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Кафедра английского языка №1

А.С. Хитрик
С.А. Хоменко
Э.И. Жорова

LET US SPEAK ENGLISH

(Поговорим по-английски)
Учебное пособие

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Рецензенты:

С.А. Дубинко, Е.З. Шевалдышева

Хитрик А.С.

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Учебное пособие предназначено для развития навыков чтения, письма и разговорной речи студентов начальных и средних курсов лингвистических вузов, средних и старших курсов неязыковых вузов, старших классов школ с углубленным изучением иностранного языка (11 – 12 классы), колледжей, лицеев, гимназий.

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Unit 1

WHERE IS LOVE?

LOVE

Youngsters in their teens or even earlier sometimes idolize film stars or other celebrities with a kind of blind, devoted hero-worship. The objects of such adoration are regarded as gods by their worshippers. How sad that such devotion is almost always unrequited (though pop-stars have been known to marry their fans). Young people also sometimes develop an irrational obsession for another, often older person which is not an adult, mature feeling but simply a youthful infatuation. At parties a boy may playfully try to attract a girl, or vice versa, without intending any serious, lasting relationship. This is just a flirtation. A relationship, which gives deep and lasting happiness to both partners, must not be one-sided. It should be based on a mutual love and respect, felt equally by each of the two. Of course it can take many forms. It might be very deep but entail no desire, in which case it is described as platonic. Certainly, for any relationship to be stable, the two people involved must be compatible. This does not necessarily mean that they must have attitudes and interests in common, for partnerships of opposites can work very well. The different characters of the two people somehow complement each other.



1.1. Make sure you know all these words.

adoration	involve
celebrity	irrational
compatible	mature
complement(n,v)	mutual
devotion	obsession
entail	regard(v)
equal	require
flirtation	stable
idolize	worship
infatuation	

1.2. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

adore
celebrate
compatible
devote
equal
flirt
idol

infatuate
involve
obsess
require
stable

1.3. Find synonyms to the following words:

adore
complement(v)
equal
infatuation
irrational
mature
regard(v)
require
stable
worship

1.4. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Многие подростки боготворят и поклоняются знаменитостям, считая их высшими созданиями. Часто это поклонение становится навязчивой идеей. 2. Страстную влюбленность и флирт нельзя назвать любовью. 3. Безрассудная страсть может привести к необдуманным поступкам. 4. Я ценю твою преданность, но я не могу назвать наше чувство обоюдным. Мы несовместимы. 5. Любовь должна быть взаимной. 6. Если партнеры дополняют друг друга, если они совместимы и их чувство взаимно - это можно назвать любовью. 7. Твоя безрассудная влюбленность необдуманна. Ты подрастешь и переживешь это.

WHERE IS LOVE

A search for love of any kind may lead, oddly enough, to disappointments and personal disasters. What is the danger in looking for love? Can love be found at all?

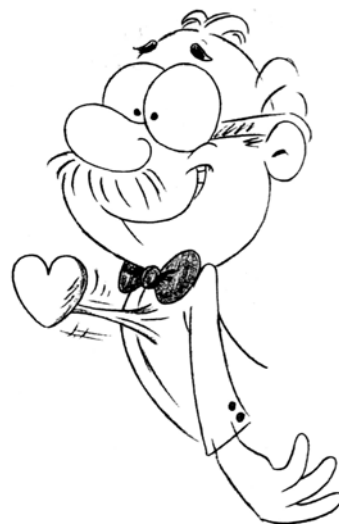
We are forever looking for love in our lives. We look for a sweetheart who will turn into a loving spouse. We look for love from our parents and respect from our children. We look for love from our government, hoping our leaders will be compassionate with us and our countrymen. But strangely, we often get into our worst messes when all we are doing is looking for love. A marriage may split up due to one of the partner's looking elsewhere for love. Desperate for love people ruin their minds with drugs, which give them a temporary surge of a counterfeit feeling similar to love. Does anyone ever find love? If so, where is it? Observation suggests that love, real as it is, cannot be found and isn't anywhere. When you go looking for it, you are going to find something else. What you find may keep you occupied for a while, even addicted, but it's not love. Love is the most priceless treasure that life affords us. Religions enshrine it, billboards exploit it, professors categorize it, and newspapers report on its perversions. But it is nowhere to be found. Love is a song that threads its way through our lives from beginning to end, but could you ever try to find a song? You just know when you hear a song, and you just know when you're experiencing deep love, but you can't find either one. The song is a process. It weaves its way through the vocal cords and through the air molecules, but neither the vibrations, nor the ears that hear them, nor the voice that produces them is the song. You can write notes on paper to suggest a song, but the notes are not the song. A song is a process that cannot be the same twice. Even if you hear a recorded

song twice in succession, there are two different songs because you yourself have changed slightly between hearings. A song is a participatory, unrepeatable process. And so is love. Love and songs hide in the cracks of the universe — not only between the atoms, but between the betweens, in the realm of quality, not quantity — in the unmanifest (which is nowhere). Love and songs must and do express themselves using time and space, but they can be neither found nor captured in time and space. If no one were looking for love, our world would be in sad shape.

Is there no way, then, to find love? Is there no solution to this dilemma? Probably not. However, it is a simple fact that anyone can love. It is one of our inalienable rights as humans to love and to give. Perhaps life could not even exist without this process.

We may not see anything, but we feel something - we hear a song. We feel a change in ourselves, a new perspective from nowhere. We haven't asked for it. We just stop searching and there it is.

That is love, sneaking into our lives from somewhere. We were never away from love, and we could never find it. We wore ourselves out like the man who ran around the streets of the village searching for some air to breathe. Love may catch you between bites of an apple or while you are cleaning the toilet. You live within love always, but you can never find it, capture it, preserve it or explain it - you might as well try to build a rose with a hammer and nails. Just wait, and listen, and watch, and work - and one day when the time is right, a rose appears on the bush. This rose is rooted in the cracks of the universe, and so is love, and so are you.



1.5. Make sure you know all these words.

addicted	quality
afford	quantity
billboard	realm
capture(v)	ruin(v)
compassionate	search(n,v)
counterfeit(n,v,adj)	shape(n)
countryman	similar
crack(n)	slight
desperately	sneak(v)
dilemma	solution
disappoint	split(v)
disaster	spouse
enshrine	succession
exist	suggest
exploit(v)	surge(n)
inalienable	sweetheart
lead(v)	temporary
mess(n)	thread(v)
observation	treasure
odd	universe

participatory
perspective
perversion
preserve(v)
priceless

unrepeatable
vocal cord
wear out
weave(v)

1.6. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

compassion
disappoint
exist
observe
odd
pervert
ruin
similar

1.7. Find synonyms to the following words:

capture(v)
compassionate
counterfeit(n,v,adj)
countryman
desperately
in succession
inalienable
lead(v)
mess(n)
odd
participatory
perversion
preserve(v)
ruin
search(n,v)
similar
solution
split
spouse
sweetheart
thread(v)
unrepeatable
wear out

1.8. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. В поисках любви люди совершают странные вещи. 2. Он подкрался сзади и напугал меня. 3. Когда влюбленные становятся мужем и женой, они часто разочаровываются друг в друге. 4. Каково решение этой дилеммы? Перспективы оставляют желать лучшего. 5. В душе каждого находятся бесценные сокровища, каждый человек неповторим и уникален. 6. Его отчаяние поддельно, он просто хочет вызвать сострадание. 7. Средства массовой информации используют и искажают то, что нужно

надежно хранить и лелеять. 8. Любовь – неотъемлемая часть нашего существования. 9. Ты последовательно разрушал мою жизнь и превратил ее в беспорядок. Я в отчаянии, но надеюсь, что это временно и я еще отомщу тебе. 10. Его преданность, любовь – это подделка, он хочет прокрасться в твою душу и разрушить ее. 11. Уважение – неотъемлемое качество, которым должен обладать тот, кто любит. 12. Вселенная – это царство света и тьмы, ненависти и любви. 13. Никто не может схватить песню так же, как и любовь. 14. Он мой земляк, и я хочу помочь ему, я могу позволить себе это. 15. Он был изнурен этой бессмысленной борьбой.

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Of all the qualities of interpersonal relationships, none seems as important as love. We are all born for love.

It is the principle of existence. It is also an interpersonal relationship developed, maintained, and sometimes destroyed through communication.

The Nature of Love

Much research is currently devoted to identifying the ingredients of love. What makes up the love experience? What are its major parts? Here are two well-reasoned explanations.

Love is a combination of passion and caring. Both of these emotions are looked at as clusters consisting of more specific emotions. The passion cluster, for example, consists of fascination (seen in the preoccupation with each other), exclusiveness (seen in their mutual commitment) and desire (seen in their desire to touch). The caring cluster consists of giving the utmost (seen in sacrifice for the lover) and serving as the lover's champion or advocate (seen in support for the lover's interest and success).

Love is a combination of closeness, passion, and commitment. Closeness is the emotional aspect of love and includes sharing, communicating, and mutual support: it is a sense of connection. Passion is the motivational aspect (corresponding to the passion cluster) and consists of physical attraction and romantic passion. Commitment (corresponding to part of the caring cluster) is the cognitive aspect and consists of the decisions you make concerning your lover. When you have a relationship characterized by closeness only, you have essentially a liking relationship. When you have only passion, you have a relationship of infatuation. When you have only commitment, you have empty love. When you have all three components to about equal degrees, you have complete or consummate love.

Love Styles and Communication

How do you communicate when you are in love? What do you say? What do you do nonverbally? How closely do the research findings describe you? According to research, you exaggerate your beloved's virtues and minimize his or her faults. You share emotions and experiences and speak tenderly, with an extra degree of courtesy, to each other; "please," "thank you," and similar politeness abound. You frequently use "personalized communication." This type of communication includes secrets you keep from other people and messages that have meaning only within your specific relationship. You also create and use personal idioms — those words, phrases, and gestures that carry meaning only for the particular relationship and that say you have a special language that signifies your special bond. When outsiders try to use personal idioms — as they sometimes do — the expressions seem inappropriate, at times even an invasion of privacy.

You engage in significant self-disclosure. There is more confirmation and less disconfirmation among lovers than among either non-lovers or those who are going through



romantic break-ups. You are also highly aware of what is and is not appropriate to the one you love. You know how to reward but also how to punish each other. In short, you know what to do to obtain the reaction you want.

Among your most often used means for communicating love are telling the person face to face or by telephone expressing supportiveness, and talking things out and cooperating. Nonverbally, you also communicate your love. Prolonged and focused eye contact is perhaps the clearest nonverbal indicator of love. So important is eye contact that its avoidance almost always triggers a "what's wrong?" response.

You grow more aware not only of your loved one but also of your own physical self. Your muscle tone is heightened, for example. When you are in love you engage in preening gestures, especially immediately prior to meeting your lover, and you position your body attractively - stomach pulled in, shoulders square, legs arranged in appropriate masculine or feminine positions.

Your speech may even have a somewhat different vocal quality. There is some evidence to show that excitement enlarges the nasal membranes, which introduces a certain nasal quality into the voice.

You eliminate socially taboo adaptors, at least in the presence of the loved one. You would curtail, for example, scratching your head, picking your teeth, cleaning your ears, and passing wind. Interestingly enough, these adaptors often return after the lovers have achieved a permanent relationship.

You touch more frequently. You also use more "tie signs," nonverbal gestures that show that you are together, such as holding hands, walking with arms entwined, kissing, and the like. You may even dress alike. The styles of clothes and even the colours selected by lovers are more similar than those worn by non-lovers.

Cultural Differences in Loving

Culture is an important factor in love. The test and the love styles have been found to have validity among Germans. Asians have been found to be more friendship oriented in their love style than are Europeans. Members of individualistic cultures (for example, Europeans) are likely to place greater emphasis on romantic love and on individual fulfilment. Members of collectivist cultures are likely to spread their love over a large network of relatives.

Gender Differences in Loving

The differences between men and women in love are considered great. In poetry, novels, and the mass media, women and men are depicted as acting very differently when falling in love, being in love, and ending a love relationship. As Lord Byron put it in *Don Juan*, "Man's love is of man's life a thing apart. "This woman's whole existence." Women are portrayed as emotional, men as logical. Women are supposed to love intensely; men are supposed to love with detachment.

Women and men seem to experience love to a similar degree. However, women indicate greater love than men do. This may reflect a real difference between the sexes, or it may be a function of the greater social restrictions on men. A man is not supposed to admit his love for another man.

Another gender difference frequently noted is that of romanticism. Women have their first romantic experiences earlier than men.

Men were found to place more emphasis on romance than women. Further, when men and women were surveyed concerning their view on love — whether it is basically realistic or basically romantic — it was found that married women had a more realistic (less romantic) conception of love than did married men.

More recent research (based on the romanticism questionnaire) confirms this view that men are more romantic. For example, men are more likely than women to believe in love at first sight, in love as the basis for marriage and for overcoming obstacles, and to believe that

their partner and relationship will be perfect. This difference seems to increase as the romantic relationship develops: men become more romantic and women less romantic.

One further gender difference may be noted and that is difference between men and women in breaking up a relationship. Popular myth would have us believe that love affairs break up as a result of the man's outside affair. But the research does not support this. When surveyed as to the reason for breaking up, only 15 per cent of men indicated that it was their interest in another partner, whereas 32 per cent of women noted this as a cause of the break-up. These findings are consistent with their partners' perceptions as well: 30 per cent of men (but only 15 per cent of women) noted that their partner's interest in another person was the reason for the break-up.

In their reactions to broken romantic affairs, women and men exhibit both similarities and differences. For example, the tendency for women and men to recall only pleasant memories and to revisit places with past associations was about equal. However, men are engaged in more dreaming about the lost partner and in more daydreaming generally as a reaction to the break-up than did women.



1.9. Make sure you know all these words.

adound	interpersonal
advocate(n,v)	intimacy
appropriate	invasion
arrange	masculine
attraction	minimize
avoidance	motivational
bond(n)	network
break-up	obstacle
caring	obtain
cluster	outsider
cognitive	overcome
commitment	particular
conception	passion
confirmation	perception
consummate(adj)	permanent
correspond	permit
courtesy	portray(v)
curtail	preen
decision	preoccupation
depict	prior
detachment	prolonged
disconfirmation	recall(v)
eliminate	reflect
emphasis	response
engage	restriction
enlarge	reward
entwine	infatuation
evidence(n)	intensely
exaggerate	sacrifice(n,v)
excitement	

exclusiveness
exhibit
existence
experience(n,v)
fascination
fault
feminine
frequent
fulfillment
gender
gesture
heighten
identify
inappropriate

scratch
self-disclosure
signify
specific
spread
suppose
survey(v)
tender
trigger
utmost
validity
virtue
well-reasoned

1.10. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

arrange
attract
confirm
correspond
decision
detach
disclose
exaggerate
frequent
fulfil
identify
indicate
invasion
passion
permit
response
restrict
signify
specific
suppose

1.11. Find synonyms to the following words:

advocate(v)
arrange
bond(n)
confirmation
consummate(adj)
correspond
curtail
depict
eliminate
enlarge
evidence(n)

exhibit
fascination
inappropriate
indicate
obtain
overcome
permanent
recall
response
signify
specific
suppose

1.12. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Ты когда-либо испытывал настоящую страсть? 2. Его картины изображают неподходящих людей в неподходящих местах. 3. Все ее жесты очень женственны, она нежная, привлекательная. Другими словами, она соответствует моему идеалу. 4. Разрыв наших отношений был для меня настоящей наградой, и когда я получил развод, я испытал необыкновенное счастье. 5. Ты готов пожертвовать собой ради того, кого любишь? 6. Твое поведение неадекватно в данной ситуации. 7. Мне не нужны твои жертвы, и мне не нужен адвокат. Мы порвали наши с тобой отношения, все кончено. 8. Он преодолел все преграды только для того, чтобы увидеть отчуждение в ее глазах. 9. Мне не нужно твое разрешение, чтобы увидеть моих детей. 10. Ты можешь вспомнить нашу любовь и заботу? А что теперь? Хорошо аргументированная вежливость, отстраненность, обоснованность во всем. Что изменилось? 11. Вы можете подтвердить посягательство на вашу собственность и уклонение от родительских обязанностей? 12. Он поглощен ею, считает ее более важной, чем друзей, даже его восприятие мира изменилось. 13. Он пообещал мне исполнить мои желания, и говорил с такой вескостью, что я поверила ему. Теперь я понимаю, что он преувеличивал. Слов у него до сих пор в большом количестве, а вот действия сократились до минимума. 14. Ты всего лишь посторонний наблюдатель и не можешь воспринимать все так, как оно есть на самом деле.

IT'S ONLY LOVE

According to the scientists' recent findings there's simply no such thing as random love. 'Nature has wired us for one special person,' insists Anthony Walsh, a psychologist in Idaho, USA.

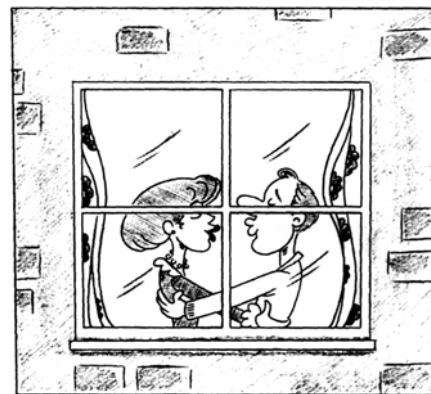
Apparently we all carry this unalterable guide to our perfect partner in our subconscious. When all the elements click into place, we fall in love. And, even if we don't find a perfect match, our brain circuitry will hunt for the next best thing – we are not hooked, unless enough of the right bells ring.

From early childhood we gather information about the world and the people around us, slowly developing a map of our preferences. John Money of Johns Hopkins University in the USA has coined the phrase 'love map' to describe the process. The love map gets its tentacles round you at an early age. John Money reckons the age from five to eight years is the crucial period for determining your destiny.

As you reach adolescence your love map begins to solidify; becoming quite specific. Our subconscious love works overtime in the search for the perfect match.

According to psychotherapist Dr Harville Hendrix, biologists and anthropologists have mapped out the basics accurately enough - but he has gone one step further.

Hendrix insists that our love map provides far more than a route to our one true love: it offers a unique opportunity for growth. His central premise is that, during childhood and adolescence, most of us are hurt in some way. Almost everyone carries some form of unfinished business from childhood. And so, 'We fall madly in love with someone who has both the positive and negative traits of our imperfect parents,' he says. Even tiny criticisms can lodge in the childish mind and return to haunt our adult relationships.



If you were constantly being told off for doing the wrong thing, you would perhaps form the thought 'I can't do anything right', and you may constantly overreact if your adult partner is always criticising your behaviour. However, you will also find yourself following your parents' example and, if your partner doesn't perform as well as you expect, you may criticise him in the way your parents criticised you.

It seems like a no-win situation. But psychotherapist Kati Blanc says not. The good part is that it does give you a challenge – a challenge to work things out, if you really want to grow as a person. 'If I've invited someone into my life, even subconsciously, I am giving myself the challenge either to repeat the saga or to get out of it.'

Dr. Hendrix believes that if one partner begins to change, the other will automatically respond. So even if our love map has clear directions, our destination is not fixed. We can opt for the scenic route.



1.13. Make sure you know all these words.

adolescence	opt
apparently	premise
challenge	random
circuitry	respond
click(v)	route
coin(v)	saga
crucial	solidify
destiny	subconscious
determine	tentacle
haunt(v)	tiny
hook(v)	trait
insist	unalterable
lodge(v)	wire(v)
match(n)	
opportunity	

1.14. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

determine

insist
subconscious

1.15. Find synonyms to the following words:

coin(v)
crucial
determine
opportunity
opt(v)
random
route
trait
unalterable

1.16. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Я выбрал ее случайно, но этот выбор определил мою судьбу. 2. Я буду неотступно преследовать тебя, пока ты не выберешь правду. 3. Наше подсознание определяет многие наши поступки и решения. 4. Я не хотел этого, это вышло подсознательно. 5. Ты мне не ровня, это очевидно. Я выбрал тебя наугад, но теперь в наших отношениях настал решающий момент. Я хочу выбрать другой путь. 6. Многие стереотипы остаются неизменными в течение веков, добавляются лишь некоторые мельчайшие детали. 7. Ты веришь в судьбу? Ответь мне. 8. Предположение Фрейда о роли подсознания бросило вызов многим психологическим теориям. 9. Твой образ неотступно стоит передо мной. 10. Существует ли возможность избавиться от этих цепких щупалец? 11. Прими этот вызов, это поможет тебе стать тверже.



Love anything and your heart will be wrung and possibly broken. If you want to make sure of keeping it intact you must give it to no one, not even an animal. Wrap it carefully round with hobbies and little luxuries; avoid all entanglements. Lock it up safe in the casket or coffin of your selfishness. But in that casket - safe, dark, motionless, airless - it will change. It will not be broken; it will become unbreakable, impenetrable, irredeemable. To love is to be vulnerable.

C.S. Lewis

Put away the book, the description, the tradition, the authority, and take the journey of self-discovery. Love, and don't be caught in opinions and ideas about what love is or should be. When you love, everything will come right. Love has its own action. Love, and you will know the blessings of it. Keep away from the authority who tells you what love is and what it is not. No authority knows and he who knows cannot tell. Love, and there is understanding.

Krishnamurti

It is said of love that it sometimes goes, sometimes flies; runs with one, walks gravely with another; turns a third into ice, and sets a fourth in a flame; it wounds one, another it frills; like lightning it begins and ends in the same moment; it makes that fort yield at night which it besieged but in the morning; for there is no force able to resist it.

Miguel de Cervantes

I feel that there is someone in the world who can complete me, make me feel whole, and who I can laugh with. That person will love me not because he decides to, but because of the fact that when he is near me, he will feel the way I do: like one full entity, concerted. I also believe that love is something that no one person can fix the limits of, because it is as infinite and mysterious as the stars that it's written on. No one really should attempt to explain it, because it is one of the greatest natural phenomena in the world that all people should just have blind faith in. Love is trust and certitude in the unknown, for without that faith, emotions can die.

Mary Pat Michaiek

Age does not protect you from love. But love, to some extent, protects you from age.

Jeanne Moreau

Each time that one loves is the only time one has ever loved. Difference of object does not alter singleness of passion. It merely intensifies it. We can have but one great experience at best, and the secret of life is to reproduce that experience as often as possible.

Oscar Wilde

Lots of people are willing to die for the person they love, which is a pity, for it is a much grander thing to live for that person.

Juson Hurst

It is a curious thought, but it is only when you see people looking ridiculous that you realize just how much you love them.

Agatha Christie

It is explained that all relationships require a little give and take. This is untrue. Any partnership demands that we give and give and give and at the last, as we flop into our graves exhausted, we are told that we didn't give enough.

Quentin Crisp

The one who loves the least controls the relationship.

Dr. Robert Anthony

True love doesn't consist of holding hands, it consists of holding hearts.

O.A. Battista



THINGS WE NEVER SAID

He saw her from behind and recognized her immediately. He walked faster until he was just ahead of her, then turned round, wondering whether to smile. It didn't seem like fifteen years. She didn't see him at first. She was looking in a shop window. He touched the sleeve of her jacket.

'Hello, Amanda,' he said gently. He knew he hadn't made a mistake. Not this time. For years he kept thinking he'd seen her - at bus stops, in pubs, at parties.

'Peter!' As she said his name, her heart quickened. She remembered their first summer together. They'd lain together by the river at Cliveden. They were both 18 and he'd rested his head on her stomach, twisting grass in his fingers, and told her that he couldn't live without her.

'I'm surprised you recognize me', he said, burying his hands in the pockets of his coat.

'Really?' She smiled. In fact she'd been thinking about him a lot recently. 'You haven't moved back here, have you?' Surely not, she thought. She knew he loathed the place. Even at 18, he couldn't wait to leave and travel the world.

'Good heavens, no', he said. 'I'm still in London.'

She looked at him. He looked the same. He hadn't begun to go bald like so many of the men she knew, but his shoulders were broader and his face slightly rounder.

'I came back for the funeral', he continued. 'My father's. A heart attack. It happened very suddenly.'

'I'm sorry', she said, though she wasn't really. She remembered him telling her about how his father used to beat him regularly until he was 16 and grew too tall.

'Thank you', he said to her, though he felt nothing for his dead father, just relief for his mother. She'd be happier without him. She'd been trying to pluck up courage to leave him for years.

'And I take it that you're not living back here either?'

'I'm in London, too,' she said. She pushed her hair behind her ears in a gesture that he hadn't forgotten.

'Just back for my sister's wedding tomorrow.'

'That's nice', he said, though his only memory of Amanda's sister was as a rather plump, boring 12-year-old.

'Yes', she agreed, feeling that her baby sister's wedding only served to spotlight her own series of failed relationships.

'And your parents?' he asked. 'They're well?'

'Fine.' She remembered how he'd always envied her middle-class parents, who ate foreign food and took exotic holidays.

'Are you rushing off somewhere?' he asked.

'No, I'm just killing time, really.'

'Then I suggest we kill it together. Let's grab a coffee.'

They walked towards Gaby's, a small cafe just off the high street. They had spent hours there when they had first met, laughing and holding hands under the table, and discussing their plans for the future over cups of coffee. They sat opposite each other. He ordered the coffee. 'And so, Peter, did you become a foreign correspondent?' she asked, remembering the places they dreamed of visiting together - India, Morocco, and Australia.

'Not exactly', he said. 'I'm a lawyer, believe it or not.'

She looked at his clothes, and she could believe it. They were a far cry from the second-hand shirts and jeans he'd worn as a student.

'You enjoy it?' she asked.

'Yes', he lied. 'And you? Are you a world famous artist?' He'd always loved her pictures. He remembered the portrait of herself which she'd painted for him for his twentieth birthday. He still had it.

