A. *mind* B. *disapprove* C. *care* D. *object*
15. I was so worried about the news that I couldn't concentrate _____ my work.
A. *to* B. *in* C. *about* D. *on*

Ex. 4. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

1. We started walking _____ the direction of the town centre.
A. *from* B. *to* C. *in* D. *by*
2. My company _____ a lot of business in the USA.
A. *takes* B. *does* C. *makes* D. *runs*
3. I'm sure I made a(n) _____ lot of mistakes in the test.
A. *horrible* B. *awful* C. *bad* D. *serious*
4. French _____ the list of the most popular foreign languages taught in this country.
A. *leads* B. *wins* C. *beats* D. *heads*
5. When the police arrived, they forced the robber to _____ his gun.
A. *hand out* B. *hand in* C. *hand on* D. *handover*
6. We tied all the old newspapers into a _____ for the dustmen to collect.
A. *packet* B. *bunch* C. *heap* D. *bundle*

7. The hijackers took seven _____ before releasing the rest of the passengers.
A. *prisoners* B. *hostages* C. *witnesses* D. *slaves*
8. When she got back to the hotel, she found she had been robbed _____ all her money.
A. *from* B. *for* C. *with* D. *of*
9. I found I couldn't afford a new car so I had to _____ for a secondhand one.
A. *settle* B. *decide* C. *choose* D. *agree*
10. The judge gave him a four-year prison _____ for his crime.
A. *time* B. *punishment* C. *sentence* D. *period*
11. When I questioned him, he finally _____ stealing my pen.
A. *admitted* B. *accused* C. *accepted* D. *confessed*
12. Although none of us wanted to go on the picnic, it _____ to be quite enjoyable.
A. *turned up* B. *turned out* C. *showed up* D. *showed off*
13. Keep a(n) _____ for the milkman. I don't want to miss him.
A. *look-out* B. *outlook* C. *view* D. *sight*
14. He's lost so much weight that if he doesn't wear a _____ his trousers fall down!
A. *strap* B. *band* C. *belt* D. *tie*
15. I couldn't afford to buy any food but I managed to _____ on some bread and cheese I had left.
A. *get across* B. *get away* C. *get by* D. *get down*

Ex. 5. Choose the word which best completes each sentence.

1. I'm relying on you and I hope you won't let me _____ .
A. *off* B. *out* C. *in* D. *down*
2. Don't forget that _____ to our new office by the time you get back from holiday.
A. *I'm moving* B. *I'll move* C. *I'll have moved* D. *I'll be moving*
3. I think something's gone wrong _____ the television. I can't get a picture at all.
A. *to* B. *with* C. *about* D. *on*

4. You can do whatever you like as _____ as I'm concerned.
A. *much* B. *long* C. *well* D. *far*
5. If you don't pay your bill, they'll _____ your electricity.
A. *cut off* B. *cut down* C. *cut in* D. *cut out*
6. Oh dear, I don't feel well. I think _____ .
A. *I'll faint* B. *I'm fainting* C. *I'm going to faint* D. *I've fainted*
7. It's hard to find a _____ that's narrow enough to fit my watch.
A. *band* B. *belt* C. *strap* D. *cord*
8. I was driving _____ a country lane when I saw some rabbits in a field.
A. *by* B. *through* C. *over* D. *along*
9. Do _____ by if you're ever in the neighbourhood.
A. *drop* B. *pop* C. *look* D. *stay*
10. You can have your money back if you're not satisfied _____ our work.
A. *of* B. *with* C. *at* D. *from*
11. The reason it won't work is that no one has _____ it in.
A. *plugged* B. *connected* C. *switched* D. *adjusted*
12. I don't know if I'll be able to help you but I'll _____ my best.
A. *make* B. *give* C. *work* D. *do*
13. I don't enjoy going to the theatre _____ myself. I'd rather have company.
A. *on* B. *by* C. *with* D. *for*
14. I bought a large Chinese _____ lampshade to put in my bedroom.
A. *round* B. *paper* C. *white* D. *old*
15. It doesn't say on the box what the contents _____ .
A. *is* B. *are* C. *has* D. *have*

Ex. 6. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

1. If you can't keep your dog _____ control, you shouldn't bring him to the park.
A. *on* B. *under* C. *in* D. *with*

2. Leave that machine _____! You might get hurt if you touch it.
A. *apart* B. *along* C. *aside* D. *alone*
3. As long as we _____ to the footpath, we won't get lost.
A. *keep* B. *stay* C. *follow* D. *remain*
4. He's been trying to persuade his father _____ him a bicycle.
A. *buy* B. *buying* C. *to buy* D. *for buying*
5. My old riding boots served me well for eleven years before they finally _____.
A. *wore off* B. *wore out* C. *broke down* D. *broke up*
6. How much water does that tank _____?
A. *include* B. *keep* C. *consist* D. *contain*
7. It was my grandfather who first _____ the company in 1926.
A. *set down* B. *set off* C. *set up* D. *set out*
8. The island has many natural _____, including oil and copper.
A. *resources* B. *sources* C. *fuels* D. *materials*
9. This information pack is designed to make children more _____ of the things they can see in the countryside.
A. *interested* B. *aware* C. *curious* D. *awake*
10. I think you're _____ your energy by sweeping up those leaves. The wind will only blow more down.
A. *spending* B. *spoiling* C. *losing* D. *wasting*
11. She made a delicious pudding consisting _____ apricots and cream.
A. *from* B. *with* C. *of* D. *in*
12. '_____ you ride a horse along a public footpath? "No, it's forbidden.'
A. *May* B. *Can* C. *Might* D. *Must*
13. I don't know what I can have spent all my money _____.
A. *on* B. *for* C. *at* D. *in*

14. It's a great shame all those old oak trees are going to be.
A. *cut up* B. *cut-off* C. *cut down* D. *cut out*

15. Unfortunately, he is _____ as a rather lazy man.
A. *thought* B. *supposed* C. *believed* D. *regarded*

Ex. 7. Choose the word which best completes each sentence.

1. The first job was to _____ the car with the equipment they would need.

A. *supply* B. *charge* C. *load* D. *stock*

2. It's a good idea to carry a _____ pair of shoes in case the ones you're wearing get wet.

A. *repeat* B. *final* C. *double* D. *spare*

3. Unfortunately the train _____ by the time I reached the platform.

A. *left* B. *has left* C. *had left* D. *had been leaving*

4. The whole team _____ a great effort to raise money for the expedition.

A. *did* B. *made* C. *put* D. *took*

5. Be sure to _____ yourself up well if you're going for a walk by the sea.

A. *wrap* B. *pack* C. *wind* D. *clothe*

6. I've written to the company to complain but so far there's been no _____.

A. *repeat* B. *receipt* C. *return* D. *response*

7. Someone fainted during the lecture and when we couldn't manage to _____ him round, we called an ambulance.

A. *take* B. *get* C. *bring* D. *pull*

8. If you don't pay the fee now, you risk _____ your place on the course.

A. *of losing* B. *losing* C. *to lose* D. *lose*

9. After the assassination of the president, the army _____ control of the country.

A. *gave* B. *made* C. *led* D. *took*

10. Be careful you don't _____ on the ice near the door.
A. *swing* B. *slide* C. *slip* D. *sink*
11. 'What's _____?' she called when she saw our anxious faces.
A. *up* B. *on* C. *about* D. *out*
12. Working in the midday heat made him _____ so much that his shirt stuck to his body.
A. *drain* B. *sweat* C. *strain* D. *transpire*
13. Riding a horse isn't as difficult as it looks. In fact, there's nothing to it!
A. *to* B. *for* C. *in* D. *by*
14. Our wet clothes as they dried in front of the fire.
A. *smoked* B. *steamed* C. *thawed* D. *streamed*
15. I'm really looking forward to my new job.
A. *start* B. *to start* C. *starting* D. *to starting*

Ex. 8. Odd man out.

In each of the following groups of words, there is one which does not fit. Work in pairs to choose the 'odd man out' in each group and say why it doesn't belong there. NOTE. There may be more than one correct answer!

1. steamer liner ferry tram yacht
2. cart tractor wagon sledge pram (several possibilities!)
3. lorry truck car van petrol-tanker
4. taxi tram bus coach train
5. guard's van carriage sleeping car track runway
6. pilot captain conductor engine-driver cyclist
7. anchor deck cabin platform porthole
8. terminus station double-decker bus-stop driver
9. horse ox camel dog goat
10. Rotterdam Southampton Cairo Bombay Marseilles

Ex. 9. Choose the word which best completes each sentence.