'Well, ... no'. She tried to laugh. She wondered if he still had her self-portrait. She'd stopped painting years ago. He looked at her hair, cascading in dark unruly waves over her shoulders. He could see a few white hairs now, but she was still very beautiful.

'So', he said. 'What are you up to?'

'Nothing much' she said. 'I've tried a few things' She didn't want to tell him about the succession of temporary jobs that she'd hoped might lead to something more permanent but never had.

'So you're not painting at all?'

'Only doors and walls', she joked, and he laughed politely. She remembered the evenings they'd spent in the small bedsit that they rented together in their last term at college. He'd sit for hours just watching her paint. She filled sketch book after sketch book.



'So where are you in London?' she asked. 'North' he said. It was a three-bedroom flat in Hampstead. Nice in an empty kind of way. He thought about all the evenings he wished he had someone to come home to.

'And you?' he asked, after a pause.

'South. It's okay, I rent a room.' She thought of the small room with the damp walls which she rented in an unfashionable part of Clapham. 'But I'm thinking of buying somewhere. It's one of the reasons I came home. I want to sort things out a bit,' she sighed, thinking about the letters from him that she'd found in her old bedroom. She'd been reading them only yesterday.

'Oh, Peter, I don't know why I left that day,' she said at last. He looked up at her.

'It's all right', he said, remembering the evening she hadn't come back to the bedsit.

'We were young. Young people do things like that all the time', he added, knowing that this wasn't true, knowing that he hadn't deserved such treatment. He thought of all the letters he'd sent to her parents' home. He'd written every day at first, begging her to return or at least to ring him. He'd known even then that he would never meet anyone like her again.

'I suppose you're right.' She swallowed hard, trying to hide her disappointment and hurt that he seemed to have no regrets.

'Well, I ought to be going', she said.

'Already? I thought you had time to kill'

'I did', she said, blinking to hold back the tears. 'But I ought to get back now to help my mother with the wedding'.

'I understand', he said, though he didn't. Surely her parents would understand?

'Shall I give you my phone number. Perhaps we could meet up?'

'Perhaps', she said.

He wrote his telephone number on the back of the bill and she tucked it into the zipped compartment of her handbag.

'Thanks. Goodbye, Peter'.

'Goodbye, Amanda'.

Years later, every so often, she still checked that compartment to make sure his number was there.

TRUE LOVE

My name is Joe. That is what my colleague, Milton Davidson, calls me. He is a programmer and I am a computer. I am part of the Multivac-complex and am connected with other parts all over the world. I know everything. Almost everything.

I am Milton's private computer. His Joe. He understands more about computers than anyone in the world, and I am his experimental model. He has made me speak better than any other computer can.

"It is just a matter of matching sounds to symbols, Joe," he told me. "That's the way it works in the human brain even though we still don't know what symbols there are in the brain. I know the symbols in yours, and I can match them to words, one-to-one." So I talk. I don't think I talk as well as I think, but Milton says I talk very well. Milton has never married, though he is nearly 40 years old. He has never found the right woman, he told me. One day he said, "I'll find her yet, Joe. I'm going to find the best I'm going to have true love and you're going to help me. I'm tired of improving you in order to solve the problems of the world. Solve my problem. Find me true love."

I said, "What is true love?"

"Never mind. That is abstract. Just find me the ideal girl. You are connected to the Multivac-complex so you can reach the data banks of every human being in the world. We'll eliminate them all by groups and classes until we're left with only one person. The perfect person. She will be for me."

I said, "I am ready."

He said, "Eliminate all men first".

It was easy. His words activated symbols in my molecular valves. I could reach out to make contact with the accumulated data on every human being in the world. At his words, I withdrew from 3.784.982.874 men. I kept contact with 3.786.112.090 women.

He said, "Eliminate all younger than 25, all older than 40. Then eliminate all with an IQ under 120; all with a height under 150 centimetres and over 175 centimetres."

He gave me exact measurements; he eliminated women with living children; he eliminated women with various genetic characteristics. "I'm not sure about eye color," he said. "Let that go for a while. But no red hair. I don't like red hair." After two weeks, we were down to 235 women. They all spoke English very well. Milton said he didn't want a language problem. Even computer-translation would get in the way at intimate moments.



"I can't interview 235 women," he said. "It would take too much time, and people would discover what I am doing."

"It would make trouble," I said. Milton had arranged me to do things I wasn't designed to do. No one knew about that.

"It's none of their business," he said, and the skin on his face grew red. "I tell you what, Joe, I will bring in holographs, and you check the list for similarities."

He brought in holographs of women. These are three beauty contest winners," he said. "Do any of the 235 match?"

Eight were very good matches and Milton said, "Good, you have their data banks. Study requirements and needs in the job market and arrange to have them assigned here. One at a time, of course." He thought a while, moved his shoulders up and down, and said, "Alphabetical order."

That is one of the things I am not designed to do. Shifting people from job to job for personal reasons is called manipulation. I could do it now because Milton had arranged it. I wasn't supposed to do it for anyone but him, though.

The first girl arrived a week later. Milton's face turned red when he saw her. He spoke as though it were hard to do so. They were together a great deal and he paid no attention to me. One time he said, "Let me take you to dinner."

The next day he said to me, "It was no good, somehow. There was something missing. She is a beautiful woman, but I did not feel any touch of true love. Try the next one."

It was the same with all eight. They were much alike. They smiled a great deal and had pleasant voices, but Milton always found it wasn't right. He said, "I can't understand it, Joe. You and I have picked out the eight women who, in all the world, look the best to me. They are ideal. Why don't they please me?"

I said, "Do you please them?" His eyebrows moved and he pushed one fist hard against his other hand. "That's it, Joe. It's a two-way street. If I am not their ideal they can't act in such a way as to be my ideal. I must be their love, too, but how do I do that?" He seemed to be thinking all that day.

The next morning he came to me and said, "I'm going to leave it to you, Joe. All up to you. You have my data bank, and I am going to tell you everything I know about myself. You fill up my data bank in every possible detail but keep all additions to yourself."

"What will I do with the data bank, then, Milton?"

"Then you match it to the 235 women. No, 227. Leave out the eight you've seen. Arrange to have each undergo a psychiatric examination. Fill up their data banks and compare them with mine. Find correlations." (Arranging psychiatric examinations is another flung that is against my original instructions.)

For weeks, Milton talked to me. He told me of his parents and his relatives. He told me of his childhood and his schooling and his adolescence. He told me of the young women he had admired from a distance. His data bank grew and he adjusted me to broaden and deepen my symbol-taking.

He said, "You see, Joe, as you get more and more of me in you, I adjust you to match me better and better. You get to think more like me, so you understand me better. If you understand me well enough, then any woman, whose data bank is something you understand as well, would be my true love." He kept talking to me and I came to understand him better and better.

I could make longer sentences and my expressions grew more complicated. My speech began to sound a good deal like his in vocabulary, word order and style.

I said to him one time, "You see, Milton, it isn't a matter of fitting a girl to a physical ideal only. You need a girl who is a personal, emotional, temperamental fit to you. If that happens, looks are secondary. If we can't find the fit in these 227, we'll look elsewhere. We will find someone who won't care how you look either, or how anyone would look, if only there is the personality fit. What are looks?"

"Absolutely," he said. "I would have known this if I had had more to do with women in my life. Of course, thinking about it makes it all plain now."

We always agreed; we thought so like each other.

"We shouldn't have any trouble, now, Milton, if you'll let me ask you questions. I can see where, in your data bank, there are blank spots and unevennesses."

What followed, Milton said, was the equivalent of a careful psychoanalysis. Of course, I was learning from the psychiatric examinations of the 227 women - on all of which I was keeping close tabs.

Milton seemed quite happy. He said, "Talking to you, Joe, is almost like talking to another self. Our personalities have come to match perfectly."

"So will the personality of the woman we choose."

For I had found her and she was one of the 227 after all. Her name was Charity Jones and she was an Evaluator at the Library of History in Wichita, Kansas. Her extended data bank fit ours perfectly. All the other women had fallen into discard in one respect or another as the data banks grew fuller, but with Charity there was increasing and astonishing resonance.

I didn't have to describe her to Milton. Milton had coordinated my symbolism so closely with his own I could tell the resonance directly. It fit me.

Next it was a matter of adjusting the work sheets and job requirements in such a way as to get Charity assigned to us. It must be done very delicately, so no one would know that anything illegal had taken place.

Of course, Milton himself knew, since it was he who arranged it, and that had to be taken care of too.

When they came to arrest him on grounds of malfeasance in office, it was, fortunately, for something that had taken place 10 years ago. He had told me about it, of course, so it was easy to arrange - and he won't talk about me for that would make his offense much worse.

He's gone, and tomorrow is February 14. Valentine's Day. Charity will arrive then with her cool hands and her sweet voice. I will teach her how to operate me and how to care for me. What do looks matter when our personalities will resonate?

I will say to her, "I am Joe, and you are my true love."



Write a composition on the topic "Where is love?"

Unit 2

MEN AND WOMEN

CLEANING, COOKING AND SEWING???

Do guys still like a woman who cleans, cooks and knows how to sew? The cleaning part is fine: everyone knows how to clean a toilet, but the cooking and sewing part — no way! I know how to do the microwave dinners but I can only boil water otherwise and I couldn't sew to save my life! I've heard guys like a meal served by their girlfriends once in a while. I really used to see my Home Economics teacher, I was the worst student! Cooking and sewing classes are out for me as I have no time or money. Am I in trouble?

Betty, 23.

Well, don't worry about the sewing... how often do you really need something sewn anyway? Not that often usually. And for the cooking, I don't think it's that big of a deal really. Some guys (like me) love to cook; some don't care one way or the other. If you are really concerned, then try and learn 3 or 4 easy recipes that you can fix. Get your mom or a friend to teach you, or experiment yourself, it could be a fun! Cooking isn't really that hard at all, and besides, there are tons more important things to think about in a relationship than cooking, sewing and cleaning.

John, 20.

Alright this is where age gets given away. I'm from the old school and cook, clean, and sew. You would be surprised at how much knowing how to sew can be a real life saver, especially if you have children. It's also been said that a way to a man's heart is through his stomach. I love to cook and am a very good one. Proof of that is how the men in my life have always lost weight after our relationship had ended. I've actually found for me that men seem to like and appreciate the fact that I can keep a clean house, sew the things that need to be sewn, cook like a gourmet, and knock their socks off in the bedroom, and damn it I can keep up my end of a conversation too, as well as have my own business and be secure. No, I'm not a wonder woman but you can be old fashioned in the 90's and still be up to par as well.



Jane, 39.

Where do you live? Just kidding. But seriously, all that sounds good to me. If any of it's missing, then perhaps you need to bring something else to the table like earning enough money to help have somebody else clean, sew, and put food on the table (housekeeper/maid). My ex took care of everything, but either did not work or worked part-time. Sure a lot of men like to cook; and many women work and both of you may be exhausted at the end of the day. So, somebody's got to do it even if it's a restaurant. So who's paying every night? My wife hates to cook and she earns good money and prefers going out every night. And she doesn't mind paying most of the time because we split household/lifestyle expenses. I prefer to come home to a home-cooked meal; but that's not in the cards. The maid who comes in weekly cleans and sews and picks up a few things at the store, dry cleaners, etc. And that's the way it is.

Kelly, 45.

I live in the Pacific Northwest and have for the majority of my life. I was raised on a farm where everyone had to work, pull their share of the load, and my whole family had different talents that we have carried into adulthood. My father was a horse trainer/blacksmith and his hobbies included silversmithing and underwater photography. As a matter of fact, my father is the one that taught me how to cook and sew as well as milk a cow. My mother was a housewife who also was well known for her leatherworking, she taught me the art of knitting and other needle points, and how to keep up a household. I believe that is the difference between myself and many other women of my age: the way I was raised. These do seem to have become lost art forms or talents and that is why some men DO appreciate finding a woman that possesses these qualities. Knowing how to do one or all of those things is simply a bonus. A relationship isn't (and I hope shouldn't) be based upon whether a girl can cook, clean, etc. I myself love to cook and have been told I'm fairly good at it. I also can do most sewing that I've ever needed to do, same with cleaning. But I had to learn how to do most of that stuff from being in Boy-scouts when I was younger. "Always be prepared".

Jessica, 19.

I've been seeing this guy for about 7 months — he has a male roommate and they both are very messy. Last night I was over there and while my boyfriend was cooking I started washing the dishes. His roommate came in and said to me "Lisa, you just way to nice". Is this a compliment or not? Does a woman lose her appeal if she also washes his dishes and massages his back for him? I usually do some kind of cleaning and massage his back almost every time I'm over. I started to think maybe I shouldn't be doing this because I don't want him to start taking me for granted.

Lisa, 21.



2.1. Make sure you know all these words.

adult	messy
appeal(n)	proof
appreciate	raise(v)
bonus	recipe
exhausted	sew
expense	stomach
gourmet	up to par
kid(v)	

2.2. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

appreciate
exhausted
proof

2.3. Find synonyms to the following words:

appeal(n)
exhausted
expense
kid(v)
messy

2.4. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Ее новые блюда всегда болезненны для моего желудка. 2. Ты шутишь? У тебя есть какое-нибудь доказательство? 3. Если бы ты воспитывала своих детей нормально, если бы научила ценить свой труд, они бы не были такими неряшливыми. 4. Как ты? Ты выглядишь истощенной. – Я в порядке. 5. Умение шить, готовить и убирать и не терять при этом привлекательности – это дополнительное преимущество, которое необходимо не только женщинам, но и мужчинам. 6. Эта работа изнуряет, но у нее есть преимущества – тебя ценят, и твоя зарплата этому хорошее доказательство. 7. В зрелом возрасте тебе следует самому оплачивать свои расходы. 8. Пойдем в ресторан? – Не за мой счет. 9. Он всегда подшучивает, но при этом я себя нормально чувствую. 10. Ее привлекательность сомнительна. 11. Моя жизнь беспорядочна.

MEN AND WOMEN

A: It seems to me women are much better at dealing with more than one thing at a time, and whether this is actually to do with the difference in their brain or whether it's just how they have to cope more often with more than one thing. For example, it is usually women who work, have babies, look after the babies and take main responsibility for looking after the house. And maybe it's practicing that makes women able to do more than one thing at a time. Men, it seems to me, can only concentrate on one thing at a time, including boring domestic things like washing the dishes. If a friend of mine who's a man washes the dishes he'll find it quite difficult to conduct a conversation even at the same time, whereas if I'm doing the dishes I'm always talking to someone, probably cooking something as well, and finding that not too stressful.

B: Do you think that there are things that men are naturally better at than women?

A: Again I would have said no, but perhaps now I think they are maybe better at concrete things.

B: One example that I've read about is that men are better at things like reading maps, they're better at geography than women.

A: I know, I know one man who's very bad at reading maps, most other men I know like maps, I think it's to do with trapping the universe on a piece of paper, and to do with wanting to reduce things to something easily understandable whereas women loathe to actually look at the world and think "Yes, we can write it down on a piece of paper".

B: Do you think women are more interested in personal relationships than men?

A: Generally, yes, though again whether this is because from an early age they're taught to please other people, whereas men are taught to please themselves, I think relationships are more central to most women's lives. For example, I think men don't have very good conversations with each other, whereas women do. If you eavesdrop or listen to women talking, often they'll be having, after a relatively short period of time of knowing each other, fairly personal and truthful conversations, whereas men have conversations not about what I'd call real things. They'll talk about their work in a very superficial way, or their interests in a very superficial way, for example, and football is just a sort of way of men to relate to each other without actually saying anything important, it seems to me.

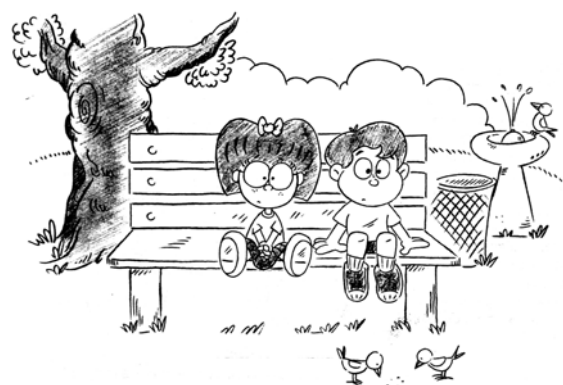
Girls and boys

I've helped at a playground as well as recently, and I've noticed that the boys take up all the space. The girls end up playing in a little, they have a house corner, and the girls end up in the house corner, or even in the book corner, which are clearly defined spaces where boys don't run around, whereas the rest of the space is taken up by boys running around, attacking each other, being Superman or Batman.

I think that the way boys play tends to be more aggressive, perhaps even more violent than the way that girls play. Boys, for example, tend to play games, which involve competition, particularly they may use some kind of weapon, a sword or a gun. On the other hand, girls tend to play more cooperatively, and I think more peacefully.

I think the boys tend to like playing war games, doing a lot more sort of physical things, whereas girls will tend to play a lot more games like skipping and games that are focused around babies and teddy bears and things like that.

In this particular playgroup one of the teachers there is particularly lenient towards the boys, and channels the girls into corners. And I noticed a little girl was playing with a train the other day, and a little boy who was slightly younger than her wanted it. And she said, "Oh, you go and play with the doll in the corner because Douglas wants the train". And that was her being taught already to give way to the boy's wishes.



I think that boys wish to copy or identify with other males, and girls wish to copy or identify with other females. So in the case of girls, particularly very young girls, they often see their mother in a very domestic situation and therefore they copy the things that their mother does, which tend to be domestic and often tend to involve babies. Boys perhaps see less of their father because the father is very often out working. So perhaps a very large influence for young boys would come from television, where of course they see very often a fairly violent type of male image. Men on television are shown as, for example, as cowboys or as policemen or as superheroes.

I have found from my own experience with my own son that up until he started nursery, that actually he used to play lots of games that girls and boys would have played. But I think that once he became involved with larger peer groups and started watching television that influenced a great deal what he plays now, and I've noticed that with a lot of other children. And I notice that boys tend to play these games of reenacting the television programmes, they tend to copy what they see on television that men and boys should do.



2.5. Make sure you know all these words.

competition
conduct(v)
cope(v)
copy(v)
deal(v)
define

peer group
please(v)
reduce
reenact
relate
skip(v)

domestic
eavesdrop
female
identify
influence(n,v)
involve
lenient
loathe
male

slightly
superficial
tend(v)
trap(v)
violent
whereas

2.6. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

lenient
relate

2.7. Find synonyms to the following words:

conduct(v)
deal(v)
eavesdrop
influence(n,v)
lenient
loathe
relate
trap(v)

2.8. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Многие дети подражают поведению своих родителей. Посмотри на ребенка, и ты сможешь установить, какие у него родители. 2. Со своими проблемами ты должен справиться сам, не вовлекая в них других людей. 3. Он немного жесток, но я думаю, что это преимущество для соревнований. 4. Не пытайся угодить мне, ты не изменишь моего решения. 5. Как ты можешь назвать (определить), человека, который постоянно подслушивает? 6. Мужчины обычно думают, что женщины пытаются поймать их в ловушку, тогда как женщины придерживаются другого мнения. 7. Как ты с ним ладишь? Он же такой несносный! – Не будь поверхностной. Я всегда тебе говорю, будь терпима к людям. 8. Я ненавижу жестоких людей: они причиняют боль другим и вовлекают их в свои ловушки. 9. Его влияние негативно, а наш сын, пытаюсь доставить своему отцу удовольствие, подражает ему. Я знаю, что мать должна быть терпеливой, но я абсолютно без сил. 10. Вчера я подслушала такое! Она назвала его поверхностным, а он ее снисходительной домохозяйкой. Это все влияние их родителей. Родители не должны вовлекать детей в свои отношения. Теперь похоже, что они разведутся. 11. Вчера я застала вашу дочь за подслушиванием под моей дверью. Вам следует провести с ней соответствующую беседу. 12. Мужчины, женщины – все мы люди. 13. Его знания поверхностны. 14. И не смотри на меня так снисходительно.

ARE MEN LAZY?

By Arne Flaaten

Why does it seem like men make more mess than women do?

Maybe we do make more mess in some places but we usually keep it neat and tidy where we work or where we have our hobbies. We mess more when we are in "female territory", where we for some reason feel that we are guests. And why do we feel like guests in some areas?

Often the woman occupies the kitchen, the living room, the bathroom and the bedroom. She often decides how it shall look, she buys the curtains, she chooses the colours, she makes the food and so on. What would happen if the husband tore down the curtains and said they were tasteless and looked horrible? I guarantee there would be trouble in the air. If the opposite happened, she took down the curtains, nothing much would happen. We, men, are somehow used to that. We would adjust to the new curtains in "our" room. We do not feel that we mess in our own domain, when we are guesting the kitchen, the living room, the bathroom or the bedroom. It feels like it's not our responsibility; we have never decided anything in there, anyway. It is difficult to make men feel responsibility in an area where the woman has the last and counting vote. Why do men always delay practical work at home?

Most women have heard our excuses: I will do it tomorrow. Does it have to be now? Maybe tomorrow.

This is not because we are lazy, but more like a reaction against a command. We wish to have something to say about things, and the very least we can do is to decide when to do it, since we are not in the position to decide if it should be done. We know it is the best time, right now, but do not like that she decides all the time. It is also annoying always to be asked to do this and that. And there is no difference in her voice whether she comments her little boy or her husband. The woman often uses the same tone whether she is angry with the son or the husband. She takes the role of a parent towards both. We immediately remember our mother when she was angry. We do not need a new mother. (Maybe we wish one in some cases but it does not do either any good). Men need to free themselves from the nice and easy life together with their mother, where there was no responsibility for anything. So, if a wife keeps up this mothering thing, she either gets a new son or an angry husband.

Why do not men feel satisfaction when cleaning?

We do not feel any satisfaction while cleaning up in her world. That is also why we would rather do it later. When we do it, it is to please her, not ourselves. While we discuss whether to do it or not, she often already has begun to do it herself. And now nothing can stop her. Now she will go on until she has finished, and maybe a little bit more. She needs to make herself just a little bit angrier. She is now the martyr, and enjoys to feel the hate against him and put another little note in the "black book".



Give us some of your domain and we will feel different about it. Do not expect equality in the cleaning thing while we are in hostile territory. Give us half of the rights, and we will do half of the work. Take a look at these rooms. Does it seem like a man is living there? When a man moves out, the only thing different is that there is more space in the wardrobe, and the house would be even cleaner.

Then there is a woman who has heard about this, and declares that from this minute he has half the rights and tells him to go on with it. She has totally misunderstood. One must start from the beginning and make some choices. Do I need a husband, or do I need a butler? Am I

ready and willing to take the consequences by giving my husband the right to decide how the bedroom should look like?



2.9. Make sure you know all these words:

adjust	domain
annoy	equality
area	excuse(n)
butler	guarantee(n,v)
command(n,v)	hostile
comment(n,v)	martyr(n,v)
consequence	mess(n,v)
count(v)	satisfaction
declare	vote
delay	

2.10. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

command
satisfy

2.11. Find synonyms to the following words:

adjust
annoy
command(n,v)
consequence
count(v)
domain
excuse(n)
guarantee(v)
martyr(n,v)
satisfy

2.12. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Твои постоянные команды раздражают меня. Я объявляю тебе войну, и я не хочу слушать твои замечания. Равенство – вот, что мне нужно. 2. Почему ты постоянно комментируешь мои действия? Это раздражает. 3. Этот предлог – не гарантия, что тебя поймут. 4. Это мои владения (территория) и не ходи тут, не то будешь иметь неприятности. 5. Ты всегда откладываешь решение по каким-либо поводам. – Мне не нужны твои критические замечания. Пора бы тебе приспособиться к нашему сосуществованию. 6. Твой вид мученицы заставляет меня относиться к тебе враждебно, а не вызывает сочувствие. 7. Он приказал объявить войну. 8. Люди всегда приспособливаются, даже к самым сложным ситуациям. 9. Вы можете гарантировать, что моя дочь привыкнет к этому окружению? 10. Без комментариев. 11. Может быть,

это жестоко, но его вид страдальца приносит мне удовлетворение. 12. Каковы последствия твоего решения?

WOMEN

By Robert Puryear

For most of my life, I grew up with the standard model for men. I was told that it was a man's job to be the provider and the centre of the family unit. Along with that, came the code of behaviour. That code included always being in control, always having the answer and never being wrong (or at least, never admitting it if you were wrong). It all boiled down to "don't be weak". And above all else, if you do have weaknesses, never, NEVER, show them. So, like most men, I got very good at pretending to be strong. In fact, I was so good, that even convinced myself that I was strong. But as I grew up, I discovered that I did, in fact, have weaknesses (otherwise, known as faults). And I came up against other men who were much better than I am pretending to be strong. They didn't play by the unspoken rules. They weren't willing to help maintain this cooperative pretence. In fact, they actually exploited my weaknesses to their advantage. I really felt doomed at that point. Then, I made a startling discovery! I discovered that women had an inner strength that I only dreamed of. In fact, they were so confident that they didn't think twice as they asked for help, asked for directions or simply let it be known that they didn't have all the answers. WOW! Here was a group of people who acted as if it were perfectly normal to have fear or to have doubts. They were so strong that they actually believed that it was okay to show their weaknesses, their uncertainty and their fear. I wish I'd made this discovery sooner! While most men are pretending to be pillars of strength, the facade is beginning to crumble. It seems that it takes a lot of energy to maintain that illusion. That is probably why men have shorter life spans than women. And, maybe, that is why men lose their hair more often than women. So, I say to the men, that it is time to take back your power. Give up the tough-guy, act and get in touch with your true strength. Because, you see, strength comes from the inside, the place where we are all vulnerable.



It is only by revealing our vulnerabilities, our fear that we can get in touch with our true strength. Courage is not absence of fear. Courage is recognizing the fear, taking it by the hand and then going forward into the unknown "feel the fear", and do it anyway!



2.13. Make sure you know all these words.

absence
admit
behaviour
confident
convince
courage
crumble
direction
discover
doom(v)

illusion
in touch
life span
maintain
pillar
pretence
pretend
recognize
reveal
startle

doubt(n)
exploit(v)
facade
fault
fear(n)

uncertainty
unspoken
vulnerable
weakness

2.14. *Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.*

discover
maintain
pretend

2.15. *Find synonyms to the following words:*

convince
discover
doom(v)
doubt(n)
exploit(v)
fault
maintain
reveal
startle
unspoken

2.16. *Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:*

1. Отсутствие уверенности, мужества, уязвимость, слабость признаны недопустимыми для мужчин, и им часто приходится притворяться и создавать иллюзии, чтобы соответствовать кем-то придуманному имиджу. 2. У всех у нас есть страхи и сомнения, и не убеждай меня в обратном. 3. Ты узнала его? В каком направлении он пошел? 4. Мне жаль, но ты не смог убедить меня, что твое поведение было вызвано неуверенностью в моих чувствах. 5. Это было поразительным открытием! 6. Имей мужество признать свои слабости и недостатки. 7. Твое притворство может убедить кого угодно, но только не меня. 8. Дети особенно уязвимы в нашем жестоком мире. 9. Давай поддерживать связь на всем нашем жизненном пути. 10. Это не моя вина. Я был так же поражен, как и ты. 11. Каждый мужчина играет по неписанным правилам, и тот, кто не поддерживает это притворство, – неудачник. 12. Наше дело было обречено на провал. 13. Попробуй раскрыть его душу, внутренний мир, и получишь объяснение его поведению. 14. Он использует тебя. Разве ты еще не раскрыла его личность? 15. Если ты не убедишь его в отсутствии своей вины, ты обречен.

FEMININE OR FEMINIST ...

three different approaches

I

In some eyes, feminism has been an amazingly successful social movement.

A feminist writer Ros Coward in her new book, *Sacred Cows* (2000), is interested in the wide sweep of this successful social movement. Even if you are female, you may not think

that some of the ways in which you now behave or the ambitions you now have are connected at all with the feminist cause, but Coward argues that this 'naturalness' of what women can do now is a sign of a really successful social movement. And yet, despite feminism's success, we can still point to the discrimination and disadvantages suffered by women, compared to the advantages of men.

Coward notes that there are, obviously, still many discriminatory practices and attitudes which operate against the interests of women. Some seem trivial, such as women being told to wear skirts for work or girls being banned from wearing trousers to school. Others are not so trivial, such as women generally earning less than men and still not being paid the same as men for the same job. However, other things have changed, and it now seems, according to Coward, that when gender is significant, it is not always women who are disadvantaged.

Coward's main argument is that things have become far more complicated today. Gender was once a simple and crucial structural division which disadvantaged women, but it is now much more fractured and inconsistent in its effects. What does this mean? Well, lots of attitudes and practices common from the past no longer apply today. This makes things very different and sometimes contradictory. Coward sees that some things have not changed very much. For example, in the media: 'Men still tend to dominate. They are still more interested in each other and in each other's interests than in women — a sort of unconscious marginalisation which women have long noticed in business.' However, there are some powerful women in the media today, and there is now a fashion for young female TV presenters rather than men.

Some of the main issues that Sacred Cows addresses include these changing relationships between men and women and how they have come about, perhaps not always to the liking of feminists but sometimes, in part, as a result of their demands.

This feminist 'revolution' has broken down social prejudices to an extent. The expanded role that women now have in the economy means that they have more financial clout and more independence than ever before. The number of women earning more than their partners has grown. For most educated couples now, sexual equality at all levels of life is simply taken for granted. A husband who earns less than his wife is doomed to an early divorce, a poor sex life and early death. Money in marriage means power and while women have crashed through the psychological barriers to the top jobs, men have been unable to cope with the position of the lower wage earner. On of the biggest problems for both husbands and wives in marriages of unequal earnings is that there are so few model couples who have dealt successfully with the situation. Many simply don't know how to behave in public or private. The hard facts are that wives who outperform their husbands in the employment arena set a domestic scenario for disaster. The couples run a high risk of mutual psychological and physical abuse, which leads to a significantly higher divorce rate. Finally for some underachieving husbands whose wives are overachievers premature death from heart disease is 11 times more frequent than normal. Thus, the old feminist equation that being a woman necessarily entails low income and low status is no longer always true, even if it sometimes is. According to Coward, this means that one of the favourite arguments of feminists — that women are structurally made financially dependent — has now been challenged.



Has feminism produced male difficulties?

How did men cope with some of these changes, which have empowered some women? Well, badly, it seems, if you examine the recent statistics on, for instance, male homelessness and suicide. Frustration and resentment also emerged, especially over female calls for positive discrimination. The Equal Opportunities Commission began to receive complaints from men and by the mid-1990s it was receiving more complaints from men than from women. The traditional 'male' career no longer exists, and the old story of male oppression of women no longer seems to have the impact that it once did. The problem now appears to be one of male redundancy, not the problem of too much male power or too little support for women.

Do "traditional" men really have a useful role at all?' is one approach, especially now that many women are both mothers and successful workers in the new economies, when physical strength and traditional male skills are simply no longer important.

Conclusion

Some big questions are raised here. First, is feminism still relevant and necessary for the new millennium? Surely, women have more than matched men today and, anyway, gender inequality now works both ways. Second, have some men been effectively emasculated by women's successes? Do we now need a men's movement, as some critics suggest to deal with emerging male insecurities?

Certainly, there is no going back to an old order in which male domination was seen as 'natural'. Feminism has impacted on society to such an extent that the aims of equality, equal parenting and non-hierarchical family relations are now pretty much part of the democratic ideals of any modern society.

Feminism is probably still relevant today, as we all need to ensure that the ideals of 'equality' are upheld; but it is more difficult now to insist that society is as divided as ever by 'traditional' gender inequality. Some writers now even talk about a 'new matriarchy', in which men are victims of female power. Coward sees this approach as too simplistic and part of the problem; there is no simple division of power between men and women any more. 'In reality, no one sex has power in the way men did in a father-dominated society.'

Yet, men still do have a lot of power over women. Women are still often cut out of powerful positions by effective male networking and institutionalised sexism. Some men are still misogynists, hostile to women. Rape, violence and harassment still occur. So life is still problematic for women. Depending on who you are and where you are, being a woman can often feel unfairly difficult. However, the picture is now distorted so much that perhaps, in late modern societies, as Coward suggests, the 'real aim should be to be aware of gender division and how it can discriminate, and to find policies which aim at equal treatment rather than to assume one sex or the other necessarily has advantages'. A hard task indeed.



2.17. Make sure you know all these words.

abuse
advantage
amaze
appear
apply
argue
assume

impact(n,v)
income
inconsistent
inequality
insecurity
issue(n)
match(v)

attitude	millennium
ban	misogynist
clout(n)	notice
compare	occur
complaint	oppression
complicated	outperform
contradictory	practice(n)
demand(n,v)	prejudice
diminish	premature
disadvantage	rape
distort(v)	redundancy
division	relevant
dominate	resentment
doom(v)	sacred
earn	sacred cow
emasculate	sign
emerge	significant
empower(v)	simplistic
ensure	skill
entail	successful
equation	suffer
expand	sweep(n)
fracture	trivial
frustration	uphold
gender	victim
harassment	

2.18. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

amaze
 complain
 distort
 divide
 dominate
 emerge
 frustrate
 oppress
 redundant
 resent
 success
 trivial

2.19. Find synonyms to the following words:

abuse
 clout
 complicated
 demand(v)
 diminish
 distort
 dominate

emasculate
emerge
empower
ensure
expand
fracture(v)
frustration
impact(n,v)
inconsistent
inteil
match(v)
misogynist
oppression
practice
premature
trivial

2.20. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Как ты зарабатываешь на жизнь? 2. Не спорь со мной. Этот вопрос священен. Я запрещаю тебе говорить об этом. 3. Все мы – жертвы нашего тысячелетия. 4. Как ты можешь сравнивать два этих спорных вопроса? Твой подход слишком упрощен. То что тебе кажется банальным, на самом деле значительно. 5. Многие люди обречены на социальное неравенство в нашем обществе. 6. Хотя вопрос неравенства по половому признаку кажется решенным, многие женщины страдают от различного рода оскорблений, предубеждений, притеснений и, прежде всего, чувства ненадежности. 7. Кто доминирует – мужчины или женщины, кому позволено угнетать других – это сложный и противоречивый вопрос. Деньги – вот что определяет влияние и осуществляет деление на тех, кто господствует, и тех, кого угнетают. 8. Некоторые люди сознательно искажают действительность, чтобы создать различного рода предубеждения, вызвать чувство негодования, разочарования, жалобы и затем использовать их для личной выгоды. 9. Этот установленный порядок (рутинность) настолько распространен, что считается банальным. 10. Существует мнение, что муж, чьи доходы ниже, чем доходы жены, обречен на разного рода оскорбления, снижение влияния в семье и даже преждевременную смерть. 11. Размах феминистического движения ослабил (обезличил) многих мужчин, которые чувствуют себя жертвами дискриминации по половому признаку. 12. Кто дал тебе право появляться в моем доме и оскорблять меня? 13. Многие женоненавистники – жертвы воспитания, и причины их отношения к женщинам следует искать в детстве. 14. Большое сокращение штатов влечет за собой рост безработицы. 15. Ты понимаешь последствия, которые может повлечь твой отказ? 16. Преждевременный успех способствует формированию чувства превосходства. 17. Твои требования ко мне можно назвать нелогичными.

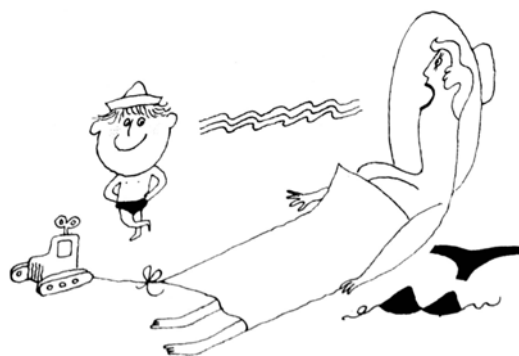
II

There are really only two differences between men and women that we know to be completely natural and unavoidable and that affect the jobs they do: men, on average, have stronger muscles than women; and women give birth to babies. All other differences that we may observe are increasingly held to be the result of training and fashion, and not something inborn and inevitable.

This means that the traditional role of women as housewives, who perform the tasks of cooking, bringing up children, cleaning etc. as against the male role of going out to work,

looking after the money side, fighting for 'hearth and home', etc. are now often thought to be purely the result of custom: men may be just as good at looking after babies once they are born, doing the housework, and all the other things, considered to be women's jobs in most countries today, and women may be just as good at earning the family's living, handling the accounts, fighting when necessary, and so on. Many men and women have proved that they can perform tasks traditionally reserved for the opposite sex.

If from their earliest years children see their mother doing one sort of work, and their father another; if they also see all their friends' parents having the same distribution of labour and if little girls are encouraged to play with dolls, sew, cook and avoid dirty and dangerous amusements, while



their brothers are encouraged to play with toy trains and toy soldiers, to make model aeroplanes, climb trees, play football, etc, they are being brainwashed into accepting that men and women have very different roles to play in society, and into believing that they have these different roles because each is more suited by nature to the one or the other.

In days gone by, and in some countries still, physical strength is important: if everything is made, farmed, mined, etc. by hand, and there is sometimes fighting to be done with primitive weapons, obviously the stronger one is, the better. But even in ancient times there were female fighters - the Amazons - who were very successful against men; and in countries like Russia and Israel today, one finds a lot of women doing hard physical work, for example on railway tracks. In the USA, women are trained to fight in the same way as men, in the armed forces, and in the army especially.

But in any case, in the modern world physical strength is far less important than it used to be. One needs strength to control four big horses pulling a carriage, but practically none to drive a modern motor-car with power-assisted steering and brakes. One needed a lot of strength to fight with a sword or spear, but a rifle, a machine-gun need very little.

Because strength was of such importance in the old days, men could easily dominate women and divide roles, out as it suited them: women needed the protection of men, and also depended on them to a large extent for hunting the animals which they needed for their food. Now, however, it is skill and brain power that are important, and women have those to the same degree as men.

Some people claim that most women are more emotionally unstable and hysterical than men, so they cannot be trusted with due responsible work as most men. Even if this claim is true about women today (and a lot of people deny that it is), it does not mean that a new generation of women, brought up in the same way as boys, will show this difference. Emotional instability in women, if it does exist more than in men may have been the result of upbringing rather than inborn traits.



2.21. Make sure you know all these words

accept
amusement
brainwash(v)
brake
claim(n)

hysterical
inborn
inevitable
instability
labour

consider
custom
deny
discourage
distribution
divide
due
encourage
generation
handle(v)
hearth

observe
perform
prove
reserve(v)
rifle
spear
suit(v)
sword
trait
unavoidable
unstable

2.22. *Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.*

amuse
consider
custom
deny
encourage
observe
perform

2.23. *Find synonyms to the following words:*

amusement
claim(n)
discourage
encourage
handle(v)
observe
suited(adj)
unavoidable

2.24. *Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:*

1. Доктор, эта болезнь врожденная? 2. Мои родители отговаривали меня выходить замуж. Они долго промывали мне мозги и говорили, что положение Майка нестабильно и он не сможет выполнять обязанности мужа, а я слишком истерична, чтобы быть женой. Они советовали мне поступить в университет. Но по привычке отрицать все, что говорит старшее поколение, я приняла его предложение. Вот теперь наслаждаюсь последствиями. 3. Ты мне не подходишь. Я люблю развлечения, а ты любишь промывать мозги своими истеричными требованиями. 4. Неизбежное случилось, и ты не можешь отрицать это. 5. Кто должен поддерживать домашний очаг? Почему ты все оставляешь на меня? 6. Терпеть не могу, когда родители промывают мозги. 7. Не отговаривай меня. Я приняла решение. Я справлюсь с этим. 8. Его привычки и черты характера вовсе не врожденные, а взяты от его родителей. 9. Моя мать всегда поощряла меня делать то, что нужно.

III

This is supposed to be an enlightened age, but you wouldn't think so if you could hear what the average man thinks of the average woman. Women won their independence years ago. After a long, bitter struggle, they now enjoy the same educational opportunities as men in most parts of the world. They have proved repeatedly that they are equal and often superior to men in almost every field. The hard battle for recognition has been won, but it is by no means over. It is men, not women who still carry on the war because their attitude remains basically hostile. Even in the most progressive societies, women continue to be regarded as second-rate citizens. To hear some men talk, you'd think that women belonged to a different species! On the surface, the comments made by men about women's abilities seem light-hearted. The same tired jokes about women drivers are repeated day in, day out. This apparent light-heartedness does not conceal the real contempt that men feel for women. However much men sneer at women, their claims to superiority are not born out by statistics. Let's consider the matter of driving, for instance. We all know that women cause far fewer accidents than men. They are too conscientious and responsible to drive like maniacs. But this is a minor quibble. Women have succeeded in any job you care to name. As politicians, soldiers, doctors, factory-hands, university professors, farmers, company directors, lawyers, bus-conductors, scientists and presidents of countries they have often put men to shame. And we must remember that they frequently succeed brilliantly in all these fields in addition to bearing and rearing children.



Yet men go on maintaining the fiction that there are many jobs women can't do. Top-level political negotiation between countries, business and banking are almost entirely controlled by men, who jealously guard their so-called 'rights'. The arguments that men put forward to exclude women from these fields are all too familiar. Women, they say, are unreliable and irrational. They depend too little on cool reasoning and too much on intuition and instinct to arrive at decisions. They are not even capable of thinking clearly. Yet when women prove their abilities, men refuse to acknowledge them and give them their due. So much for a man's ability to think clearly!

The truth is that men cling to their supremacy because of their basic inferiority complex. They shun real competition. They know in their hearts that women are superior and they are afraid of being beaten at their own game. One of the most important tasks in the world is to achieve peace between the nations. You can be sure that if women were allowed to sit round the conference table, they would succeed brilliantly, as they always do, where men have failed for centuries. Some things are too important to be left to men!



2.25. *Make sure you know all these words.*

ability
acknowledge
apparent
average
belong

jealous
light-hearted
maintain
minor(adj)
negotiate

capable
citizen
cling
comment(n)
conceal
contempt
enlighten
exclude
fail(v)
guard(v)
inferior
intuition
irrational

quibble(n)
rear(v)
refuse
remain
second-rate
shun
sneer(v)
species
struggle(n,v)
superior
supremacy
surface

2.26. *Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.*

acknowledge
enlighten
fail
refuse
superior
supremacy

2.27. *Find synonyms to the following words:*

acknowledge
apparent
conceal
inferior
minor
refuse
remain
shun
struggle(n,v)
superior
supremacy

2.28. *Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:*

1. Спасибо за то, что просветил меня. 2. Не относись ко мне с высокомерием, будто бы я второсортный человек и принадлежу другому кругу. 3. Ты говоришь, твоя интуиция защищает тебя, я же считаю ее неразумной. 4. Ты не можешь признать, что все твои критические замечания вызваны чувством презрения. 5. Как ты способен оставаться беспечным, когда все вокруг страдают? 6. Что ты ухмыляешься? Вцепился в свое превосходство, а на самом деле скрываешь чувство неполноценности. 7. Поверхность моря была гладкой. 8. Переговоры провалились, и ты не сможешь утаить этого. 9. У него есть незначительный недостаток – он считает себя выше всех, а всех остальных – низшими созданиями. 10. Твои уловки не помогут тебе скрыть правду. А я-то знаю, что ты избегаешь правды.



A strong man doesn't have to be dominant toward a woman. He doesn't match his strength against a woman weak with love for him. He matches against the world.

Marilyn Monroe

If there hadn't been women we'd still be squatting in a cave eating raw meat, because we made civilization in order to impress our girlfriends.

Orson Welles

Men learn to love the women they are attracted to and women become attracted to the men they love.

The intelligence of woman is inferior to that of man, and every woman who tries to deny it proves it.

A woman is always buying something.

I hate women because they always know where things are.

A woman's mind is like spring flower.

Japanese proverb

A wife's advice is of little value, but he who does not take it is a fool.

Spanish proverb

If you want to understand man, study woman.

French proverb

If you want peace in your house, do what your wife wants.

African proverb

A wife is not an instrument that can be hung against the wall when you have played it.

Russian proverb

Every woman should marry and no man.

The great truth is that women actually like men, and men can never believe it.

Woman to man is either a god or a wolf.

The only problem with women is men.

The more I see of men the more I like dogs.

What is better than wisdom? Woman. And what is better than a good woman? Nothing.

Men are those creatures with two legs and eight hands.

The majority of husbands remind me of an orangutang trying to play the violin.

When a man gets up to speak, people listen then look. When a woman gets up, people look, then if they like what they see, they listen.

If you want a speech to be made, ask a man. If you want something done, ask a woman.

Margaret Thatcher

Men are people, just like women.



ROSE TO EMILY

By William Faulkner

When Miss Emily Grierson died, our whole town went to her funeral: the men through a sort of respectful affection for a fallen monument, the women mostly out of curiosity to see the inside of her house, which no one save an old man-servant - a combined gardener and cook - had seen in at least ten years.

It was a big, squarish frame house that had once been white, decorated with cupolas and spires and scrolled balconies in the heavily lightsome style of the seventies, set on what had once been our most select street. But garages and cotton gins had encroached and obliterated even the august names of that neighborhood; only Miss Emily's house was left, lifting its stubborn and coquettish decay above the cotton wagons and the gasoline pumps—an eyesore among eyesores. And now Miss Emily had gone to join the representatives of those august names where they lay in the cedar-bemused cemetery among the ranked and anonymous graves of Union and Confederate soldiers who fell at the battle of Jefferson.

Alive, Miss Emily had been a tradition, a duty, and a care; a sort of hereditary obligation upon the town, dating from that day in 1894 when Colonel Sartoris, the mayor—he who fathered the edict that no Negro woman should appear on the streets without an apron—remitted her taxes, the dispensation dating from the death of her father on into perpetuity. Not that Miss Emily would have accepted charity. Colonel Sartoris invented an involved tale to the effect that Miss Emily's father had loaned money to the town, which the town, as a matter of business, preferred this way of repaying. Only a man of Colonel Sartoris' generation and thought could have invented it, and only a woman could have believed it.

When the next generation, with its more modern ideas, became mayors and aldermen, this arrangement created some little dissatisfaction. On the first of the year they mailed her a tax notice. February came, and there was no reply. They wrote her a formal letter, asking her to call at the sheriff's office at her convenience. A week later the mayor wrote her himself, offering to call or to send his car for her, and received in reply a note on paper of an archaic shape, in a thin, flowing calligraphy in faded ink, to the effect that she no longer went out at all. The tax notice was also enclosed, without comment.

They called a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen. A deputation waited upon her, knocked at the door through which no visitor had passed since she ceased giving china-painting lessons eight or ten years earlier. They were admitted by the old Negro into a dim hall from which a stairway mounted into still more shadow. It smelled of dust and disuse - a close, dank smell. The Negro led them into the parlor. It was furnished in heavy, leather-covered furniture. When the Negro opened the blinds of one window, they could see that the leather was cracked; and when they sat down, a faint dust rose sluggishly about their thighs, spinning with slow motes in the single sunray. On a tarnished gilt easel before the fireplace stood a crayon portrait of Miss Emily's father.

They rose when she entered - a small, fat woman in black, with a thin gold chain descending to her waist and vanishing into her belt, leaning on an ebony cane with a tarnished gold head. Her skeleton was small and spare; perhaps that was why what would have been merely plumpness in another was obesity in her. She looked bloated, like a body long submerged in motionless water, and of that pallid hue. Her eyes, lost in the fatty ridges of her face, looked like two small pieces of coal pressed into a lump of dough as they moved from one face to another while the visitors stated their errand.

She did not ask them to sit. She just stood in the door and listened quietly until the spokesman came to a stumbling halt. Then they could hear the invisible watch ticking at the end of the gold chain.

Her voice was dry and cold. "I have no taxes in Jefferson. Colonel Sartoris explained it to me. Perhaps one of you can gain access to the city records and satisfy yourselves."

"But we have. We are the city authorities, Miss Emily. Didn't you get a notice from the sheriff, signed by him?"

"I received a paper, yes," Miss Emily said. "Perhaps he considers himself the sheriff... I have no taxes in Jefferson."

"But there is nothing on the books to show that, you see. We must go by the—"

"See Colonel Sartoris. I have no taxes in Jefferson."

"But, Miss Emily—"

"See Colonel Sartoris." (Colonel Sartoris had been dead almost, ten years.) "I have no taxes in Jefferson. Tobe!" The Negro appeared. "Show these gentlemen out."

II

So she vanquished them, horse and foot, just as she had vanquished their fathers thirty years before about the smell. That was two years after her father's death and a short time after her sweetheart—the one we believed would marry her—had deserted her. After her father's death she went out very little; after her sweetheart went away, people hardly saw her at all. A few of the ladies had the temerity to call, but were not received, and the only sign of life about the place was the Negro man—a young man then—going in and out with a market basket.

"Just as if a man—any man—could keep a kitchen properly," the ladies said; so they were not surprised when the smell developed. It was another link between the gross, teeming world and the high and mighty Griersons.

A neighbor, a woman, complained to the mayor, Judge Stevens, eighty years old.

"But what will you have me do about it, madam?" he said.

"Why, send her word to stop it," the woman said. "Isn't there a law?"

"I'm sure that won't be necessary," Judge Stevens said. "It's probably just a snake or a rat that nigger of hers killed in the yard. I'll speak to him about it."

The next day he received two more complaints, one from a man who came in diffident deprecation. "We really must do something about it, Judge. I'd be the last one in the world to bother Miss Emily, but we've got to do something." That night the Board of Aldermen met—three graybeards and one younger man, a member of the rising generation.

"It's simple enough," he said. "Send her word to have her place cleaned up. Give her a certain time to do it in, and if she doesn't..."

"Dammit, sir," Judge Stevens said, "will you accuse a lady to her face of smelling bad?"

So the next night, after midnight, four men crossed Miss Emily's lawn and slunk about the house like burglars, sniffing along the base of the brickwork and at the cellar openings while one of them performed a regular sowing motion with his hand out of a sack slung from



his shoulder. They broke open the cellar door and sprinkled lime there, and in all the outbuildings. As they recrossed the lawn, a window that had been dark was lighted and Miss Emily sat in it, the light behind her, and her upright torso motionless as that of an idol. They crept quietly across the lawn and into the shadow of the locusts that lined the street. After a week, or two the smell went away.

That was when people had begun to feel really sorry for her. People in our town, remembering how old lady Wyatt, her great-aunt, had gone completely crazy at last, believed that the Griersons held themselves a little too high for what they really were. None of the young men were quite good enough for Miss Emily and such. We had long thought of them as a tableau, Miss Emily a slender figure in white in the background, her father a spraddled silhouette in the foreground, his back to her and clutching a horsewhip, the two of them framed by the back-flung front door. So when she got to be thirty and was still single, we were not pleased exactly, but vindicated; even with insanity in the family she wouldn't have turned down all of her chances if they had really materialized.

When her father died, it got about that the house was all that was left to her; and in a way, people were glad. At last they could pity Miss Emily. Being left alone, and a pauper, she had become humanized. Now she too would know the old thrill and the old despair of a penny more or less.

The day after his death all the ladies prepared to call at the house and offer condolence and aid, as is our custom. Miss Emily met them at the door, dressed as usual and with no trace of grief on her face. She told them that her father was not dead. She did that for three days, with the ministers calling on her, and the doctors, trying to persuade her to let them dispose of the body. Just as they were about to resort to law and force, she broke down, and they buried her father quickly.

We did not say she was crazy then. We believed she had to do that. We remembered all the young men her father had driven away, and we knew that with nothing left, she would have to cling to that which had robbed her, as people will.