1. Don't you regret _____ before the end of the course?
A. *leave* B. *to leave* C. *leaving* D. *to have left*
2. I've sent the children outside to play. They were getting in my _____ all the time.
A. *place* B. *hands* C. *nerves* D. *way*

3. You should try to get a good night's sleep _____ much work you have to do.
A. *whatever* B. *however* C. *no matter* D. *although*
4. He hates washing up so he usually tries to _____ doing it.
A. *get out of* B. *get away with* C. *get by* D. *get over*
5. The doctor recommended me _____ on a strict diet.
A. *go* B. *going* C. *to go* D. *I should go*
6. It's only a bruise and the pain will _____ after a while.
A. *wear out* B. *wear off* C. *clear up* D. *clear off*
7. I don't think it's _____! She does exactly the same job as me but she earns more.
A. *even* B. *equal* C. *kind* D. *fair*
8. The children have _____ lots of new friends since we moved to this town.
A. *formed* B. *become* C. *made* D. *got*
9. There is a(n) _____ training period before you start work.
A. *initial* B. *first* C. *primary* D. *beginning*
10. I'll buy my ticket on the train if the guard will _____ me go through the barrier.
A. *allow* B. *let* C. *permit* D. *agree*
11. She didn't feel she could _____ him to keep a secret.
A. *trust* B. *arely* C. *depend* D. *ensure*
12. Could you _____ me to post this letter? I'm sure to forget otherwise.
A. *advise* B. *remember* C. *warn* D. *remind*
13. He was extremely disappointed not _____ first prize.
A. *getting* B. *to get* C. *receiving* D. *to receive*
14. The prize money was shared equally _____ the two sisters.
A. *with* B. *among* C. *for* D. *between*
15. I can't afford to buy new clothes but fortunately I don't _____ wearing old things.
A. *care* B. *complain* C. *mind* D. *object*

Ex. 10. Choose the word which best completes each sentence.

1. I'll try to get in touch with him but he's _____ ever at home when I phone.
A. rarely B. almost C. hardly D. occasionally
2. There'll be four of us going camping, not _____ the dog!
A. counting B. adding C. involving D. saying
3. After climbing the stairs to the sixth floor, I was completely out of _____.
A. breath B. air C. wind D. gasp
4. Experts recommend a _____ diet with plenty of fresh vegetables.
A. various B. varied C. wide D. changeable
5. You are unlikely to need vitamin pills _____ you have some special medical reason.
A. if B. because C. while D. unless
6. Put your hand in mucoid water. That will help to _____ the pain of the burn.
A. bear B. avoid C. relieve D. resist
7. _____ carrots are said to be much better for you than cooked ones.
A. Raw B. Rare C. Crude D. Fresh
8. They were all badly _____ by mosquitoes on their first night in the tent.
A. picked B. bitten C. stung D. scratched
9. He's certainly _____ a lot of weight since I last saw him.
A. taken on B. put on C. put up D. taken up
10. I didn't feel too bad really. I only had a _____ attack of flu.
A. weak B. small C. gentle D. mild
11. In comparison _____ the Japanese, the British eat far more fatty foods.
A. from B. to C. with D. of
12. He still suffers _____ headaches as a result of the accident.
A. of B. for C. by D. from
13. Did you _____ my passport while you were clearing out the desk?

- A. *come round* B. *come across* C. *come to* D. *come up against*
14. There wasn't _____ news in his letter.
A. *a great many* B. *hardly any* C. *a great deal of* D. *a large number of*
15. It costs nearly twice as much to take the train _____ it does to go by coach.
A. *than* B. *for* C. *while* D. *as*

Ex. 11. Odd man out.

In each of the following groups of words, there is one which does not fit. Work in pairs to choose the 'odd man out' in each group and say why it doesn't belong there. NOTE. There may be more than one correct answer!

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. chin | jaw | cheek | thumb | lip |
| 2. bandage | thermometer | plaster | pill | ribbon |
| 3. wrist | ankle | stomach | elbow | shoulder |
| 4. cut | spot | bruise | sting | scratch |
| 5. eggs | milk | cheese | butter | cream |
| 6. grill | fry | boil | bake | roast |
| 7. spaghetti | rice | meat | chips | bread |
| 8. butcher's | grocer's | fishmonger's | ironmonger's | baker's |
| 9. tennis | golf | judo | cricket | football |
| 10. Sydney | Barcelona | Munich | Moscow | Seoul |

Ex. 12. Choose the word which best completes each sentence.