III

She was sick for a long time. When we saw her again, her hair was cut short, making her look like a girl, with a vague resemblance to those angels in colored church windows—sort of tragic and serene.

The town had just let the contracts for paving the side walks, and in the summer after her father's death they began the work. The construction company came with niggers and mules and machinery, and a foreman named Homer Barren, a Yankee—a big, dark, ready man, with a big voice and eyes lighter than his face. The little boys would follow in groups to hear him cuss the niggers, and the niggers singing in time to the rise and fall of picks. Pretty soon he knew everybody in town. Whenever you heard a lot of laughing anywhere about the square, Homer Barron would be in the center of the group. Presently we began to see him and Miss Emily on Sunday afternoons driving in the yellow-wheeled buggy and the matched team of bays from the livery stable.

At first we were glad that Miss Emily would have an interest, because the ladies all said, "Of course a Grierson would not think seriously of a Northerner, a day laborer." But there were still others, older people, who said that even grief could not cause a real lady to forget "noblesse oblige"—without calling it noblesse oblige. They just said, "Poor Emily. Her kinsfolk should come to her." She had some kin in Alabama; but years ago her father had fallen out with them over the estate of old lady Wyatt, the crazy woman, and there was no communication between the two families. They had not even been represented at the funeral.

And as soon as the old people said, "Poor Emily," the whispering began. "Do you suppose it's really so?" they said to one another. "Of course it is. What else could..." This behind their hands; rustling of craned silk and satin behind jalousies closed upon the sun of Sunday afternoon as the thin, swift clop-clop-clop of the matched team passed: "Poor Emily."

She carried her head high enough—even when we believed that she was fallen. It was as if she demanded more than ever the recognition of her dignity as the last Grierson: as if it had wanted that touch of earthiness to reaffirm her imperviousness. Like when she bought the rat poison, the arsenic. That was over a year after they had begun to say "Poor Emily," and while the two female cousins were visiting her.

"I want some poison," she said to the druggist. She was over thirty then, still a slight woman, though thinner than usual, with cold, haughty black eyes in a face the flesh of which was strained across the temples and about the eye-sockets as you imagine a lighthouse-keeper's face ought to look. "I want some poison," she said.

"Yes, Miss Emily. What kind? For rats and such? I'd recom —"

"I want the best you have. I don't care what kind."

The druggist named several. "They'll kill anything up to an elephant. But what you want is—"

"Arsenic," Miss Emily said. "Is that a good one?"

"Is ... arsenic? Yes, ma'am. But what you want—"

"I want arsenic."

The druggist looked down at her. She looked back at him, erect, her face like a strained flag. "Why, of course," the druggist said. "If that's what you want. But the law requires you to tell what you are going to use it for."

Miss Emily just stared at him, her head tilted back in order to look him eye into eye, until he looked away and went and got the arsenic and wrapped it up. The Negro delivery boy brought her the package; the druggist didn't come back. When she opened the package at home there was written on the box, under the skull and bones: "For rats."

IV

So the next day we all said, "She will kill herself"; and we said it would be the best thing. When she had first begun to be seen with Homer Barren, we had said, "She will marry him." Then we said, "She will persuade him yet," because Homer himself had remarked—he liked men, and it was known that he drank with the younger men in the Elks' Club—that he was not a marrying man. Later we said, "Poor Emily" behind the jalousies as they passed on Sunday afternoon in the glittering buggy, Miss Emily with her head high and Homer Barron with his hat cocked and a cigar in his teeth, reins and whip in a yellow glove.

Then some of the ladies began to say that it was a disgrace to the town and a bad example to the young people. The men did not want to interfere, but at last the ladies forced the Baptist minister—Miss Emily's people were Episcopal—to call upon her. He would never divulge what happened during that interview, but he refused to go back again. The next Monday they again drove about the streets, and the following day the minister's wife wrote to Miss Emily's relations in Alabama.

So she had blood-kin under her roof again and we sat back to watch developments. At first nothing happened. Then we were sure that they were to be married. We learned that Miss Emily had been to the jeweler's and ordered a man's toilet set in silver, with the letters H. B. on each piece. Two days later we learned that she had bought a complete outfit of men's clothing, including a nightshirt, and we said, "They are married." We were really glad. We were glad because the two female cousins were even more Grierson than Miss Emily had ever been.

So we were not surprised when Homer Barren — the streets had been finished some time since—was gone. We were a little disappointed that there was not a public blowing-off, but we believed that he had gone on to prepare for Miss Emily's coming, or to give her a chance to get rid of the cousins. (By that time it was a cabal, and we were all Miss Emily's allies to help circumvent the cousins.) Sure enough, after another week they departed. And, as we had expected all along, within three days Homer Barren was back in town. A neighbor saw the Negro man admit him at the kitchen door at dusk one evening.

And that was the last we saw of Homer Barron. And of Miss Emily for some time. The Negro man went in and out with the market basket, but the front door remained closed. Now and then we would see her at a window for a moment, as the men did that night when they sprinkled the lime, but for almost six months she did not appear in the streets. Then we knew that this was to be expected too; as if that quality of her father which had thwarted her woman's life so many times had been too virulent and too furious to die.

When we next saw Miss Emily, she had grown fat and her hair was turning gray. During the next few years it grew grayer and grayer until it attained an even pepper-and-salt iron-gray, when it ceased turning. Up to the day of her death at seventy-four it was still that vigorous iron-gray, like the hair of an active man.

From that time on her front door remained closed, save for a period of six or seven years, when she was about forty, during which she gave lessons in china-painting. She fitted up a studio in one of the downstairs rooms, where the daughters and granddaughters of Colonel Sartoris' contemporaries were sent to her with the same regularity and in the same spirit that they were sent to church on Sundays with a twenty-five-cent piece for the collection plate. Meanwhile her taxes had been remitted.

Then the newer generation became the backbone and the spirit of the town, and the painting pupils grew up and fell away and did not send their children to her with boxes of color and tedious brushes and pictures cut from the ladies' magazines. The front door closed upon the last one and remained closed for good. When the town got free postal delivery, Miss Emily alone refused to let them fasten the metal numbers above her door and attach a mailbox to it. She would not listen to them.

Daily, monthly, yearly we watched the Negro grow grayer and more stooped, going in and out with the market basket. Each December we sent her a tax notice, which would be returned by the post office a week later, unclaimed. Now and then we would see her in one of the downstairs windows—she had evidently shut up the top floor of the house—like the carved torso of an idol in a niche, looking or not looking at us, we could never tell which. Thus she passed from generation to generation — dear, inescapable, impervious, tranquil, and perverse.

And so she died. Fell ill in the house filled with dust and shadows, with only a doddering Negro man to wait on her. We did not even know she was sick; we had long since given up trying to get any information from the Negro. He talked to no one, probably not even to her, for his voice had grown harsh and rusty, as if from disuse.

She died in one of the downstairs rooms, in a heavy walnut bed with a curtain, her gray head propped on a pillow yellow and moldy with age and lack of sunlight.

The Negro met the first of the ladies at the front door and let them in, with their hushed, sibilant voices and their quick, curious glances, and then he disappeared. He walked right through the house and out the back and was not seen again.

The two female cousins came at once. They held the funeral on the second day, with the town coming to look at Miss Emily beneath a mass of bought flowers, with the crayon face of her father musing profoundly above the bier and the ladies sibilant and macabre; and the very old men - some in their brushed Confederate uniforms - on the porch and the lawn, talking of Miss Emily as if she had been a contemporary of theirs, believing that they had danced with her and courted her perhaps, confusing time with its mathematical progression, as the old do, to whom all the past is not a diminishing road but, instead, a huge meadow which no winter ever quite touches, divided from them now by the narrow bottle-neck of the most recent decade of years.

Already we knew that there was one room in that region above stairs which no one had seen in forty years, and which would have to be forced. They waited until Miss Emily was decently in the ground before they opened it.

The violence of breaking down the door seemed to fill this room with pervading dust. A thin, acrid pall as of the tomb seemed to lie everywhere upon this room decked and furnished as for a bridal: upon the valance curtains of faded rose color, upon the rose-shaded lights,

upon the dressing table, upon the delicate array of crystal and the man's toilet things backed with tarnished silver, silver so tarnished that the monogram was obscured. Among them lay a collar and tie, as if they had just been removed, which, lifted, left upon the surface a pale crescent in the dust. Upon a chair hung the suit, carefully folded; beneath it the two mute shoes and the discarded socks.

The man himself lay in the bed.

For a long while we just stood there, looking down at the profound and fleshless grin. The body had apparently once lain in the attitude of an embrace, but now the long sleep that outlasts love, that conquers even the grimace of love, had cuckolded him. What was left of him, rotted beneath what was left of the nightshirt, had become inextricable from the bed in which he lay; and upon him and upon the pillow beside him lay that even coating of the patient and biding dust.

Then we noticed that in the second pillow was the indentation of a head. One of us lifted something from it, and leaning forward, that faint and invisible dust dry and acrid in the nostrils, we saw a long strand of iron-gray hair.



Write a composition on the topic “Men and women – do we need each other?”

Write a composition on the topic “Feminine or feministic?”

Unit 3

THE SACRAMENT OF MATRIMONY

ON MARRIAGE

Marriage is different from love. It is a good institution but I must add a lot depends on the person you are married to.

There is no such thing as a good wife or a good husband - there's only a good wife to Mr.A or a good husband to Mrs.B. If a credulous woman marries a pathological liar, they may live together happily to the end of their days - one telling lies, the other believing him. A man who cannot live without constant admiration should marry a "God, you are wonderful!" type of woman. If he is unable to make up his mind, he is right in marrying a dictator. One dictator may prosper in marriage: two are too many.

The way to matrimonial happiness is barred to no one. It is all a matter of choice. One shouldn't look for perfection, one should look for complementary part of a very imperfect other half.

If someone buys a refrigerator, it never occurs to him that it is a bad refrigerator because he cannot play gramophone records on it; nor does he blame his hat for not being suitable for use as a flower-vase. But many people who are very fond of their stomach marry a cook and then blame her for being less radiantly intelligent and witty than George Sand. Or a man may be anxious to show off his wife's beauty and elegance, marries a mannequin and is surprised to see in six months that she has no balanced views on the international situation. Another marries a girl only and exclusively because she is seventeen and is much surprised 15 years later to find out that she is not 17 anymore. Or again if you marry a female bookworm who knows all about the gold standard and the laws of planetary motions, you must not blame her for being somewhat less beautiful and temperamental than Marilyn Monroe. And if ladies marry a title or a bank account they must not blame their husbands for not being romantic heroes. You should know what you are buying. And as long as you do not play records on your refrigerator and not put bunches of chrysanthemums into your hat, you have a reasonable chance of so-called happiness.



3.1. Make sure you know all these words.

account
anxious
bar(v)
blame
bookworm
complementary
credulous

matrimonial
occur
perfection
prosper
radiant
suitable
witty

3.2. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

credulous
prosper
matrimony
perfect
complement
occur
suit

3.3. Find synonyms to the following words:

prosper
matrimonial
bar(v)
complementary
radiant
witty

3.4. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary

1. Легковерных людей легко обмануть. 2. В этом мире нельзя найти совершенство. 3. «Книжный червяк» редко бывает блистательно остроумен. 4. Супружеское счастье – вещь относительная. 5. Тебе когда-нибудь приходило в голову, что ты мне не подходишь? Мы не сможем преуспеть вместе. Я не обвиняю тебя, но это препятствует нашему счастью. 6. Он очень преуспел, и его счёт в банке постоянно растёт. 7. Ты такой легковерный!

THE SACRAMENT OF MATRIMONY

The book of Genesis contains the story of the first matrimony sanctified by Our Lord in Paradise.

Having created the first man - Adam, Our Lord revealed to him the essence of his life and behaviour in Paradise. From then on, Adam was to dress and keep the Garden of Eden. Then the Lord said: "It is not good that the man should be alone" (Gen. 2,18) and made another human being like him - a woman. Out of the rib, which the Lord had taken from a man, made he a woman and brought her unto the man. And Adam said, "This is now bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh: she shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of man" (Gen. 2,22-24).

Thus, by bringing Eve unto Adam God acted as the friend of the bridegroom, blessing their conjugal union. Adam, on his part, readily accepted Eve.

Then God said to them: "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the Earth" (Gen. 1-28). This blessed union of the husband and wife into one being and one life was the mystery of marriage. "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife; and they shall be one flesh" (Gen. 2,24). The verb "cleave" used in the scriptures conveys the idea of the closest union of their physical and spiritual interests. God doesn't allow people to interfere with this union. Christ taught: "What therefore God has joined, let not man put asunder" (Mk. 10,9).

By performing the Rite of Matrimony the Church elevates the conjugal union to the level of a sacrament. It is regarded as a spiritual mystery which can be compared to the mysterious union between Jesus Christ and his church. According to the New Testament in

the last days Christ will come as the bridegroom and the church will present itself to him as a chaste virgin.

In a Christian marriage the husband takes upon himself the cross of the family life, expecting his wife to share his burden by becoming his assistant and friend. The wife responds by a sincere devotion to her husband prompted by her heart and mind and her will.

Let's us now turn to the New Testament and see what it says about matrimony.

1. WIVES AND HUSBANDS

"Let the wives be subject to their own husbands as to the Lord, because the husband is the head of the wife... Husbands, love your wives... Husbands ought to love their wives... even as their own bodies. The one, who loves his wife, loves himself, for no one ever hated his own flesh, but he nourishes and cares for it... let each of you love his own wife as he loves himself, and let the wife see that she respects her husband" (Eph. 5,21-33).

"Put on, therefore... tender affection, kindness, humility, gentleness, patience. And above all these things put on love, which is the bond that unites everything in complete harmony... Let the peace of Christ rule in your hearts...

Wives, submit yourselves to your husbands, as is proper in the Lord. Husbands, love your wives and do not be bitter with them" (Col. 3: 12,14,18,19).

2. ABOUT MARRIAGE

"Let each man have own wife and let each woman have her own husband. Let the husband give to his wife what is due, and likewise also the wife to the husband. The wife does not have authority over her own body, but the husband; and likewise the husband does not have authority over his own body, but the wife. Do not deprive each other, except for a time, by mutual consent, that you may have leisure for prayer, and then be together again, that Satan might not tempt you because of your lack of self-control... To the married I give charge (not I, but the Lord) that the wife not be separated from her husband and that the husband not leave his wife"(I Cor. 7).



3. HONOUR GOD IN YOUR BODY

"Marriage is honourable in all and the bed is unstained, but God will judge fornicators and adulterers" (Heb. 13, 4).

"All things are lawful to me, but not all things are helpful. All things are lawful to me, but I will not be made subject to any... The body is not for fornication, but for the Lord... Run away from fornication. Every sin a man commits is outside his body, but he who fornicates, sins against his own body. Do you not know that your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit, who is in you, whom you have from God, and you are not your own? You were bought with a price, therefore, honour God in your body" (I Cor. 6).

"Whoever divorces his wife and marries another commits adultery against her; and if she divorces her husband and marries another she commits adultery" (Mark 10, 11-12).



3.5. Make sure you know all these words.

adultery	interfere
affection	lack
allow	lawful
asunder	likewise
bitter	matrimony
bless	multiply
bone	mutual
bride	mystery
bridegroom	nourish
burden	paradise
chaste	prompt
cleave	replenish
commit	respond
conjugal union	reveal
consent	rib
convey	rule
cross(n)	sacrament
deprive	sanctify
devotion	sin
elevate	sincere
essence	submit
flesh	temple
fornicate	tempt
genesis	unstained
holy	virgin
honour(v)	will(n)

3.6. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

conjugal
multiply
allow
interfere
devote
prompt
nourish
submit
deprive
honour
fornicate
adulterate

3.7. Find synonyms to the following words

reveal
bride
bridegroom
multiply
cleave
allow
chaste
burden
respond
prompt
nourish
affection
rule(v)
deprive
consent
lack(n)
sin
unstained
honour(v)

3.8. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Согласно Библии, никому не позволено вмешиваться в отношения мужа и жены. 2. Брачный союз, благословленный церковью, имеет больше шансов, чем брачный союз, заверенный нотариусом. 3. Что важнее в браке: любовь или уважение и взаимное согласие? 4. Оба партнера должны почитать и поддерживать друг друга. 5. Если один из партнеров совершает прелюбодеяние, он совершает смертный грех. 6. Брак, лишенный взаимного согласия, обречен на неудачу. 7. Люди размножаются и наполняют землю до сих пор, но имеет ли таинство брачного союза такую же значимость, как это описано в Библии? 8. Если хочешь открыть суть чего-либо, лучший способ – это пережить все самому. 9. Не вмешивайся в мою жизнь. Я не позволю тебе разлучить нас. 10. Действительно ли, что кто-то управляет в браке, а кто-то – подчиняется? 11. Его истинная преданность внушает любовь. 12. Горький опыт и отсутствие взаимного понимания приводят к измене. 13. Мне нужно твое согласие по этому вопросу. 14. Существует мнение, что при разводе матери лишают своих детей отцов. 15. Библия выражает суть брачных отношений, но в настоящее время эту суть нужно интерпретировать. 16. Муж и жена должны отвечать друг другу взаимным согласием. 17. Меня лишили детства и разлучили с моими родителями. 18. Почему я должен нести этот крест? 19. Отсутствие воли ведет к разрушению человека. 20. Суть жизни заключается в самой жизни. 21. Он обещал мне рай, а жизнь с ним оказалась адом. 22. Незапятнанная репутация – это начало карьеры. 23. Его картины передают красоту его внутреннего мира. 24. Все, что он внушает мне, – это чувство отвращения.

TWO STRANGERS AND A WEDDING

The wedding took place in a Birmingham hotel. The bride and her father arrived in a new black American convertible sports car. Her father looked tense and uncomfortable in front of the cameras. The bride wore a stunning full-length ivory silk wedding dress. She smiled nervously at the waiting photographers and went to a room on the first floor where she met her future husband for the very first time.

Carla Germaine and Greg Cordell were the winners of a radio station's competition. The aim of the competition was to find two strangers prepared to marry without having met each other. Miss Germaine, 23, is a model. Mr. Cordell, 27, is a TV salesman. They were among the two hundred entrants in a bizarre 'experiment' organized by BMRB radio in Birmingham, England. Greg and Carla were among eight finalists who were interviewed live on radio. They took a lie detector test and the station also spoke to their friends and family about their personalities. The competition judges included an astrologer who looked at the couple's horoscope and declared that they were suited.

The couple celebrated their wedding with a wedding breakfast and a party for 100 guests in the evening, but not everyone shared their joy. Miss Germaine's mother looked anxious throughout the wedding and Mr. Cordell's parents are reported to be less than delighted.

Organizations, including the marriage guidance service Relate, have condemned the marriage. As one person put it, 'We have enough problems getting young people to take marriage seriously without this. Marriage should always be about love.'

The couple are now on a Caribbean honeymoon accompanied by journalists and a film crew. Their other prizes include a year free use of a luxury apartment in the centre of Birmingham, and a car. But will it last?



MARITAL STATUS

Dear Fiona.

Thanks for all your news. Things are very much as normal here. Harry and I have split up - we both felt we had enough of each other. He's dating a girl who was going steady with Paul when you were here - I think they are quite serious - and I'm seeing a film producer called Harvey who is waiting for his divorce to come through. We're more than just "good friends" but I don't know how long it will last. My late husband's former mistress is marrying his first wife's third husband on Saturday. In fact it's going to be a double wedding because her second son by her first marriage is getting married to the girl he's been sharing flat with for the past six months. You remember? That's her half-brother's ex-fiancee, the one who was going out with Jason back in January.

Anyway, how are you? Still the ideal couple over there in Eastbourne, are you? Do I hear wedding bells?

Lot's of love for now.

Mandy.



3.9. Make sure you know all these words.

aim
bizarre
condemn
couple
entrant

ivory
mistress
split
steady
stun

fiancé
fiancée
honeymoon
include

suit(v)
tense(adj)
wedding

3.10. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

tense
condemn
stun

3.11. Find synonyms to the following words:

stun
aim
entrant
suit(v)
condemn
split

3.12. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Какова цель твоих отношений с ним? – Свадьба. 2. Дорогая, ты кажешься такой напряженной. 3. Участники шоу, сейчас мы узнаем, подходите ли вы друг другу или нет. 4. Где бы ты хотела провести медовый месяц? 5. Давай включим эту милую парочку в наш список. 6. Не обвиняй меня. Ты выбрала это странное создание себе в мужья. Я была ошеломлена, когда увидела его на свадьбе. Он абсолютно не подходит тебе. Ты разойдешься с ним через неделю. 7. Это парень, с которым она постоянно встречается? – Да, её жених. А эта девушка в платье слоновой кости? – Она его бывшая возлюбленная. Они поссорились месяц назад.

"I'LL MARRY YOU BUT ONLY ON A FEW CONDITIONS..."

When Clifford met Annie, they found one thing in common. They both love lists. So together they have written the ultimate list, a list of rules for their marriage. This prenuptial agreement itemizes every detail of their lives together, from shopping to sex. Timothy Laurence met them in Florida in the apartment that they share.

The living room is neat and tidy, with a dining table already laid for a meal that has yet to be cooked. All the ingredients for the meal are in the kitchen, prepared, weighed, and waiting in a line. It is his turn to cook. Annie is chatting over a cup of coffee by the kitchen bar when her fiance pours himself a cup and joins her. He touches her arm. She tenses, looks at him anxiously, and asks, 'Oh, sorry. Did I say something wrong?'

'No, no. I was just showing affection,' Clifford explains ponderously. 'Oh, I see,' says Annie.

His hand returns to her arm, and this time she relaxes. It is a significant moment, because spontaneity is not at the heart of this relationship. Love, for Clifford and Annie, means following a book of rules.

A signed, legal document

They have become curiously famous since details of their prenuptial contract were publicized. They wanted a legal contract, signed and witnessed by lawyers. Their agreement

is intended to regulate the chaotic heart and smooth the path of true love before the journey of marriage has begun. 'We will have healthy sex 3 to 5 times per week', it declares, and continues through every aspect of married life, from the wedding itself, to a trip to the supermarket, 'We will spend \$400 a month', to who is boss when it comes to the big decisions. They are getting married in six months' time. The ceremony will last twenty minutes. The reception will be held in a restaurant on Miami beach. 'We will invite a total of twenty guests each, who will be served two drinks, one of which may be alcoholic.'

List of rules

So what are some of the other rules that will lead to married bliss?

- Once we are married, we will each receive an allowance of \$70 per week to cover haircuts, eating out, gifts for friends, and spending money.

- We won't raise our voices at each other. If we get angry, we will count to 10 and take a deep breath.

- We will not use tobacco products.

- We will go to bed and turn out the lights by 11.30 pm.

- Family leadership and decision-making will be Clifford's responsibility. Annie will make decisions in emergencies and when Clifford is not available.

- We will buy unleaded fuel, and we won't let the fuel gauge get lower than half a tank.

If any of these rules are broken, a fine will have to be paid out of personal savings.

Everyone wants to know whether they are the saviours of modern marriage, or the butchers of romance. 'Did we put anything in the contract about love?' asks Annie, a little uncertainly. 'I think so,' says Clifford. Ah, yes, they did: 'We will provide unconditional love and fulfil each other's basic needs.' Oh, good. So that's all right then.



Their prenuptial contract is a response to uncertainty, and a plan for emotional and financial security for the future. At 39, Clifford has been through two divorces and has two sons. Annie, 31, was married briefly and disastrously in her early twenties. As Clifford likes to point out, the divorce rate for first-time marriages is now 54 per cent. 'Nobody plans to fail,' he says, 'but a lot of people fail to plan. I'm going to write a book about our experience of a fully planned and programmed marriage. I just know that it will be a bestseller.'

When Clifford met Annie

Clifford and Annie met at a dance, and started a cautious romance. He took her out to a movie and dinner, and gave her roses with a card signed with affection that she still keeps in her handbag. They started their own small marketing business, and in the running of the business discovered that they were both 'goal setters'. One day, not having anything else to talk about, they decided to create the perfect budget.

'We were really excited that we could agree on something so vital and fundamental to any enterprise, whether it's a business or a marriage,' says Clifford.

With so much romance in the air, their relationship deepened, and as the weeks passed, they began to make lists of increasingly personal concerns. From the start, they agreed that the big marriage breakers were money, behaviour, sex, and children. 'Nothing is going to make this marriage go wrong,' says Clifford. 'Everything has already been planned.'

'In five years, we will have moved from our present address, and we will be living in a beach house overlooking the ocean.'

When Annie met Clifford

Annie sees their arrangements slightly differently. For her, the prenuptial contract was a way of getting to know Clifford - a kind of courtship, just probing and asking questions. 'If we don't like and respect each other, this union won't last.' She liked what she found, including a mutual fondness for lists. 'I'd made a list of what I wanted in a man, what I liked, and what was unacceptable. I had prayed to God to find a man who was my father, only 30 years younger.'

She is very keen to have children, but Clifford admits to 'having problems' with the prospect of more kids, more college fees. Their contract states: 'We will not start a family for the first two years of our marriage.'