1. The bank doesn't open for another half an hour so _____ I'll do a bit of shopping.
A. *previously* B. *during* C. *afterwards* D. *meanwhile*
2. He _____ of the lead fofoa moment and the dog ran off.
A. *dropped* B. *released* C. *let go* D. *took hold*
3. It's dangerous to swim in this part of the river because of the strong _____.
A. *stream* B. *tide* C. *current* D. *flood*

4. You _____ have been delighted when you won the competition.
A. *can* B. *must* C. *may* D. *could*
5. Be careful as you walk. I've just polished the floor and it's rather _____.
A. *smooth* B. *slippery* C. *sticky* D. *stiff*
6. He'd rather look for a different job than move to another city, _____.
A. *doesn't he* B. *hadn he* C. *isn't he* D. *wouldn't he*
7. This is the third cold I've had _____ six months!
A. *for* B. *during* C. *in* D. *since*
8. He looked a bit tired when I met him, but _____ well.
A. *otherwise* B. *in addition* C. *elsewhere* D. *except*
9. The car hit a lamppost, causing it _____ over.
A. *fall* B. *efalling* C. *to fall* D. *fallen*
10. He _____ have lost his way. He knows the city so well!
A. *would* B. *might* C. *mustit* D. *can't*
11. You should clean the cut thoroughly _____ prevent any infection.
A. *so that* B. *so as to* C. *for* D. *in order*
12. I enjoy living alone although I do get lonely _____ times.
A. *at* B. *for* C. *in* D. *by*
13. Look at that smoke. It looks as though the barn is _____ fire.
A. *at* B. *on* C. *to* D. *in*
14. I went to a party last night and _____ some friends came back for coffee.
A. *after* B. *at last* C. *finally* D. *afterwards*
15. I don't feel very well. I'm afraid I may be _____ flu.
A. *going down with* B. *going in for* C. *going off with* D. *going into*

Ex. 13. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. My washing machine has been so useful that I don't know how I managed to _____ without it before.
A. *get by* B. *get over* C. *get away* D. *get across*

2. I'm afraid I can't give you your money back unless you have a(n) _____ for the pullover.
A. *bill* B. *invoice* C. *ticket* D. *receipt*
3. They're going to _____ central heating in the office.
A. *include* B. *install* C. *connect* D. *conduct*
4. There's a _____ of silk scarves in the shop window.
A. *scene* B. *view* C. *sight* D. *display*
5. Look at that man waving. I think he's trying to _____ our attention.
A. *call* B. *bring* C. *attract* D. *signal*
6. The special offer in the magazine looked so good that I _____ for it straight away.
A. *wrote out* B. *wrote off* C. *wrote up* D. *wrote down*
7. We're not sure if we can hold the barbecue yet. It depends _____ the weather.
A. *of* B. *from* C. *on* D. *for*
8. I was very worried about the examination and it was a great _____ to hear that I had passed.
A. *news* B. *relief* C. *reward* D. *escape*
9. He wore thick gloves and a scarf to protect him _____ the cold.
A. *for* B. *by* C. *from* D. *at*
10. I asked the assistant if he had any football boots in _____.
A. *store* B. *shop* C. *stock* D. *sale*
11. Those gloves are much too small for you. Don't try to put them on or you'll _____ them.
A. *stretch* B. *spread* C. *extend* D. *swell*
12. I want to _____ advantage of the sale at the shoe shop while it's on.
A. *make* B. *have* C. *get* D. *take*
13. The bank clerk asked for some _____ of my identity, such as a passport or driver's licence.
A. *card* B. *signal* C. *notice* D. *proof*
14. He doesn't know anybody in London, apart _____ his sister.
A. *from* B. *for* C. *than* D. *of*

15. We regret _____ you that the 12.20 to Bristol has been cancelled.
A. *inform* B. *to inform* C. *informing* D. *for informing*

Ex. 14. Choose the word which best completes each sentence.

1. I don't know how he'll _____ to the news when you tell him.
A. *act* B. *answer* C. *react* D. *behave*
2. We were given a lot of information at the start of the course but I didn't _____ very well.
A. *take it up* B. *take it in* C. *take it on* D. *take it over*
3. A very important battle took _____ here in the fourteenth century.
A. *part* B. *charge* C. *hold* D. *place*
4. If it _____, I'd have gone for a walk.
A. *didn't rain* B. *wouldn't have rained* C. *hadn't rained* D. *wasn't raining*
5. A large number of people have stopped smoking _____ recent years.
A. *in* B. *for* C. *since* D. *from*
6. As far as _____ there's only one solution to the problem.
A. *I think* B. *I see* C. *I'm sure* D. *I'm concerned*
7. I've _____ trying to lose weight because it never seems to work.
A. *given in* B. *given out* C. *given up* D. *given back*
8. You'll need to apply for a visa at least two months _____ of your trip.
A. *ahead* B. *in front* C. *before* D. *earlier*
9. We thoroughly enjoyed our holiday _____ the poor weather.
A. *in spite* B. *although* C. *even* D. *despite*
10. Today's match has been cancelled _____ account of the heavy rain.
A. *by* B. *on* C. *for* D. *from*
11. Nobody's accusing you _____ the watch.
A. *from stealing* B. *to steal* C. *of stealing* D. *with stealing*
12. I'd rather you _____ anything about this to anyone, please.
A. *don't say* B. *won't say* C. *hadn't said* D. *didn't say*
13. I missed my flight _____ of delays on the motorway.
A. *by means* B. *as a result* C. *owing* D. *in case*