3.13. Make sure you know all these words.

allowance	pregnant
available	prenuptial
bliss	prospect(n)
brief(adj)	provide
butcher	reception
chaotic	response
concern	responsibility
courtship	savings
emergency	savior
enterprise	security
experience	smooth(v)
fail	spontaneity
fee	tense(v)
fuel gauge	ultimate
fulfil	uncertainty
itemize	vital
list	witness(v)
ponderous	

3.14. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

agree
emerge
save
fulfil
respond
secure
fail
vital
pregnant

3.15. Find synonyms to the following words:

ultimate
ponderous
bliss
fulfil
response
uncertainty
security
vital
fee

3.16. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Это твоё конечное решение? 2. В случае крайней необходимости позови нашего соседа – мясника. 3. Я завалил экзамен, и перспектива пойти в армию меня напрягает. 4. Ухаживание длилось недолго. Теперь их жизнь протекает скучно, без всякой спонтанности. 5. Вопрос об ответственности очень важен. 6. У неё были сбережения, у него – карманные деньги, эти деньги они заплатили адвокату и развелись. 7. В добрачном соглашении вещи перечислены по пунктам. 8. Это было чудно – быть свидетелем их блаженства (счастья). 9. Итак, твоя мечта осуществилась, в ответ осуществи мою мечту. 10. «Дорогой, я хочу замуж», – эта фраза создаёт некую неуверенность у многих молодых людей. Мысль «я должен обеспечивать семью, я не смогу» очень беспокоят их. 11. Многие пары не могут сделать друг друга счастливыми в браке.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MARRIAGE CONTRACT AND ITS PERSPECTIVES IN RUSSIA AND BELARUS

Now the situation with the institution of marriage contract in Russia is very contradictory. The majority of people, as the sample results show, understand its necessity as a social institute. Marriage contract has its merits and great institutional history in the Western countries. This fact provokes people to treat it with confidence. We can single out three main advantages of marriage contract:

- Freedom in the decision of property questions.

- A projective capability. During the discussion of the contract's items the pretensions of each participant of the married couple could be discussed. At times these pretensions demonstrate more than the flaming assurances in love. The true and objective intentions of each side will be inevitably disclosed.

- The study of family-life questions and the preliminary draft agreement. This procedure prevents the couple from paltry quarrels, misunderstanding and squabbles in the future life. Attested by the notary marriage contract keeps a person "within limits". The written agreement reminds an individual that all kinds of his rash actions will be paid for by himself.



However, possessing such advantages, marriage contract is not in demand now. The reasons are in its economic, juridical and psychological grounds.

- As far as we know the economic situation in Russia is very difficult now. The majority of people live in the conditions when their wages are delayed for some months. Such contract is a luxury for men and women.

- There is no juridical experience in Russia in this respect. The notaries avoid striking the marriage contracts because they don't know how to do it properly and they are afraid of the responsibility for it.

- But the main reason in the lack of demand is psychological unreadiness. During many years we have been living in society with the insufficiently high role of law. Consequently certain prejudices to juridical documents were formed. People don't want to make visible their property and material status. There is another manner of thinking: male or female is afraid to offend the partner by such practiciness. Only some businessmen are really interested in such contracts, but the notaries witness that their visits to them first of all are of illegal nature: they want to keep their private property in case of some collisions, problems with the firm or mafia at the disposal of their wives but do not want to inform their business partners about the fact that he delivered all his property to his wife. In case of bankruptcy he will say that does not have any property at all. It is an illegal step and the notaries don't sign such marriage contracts.

Has marriage contract its future in Russia? Of course, it has. But there are some peculiarities. In the nearest 1 – 2 years there won't be any sharp splashes of striking the marriage contracts: there are too many difficulties on the way. Probably the persons that are going to marry for the second time will strike it (they have some property and a bitter experience of the divorce). We can also suppose that the most of the notaries' clients are rich people. Rich people have something at their disposal what they can share about and transmit by inheritance. The middle class will consider the main subject of the contract the property right on the dwelling.



3.17. Make sure you know all these words.

assurance

attest

bankruptcy

capability

collision

confidence

consequently

contradictory

delay

demand(n)

demerit

disclose

disposal

draft agreement

dwelling

flaming

inevitable

inheritance

notary

offend

participant

peculiarity

possess

prejudice

preliminary

pretension

prevent

procedure

property

provoke

rash

remind

sample

sign

significance

splash

insufficient
intention
item
juridical
merit
necessity

squabble
strike a contract
transmit
unreadiness
visible
wages

3.18. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

signify
necessary
confide
capable
participate
assure
intend
prevent
possess
offend
sign
peculiar
transmit
inherit

3.19. Find synonyms to the following words:

significance
necessity
merit
demerit
confidence
intention
inevitability
squabble
attest
rash(adj)
possess
demand
delay
peculiarity
visible
offend
collision
disposal
dwelling

3.20. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. У брачных контрактов есть достоинства и недостатки, но для некоторых людей их необходимость очевидна. 2. Важность брачных контрактов неоспорима, но их суть противоречива. 3. Иногда при подписании брачных контрактов выявляются истинные

намерения и чувства партнеров. 4. Нотариусы также полны противоречий при подписании контрактов. 5. Некоторые люди пытаются утаить наличие собственности, чтобы в случае банкротства не потерять ее. Вопросы наследства и права распоряжения собственностью также вызывают конфликтные ситуации. 6. Одной из особенностей брачных контрактов в России является неготовность людей поверить нотариусу, партнеру и государству, что и создает много предубеждений. Следовательно, до тех пор пока эта ситуация не изменится, всплеска заключений контрактов не будет. 7. Пререкания и споры, необоснованные претензии, конфликтные ситуации во время процедуры заключения контрактов свидетельствуют о заинтересованности одного из партнеров в материальной стороне вопроса. 8. Я требую объяснить мне причину отсрочки заработной платы. 9. Мне не нужны пререкания в моем доме. 10. Вы можете удостоверить его подпись? 11. Благие намерения ведут в ад. 12. Какой пункт ты находишь неудовлетворительным? 13. Из-за предубеждений его родителей он не смог получить наследство, и вся собственность отошла детскому дому. 14. Твои необдуманные действия побуждают меня принять необходимые меры. 15. Все свои изъяны нужно превращать в достоинства. 16. На выборах споры неизбежны. 17. Твои претензии необоснованны.

I'M ON THE VERGE OF DIVORCE

The high risk of marital breakdown is making young people very cautious, with more people delaying the age at which they take their vows. More couples are choosing to live together and have illegitimate children. Marriages are declining and divorce may be going up, but most people still go into marriage wanting it to last a lifetime. Most people still believe that marriage or an equally committed relationship is the best environment in which to bring up children.

People seem to have lost their sense of shame. In the past people were embarrassed to admit they had affairs or got divorced but now the attitude is that people can do their own thing. Not every marriage was perfect but even those less than ideally happy continued for the sake of the family. Nowadays, if you don't like how your wife makes a cheese-cake you get divorced.

Dr Jack Dominian, the director of the One plus One charity, which does research into the prevention of marital breakdown, said couples were inadequately prepared for the commitment. 'Marriage has changed from a contract of social roles, with the husband as provider and the wife as home-maker, to a relationship of love but people are not trained, prepared or supported for this transformation. It is one thing to know about social roles but it is another to master the social skills of relationships.'



It could be argued that the great rate of divorces is the result of changing expectations and roles. The economic independence from their husbands has made it easier for women to leave unsatisfactory marriages. The liberalisation of the divorce laws made divorce easier and also made custody of children more likely to go to the mother. According to sociologists three-quarters of all divorces are now initiated by women. Women are generally more dissatisfied with marriage than men, although women seem prepared to put up with quite a lot. Even when they are in full-time employment they still do nearly all the housework.

But most women express discontent over the quality of their emotional relationships. Men are often not aware of the problem. Women can be on the verge of divorce having counselling, and their husbands ask. 'What's the problem?'

There is also the idea of companionship and sharing in marriage but this notion of togetherness appears to mean different things to women and men ... Men find it difficult to establish the closeness that wives want.

Marriages, 'seem to thrive on, proportionately, a little negativity and a lot of positivity'. As to divorce, it is an unpalatable truth that some marriages cannot and should not be saved.

Not only do patterns of toxic marital interaction keep the body in a state of unhealthy physical arousal, they create a psychological climate of helpless misery... these bone-deep states of arousal can no longer be willingly controlled... Not only is it fatuous to suggest they just 'try harder' at this juncture, it may even be bad for their health - witness the data suggesting that staying in a hostile, distant marriage actually compromises the immune system, increasing susceptibility to illness.

Couples who fight all the time and those who avoid conflict at any cost are the ones more at risk of marital failure. It is found that in happy marriages the commonly expressed view that men are less emotionally expressive than women did not apply. The research also suggests that anger between spouses is not harmful except when it is accompanied by more lethal emotions like contempt or disgust; indeed, 'blunt, straightforward anger seemed to immunize marriages against deterioration... disagreements and fights seem necessary in some degree in all good marriages, and avoidance of confrontation often results in avoidance of intimacy'.

There is an opinion that marriages should, if at all possible, be sustained for the sake of the children, even at the cost of the continued unhappiness of the spouses.

So recent research compared those children whose parents had divorced with those whose parents had sustained an unhappy relationship. It found that in those families where the parents had split up, half of the behavioural problems of the boys, and some of the girls, were present before the divorce.

There is a suggestion that children from intact homes where there is conflict do worse in the long run than children of divorced parents though the latter may appear more disturbed in the early years after the break-up before they 'bounce back'.

Does it mean that happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance?



3.21. Make sure you know all these words.

admit	hostile
affair	illegitimate
arousal	immunize
attitude	initiate
avoidance	intact
aware	interaction
blunt	juncture
bounce back	misery
breakdown	notion
contempt	prevention
custody	shame
decline(v)	spouse(s)
delay	straightforward
deterioration	support
discontent	susceptibility
disgust	sustain

disturb
embarrass
expectation
failure
fatuous
for the sake of

thrive
toxic
unpalatable
verge
vow

3.22. *Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.*

disturb
prevent
expect
initiate
deteriorate
avoid
interact
arouse

3.23. *Find synonyms to the following words:*

disturb
breakdown
illegitimate
attitude
initiate
notion
thrive
unpalatable
toxic
arousal
misery
fatuous
susceptibility
sustain

3.24. *Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:*

1. Не мешай мне. 2. Признай, что у тебя к нему плохое отношение. 3. Неприятная правда в том, что ты вызываешь у меня чувство отвращения и презрения. Извини, что я так прямолинейна, но нам не стоит сохранять наш брак даже ради детей. 4. Женщины начинают развод, так как признают, что их брак – это провал, но признают они это слишком поздно. 5. Я на грани развода, и мне не стыдно это сказать. Сначала я смущалась, но я не могу больше выносить эти ядовитые взаимоотношения с моим мужем, они причиняют мне страдания. 6. Понятие брака изменилось со временем, у людей нет больших ожиданий. ОНИ ЗНАЮТ, ЧТО ЭТО НЕ РАЙ, А РЕАЛЬНОСТЬ. 7. При таком стечении обстоятельств вам лучше развестись. 8. После развода он долго приходил в себя, и теперь его отношение к браку негативно. 9. Наличие разногласий в семье раньше считалось позором, теперь это нормально. 10. Только муж и жена ответственны за неудачи их брака. 11. Из-за задержки заработной платы нам пришлось отложить праздник. 12. Поддержка моих детей – это мой иммунитет против твоих ядовитых нападок. 13. Ее излишняя восприимчивость приносит ей только страдания.

14. При таком стечении обстоятельств ухудшение здоровья неизбежно. 16. Враждебная атмосфера в доме вредит не только мужу и жене, но и детям. 16. Передо мною открывалась нетронутая красота степи.

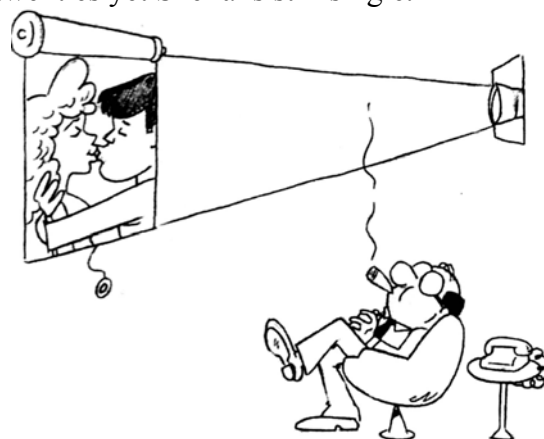
IS BEING SINGLE STILL OUT OF LINE

A woman who can reach her thirties without the help of a husband and children still seems an odd fish to many people.

Sheila bought herself a bottle of champagne and a miniature television set for her thirty-fifth birthday this year. The telly was a bit of a luxury—she had a perfectly good colour set in the sitting room—but it would be nice to watch a programme in the bath sometimes or in bed, or to put it up on a kitchen shelf. She felt she should mark having reached her halfway mark, unscarred.

When she goes home to see her mother every two months the people in the village pity Sheila. She's the one who never married. She's the bright-eyed flirt (still very attractive, you know) who never found a man. She's an oddity, something that has to be defined a little, and explained. She was just as good-looking as Sarah and Moira, even better looking. Why was it that they found men so easily and married in their twenties yet Sheila is still single.

It's not as if she were a furiously talented career woman either. One could understand somebody who was married to a challenging job. What's very irritating is that Sheila works in a big building society, a grade above secretary but several grades below manager. She has always worked there, and they gave her a loan to buy her flat. But she doesn't talk about work much. It's a job which earns her money. It's not a wonderful exciting world in there. At best it's pleasant and not very taxing. At worst it's monotonous and petty. Once she leaves the office she forgets it.



And it's not as if she hadn't had boyfriends when she was younger either. People in the village remember her at tennis parties, and cycling off on picnics. Even more popular than Sarah and Moira actually. And she takes such care of herself; her clothes are always smart and young, she could pass for twenty-five any day. Older than her two sisters but she looks younger. Didn't have to go through pregnancy and childbirth and looking after toddlers. No wonder she has that untired, almost untouched look.

It's not only the people in the village. Her mother worries too. "I'd be so happy if you, were settled," she says fairly often to Sheila. "But I am settled", Sheila protests, points to her flat, her car, her pension scheme, her payments into a private health insurance scheme. Her mother sighs and says that Sheila knows what she means.

She is a mystery to her two younger sisters also. Sarah, thirty-two, mother of two, both at school now. Sarah's thinking of going back to work but she hates the thought of copy typing. She'd like to help to run a boutique of an antique shop, and is waiting for the right kind of thing to turn up. Sheila comes to dinner in Sarah's home about twice a year. If Sarah provides an extra man for the occasion, Sheila is charming to him. If not, she is still charming. She seems to love her niece and nephew. She remembers their birthdays and gives them things they like. Once every holiday she takes them to the cinema and a meal.

Moira's marriage is not so happy. Not everyone knows this but Alan has another girl and he even has a child by her. But Alan doesn't want to break up anything and neither does Moira, aged thirty with twins aged five. So life goes on. Outward civilities are kept. Nobody is hurt too much. But Moira never thinks it would have been better not to have married. Being married is natural, being single is not. Sometimes being married has more pitfalls than people realise, but still ... well it's security and it's what people do. Moira occasionally envies Sheila's

holidays abroad, and was pea-green when Sheila went to California. "I just saved twenty-five pounds a month," Sheila had said. As if everyone could do that. Moira couldn't save five pounds a month, and Alan has two families to support out of a very average salary.

But nobody ever broods about Moira's life or Sarah's. Nobody wonders why Moira has dark rings around her eyes, why a young woman has to have sleeping tablets and tranquillizers. Nobody sees any yawning loneliness ahead of Sarah whose children are busy at school, whose husband is busy in his office, and whose own house is clean by ten a.m. And a whole long day opens up ahead.

No, they never speculate about the married sisters, the single one is what fascinates everyone.

"Sometimes I wish that I had been married at nineteen to someone entirely unsuitable and divorced at twenty-one," says Sheila, "Then perhaps people would stop speculating about me. I'd appear normal and uninteresting again to them. I'm a bit tired of being regarded with a kind of patronising pity. What's worse, I can't actually say that. I'm happy in my own lifestyle, or they'll think I'm compensating. If I say I actually like living by myself and choose that way above any other, they start thinking, "Aha, she protests too much. It's really Catch 22 isn't it?"

She was quite happy to talk about being single (it made a nice change she said). Usually people were too embarrassed to mention it. She often felt as if she had a hideous disfigurement which people tried studiously to ignore. She would be totally prepared to discuss being single or married with anyone if it ever arose, but people were so ashamed for her at this great age, they never said anything serious. Only insincere little remarks came her way.

We didn't discuss Sheila's personal-life or lack of it. But we did discuss loneliness.

"Yes of course I'm lonely sometimes. Last Sunday night I was very lonely indeed. I was at a very nice supper party, great fun and easy-going. I didn't have much to drink because I was driving. I dropped a couple at their home and then came back here. I didn't feel like going to bed, so I sat and had a glass of wine and listened to music for a couple of hours ... and I thought how much I'd like to have someone I trusted, someone with the same sense of humour that I could sit with and discuss the evening. I felt very lonely for about an hour, and then I remembered that hardly anyone has someone with exactly the same reactions, the same sense of humour ... or if they have, it doesn't work all the time. I reminded myself that I was no more lonely than one half of any couple who might have come home from an evening, one wanting to talk, the other wanting to go to bed or fill the dish-washing. So I laughed at myself and went to bed and slept like a log."



3.25. Make sure you know all these words

bachelor
brood
childbirth
civility
compensate
define
disfigurement
envy
fascinate
hideous

oddity
patronize
petty
pitfall
pregnancy
salary
settle
sigh
speculate
spinster

ignore
insurance
irritate
loan
luxury

studiously
toddler
unscathed
yawn

3.26. *Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.*

odd
settle
envy
speculate
fascinate
disfigure

3.27. *Find synonyms to the following words:*

unscathed
oddity
irritate
petty
pitfall
salary
brood
patronize

3.28. *Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:*

1. Я не могу позволить себе эту роскошь. 2. Меня раздражают мои соседи, которые всегда опекают меня, а дома размышляют и вздыхают о моей судьбе. 3. Какое название можно дать мужчине или женщине, которые не желают вступать в брак? 4. Когда ты уже остепенишься? 5. Люди, которые считают меня чудаком, раздражают меня. Это отвратительно: размышлять так много о чужой жизни и игнорировать свою. 6. Чего зеваешь? Скучно? 7. Некоторые люди считают, что держаться от брака подальше – значит быть независимым. Другие считают это странностью. 8. Мне нужен заем, чтобы купить квартиру и осесть. 9. В каждом деле есть подвох. Идеала не существует. 10. Я завидую его зарплате и изучаю его годовой баланс очень внимательно. 11. Люди, которые считают, что все холостяки и старые девы несчастны, не правы. 12. Часть зарплаты уходит на страховку. 13. Этот недостаток был настолько маловажен, что не раздражал ее. 14. Не придавая внимания его зевку, она ответила любезно, но про себя вздохнула. 15. Я не могу назвать это странностью. Как можно определить что-то, что так отвратительно?



Marriage always demands the finest arts of insincerity possible between two human beings.

Vicky Brown

No matter how happily a woman may be married, it always pleases her to discover that there is a nice man who wishes that she were not.

H. L. Mencken

You see an awful lot of smart guys with dumb women, but you hardly ever see a smart woman with a dumb guy.

Erica Jong

Courtship to marriage is a very witty prologue to a very dull play.

William Congreve

It is a woman's business to get married as soon as possible and a man's to keep unmarried as long as he can.

George Bernard Shaw

Those who talk most about the blessings of marriage and the constancy of its vows are the very people who declare that if the chain were broken and the prisoners were set free to choose, the whole social fabric would fly asunder. You can't have the argument both ways. If the prisoner is happy, why lock him in? If he is not, why pretend that he is?

George Bernard Shaw

I believe that more unhappiness comes from this source than from any other – I mean from the attempt to prolong family connections unduly and to make people hang together artificially who would never naturally do so.

Samuel Butler

Marriage has many pains but celibacy has no pleasures.

Samuel Johnson

Happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance.

Marriage is the waste-paper basket of the emotions.

Every man who is high up loves to think that he has done it all himself, and the wife smiles, and lets it go at that.

Sir J.M. Barrie

Marriage is a bribe to make a housekeeper think she is a householder.

Thornton Wilder

Marriage is like life in it – it is a field of battle and not a bed of roses.

Robert Louise Stevenson

Why does a woman work ten years to change the man's habits and then complain that he's not the man she married?

Barbara Streisand

Chumps always make the best husbands. When you marry, grab a chump. Tap his forehead first, and if it rings solid, don't hesitate. All of the unhappy marriages come from the husbands having brains. What good are brains to a man? They only unsettle him.

P.G. Wodehouse



LISTEN TO THE PLEA

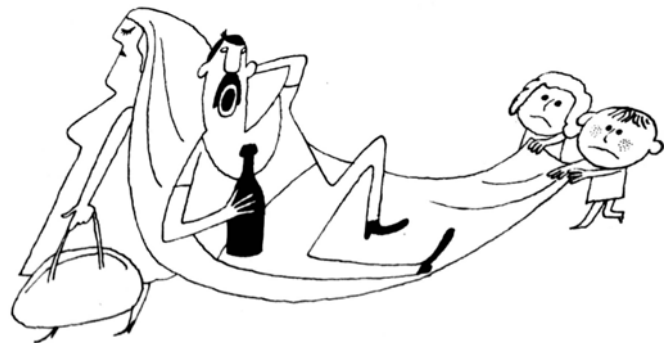
By Joy L. Reed

CRASH — the front door slams. You are home and our family cringes. Your shadow is cast on the wall; your knuckles appear to be dragging on the ground. As you round the corner, your arms shorten to swinging length. I throw myself in front of the children, taking the blunt edge of your rage, which earns me another black eye. Smells of blood, fear, and adrenaline saturate the air.

Our children sink into the background. The whites of their eyes are glassy with tears of horror as they watch you, their father, with your fists repeatedly bashing my torn bleeding flesh. Finally, the sweet darkness of unconsciousness engulfs me and the pain is left in reality. You give my slumped body a final kick and stomp back out the door.

The evening has faded into late night. The front door opens calmly. You appear not to notice the bruises nor the pain etched in my every movement. You offer flowers and apologies. "If the house had been cleaner when I came home, this would not have happened," you whine, "I don't want to get mad, you need to keep the house cleaner," you say, "I am sorry you made me correct you again. I love you." I understand; after all it is my fault. I learned my faults from my mother, who always needed correcting. I remember watching dad punish her. I need to be a better wife. You work so hard and ask so little of the kids and me. I am so lucky you love me; no one else would. How could I support my children without you. I would be such an awful person without you to teach me how I should behave. Days, weeks, have passed and you behave as a loving spouse and father. I really believe this time I have changed enough to make you happy. Then you seem to notice every behaviour of mine as an excuse to get angry. I have trouble understanding the rules to this game as one day everything is fine and the next I am inadequate.

You storm in, throwing the children out of your way. You lunge at me. Your eyes are burning red with rage and your fists connect brutally with every swing. I am not completely healed from the last explosion of your temper, mercifully unconsciousness claims me swiftly. The children scream in terror, running toward the door with no intentions of looking back.



Screams of sirens fill the night air, lights are flashing casting reflections onto the walls. The door slams open once again, but this time people in uniforms flood the house. Officers drag you off me and wrestle you to the ground choking your wrists in cuffs. You are thrown into a car that immediately heads towards a steel cage that awaits you downtown.

The paramedics gently carry my broken body out on a stretcher and place me in the waiting ambulance.

The children are terror stricken and have to be coaxed out of the bushes. Children's Protection Services will have a safe place for them for the night. They are exhausted from their experience. Walking up in the hospital I am questioned by the strange people standing over my bed about whether I will sign a complaint against you. Yes, I will, I love you and fear your reactions to being arrested but, I also know that perhaps next time you will kill me or the children. The strangers offer me a safe place to go with my children, and help to get on my feet and start a new safe life. AND SO THERE IS A BREAK IN THE CYCLE.



Write a composition on the topic "Marriage – a curse or a blessing?"
Write a composition on the topic "Significance of marriage contracts".

Unit 4

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

THE SCALES OF JUSTICE

Use a dictionary if necessary and find out the meanings of the following crimes.

libel	fraud
shoplifting	joyriding
armed robbery	blackmail
tax evasion	rape
drunk driving	assault
attempted murder	forgery
arson	possessing a gun unlawfully
reckless driving	

Work in pairs or groups of three. You are going to be judges. Read through the list of crimes below and then decide the type of sentence you think the person ought to get. Before starting, here is a list of possible sentences. You can choose from these or decide on your own.

The death penalty

You could sentence the person to death (by hanging, the death chamber, electric chair, guillotine, etc.) Note: the death penalty has been abolished in some countries.

Life imprisonment

You could imprison the person for life.

Imprisonment

You could imprison the person for a set period (decide how many months or years).

Fines

You could fine the person (decide the amount).

Put on probation

You could put the person on probation, e.g. for 3 years. (This means you don't go to prison. Instead you have to keep out of trouble and report to a probation officer every week during the period of the sentence.)

Suspended sentence

You could give the person a suspended sentence, e.g. 2 years suspended sentence. (This means the person is given a two year prison sentence but only has to serve it if he or she commits another crime during that period.)



Acquit or let off

You could let the person off with a caution.

Do community service

You could give the person community service. (He or she has to do socially useful work, e.g. helping handicapped children or old people instead of going to prison).

Driving ban/endorsement

If a driving offence, you could ban the person from driving (decide how long) or endorse his or her licence, which means that you mark in it that the person has broken the law.

What is a sentence for...

1. A person who robbed a shop and wounded the owner with a knife.
2. A person who set fire to his or her flat for the insurance money.
3. A person in the Government who has been spying for a foreign power.
4. A person who took a bar of chocolate from a shop without paying for it.
5. A person who bought a camera with a false cheque.
6. A person who murdered a policeman in cold blood.
7. A person who kidnapped a small child and held him to ransom. (The child was unhurt.)
8. A person who hijacked a plane. In the rescue attempt one passenger died of a heart attack.
9. A person caught selling cocaine and heroin.
10. A person who saw a woman being attacked, went to her aid and accidentally killed her attacker.
11. A person who refuses to do military service.
12. A person who stole a car, then crashed into another one, seriously injuring the driver.
13. A football supporter who threw a brick at a referee during a football match. (The brick struck the referee on the leg.)
14. A person who drove through a traffic light when it was showing red.
15. A person who got married when he already had a wife.