14. I'd like to congratulate you _____ your recent engagement.
A. on B. about C. for D. of
15. Could you _____ me to the railway station, please?
A. show B. direct C. lead D. indicate

Ex. 15. Look at each question and decide which of the three verbs below it describes the sound. Choose the corre verb.

- What noise is made when you puncture a tyre?
clink crash hiss
- What noise does a bee make?
buzz fizz splash
- What noise is made when you open a champagne bottle?
crack pop sizzle
- What noise is made when you fry sausages?
sizzle snap tick
- What sound is made by a car hom?
fizz honk rustle
- What sound is made when you walk on leaves?
clink jingle rustle
- What noise is made when two glasses are lightly hit together?
clink pop snap
- What noise is made when you break a dry piece of wood?
buzz crackle snap
- What sound is made when you dive in the water?
ring splash tinkle
- What sound is made when two cymbals are hit together hard?
clink crash jingle

Ex. 16. Collocations.

Look at the list of words below and decide which word completes each word combination. Type the word into the gap after the definition.

fuss gold doses iniquity teacup drain line rate bounds grabs

- The difference between two similar things = dividing _____.
- In limited amounts but not a lot or often = in small
- Time, money or effort that is wasted or produces no results = down the _____.
- The usual amount paid for something = the going _____.

5. To complain or become angry about something, especially when it is not necessary = kick up the _____.
6. When someone or something increases, develops etc very quickly = in leaps and _____.
7. To be very kind = to have a heart of _____.
8. A place where there is a lot of immoral behavior = a den of _____.
9. When a prize, job, opportunity etc is available for anyone who wants to try and have it = up for _____.
10. An unnecessary expression of strong feelings about something that is very unimportant = a storm in a _____.

Ex. 17. Collocations.

Look at the list of words below and decide which word completes each word combination.

1. He didn't know anything about business, so starting his own was _____
 a) *a leap into the clouds*
 b) *a leap into the dark*
 c) *a leap into the whole*
2. His new car is amazing, but it must have cost him _____.
 a) *a packet* b) *the sea* c) *the Sun*
3. I hate the way he criticises everybody. It really rattles _____.
 a) *my back* b) *my bones* c) *my cage*
4. When her business crashed, she had to pick up _____ and start again.
 a) *the fragments* b) *the pieces* c) *the stones*
5. She felt really bad when she realised that she had lost her watch. It wasn't expensive but it had sentimental _____.
 a) *expense* b) *price* c) *value*
6. I used to go to church under false _____. I never wanted to go but my mother made me.
 a) *agreements* b) *feelings* c) *pretences*

7. One minute they were just talking and then all hell broke _____ and everybody started screaming and shouting.
a) *free* b) *loose* c) *lover*
8. He never cheats or tricks anybody when he plays. He always goes by the _____.
a) *book* b) *instructions* c) *principles*
9. Don't tell Mary your plans or she'll tell everybody. She is always — her mouth off.
a) *shooting* b) *speaking* c) *talking*
10. Tom might be able to help with your problem? He has friends in high _____ who might be able to change the decision.
a) *jobs* b) *places* c) *spots*

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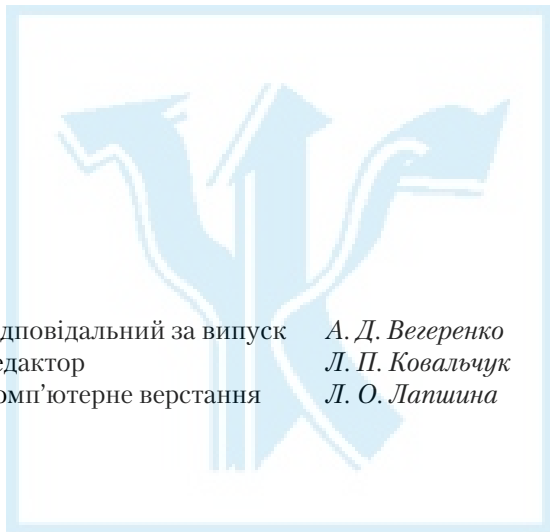
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