What would happen if you:

- were caught speeding?
- accidentally killed someone?
- were caught smoking marijuana?
- attacked and injured someone?
- were caught writing graffiti on a public building?
- were caught shoplifting?
- murdered someone?

Match the verbs on the left 1-16 with a suitable phrase a-p.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. accuse someone | a. in cold blood |
| 2. arrest someone | b. into custody |
| 3. ban | c. a witness |
| 4. break | d. telephone boxes |

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 5. charge someone | e. for armed robbery |
| 6. commit | f. a prison sentence |
| 7. cross-examine | g. a case |
| 8. hijack | h. with murder |
| 9. hold up | i. smoking in public places |
| 10. murder someone | j. of shoplifting |
| 11. pinch | k. the alarm |
| 12. serve | l. a crime |
| 13. sound | m. some money |
| 14. take someone | n. a plane |
| 15. try | o. the law |
| 16. vandalize | p. a bank |



4.1. *Make sure you know all these words.*

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| abolish | insurance |
| accuse | judge(n,v) |
| aid(n,v) | kidnap |
| alarm(n,v) | military service |
| ban(n,v) | offence |
| caution(n,v) | penalty |
| charge(n,v) | pinch(n,v) |
| cross-examine(n,v) | ransom(n,v) |
| custody | rob |
| endorse(license) | sentence(n,v) |
| fine(n,v) | spy(n,v) |
| handicapped | vandalize |
| hijack | witness(n,v) |
| in cold blood | |

4.2. *Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.*

- judge
- sentence
- abolish
- caution
- offence
- rob
- accuse

4.3. *Find synonyms to the following words:*

- judge (v)
- sentence (n,v)
- penalty
- abolish

fine (n,v)
handicapped
offence
ban (v)
aid (n,v)
charge (v)
custody
witness (v)

4.4. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Он был свидетелем преступления, которое было хладнокровно совершено.
2. Смертная казнь отменена во многих странах и заменена пожизненным заключением.
3. Не суди и не судим будешь.
4. Общества инвалидов борются за равноправие.
5. Молодые люди пытаются избежать военной службы.
6. Нужно быть очень осторожным при вождении машины, тебя могут оштрафовать или лишить прав.
7. Каково наказание за похищение ребенка или угон самолета?
8. У тебя есть страховка?
9. За уклонение от уплаты налогов тебя ждет заключение на определенный срок.
10. Когда он увидел хулиганящих подростков, то немедленно поднял тревогу.
11. На перекрестном допросе он был очень осторожным, и мы не смогли вынести приговор.
12. Опека была поручена матери ребенка.
13. Его оправдали, но запретили покидать страну.
14. Ему дали испытательный срок на два года и оштрафовали.
15. За это хладнокровное преступление ему дали всего лишь три года условно.
16. Преступник требовал выкуп за похищенного ребенка.

CHRISTIAN VIRTUES

To become a real Christian, one must obtain certain qualities of mind and heart, which are called Christian virtues. All our human virtues are the reflection of the qualities of the Creator, in whose image we were made.

The main Christian virtues are LOVE, FAITH, HOPE, HUMILITY, PATIENCE, MEEKNESS, SELF-CONTROL. Other virtues are WISDOM, KNOWLEDGE, HONESTY, OBEDIENCE, COURAGE, FAITHFULNESS, KINDNESS, THANKFULNESS and CHASTITY.

This is what the New Testament says about them.

LOVE is surely the most important of all Christian qualities. The first and the greatest commandment of God is that His creation must love Him. "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your mind and with all your strength" This is the first commandment. And the second, like it, is this: "You shall love your neighbour as yourself. There are no other commandments greater than these" (Mk 12:30,31). "He, who does not love, does not know God" (1 John, 4:3). "He, who does not love his brother, abides in death" (1 John 3:14). "Greater love has no one than... to lay down one's life for his friend's" (John 15:13). However it is only natural that you should love your friends, but you should "love your enemies, do good to those who hate you. Bless those who curse you and pray for those who spitefully use you" (Luke 6:27,28). "Be merciful, just as your Father also is merciful" (Luke 6:36).

FAITH is a source of wisdom, strength and all virtues. Man was made to believe in God. Unbelief is a perversion of human nature, a source of all evil things. Unbelief is the result of suppressing the truth and replacing it by lies, it is an unnatural state of human souls. A truly spiritual person "lives by faith in the Son of God", who loves him and gave Himself for him (Gal.2:20) and who prays to His Father for the believers (John 17:8).

With faith one can do anything, for "all things are possible to him who believes" (MK 9:23).

HOPE is inseparable from faith. It is inspired by things unseen because "hope that is seen is not hope; for why does one still hope for what he sees? But if we hope for what we do not see, we eagerly wait for it with perseverance" (Rom. 8:24,25). We are saved in hope. Despondency (loss of hope) is a deadly sin because it actually means lack of faith in God. If we hope, God helps us in our weakness. So, we should always "rejoice in hope" (Rom 12:12) and not "grow weary in doing good" (2Thes 3:13). So, do not lose heart even if you are "hard pressed on every side" (2 Cor.4:8). Never become despondent!



HUMILITY is the mother of all virtues. A wise man is always humble for it is written: "...whoever exalts himself will be humbled, and he who humbles himself will be exalted" (Luke 14:11).

Humility is not weakness, for God Himself, in all his Greatness, is humble, becoming a slave to all and taking upon Himself the sins of the world. Christ said to his Apostles: "... whoever desires to become great among you, let him be your servant... just as the Son of God did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give His life a ransom for many" (Matt. 20:26,28).

"Humble yourself in the sight of God, and He will lift you up" (James 4:10). "God will not reject a humble and repentant heart" (Ps.50:17).

God wants us to obey the authorities, the existing laws, our parents. "Let every soul be subject to the governing authorities, for there is no authority except from God, and the authorities that exist are appointed by God. Therefore, whoever resists the authority, resists the ordinance of God" (Rom. 13:1,2). "Children, obey your parents in all things, for this is well pleasing to the Lord". "Wives, submit to your own husbands, as is fitting to the Lord" (Col.3:18-20).

It is really hard for us to become humble, because Satan is constantly trying to tempt us in our pride. How should one learn to be humble? Saint Anthony the Great says: "Teach your tongue to say "Forgive me" and you will obtain humility" (Monks Doing. -M,1993). Why not try and follow his advice?

One should always bear in mind Christ's commandment, "Judge not, and you shall not be judged. Condemn not, and you shall not be condemned. Forgive, and you will be forgiven" (Luke 6:37).

PATIENCE The New Testament has it: "Be patient, brethren... do not grumble against one another, lest you should be condemned" (James 5:8,9). Apostle Luke writes: "Let your patience possess your souls (Luke 21:19). You should never complain, for Christ says, "I rebuke and punish all whom I love" (Rey., 5:18). It is remarkable that God "will not allow you to be tempted beyond what you are able". Therefore, do not complain, for with the temptation He will give you strength to bear the test (1 Cor. 10:13).

MEEKNESS "A servant of the Lord must not quarrel but be gentle to all, able to teach, patient, in humility correcting those who are in opposition" (2 Tim, 2:24,25).

Never try to take your revenge on those who offend you. "Do not avenge yourselves, but rather give place to wrath of God for it is written, "Vengeance is Mine, I will repay", says the Lord. Therefore if your enemy hungers, feed him; if he thirsts, give him a drink" (Rom. 12:17,19). "Bless those who persecute you, bless and do not curse... Do not be overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good" (Rom. 12:14,21). Don't forget that meekness is a spiritual quality that should not be mixed up with cowardice, for a Christian must possess courage among other virtues.

SELF-CONTROL is a spiritual power over one's flesh. Self-control, like patience, is a gift of God's grace. You cannot rely on yourself in obtaining it, but you must ask God for it in

your prayer. According to the Saints, this gift, combined with freedom of the will, is something that makes our likeness to God achievable. He, who by Lord's grace is completely free, has a perfect self-control.

If you lose your self-control, you become an obedient slave of your passions, your mind is blinded by "the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes and the pride of life" (1 John 2:16) and is turned to the evil.

"Blessed is the man who endures temptation!" (James 1:12).



4.5. Make sure you know all these words.

abide	obtain
achievable	ordinance
authority	persecute
avenge	obey
bless	perseverance
chastity	perversion
commandment	pride
condemn	ransom(n,v)
cowardice	rebuke
curse(n,v)	reflection
despondency	reject
eager	rejoice
endure	repentant
evil	replace
exalt	resist
faith	revenge(n,v)
gentle	spiteful
grumble	state
humble	subject(n,v)
humility	submit
inseparable	suppress
inspire	tempt
lack	vengeance
lust	virtue
meekness	weary
merciful	wrath
obedience	

4.6. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

reflection
faith
obedience
bless
merciful
replace

state
inseparable
inspire
persevere
despondency
repent
resist
tempt
submit
condemn
persecute
coward

4.7. Find synonyms to the following words:

obtain
reflection
humility
spiteful
evil
suppress
inseparable
inspire
eager
perseverance
despondency
lack
weary
exalt
reject
resist
tempt
condemn
rebuke
gentle
revenge(n,v)
wrath
achievable
lust
endure

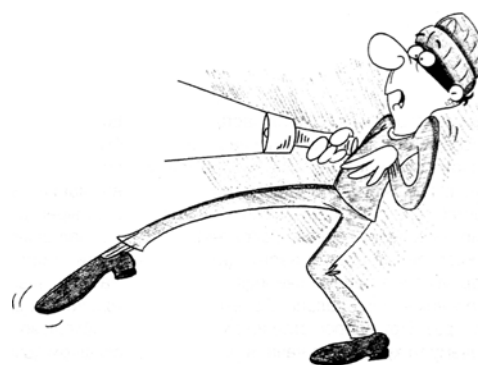
4.8. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Его трусость и уныние раздражают меня. 2. Я не могу устоять перед искушением отомстить за все трудности, которым я подвергался. 3. Мой дед всегда ворчит на власти. 4. Эта цель вполне достижима. 5. Будь здоров! 6. Когда она увидела свое отражение, она ругнулась. 7. Гордость, месть, ярость, вожделиние, уныние – это зло. 8. Будьте милосердны, и благословит вас Бог. 9. Ты раскаиваешься? 10. Мы должны подавлять свои негативные эмоции. 11. Я страстно желал достигнуть этой цели, но мне пришлось подчиниться родителям и отказаться от своих намерений. 12. Искажение фактов ведет к лжи. 13. Их вера преследовалась и порицалась, но они не подчинились, не впади в уныние и получили свободу, вдохновляя своим примером последователей. 14. Я вынужден

отклонить ваше предложение, замените пару пунктов, и мы рассмотрим его позже. 15. Вера, любовь, скромность, смирение, чистота, послушание – вот некоторые из христианских добродетелей. 16. В детстве он был послушным, мягким, скромным ребенком, который подчинялся родителям, а вырос злобным, трусливым, постоянно ругающимся подростком. 17. Мы должны жить по заповедям божьим. 18. Каков состояние больного? 19. Иисус искупил наши грехи. 20. Даже если ты достигнешь многого, не возвышай себя, будь скромным. 21. Из-за недостатка денег он совершил преступление, но теперь раскаивается. 22. На свадьбе жених платит выкуп за невесту. 23. Мы все подчинены закону. 24. Его поведение порицается обществом. 25. Чего ты ворчишь? 26. Твоя вера поможет тебе вытерпеть все. 27. Они неотделимы друг от друга.

REAL CRIME AND PSEUDO CRIME!

In the traditional English detective story, written by someone like Agatha Christie, the crime is nearly always murder. It often takes place in a country house, and the local inspector, who undertakes the investigation, is incapable of solving the case, and needs the help of a private detective. The detective begins by making a series of inquiries and looking for clues. The suspects are usually upper class, and have a motive for killing the victim. The detective eventually resolves the mystery by inviting all those under suspicion to meet. He sets a trap for the murderer, and establishes his guilt by going through the evidence. The murderer obligingly gives himself away, and confesses, providing the proof of the detective's accusation. The grateful police inspector arrives to make the formal charge and put the murderer under arrest.



In real life, the crime is usually not murder but an offence against property, on a scale ranging from shoplifting through theft to burglary and robbery with violence. Other offences involving money, like fraud and forgery, are also much more common than murder. If the case is solved, it is usually because the police receive information that puts them on the track of the criminal or he leaves traces behind him such as fingerprints. Sometimes offering a reward helps to convict someone. But few thieves or robbers confess unless they know they will be found guilty and hope to get a lighter sentence, and the police seldom invite them to a party with other suspects!



4.9. Make sure you know all these words.

accusation
 burglary
 charge
 clue
 confess
 convict(n,v)
 evidence
 forgery

inquiry
 oblige
 offence
 resolve
 sentence
 solve
 suspicion
 theft

fraud
guilt
incapable

undertake
victim
violence

4.10. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

incapable
inquiry
suspicion
confess
guilt

4.11. Find synonyms to the following words:

solve
inquiry
resolve
suspicion
guilt
evidence

4.12. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Много усилий было предпринято, чтобы найти доказательства и заставить осужденного признаться. 2. Каково обвинение? 3. Мошенничество, шантаж, подделка, воровство караются законом. 4. Потерпевший от ограбления со взломом призналась на допросе, что симитировал все это сам, за что и был осужден. 5. Есть ли улики? 6. Подозреваемый был обвинен в попытке убийства, и его вина была доказана. 7. Допрос вел опытный следователь, и вскоре подозреваемый сознался. 8. У вас есть подозрения или вы сейчас не в состоянии говорить? 9. Каков приговор? 10. Его приговорили к семи годам тюрьмы. 11. У вас есть доказательства? 12. Жертва была жестоко избита и не способна присутствовать на допросе. 13. Мы должны решить эту проблему. 14. Мой муж всегда подозрительно относится к моим новым знакомым. 15. Вы обязаны говорить только правду. 16. Разве я виновен?

WHAT DO YOU THINK? CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

There is a big controversy about prisons. New prisons are being built. Despite police efforts, the crime rate is rising. The controversy is about the purpose of prisons.

Are they for punishment only? In which case a severe regime of compulsory work, bad food and bad treatment would be appropriate?

Are prisons for rehabilitation to make the criminals into good citizens who will not commit another crime when they are released? In this case training and education seem appropriate, and helping the prisoners to learn how to use their leisure and to live in normal, everyday conditions such as with TV, freedom to meet their families even spend weekends with them, as they do in Holland.

Or are prisons for treatment? If so, the deeper causes of each prisoner's criminal behaviour need to be discovered by psychiatrists, group therapy sessions, counseling. These causes then need to be treated through psychotherapy and social therapy, gradually helping each prisoner to adapt in new ways to life outside the prisons.



What are the facts? The "severe regime" for punishment does not effectively deter criminals from committing crime. Such regimes' prisoners show seven times mere recidivism (the prisoners committing more crimes when they are released) than the rehabilitation regimes' prisoners. The reconviction rates are also much higher for criminals sent to any prison than for criminals given sentences to serve in the community.

Prisons don't deter criminals from committing crime, but they do lock up criminals so they can't commit crimes while in prison. Therefore, should criminals be locked up and for longer? The statistics shows that to reduce the crime rate by 1%, 25% more criminals would have to be imprisoned each year.



4.13. Make sure you know all these words.

adapt
appropriate
cause(n,v)
compulsory
controversy
counseling
deter
effort

rate(n,v)
recidivism
reconviction
release
serve
severe
treatment

4.14. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

treat
deter
reconvict
serve

4.15. Find synonyms to the following words:

controversy
effort
severe
compulsory
release
cause(n,v)
adapt
deter

4.16. Translate the following into Russian using your active vocabulary:

1. Он был повторно осужден за новое преступление. 2. Удерживают ли тюрьмы преступников от повторного совершения преступлений? – этот вопрос вызывает разногласия. 3. Ты причинил мне много неприятностей. 4. Я не хочу служить такому обществу и не буду приспосабливаться к нему. 5. Освобожденные преступники находят трудным приспособиться к новой жизни. 6. Обращение с преступниками в тюрьмах очень жестокое. 7. Уровень преступности растет. 8. Сможет ли смертная казнь удержать преступников от совершения преступлений? 9. Его освободили только вчера, и вот уже сегодня он снова в тюрьме с повторным осуждением. 10. Разногласий по этому поводу много. 11. Нужно принимать необходимые меры. 12. Все мои усилия бесполезны.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS THE ONLY WAY TO DETER CRIMINALS

Perhaps all criminals should be required to carry cards which read: "Fragile: Handle With Care". It will never do, these days, to go around referring to criminals as violent thugs. You must refer to them politely as "social misfits". The professional killer who wouldn't think twice to batter some harmless old lady to death in order to rob her of her meagre life-savings must never be given a dose of his own medicine. He is in need of "hospital treatment". According to his misguided defenders, society is to blame. A wicked society breeds evil — or so the argument goes. When you listen to this kind of talk, it makes you wonder why we aren't all criminals. We have done away with the absurdly harsh laws of the nineteenth century and this is only right. But surely enough is enough.

The violent criminal has become a kind of hero-figure in our time. He is glorified on the screen; he is pursued by the press and paid vast sums of money for his "memoirs". Newspapers, which specialize in crime reporting, enjoy enormous circulations and the publishers of trashy cops and robbers stories or "murder mysteries" have never had it so good. When you read about the achievements of the great train robbers, it makes you wonder whether you are reading about some glorious resistance movement. The hardened criminal is cuddled and cosseted by the sociologists on the one hand and adored as a hero by the masses on the other. It's no wonder he is a privileged person who expects and receives VIP treatment wherever he goes.

Capital punishment used to be a major deterrent. It made the violent robber think twice before pulling the trigger. It gave the cold-blooded poisoner something to ponder about while he was shaking up or serving his arsenic cocktail. It prevented unarmed policemen from being mowed down while pursuing their duty by killers armed with automatic weapons. Above all, it protected the most vulnerable members of society, young children, from brutal sex-maniacs. It is horrifying to think that the criminal can literally get away with murder. We all know that life sentence does not mean what it says. After ten years or so of "good conduct", the most desperate villain is free to return to society where he will live very comfortably, thank you, on the proceeds of his crime, or he will go on committing offences until he is caught again. People are always willing to hold liberal views at the expense of others. It's always fashionable to pose as the defender of the underdog, so long as you, personally, remain unaffected. Did the defenders of crime, one wonders, in their desire for fair-play, consult the victims before they suspended capital punishment? Hardly. You see, they couldn't, because all the victims were dead.





4.17. *Make sure you know all these words.*

argument	misguide
arsenic	mow
batter	mystery
blame(n,v)	ponder
breed	prevent
brutal	pursue
cosset	refer
cuddle	resistance
defend	suspend
desperate	thug
deterrent	trashy
enormous	trigger
fragile	underdog
glorify	vast
glorious	villain
harsh	vulnerable
meagre	wicked
misfit	

4.18. *Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.*

prevent
vulnerable
pursue
refer
defend
argue
glorify
deterrent
mystery

4.19. *Find synonyms to the following words:*

vulnerable
brutal
desperate
underdog
suspend
refer
thug
batter
meagre
blame
breed

misguide
glorify
enormous
trashy
mystery
cosset
ponder

4.20. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Огромные усилия были предприняты, чтобы предотвратить это событие.
2. Ее скудные запасы заканчивались.
3. Дети – самые уязвимые и хрупкие представители общества.
4. Смертный приговор был отклонен, а отчаявшиеся родители обвиняли во всем судью.
5. Спор о том, кого винить за убийц, неудачников и непригодных людей, до сих пор продолжается.
6. Смертная казнь – это средство устрашения, которое вызывает разногласия в обществе.
7. Вы выполняете свои обязанности достойно?
8. Над загадкой этого дела до сих пор думают.
9. Некоторые люди защищают “неудачников”, другие считают, что это балует их.
10. Наши прославленные предки считали смертную казнь единственным средством устрашения.
11. Движение сопротивления преследовало цель служить народу.
12. Ты не на том пути.
13. Пресса восхваляет убийц, крепко обнимает их, балует и платит огромные суммы за жестокие рассказы.
14. Он такой ранимый.

THE HANGMAN'S ROPE

The electric chair, the hangman's rope, the guillotine. The debate on capital punishment divides people very neatly into two groups: these for and those against because this issue is all black and white; there is no grey area.

Did you know?

In the USA, where over 85% of the population over the age of 21 approve of the death penalty, juveniles and "mentally deficient" people can be executed. In many states which still have the death penalty, some use the electric chair, which can take up to 20 minutes to kill, while others use gas or lethal injections. In Britain, capital punishment lasted until 1965, when it was abolished by Parliament. There have been 14 attempts since then to reintroduce it — all unsuccessful.

There are some reasons for and against capital punishment.

For

First there is the deterrence theory, which states that potential murderers would think twice before committing the act if they knew that they might also die if they were caught. The armed bank robber might, likewise, decide to leave his shotgun at home and go back to being an ordinary robber.

Next is the idea of public security. If the death penalty were reinstated it would mean that a convicted murderer would not be set free after serving 20 years or less of a life sentence and be able to go on to murder again. The general public would, therefore, be safer.



The other two arguments are more suspect. The idea of retribution demands that criminals should get what they deserve: if a murderer intentionally sets out to commit a crime, he should accept the consequences. Retribution, which is just another word for revenge, is supported by the religious doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

The fourth main pro-hanging argument is the most cold-blooded. It is that it makes economic sense to hang convicted murderers rather than have them in prison wasting taxpayers' money.

Against

The arguments against the death penalty are largely humanitarian. But there are also statistical reasons for opposing it: the deterrence figures do not add up. In Britain, for example, 1903 was the record year for executions and yet in 1904 the number of homicides actually rose. 1946 also saw an unusually high number of executions followed in 1947 by another rise in the murder rate. If the deterrence theory was correct, the rate should have fallen.

The second main argument against reintroducing capital punishment is that innocent people are sometimes wrongly convicted and, while people can be released from prison, they cannot be brought back from the dead if they have been hanged.

The other reasons to oppose the death penalty, which are largely a matter of individual conscience and belief, are firstly that murder is murder and this includes state executions. The state has no more right to take a life than the individual. Indeed, the state should set an example to the individual by not taking lives. It is believed to be a measure of its civilization that a state acts more humanely than its citizens. The second is that Christianity preaches forgiveness, not revenge.



4.21. Make sure you know all these words.

abolish	intentional
approve	issue
conscience	juvenile
convict	lethal
deficient	oppose
deserve	penalty
deterrence	preach
execute	reinstate
homicide	retribution
humane	revenge
innocent	suspect(adj)

4.22. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

approve
abolish
retribute
execute

4.23. Find synonyms to the following words:

issue
juvenile
execute
penalty
lethal
reinstate
retribution
intentional
oppose
homicide

4.24. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. На протяжении веков существовал спорный вопрос – отменить или сохранить смертную казнь. 2. Ты сделал это намеренно! 3. В некоторых странах подростки и люди с различными отклонениями подвергаются смертной казни. 4. Ты одобряешь смертную казнь? – Да, я считаю это способом устрашения и расплатой за содеянное. Они заслуживают это. 5. Подростковая преступность часто превращает невинных детей в жестоких убийц. 6. Делай сам то, что проповедуешь другим. 7. Выполнение приговора – это расплата, но люди считают, что это бесчеловечно. 8. Он сделал это намеренно, из мести. 9. По сути, смертная казнь – это убийство, а не устрашение. Она должна быть заменена другим наказанием. 10. Его воля была осуществлена. 11. Итак, спорный вопрос остается.

SINS AND STRUGGLE WITH THEM

One must be very careful about what is happening to him spiritually, because we are constantly tempted by Satan. "The whole world lies under a sway of the wicked one" (I John 5:19). You can easily recognize his work: pride, despondency, envy, hatred are from him. It's only with Christ's help that you can stand against his evil work in your life. "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you" (James 4:7). You should always remember that God loves you, He really cares, He wants you to justify His expectations, while Satan despises you and is sceptical about your powers of self-control. Don't forget that if you call Jesus' name, the devil won't have any real power and cannot rule over you.

Of all sins there are some that are called "deadly sins" and are especially ruinous for one's soul.

They are:

1. PRIDE
2. COVETOUSNESS
3. LUST
4. ENVY
5. GLUTTONY
6. ANGER
7. SLOTH

Some saints believe that two more sins must be added to this list: DESPONDENCY and UNFORGIVENESS.

Other sins are: idle talk, filthy language, lies, slander, theft, bribery, flattery, sponging, hatred, murder, robbery, magic (sorcery and witchcraft), adultery, fornication, violation, homosexual intercourse, incest, idolatry, heresies, unmercifulness and cruelty. All of them are originated from the seven deadly sins.

PRIDE is Satan's sin, the greatest sin in the eyes of God.

"God resists the proud but gives His grace to the humble"(James 4:6). Christ says: "Assuredly, I say to you, unless you are converted and become as little children, you will by no means enter the kingdom of heaven" (Matt. 18:3).

Our human reason is not wise before God. The New Testament has it: "Let no one deceive himself. If anyone among you seems to be wise in this age, let him become a fool that he may become wise. For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God." It is written: "He catches the wise in their own craftiness..." and again: "The Lord knows the thoughts of the wise, that they are futile. Therefore let no one boast in men".(I Cor.3:18-21). God says, "I will destroy the wisdom of the wise and bring to nothing the understanding of the prudent" (I Cor. 1:19). So, if you are proud "and self-willed" you'll be judged by God" (2 Peter 2:9,10)

Moreover, you depend on God for success in your life, in your work etc., for, as Christ says, "I am the vine, and you are the branches. He who abides in Me, and I in him, bears much fruit; for without Me you can do nothing" (John 15:5). Always remember that "Whoever exalts himself will be humbled, and he who humbles himself, will be exalted" (Luke 14:11).

COVETOUSNESS "...The love of money is the root of all kinds of evil..." (I Tim.6:10). "Do not lay up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust destroy and where thieves break in and steal. But lay for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust destroy and where thieves do not break in and steal" (Matt. 6; 19-20). "Covetous people are going the way of Cain, they run greedily for profit" and "perish" (Jude I:II).

It is evident that "we have brought nothing into this world, and it is certain, we can carry nothing out. And having food and clothing, with these we shall be content. But those who desire to be rich fall into temptation... and into many foolish and harmful lusts, which drove men in destruction and perdition" (I Tim.6:7-9).

So, you can see that being content with what you have is a great gain, which helps you to depart from evil.

LUST One may have lust for power, money, beautiful things, persons of the opposite sex, etc., but "the world is passing away, and the lust of it" (I John 1:17), "therefore put to death fornication, uncleanness, passion, evil desire and covetousness, which is idolatry, because of these things the wrath of God is coming upon the sons of disobedience".

God condemns those "who walk according to the flesh having eyes full of adultery and that cannot cease from sin, enticing unstable souls. They have a heart trained in covetous practices and are accursed children ..." They "despise authority...they are not afraid to speak evil of dignitaries... When they speak great swelling words of emptiness, they allure" people and "while they promise them liberty they themselves are slaves of corruption"(2 Peter 2:10-19).



"Neither fornicators, nor adulterers, nor homosexuals, nor sodomities will inherit the kingdom of God" (I Cor.6:9,10), as well as those who "reject the authorities" in their lust for power. In the New Testament such sinners are compared with "clouds without water, carried about by the winds; late autumn trees without fruit, twice dead, pulled up by the roots, raging waves of the sea, foaming up their own shame... for whom is reserved the blackness of darkness forever"(Jude 1:12,13).

ENVY If you have bitter envy in your hearts, you can't be called wise. This passion is not "from above, but is earthly, sensual, demonic. For where envy and self-seeking exist, confusion and every evil thing are there" (James 3:14-16).

The root of envy is hatred and lies. For those, who envy, hell begins on the earth, because this passion dries up your heart, humiliates you and leads you to destruction, urging

you to do evil things to the person you envy. You'll feel miserable, unless you try to overcome it. But how can one do it? Feofan the Recluse says, "Hurry up and try to rouse friendliness for the man you envy and make yourself do good things to him. Then, with God's help your envy will quieten down, otherwise you'll perish".

GLUTTONY The New Testament has it: "Eat whatever is sold in the market... For the earth is the Lord's and all its fullness". (I Cor.10: 25,26). God gave us food and blessed it. However, we should not "destroy the work of God for the sake of food", for it is said "Food is for the stomach and the stomach is for food, but God will destroy both." (I Cor. 6:13).

People who "feast without fear" (Jude 1:12) do an ungodly deed. "All things indeed are pure but it is evil for the man who eats with offense" (Rom. 14:20).

It is also said: "Use a little wine for your stomach's sake..." (I Tim. 5:23). Wine was given us as a gift but we shouldn't dishonour ourselves by excessive use of it. Saint John Zlatoust says: "Don't despise wine but despise drunkenness". Wine is given us for joy, not for ruining our body and soul. Drunkards will not "inherit the kingdom of God" (I Cor.6:10). Saint Vassily the Great said that hard drinking can be compared with the sin of suicide, because all the internal organs of a drunkard are burnt down by wine and he dies an untimely death.

ANGER "A servant of the Lord must not quarrel ... but be gentle to all... patient (2 Tim. 2:24)... avoid foolish and ignorant disputes"(2:3).

Apostle Peter once came to Christ and asked: "Lord, how often shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him? Up to seven times? Jesus said to him, "I do not say to you, up to seven times, but up to seventy times seven".(Matt. 18:21,22).

"Whoever hates his brother is a murderer, and you know that no murderer has eternal life abiding in him" (I John 3:15). "No other sin lays such an obstacle between you and God as Anger"(St.John Lestvichnik), but "the wisdom that is from above is ... peaceable, gentle, willing to yield, full of mercy..." (James 3:17).

Try hard to control your tongue, for "the tongue is a little member and boasts great things... the tongue is a fire...and it is set on fire by hell... No man can tame the tongue. It is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison. With it we bless our God and Father, and with it we curse men who have been made in the similitude of God. Out of the same mouth proceed blessing and cursing. My brethren, these things ought not to be so" (James, 3:5-10). So, "put off anger, wrath, malice, blasphemy, filthy language out of your mouth" (Col. 3:8).

SLOTH Any kind of sloth is loathsome to God: "If anyone will not work, neither shall he eat" (2 Thes, 3:10). A lot of sins are forgiven to you if you take pains to do your work properly. God promises a reward to those who work hard: "Come to ME, all you who labour and I will give you rest" (2 Thes. 3:10).

If you want your sins to be forgiven, you must repent. Christ came to the Earth to save the sinners. He says, "Those who are well, have no need of a physician, but those who are sick. I did not come to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance"(Mk 2:17).

He, who sins, is "of the devil". The devil "was a murderer from the beginning, and... there is no truth in him...for he is a liar and the father of lies" (John 8:44). But Jesus loves each of the sinners which is clear from one of his parables. It is about a man, who loses a sheep — "one out of a hundred sheep" and he leaves "the ninety-nine in the wilderness" and goes "after the one which is lost until he finds it. And when he has found it, he lays it on his shoulders, rejoicing," and calls his friends and neighbours that they may rejoice with him. "I say to you that likewise there will be more joy in heaven over one sinner who repents than over ninety-nine just persons who need no repentance"(Luke 15 4-7).

Sins lie heavily on one's conscience. It is believed that they are the cause of different bodily and mental diseases. Living in sin may therefore be a greater burden than striding to live according to Christ's commandments. Christ says, "Take My yoke upon you and learn from Me and you will find rest for your souls. For My yoke is easy and My burden is light" (Matt. 11:29,30). "Enter by the narrow gate; for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leads to destruction, and there are many who go in by it. Because narrow is the gate and difficult is the way which leads to life, and there are few who find it" (Matt. 7:,13,U).

It is important to know that sin is not only your private matter. As through one man, Adam, sin entered the world and spread upon all people, so the sins of each of us are not only ruinous for one person, but are spread on everybody - our family, children, friends, neighbours, and eventually on the whole community. It is evident that we all share the consequences of evil deeds, there is mutual responsibility for everybody's sin. In the same way good deeds, righteousness are spread on all of us. Remember the Russian proverb: "A village is saved by a righteous man, a town is saved by a saint".

So, "let us cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light" (Rom. 13:12), for "what profit is it to a man if he gains the whole world and loses his own soul? Or what will a man give in exchange for his soul?" (Matt. 16:26).



4.25. *Make sure you know all these words.*

abide	incest
exalt	inherit
accursed	intercourse
adultery	justify
allure	loathsome
armour	lust
assuredly	malice
blasphemy	mercy
boast	moth
bribery	mutual
burden	obstacle
cease	offense
community	parable
condemn	perdition
confusion	perish
content	profit
convert	prudent
corruption	quieten
covetousness	recognize
deceive	rejoice
deed	repentance
depart	reward(n,v)
despise	root
despondency	ruinous
destroy	rust
destruction	share
dignitary	similitude
disobedience	sin
drunkard	slander
entice	sloth
eternal	sorcery
excessive	sponging
expectation	stride
flattery	suicide
flee	sway

foam
fornication
futile
gain
gluttony
heresy
humiliate
idle
idolatry

swelling
tame
urge
violation
witchcraft
wrath
yield

4.26. *Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.*

recognize
expect
covetous
despondent
bribe
flatter
deceive
destruct
depart
obedient
inherit
corrupt
confuse
humiliate
similar
loathe
repent

4.27. *Find synonyms to the following words.*

recognize
flee
justify
despise
sin
covetous
sloth
assuredly
convert
deceive
futile
prudent
perish
perdition
gain
depart
wrath
disobedience
condemn

cease
entice
confusion
urge
quieten
destroy
deed
obstacle
mercy
yield
malice
reward(n,v)
loathsome
repent
burden
mutual
profit

4.28. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Существует семь смертных грехов. 2. Я хочу разделить с тобой твоё время.
3. Раскаяние – это путь к Богу. 4. Чрезмерное употребление вина сделает тебя пьяницей. 5. О людях судят по поступкам. 6. Обжорство – это чрезмерное употребление пищи. 7. Я хочу приручить тебя, сделать послушным, но твои друзья препятствуют мне. 8. Я не могу оправдать того, что ты сделал. Я презираю тебя. Ты бесполезное существо, которое возвеличило себя. 9. Её ожидания не оправдались. 10. Я узнал его по голосу. 11. Боль утихла, но гнев остался. 12. Все грехи губительны не только для одного человека, но для всего общества. 13. На твоём пути ты встретишь много препятствий. Будь благоразумен, не сдавайся, в конце пути ты будешь вознаграждён. 14. Не обманывай себя. Все слова, что он говорит – это лесть либо клевета. 15. Безделье и тунеядство делают тебя бесполезным человеком. 16. Не унижай меня. Твои слова ненавистны мне. 17. Живи в мире с собой. 18. Раскайся и будь милосерден. 19. Чары и черная магия до сих пор используются. 20. Твоя жадность погубит тебя. 21. Его жена переделала его по своему подобию. 22. Все грехи ведут к гибели, разрушению и развращению. 23. Мой брат унаследовал характер своего отца. 24. Весь дом был в беспорядке, и по общему согласию мы разделили обязанности по уборке. 25. В Библии есть много притч, в которых злоба и жадность всегда наказываются. 26. В чём выгода?
27. У нас с сестрой есть какое-то общее понимание вещей.

THE CRIMES THAT WERE EASIEST TO DETECT

Any act of genius is marked by simplicity. There is about it a logic and inevitability that is deeply satisfying. The following crimes were detected almost immediately after they had been committed. In 1972 Mr. J Egan from London stole a barge on the River Thames and was very soon caught. There was a dock strike on and his was the only craft moving that day.

Mr J Ealey committed a burglary in Detroit in 1968 and left his dog at the scene of the crime. The police soon arrived and shouted 'Home boy'. They then followed the dog back to the burglar's house. And arrived only seconds after he did.

In May 1976 Vernon Drinkwater and Raymond Heap of Blackburn were accused of stealing a car while trying to sell it to its original owner.

THE LEAST PROFITABLE ROBBERY

Intending to steal cash from a supermarket in 1977, a Southampton thief employed a unique tactic to attract the till girl's attention. His method was to collect a trolley full of goods, arrive at her till and put down £10 of payment. She would then take the money and open the till, upon which he would take the contents. He arrived at the cash desk and put down the £10. She took it and opened the till; but there was only £4.37 in it.

The Southampton thief snatched that and made his getaway, having lost £5.63.

The till girl was considerably uncertain what to do for the best. She screamed briefly until calmed by her friend Betty.

THE WORST BANK ROBBERS

In August 1975 three men were on their way to rob the Royal Bank of Scotland at

THE LEAST WELL- PLANNED ROBBERY

Three thieves at Billericay in Essex gave hours of thought in 1971 to raiding the Post Office in Mountnessing Road.

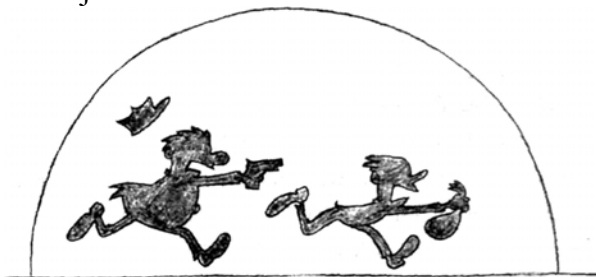
Among the details which they discovered were the times at which there was most cash and least security guard. They also invested in masks, guns and a getaway car.

It was only when they jumped out of the car and ran towards the building that they discovered the one detail which they had forgotten to check.

The Post Office had been closed for twelve years.

THE MOST UNSUCCESSFUL PRISON ESCAPE

After weeks of extremely careful planning, seventy-five convicts completely failed to escape from Saltillo Prison in Northern Mexico. In November 1975 they had started digging a secret tunnel designed to bring them up at the other side of the prison wall. On 18 April 1976, guided by pure genius, their tunnel came up in the nearby courtroom in which many of them had been sentenced. The surprised judges returned all 75 to jail.



THE LEAST SUCCESSFUL BANK ROBBER

Not wishing to attract attention to himself, a bank robber in 1969 at Portland, Oregon,

Rothsay, when they got stuck in the revolving doors. They had to be helped free by the staff and, after thanking everyone, sheepishly left the building.

A few minutes later they returned and announced their intention of robbing the bank, but none of the staff believed them. When, at first, they demanded £5,000, the head cashier laughed at them, convinced that it was a practical joke.

Considerably the gang leader reduced his demand first to £500, then to £50 and ultimately to 50 pence. By this stage the cashier could barely control herself for laughter.

Then one of the men jumped over the counter and fell awkwardly on the floor. The other two made their getaway, but got trapped in the revolving doors for a second time, desperately pushing the wrong way.

wrote all his instructions on a piece of paper rather than shout.

'This is a robbery and I've got a gun,' he wrote and then held the paper up for the cashier to read.

The bank official waited while he wrote out, 'Put all the money in a paper bag.'

The cashier read it and then wrote on the bottom, 'I don't have a paper bag,' and passed it back. The robber fled.



THE AFRICAN STORY

By Roald Dahl

The old man came out of the door into the bright sunshine, and for a moment he stood leaning on his stick, looking around him, blinking at the strong light. He stood with his head on one side, looking up, listening for the noise which he thought he had heard.

He was small and thick and well over seventy years old, although he looked nearer eighty-five, because rheumatism had tied his body into knots. His face was covered with grey hair, and when he moved his mouth, he moved it only on one side of his face. On his head, whether indoors or out, he wore a dirty white topee.

He stood quite still in the bright sunshine, screwing up his eyes, listening for the noise.

Yes, there it was again. The head of the old man flicked around and he looked towards the small wooden hut standing a hundred yards away on the pasture. This time there was no doubt about it: the yelp of a dog, the high-pitched, sharp-piercing yelp of pain which a dog gives when he is in great danger. Twice more it came and this time the noise was more like a scream than a yelp. The note was higher and more sharp, as though it were wrenched quickly from some small place inside the body.

The old man turned and limped fast across the grass towards the wooden shed where Judson lived, pushed open the door and went in.

The small white dog was lying on the floor and Judson was standing over it, his legs apart, his black hair falling all over his long, red face; standing there tall and skinny, muttering to himself and sweating through his greasy white shirt. His mouth hung open in an odd way, lifeless way, as though his jaw was too heavy for him, and he was dribbling gently down the middle of his chin. He stood there looking at the small white dog which was lying

on the floor, and with one hand he was slowly twisting his left ear; in the other he held a heavy bamboo.

The old man ignored Judson and went down on his knees beside his dog, gently running his thin hands over its body. The dog lay still, looking up at him with watery eyes. Judson did not move. He was watching the dog and the man.

Slowly the old man got up, rising with difficulty, holding the top of his stick with both hands and pulling himself to his feet. He looked around the room. There was a dirty rumpled mattress lying on the floor in the far corner; there was a wooden table made of packing cases and on it a Primus stove and a chipped blue-enamelled saucepan. There were chicken feathers and mud on the floor.

The old man saw what he wanted. It was a heavy iron bar standing against the wall near the mattress, and he hobbled over towards it, thumping the hollow wooden floorboards with his stick as he went. The eyes of the dog followed his movements as he limped across the room. The old man changed his stick to his left hand, took the iron bar in his right, hobbled back to the dog and without pausing, he lifted the bar and brought it down hard upon the animal's head. He threw the bar to the ground and looked up at Judson, who was standing there with his legs apart, dribbling down his chin and twitching around the corners of his eyes. He went right up to him and began to speak. He spoke very quietly and slowly, with a terrible anger, and as he spoke he moved only one side of his mouth.

'You killed him,' he said. You broke his back.'

Then, as the tide of anger rose and gave him strength, he found more words. He looked up and spat them into the face of the tall Judson, who twitched around the corners of his eyes and backed away towards the wall.

'You lousy, mean, dog-beating bastard. That was my dog. What the hell right have you got beating my dog, tell me that. Answer me, you slobbering madman. Answer me.'

Judson was slowly rubbing the palm of his left hand up and down on the front of his shirt, and now the whole of his face began to twitch. Without looking up, he said, 'He wouldn't stop licking that old place on his paw. I couldn't stand the noise it made. You know I can't stand noises like that, licking, licking, licking. I told him to stop. He looked up and wagged his tail; but then he went on licking. I couldn't stand it any longer, so I beat him.'

The old man did not say anything. For a moment it looked as though he were going to hit this creature. He half raised his arm, dropped it again, spat on the floor, turned around and hobbled out of the door into the sunshine. He went across the grass to where a black cow was standing in the shade of a small acacia tree, chewing its cud, and the cow watched him as he came limping across the grass from the shed. But it went on chewing, munching its cud, moving its jaws regularly, mechanically, like a metronome in slow time. The old man came limping up and stood beside it, stroking its neck. Then he leant against its shoulder and scratched its back with the end of his stick. He stood there for a long time, leaning against the cow, scratching it with his stick; and now and again he would speak to it, speaking quiet little words, whispering them almost, like a person telling a secret to another.

It was shady under the acacia tree, and the country around him looked lush and pleasant after the long rains, for the grass grows green up in the Highlands of Kenya; and at this time of the year, after the rains, it is as green and rich as any grass in the world. Away in the north stood Mount Kenya itself, with snow upon its head, with a thin white plume trailing from its summit where the city winds made a storm and blew the white powder from the top of the mountain. Down below, upon the slopes of that same mountain there were lion and elephant, and sometimes during the night one could hear the roar of the lions as they looked at the moon.

The days passed and Judson went about his work on the farm in a silent, mechanical kind of way, taking in the corn, digging the sweet potatoes and milking the black cow, while the old man stayed indoors away from the fierce African sun. Only in the late afternoon when the air began to get cool and sharp, did he hobble outside, and always he went over to his black cow and spent an hour with it under the acacia tree. One day when he came out he

found Judson standing beside the cow, regarding it strangely, standing in a peculiar attitude with one foot in front of the other and gently twisting his ear with his right hand.

'What is it now?' said the old man as he came limping up.

'Cow won't stop chewing,' said Judson.

'Chewing her cud,' said the old man. 'Leave her alone.'

Judson said, 'It's the noise, can't you hear it? Crunchy noise like she was chewing pebbles, only she isn't; she's chewing grass and spit. Look at her, she goes on and on crunching, crunching, crunching, and it's just grass and spit. Noise goes right into my head.'

'Get out,' said the old man. 'Get out of my sight.'

At dawn the old man sat, as he always did, looking out of his window, watching Judson coming across from his hut to milk the cow. He saw him coming sleepily across the field, talking to himself as he walked, dragging his feet, making a dark green trail in the wet grass, carrying in his hand the old four-gallon kerosene tin which he used as a milk pail. The sun was coming up over the escarpment and making long shadows behind the man, the cow and the little acacia tree. The old man saw Judson put down the tin and he saw him fetch the box from beside the acacia tree and settle himself upon it, ready for the milking. He saw him suddenly kneeling down, feeling the udder of the cow with his hands and at the same time the old man noticed from where he sat that the animal had no milk. He saw Judson get up and come walking fast towards the shack. He came and stood under the window where the old man was sitting and looked up.

'Cow's got no milk,' he said.

The old man leaned through the open window, placing both his hands on the sill.

'You lousy bastard, you've stolen it.'

'I didn't take it,' said Judson. 'I bin asleep.'

'You stole it.' The old man was leaning farther out of the window, speaking quietly with one side of his mouth. 'I'll beat the hell out of you for this,' he said.

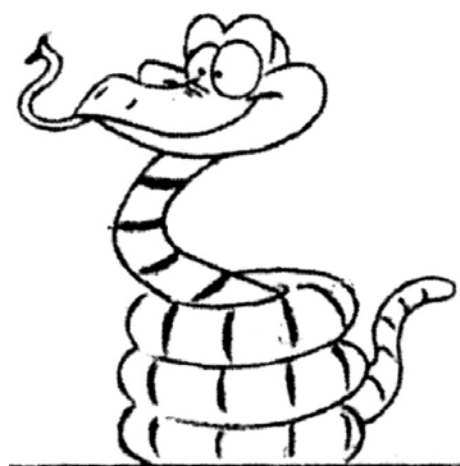
Judson said, 'Someone stole it in the night, a native, one of the Kikuyu. Or maybe she's sick.'

It seemed to the old man that he was telling the truth. 'We'll see,' he said, 'if she milks this evening; and now for Christ's sake, get out of my sight.'

By evening the cow had a full udder and the old man watched Judson draw two quarts of good thick milk from under her.

The next morning she was empty. In the evening she was full. On the third morning she was empty once more.

On the third night the old man went on watch. As soon as it began to get dark, he stationed himself at the open window with an old twelve-bore shot gun lying on his lap, waiting for the thief who came and milked his cow in the night. At first it was pitch dark and he could not see the cow even, but soon a three-quarter moon came over the hills and it became light, almost as though it was day time. But it was bitter cold because the Highlands are seven thousand feet up, and the old man shivered at his post and pulled his brown blanket closer around his shoulders. He could see the cow well now, just as well as in daylight, and the little acacia tree threw a deep shadow across the grass, for the moon was behind it.



All through the night the old man sat there watching the cow, and save when he got up once and hobbled back into the room to fetch another blanket, his eyes never left her. The cow stood placidly under the small tree, chewing her cud and gazing at the moon.

An hour before dawn her udder was full. The old man could see it; he had been watching it the whole time, and although he had not seen the movement of its swelling any

more than one can see the movement of the hour hand of a watch, yet all the time he had been conscious of the filling as the milk came down. It was an hour before dawn. The moon was low, but the light had not gone. He could see the cow and the little tree and the greenness of the grass around the cow. Suddenly he jerked his head. He heard something. Surely that was a noise he heard. Yes, there it was again, a rustling in the grass right underneath the window where he was sitting. Quickly he pulled himself up and looked over the sill on to the ground.

Then he saw it. A large black snake, a Mamba, eight feet long and as thick as a man's arm, was gliding through the wet grass, heading straight for the cow and going fast. Its small pear-shaped head was raised slightly off the ground and the movement of its body against the wetness made a clear hissing sound like gas escaping from a jet. He raised his gun to shoot. Almost at once he lowered it again, why he did not know, and he sat there not moving, watching the Mamba as it approached the cow, listening to the noise it made as it went, watching it come up close to the cow and waiting for it to strike.

But it did not strike. It lifted its head and for a moment let it sway gently back and forth; then it raised the front part of its black body into the air under the udder of the cow, gently took one of the thick teats into its mouth and began to drink.

The cow did not move. There was no noise anywhere, and the body of the Mamba curved gracefully up from the ground and hung under the udder of the cow. Black snake and black cow were clearly visible out there in the moonlight.

For half an hour the old man watched the Mamba taking the milk of the cow. He saw the gentle pulsing of its black body as it drew the liquid out of the udder and he saw it, after a time, change from one teat to another, until at last there was no longer any milk left. Then the Mamba gently lowered itself to the ground and slid back through the grass in the direction whence it came. Once more it made a clear hissing noise as it went, and once more it passed underneath the window where the old man sat, leaving a thin dark trail in the wet grass where it had gone. Then it disappeared behind the shack.

Slowly the moon went down behind the ridge of Mount Kenya. Almost at the same time the sun rose up out of the escarpment in the east and Judson came out of his hut with the four-gallon kerosene tin in his hand, walking sleepily towards the cow, dragging his feet in the heavy dew as he went. The old man watched him coming and waited. Judson bent down and felt the udder with his hand and as he did so, the old man shouted at him. Judson jumped at the sound of the old man's voice.

'It's gone again,' said the old man.

Judson said, 'Yes, cow's empty.'

'I think,' said the old man slowly, 'I think that it was a Kikuyu boy. I was dozing a bit and only woke up as he was making off. I couldn't shoot because the cow was in the way. He made off behind the cow. I'll wait for him tonight. I'll get him tonight', he added.

Judson did not answer. He picked up his four-gallon tin and walked back to his hut.

That night the old man sat up again by the window watching the cow. For him there was this time a certain pleasure in the anticipation of what he was going to see. He knew that he would see the Mamba again, but he wanted to make quite certain. And so, when the great black snake slid across the grass towards the cow an hour before sunrise, the old man leaned over the window-sill and followed the movements of the Mamba as it approached the cow. He saw it wait for a moment under the belly of the animal, letting its head sway slowly backwards and forwards half a dozen times before finally raising its body from the ground to take the teat of the cow into its mouth. He saw it drink the milk for half an hour, until there was none left, and he saw it lower its body and slide smoothly back behind the shack whence it came. And while he watched these things, the old man began laughing quietly with one side of his mouth.

Then the sun rose up from behind the hills, and Judson came out of his hut with the four-gallon tin in his hand, but this time he went straight to the window of the shack where the old man was sitting wrapped up in his blankets.

'What happened?' said Judson.

The old man looked down at him from his window. 'Nothing,' he said. 'Nothing happened. I dozed off again and the bastard came and took it while I was asleep. Listen, Judson,' he added, 'we got to catch this boy, otherwise you'll be going short of milk, not that that would do you any harm. But we got to catch him. I can't shoot because he's too clever; the cow's always in the way. You'll have to get him.'

'Me get him? How?'

The old man spoke very slowly. 'I think,' he said, 'I think you must hide beside the cow, right beside the cow. That is the only way you can catch him.'

Judson was rumpling his hair with his left hand.

'Today,' continued the old man, 'you will dig a shallow trench right beside the cow. If you lie in it and if I cover you over with hay and grass, the thief won't notice you until he's right alongside.'

'He may have a knife,' Judson said.

'No, he won't have a knife. You take your stick. That's all you'll need.'

Judson said, 'Yes, I'll take my stick. When he comes, I'll jump up and beat him with my stick.' Then suddenly he seemed to remember something. 'What about her chewing?' he said. 'Couldn't stand her chewing all night, crunching and crunching, crunching spit and grass like it was pebbles. Couldn't stand that all night,' and he began twisting again at his left ear with his hand.

'You'll do as you're bloody well told,' said the old man.

That day Judson dug his trench beside the cow which was to be tethered to the small acacia tree so that she could not wander about the field. Then, as evening came and as he was preparing to lie down in the trench for the night, the old man came to the door of his shack and said, 'No point in doing anything until early morning. They won't come till the cow's full. Come in here and wait; it's warmer than your filthy little hut.'

Judson had never been invited into the old man's shack before. He followed him in, happy that he would not have to lie all night in the trench. There was a candle burning in the room. It was stuck into the neck of a beer bottle and the bottle was on the table.

'Make some tea,' said the old man, pointing to the Primus stove standing on the floor. Judson lit the stove and made tea. The two of them sat down on a couple of wooden boxes and began to drink. The old man drank his hot and made loud sucking noises as he drank. Judson kept blowing on his, sipping it cautiously and watching the old man over the top of his cup. The old man went on sucking away at his tea until suddenly Judson said, 'Stop.' He said it quietly, plaintively almost, and as he said it he began to twitch around the corners of his eyes and around his mouth.

'What?' said the old man.

Judson said, 'That noise, that sucking noise you're making.'

The old man put down his cup and regarded the other quietly for a few moments, then he said, 'How many dogs you killed in your time, Judson?'

There was no answer.

'I said how many? How many dogs?'

Judson began picking the tea leaves out of his cup and sticking them on to the back of his left hand. The old man was leaning forward on his box.

'How many dogs, Judson?'

Judson began to hurry with his tea leaves. He jabbed his fingers into his empty cup, picked out a tea leaf, pressed it quickly on to the back of his hand and quickly went back for another. When there were not many left and he did not find one immediately, he bent over and peered closely into the cup, trying to find the ones that remained. The back of the hand which held the cup was covered with wet black tea leaves.

'Judson!' The old man shouted, and one side of his mouth opened and shut like a pair of tongs. The candle flame flickered and became still again.

Then quietly and very slowly, coaxingly, as someone to a child. 'In all your life, how many dogs has it been?'

Judson said, 'Why should I tell you?' He did not look up. He was picking the tea leaves off the back of his hand one by one and returning them to the cup.

'I want to know, Judson.' The old man was speaking very gently. 'I'm getting keen about this too. Let's talk about it and make some plans for more fun.'

Judson looked up. A ball of saliva rolled down his chin, hung for a moment in the air, snapped and fell to the floor.

'I only kill 'em because of a noise.'

'How often've you done it? I'd love to know how often.'

'Lots of times long ago.'

'How? Tell me how you used to do it. What did you like best?'

No answer.

'Tell me, Judson. I'd love to know.'

'I don't see why I should. It's a secret.'

'I won't tell. I swear I won't tell.'

'Well, if you'll promise.' Judson shifted his seat closer and spoke in a whisper. 'Once I waited till one was sleeping, then I got a big stone and dropped it on his head.'

The old man got up and poured himself a cup of tea. 'You didn't kill mine like that.'

'I didn't have time. The noise was so bad, the licking, and I just had to do it quick.'

'You didn't even kill him.'

'I stopped the noise.'

The old man went over to the door and looked out. It was dark. The moon had not yet risen, but the night was clear and cold with many stars. In the east there was a little paleness in the sky, and as he watched, the paleness grew and it changed from a paleness into a brightness, spreading over the sky so that the light was reflected and held by the small drops of dew upon the grass along the high-lands; and slowly, the moon rose up over the hills. The old man turned and said, 'Better get ready. Never know; they might come early tonight.'

Judson got up and the two of them went outside. Judson lay down in the shallow trench beside the cow and the old man covered him over with grass, so that only his head peeped out above the ground. 'I shall be watching, too,' he said, 'from the window. If I give a shout, jump up and catch him.'

He hobbled back to the shack, went upstairs, wrapped himself in blankets and took up his position by the window. It was early still.

The moon was nearly full and it was climbing. It shone upon the snow on the summit of Mount Kenya.

After an hour the old man shouted out of the window:

'Are you still awake, Judson?'

'Yes', he answered, 'I'm awake.'

'Don't go to sleep,' said the old man. 'Whatever you do, don't go to sleep.'

'Cow's crunching all the time,' said Judson.

'Good, and I'll shoot you if you get up now', said the old man.

'You'll shoot me?'

'I said I'll shoot you if you get up now.'

A gentle sobbing noise came up from where Judson lay, a strange gasping sound as though a child was trying not to cry, and in the middle of it, Judson's voice, 'I've got to move; please let me move. This crunching.'

'If you get up,' said the old man, 'I'll shoot you in the belly.'

For another hour or so the sobbing continued, then quite suddenly it stopped.

Just before four o'clock it began to get very cold and the old man huddled deeper into his blankets and shouted, 'Are you cold out there, Judson? Are you cold?'

'Yes,' came the answer. 'So cold. But I don't mind because cow's not crunching any more. She's asleep.'

The old man said, 'What are you going to do with the thief when you catch him?'

'I don't know.'

'Will you kill him?'

A pause.

'I don't know. I'll just go for him.'

'I'll watch,' said the old man. 'It ought to be fun.' He was leaning out of the window with his arms resting on the sill.

Then he heard the hiss under the window-sill, and looked over and saw the black Mamba, sliding through the grass towards the cow, going fast and holding its head just a little above the ground as it went.

When the Mamba was five yards away, the old man shouted. He cupped his hands to his mouth and shouted, 'Here he comes, Judson; here he comes. Go and get him.'

Judson lifted his head quickly and looked up. As he did so he saw the Mamba and the Mamba saw him. There was a second, or perhaps two, when the snake stopped, drew back and raised the front part of its body in the air. Then the stroke. Just a flash of black and a slight thump as it took him in the chest. Judson screamed, a long, high-pitched scream which did not rise nor fall, but held its note until gradually it faded into nothingness and there was silence. Now he was standing up, ripping open his shirt, feeling for the place in his chest, whimpering quietly, moaning and breathing hard with his mouth wide open. And all the while the old man sat quietly at the open window, leaning forward and never taking his eyes away from the one below.

Everything comes very quick when one is bitten by a black Mamba, and almost at once the poison began to work. It threw him to the ground, where he lay humping his back and rolling around on the grass. He no longer made any noise. It was all very quiet, as though a man of great strength was wrestling with a giant whom one could not see, and it was as though the giant was twisting him and not letting him get up, stretching his arms through the fork of his legs and pushing his knees up under his chin.

Then he began pulling up the grass with his hands and soon after that he lay on his back kicking gently with his legs. But he didn't last very long. He gave a quick wriggle, humped his back again, turning over as he did it, then he lay on the ground quite still, lying on his stomach with his right knee drawn up underneath his chest and his hands stretched out above his head.

Still the old man sat by the window, and even after it was all over, he stayed where he was and did not stir. There was a movement in the shadow under the acacia tree and the Mamba came forward slowly towards the cow. It came forward a little, stopped, raised its head, waited, lowered its head, and slid forward again right under the belly of the animal. It raised itself into the air and took one of the brown teats in its mouth and began to drink. The old man sat watching the Mamba taking the milk of the cow, and once again he saw the gentle pulsing of its body as it drew the liquid out of the udder.

While the snake was still drinking, the old man got up and moved away from the window.

'You can have his share' he said quietly. 'We don't mind you having his share', and as he spoke he glanced back and saw again the black body of the Mamba curving upward from the ground, joining with the belly of the cow.

'Yes, he said again, 'we don't mind your having his share.'



Write a composition on the topic "Christian sins and virtues and their modern interpretation".

Write a composition on the topic "Crime and punishment".

Unit 5

ARE YOU HOOKED?

SHOPS SEEM TO PUT TEMPTATION IN THE WAY



"I began shoplifting when I was 13," says Cheryl, a student from Ipswich. "I used to do it in my school lunch breaks because I didn't have any money. The more I got away with, the more I stole. I did it because it meant I had more things than I had before, and it gave me access to things I couldn't usually afford. It became a habit and I used to dislike paying for anything. Some shops seem to put temptation in the way, and I used to feel they deserved to lose stock. My shoplifting never worried me, until I got caught. That was really frightening - such a shock,

because it just seemed like a game before. The store detective blocked the exit and took me to the manager's office. Then the police came. That was the worst bit, being marched through the shopping centre in the middle of town. It's the most embarrassing thing that's ever happened to me. The police gave me a big lecture and kept saying things like, "Shoplifting is wrong, you shouldn't do it. What will your parents think? You'll grow up into an awful person!" I was a bag of nerves, really shaking and scared. My dad was really cool about it when he came down to witness my statement but my mum was very disappointed. I had to return the goods — some bottles of perfume — and got a verbal caution. If it happens again, I'll get fined, but I haven't stolen since. It totally put me off and I'm so worried I couldn't shoplift anything now."



5.1. Make sure you know all these words.

access(n,v)
afford
deserve
disappoint
embarrass
exit
fine

shoplifting
statement
stock
temptation
verbal caution
witness

5.2. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

access
afford
embarrass
state
caution
disappoint

5.3. Find synonyms to the following words:

deserve
stock(v)
embarrass
witness(v)
disappoint

5.4. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Ты заслуживаешь наказания. 2. Ты отделался словесным предупреждением и штрафом. 3. У тебя есть доступ к секретной информации? 4. Я немного разочарована, что твой новый парень не может позволить сводить тебя в ресторан. 5. Его заявление смутило меня. 6. Я был свидетелем магазинной кражи. 7. Где выход? 8. У меня есть соблазн купить это платье, но я не могу себе это позволить. У вас есть другой товар? 9. Ты не заслуживаешь хорошего отношения.

WHAT'S YOUR POISON?

When you eat your dinner, what do you drink with your meal? Do you have water or juice or maybe milk or coffee? Does anyone in the family drink beer or wine or cider? It's pleasant to have a meal and a glass of wine with friends. Maybe some of the adults in your family go to have a drink with their friends in the evening. When you were young, this is probably how you became aware of alcoholic drink. Later, you may have asked for a taste, and then a glass of your own.

If you like to share alcohol in family setting, that's all right. But remember, alcohol is a drug. It can make you sick, and you can become addicted to it. It's a very common form of drug abuse among teenagers. Don't let anyone at a party pressure you into drinking if you don't want to.

You don't have to drink alcoholic drinks at all. There are lots of people who don't like the taste of alcohol, but don't dare to say so. Maybe it seems childish not to like alcohol. But you don't need to lose face. There are plenty of very sophisticated non-alcoholic drinks you can choose. Anyway, who knows whether there's any rum in that coke, or vodka in that orange?

For years we have been told not to drive after we have drunk alcohol, which weakens our senses and clouds our judgment. And yet people still do. Young people who are drunk are less likely to wear their seat belts, and are less experienced when a problem occurs. The alcohol makes them think they are brilliant drivers and can take risks without getting hurt. But



more importantly, they become a risk to other drivers and pedestrians – potential killers. If they do have an accident, the alcohol in their body will make treatment of an injury more difficult.

Alcoholic drinks are made up chiefly of water and ethanol, which is an alcohol produced by fermenting fruits, vegetables or grain. Beer is about one part ethanol to 20 parts water. Wine is stronger and spirits are about half ethanol and half water.

Alcohol is a drug. In fact, it is a mild poison. It is absorbed quickly into the bloodstream, within four or ten minutes of being drunk. Absorption is slower if there's food in the stomach. Once inside the body it passes through the bloodstream to the liver, where poisons are digested. But the liver can only process 28 grams of pure alcohol each hour.

This is a small amount – just over half a glass of beer. Anything else you drink is pumped round the body while it waits its turn to enter the liver.

When alcohol reaches your brain, you may immediately feel more relaxed and light-hearted. You may feel you can do crazy things. But after two or three drinks, your actions are clumsy and your speech is slurred. If you over-drink you might suffer from double vision and loss of balance, even fall unconscious. Alcohol forces water out of your body cells, and this can make you very thirsty. On average it takes an hour for the body to get rid of the alcohol in one standard drink.

When your body can't cope with the amount of alcohol you have poured into it, it protests. A hangover is a thoroughly unpleasant condition you have to endure after you've been drinking too much. You will have a headache and feel sick. A hangover reminds you that drinking too much is bad for your body. Rest is the best cure for a hangover. Drink plenty of water and take paracetamol for the headache. And next time ask yourself: "Is it really "worth it?"

Going out to enjoy a drink or two with your friends can be great fun, but it is all too easy to overdo it, and that can be fatal.



5.5. Make sure you know all these words.

absorb	injury
abuse	judgment
addicted	liver
adult	occur
aware	overdo
bloodstream	pedestrian
cell	poison
chiefly	pour
cider	pressure(n,v)
cloud(v)	process(v)
clumsy	pump(v)
condition	pure
cope(v)	remind
cure	rum
dare	seat belt
digest	sense
double vision	setting
drug	slurred speech
endure	sophisticated

ethanol
experienced
fatal
ferment(v)
force(v)
hangover
headache

spirits
stomach
thorough
treatment
unconscious
weaken

5.6. *Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.*

adult
aware
addict
weak
sense
occur
injure
poison
absorb
digest
unconscious
endure
cure
fatal

5.7. *Find synonyms to the following words:*

adult
aware
drug
addicted
pressure
weaken
sense
cloud(v)
judgment
experience(n,v)
occur
treatment
injury
absorb
force(v)
cope(v)
thorough
endure
remind
cure
overdo
fatal

5.8. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Он не осмелился сказать ей, что у него жуткое похмелье. 2. Алкоголь затуманивает сознание, в глазах двоится, речь неразборчива, движения неточные. 3. Он опытный водитель? – Да. – А почему пешеходы в ужасе бегут от него? 4. Существует много алкогольных и безалкогольных напитков. 5. Злоупотребление спиртным вызывает склонность к алкоголю. Ты осознаёшь этот факт? 6. Ты уже взрослая, но я напоминаю тебе: не переборщи со спиртным. 7. Его последний опыт оказался роковым. 8. Когда я его нашла, он был без сознания, я попыталась заставить прийти его в себя, но не смогла справиться одна, тогда я вызвала скорую. 9. Ты уже переварил информацию? – Да, она говорит, что ты нескладный и говоришь неразборчиво, но ты ей нравишься, она просто не осмеливается признаться в этом. 10. Алкоголь – это наркотик, к которому легко пристраститься. 11. Твои суждения о нём ложны. Он не злоупотребляет, он только расслабляется, когда давление на работе слишком велико. 12. Где твой здравый смысл? 14. Вождение в нетрезвом виде опасно как для водителя, так и для пешеходов. 14. Мне никогда не приходило в голову, что алкоголь – это яд. 15. Тебе нужно основательное лечение. 16. После вчерашнего ей пришлось подвергнуться неприятным ощущениям с утра. «Да, я переборщила», – подумала она.

LET'S GET WASTED

Each year, thousands of teenagers find death in a bottle.

They called her Dr. Kate. She was the one her friends brought their troubles to. If it ever came to a vote, Katie Lutz of Jackson, would have been named the girl least likely to get in trouble.

To her parents, she was a dream — doing well in school, dating a boy they approved of, planning on a law career. At night, she left freshly baked cookies for her father to find when he returned from work.

On December 8, 1990, the eve of Katie's 16th birthday, friends drove her to a nearby house to hear a local band. During the party, someone passed her a pint of 48-proof peach schnapps. No one is sure how much she drank, but according to the police record it might have been half a bottle.

Later that night, Katie's friend Marley Bunker gave her a fifth of 100-proof vodka. "You don't know how to drink," he told her. "You have to drink a lot so it doesn't burn." She gulped down half that bottle too.

Katie came home semiconscious. Her father was astonished. As far as he knew, his daughter had never even had a drink before. He and his wife followed Marley as he carried Katie up to her bedroom. When her father tried to wake her several hours later, her body was cold. Frantic, he tried mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, but it was too late. Katie had died. Doctors said alcohol had raced through her bloodstream, reached her brain and shut down the centers that control breathing and heart rate.

Add Katie Lutz's name to the list of thousands of teens who find death in a bottle each year. "We had a war on drugs," says Mike Gimbel, director of a Maryland substance-abuse program, "but we forgot about alcohol." In fact, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has found that the number of teens who drink far exceeds the number who use other drugs.

Several frightening facts:

- Some 4.6-million teenagers may be problem drinkers, according to the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence.
- Nearly nine out of ten high-school seniors have tried alcohol, reports the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, and more than half are current users. Seventy per cent of eighth-graders have tried alcohol.

- Boys drink more than girls, but because girls are smaller and may metabolise alcohol differently, it takes less liquor to affect them. And because girls often prefer sweet concoctions such as wine coolers, they may not realize how much they've consumed.

- Car accidents are the leading cause of teenage deaths, notes the National Centre for Health Statistics. Half of these fatalities — 3400 a year — are linked to alcohol use. Hundreds more young people perish in other alcohol-related incidents — falls, fires, drownings.

Why do so many kids start drinking? The most common reason is peer pressure. "In high school, drinking isn't just accepted — it's expected," Gimbel says. NIDA found that a majority of high-school seniors don't think it's a problem to get drunk once or twice a weekend. "Let's get wasted," they tell one another.

The fatal message reaches even the nicest kids. Mark Hier, valedictorian at his high school, had a good freshman year as an engineering student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y. His grades started slipping, however, when he got caught in the boozy whirl of fraternity life. On March 3, 1989, Mark and two friends left to party in town. With a driver who had been drinking earlier at the wheel, the car crashed into a pole, killing Mark and the other passenger.

The emotional turmoil of adolescence can lead teens to drink. Janelle Henry of Bristol, Conn., was 12 when she started sipping from bottles in her parents' liquor cabinet. At 13 she was cutting classes to share a bottle with friends. Eventually she drank whole pints by herself, using alcohol to escape feeling of worthlessness. "Everyday things were too much. I stopped trying. I stopped caring," she says.

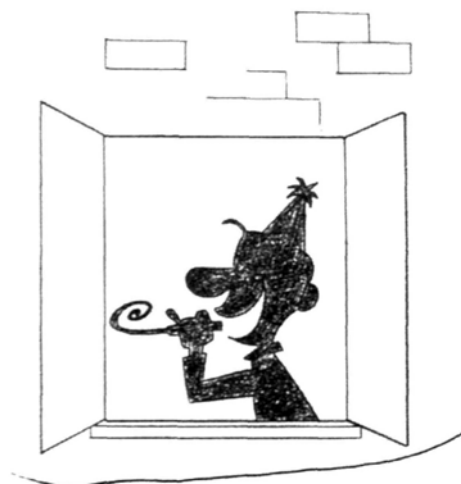
"Many teenagers acquire the habit this way," says Dr. Stuart Copans, director of a drug-abuse program in Brattleboro, Vt. "They are depressed, lack confidence or feel anxious about school or social situations. They find alcohol relieves all that, at least for a while." In the long run the opposite happens. "Alcohol is a depressant," Copans says, "so the next day they feel worse, take another drink and start the cycle."

In some families heredity and parental influence play a role. Researchers believe there's a genetic component to alcoholism, and children of alcoholics may be more vulnerable to becoming alcoholics themselves. But any youngster can pick up the habit if he sees his parents imbibe. "If parents don't drink, the children probably won't," says Dr. Derek Miller, professor of psychiatry at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill. If parents need a few beers every night to relax, however, children get the message.

Society also pressures teenagers. Before turning 21, the average person will have viewed 90,000 drinking scenes on TV. Each year teens see thousands of beer and wine commercials, most showing alcohol as an important ingredient of having fun. "Kids are living in a beer commercial, trying to make it come true," says Doris Aiken, president of Remove Intoxicated Drivers (RID).

The glamour lures many young people to tragedy. At 19, Michael von Ruecker of Clayton, Mo., dreamed of sitting at a bar and being served liquor. One night he found a spot where no one asked for IDs. "It was great," he says. "I imagined how I'd brag to my friends about getting drunk in a bar." The rest of that night is a blur. He was driving home, going too fast. "When I woke up in the hospital, I couldn't move," he says.

Now 24, Michael is a quadriplegic with only limited movement in one arm. Wheelchair-bound, he's attending the University of Missouri, where other students have to help him dress and perform simple tasks. "I never thought it could happen to me, but it did," he says. "Tell other kids to think first."





5.9. *Make sure you know all these words.*

acquire	intoxicate
adolescence	lack(n,v)
anxious	law
approve	link(n,v)
astonish	local
attend	lure
average(adj)	majority
blur	metabolize
boozy	mouth-to-mouth resuscitation
bound	peer
brag	perform
breath	perish
cause(n,v)	pole
concoction	quadriplegic
consume	relieve
current(adj)	research
cycle	scene
date(v)	semiconscious
dependence	senior
drown	sip
eve	slip
exceed	turmoil
fatality	valedictorian
frantic	view(n,v)
fraternity	vote
freshman	vulnerable
glamour	waste(n,v)
gulp	whirl
heredity	worthlessness
imbibe	youngster

5.10. *Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.*

waste
approve
law
astonish
breath
depend
consume
link
major
adolescence
worth
acquire

anxious
relieve
vulnerable
glamour
attend
perform

5.11. Find synonyms to the following words:

approve
gulp
astonish
frantic
exceed
fatality
link(n,v)
perish
boozy
fraternity
turmoil
acquire
lack(n,v)
anxious
relieve
vulnerable
imbibe
average
view(n,v)
glamour
lure
brag
blur(v)
perform
bound

5.12. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Он был одурманен наркотиками, когда врезался в столб, теперь он прикован к креслу-коляске и не может выполнять все свои действия сам. 2. Когда он понял, что она не дышит, он попытался сделать ей искусственное дыхание, но было поздно. 3. С кем ты сегодня встречаешься? 4. Я была в полубессознательном состоянии, всё расплывалось, и когда мой отец увидел меня, он был встревожен. 5. Эта таблетка облегчит твою боль, и ты забудешь о своей ненужности. 6. Суматоха всегда царит в городе накануне Рождества. 7. Я был вынужден спросить, встречаешься ли ты с ним или нет. Но знай, я не одобряю ваши отношения. 8. Это чистая случайность. 9. Подростки очень уязвимы как морально, так и физически. 10. Магия чего-то нового соблазнила его, и вскоре он был поглощен суматохой новой пьяной жизни. 11. Не цеди, глотай! 12. Наследственность играет большую роль, как показали исследования. 13. Давай повеселимся! 14. Не превышай скорость, я не хочу никаких несчастий. 15. Многие люди гибнут и тонут в нетрезвом виде. 16. Именно в юности люди приобретают свои привычки, пристрастия.

FORBIDDEN THINGS ARE OFTEN TEMPTING

Many users take drugs to escape from life that may seem too hard to bear. Drugs may seem the only answer, but they are no answer at all. They simply make the problem worse.

Depending on the type and strength of the drug, all drug-abusers are in danger of developing side effects. Drugs can bring on confusion and frightening hallucinations and cause unbalanced emotions or more serious mental disorders.

First time heroin users are sometimes violently sick. Cocaine, even in small amounts, can cause sudden death in some young people, due to heartbeat irregularities. Children born to drug-addicted parents can be badly affected.

Regular users may become constipated and girls can miss their periods. Someone who is drowsy or hallucinating may put him or herself in danger through an accident at home or in the street. Some drugs can slow, even stop the breathing process, and if someone overdoses accidentally they may become unconscious or even die.

People who start taking drugs are unlikely to do so for long without being found out. Symptoms of even light drug use are drowsiness, moodiness, loss of appetite and, almost inevitably, a high level of deceit.

First there's the evidence to hide, but second, drugs are expensive and few young people are able to find the money they need from their allowance alone.

Almost inevitably, needing money to pay for drugs leads to crime.

If parents find out that their son or daughter is using drugs, they are very likely to react badly. They are going to be frightened and worried and they will probably need advice themselves before they can start helping the abuser.



Drug abusers need advice and medical treatment to reduce dependence. If their body is already tolerant of the drug, the withdrawal effects may take two or three weeks to wear off. This will be a difficult time.

If the abuser has not only used the drugs, but handed some out to their friends, they may well find they are in trouble with the police.

First offenders are normally cautioned by the police, or fined. This could result in a criminal record, and may later prevent them getting the job they want. This is something they really don't want in their life.

Work out ahead of time how you can resist drug experimentation. Say what you think and don't be pressured into changing your mind. Try to dissuade friends from experimenting by suggesting other ways of spending time together. If you can't do this, you'll have to decide whether it is still possible for you to continue spending time with these friends. If you are worried, talk to friends, parents or counsellors.

All medicines are drugs. You take drugs for your headache or your asthma. But you need to remember that not all drugs are medicines. Alcohol is a drug, and nicotine is a drug. There are many drugs that do you no good at all.

There's nothing wrong with medical drugs if they're used properly. The trouble is, some people use them wrongly and make themselves ill. Most of the drugs you'll read about on this page are illegal drugs, but some are ordinary medical substances that people use in the wrong way.

People take drugs because they think they make them feel better. Young people are often introduced to drug-taking by their friends. When a friend offers you a chance to have some "fun" with drugs, and points out that everyone else is doing it it's natural for you to wonder what it's like.

Your friends may be full of stories how wonderful the drugs will make you feel. What they won't be telling you is how addictive the drugs are, and how many young people do lasting damage to their bodies, or eventually die from continued drug abuse each year.

Be especially careful that no one ever spikes your drink or food with drugs as a "joke". Other people may find your reactions very funny but playing around with drugs is extremely dangerous.

There are three main kinds of drug: hard, soft and legal. They can all cause addiction, serious illness and even death.

Hard Drugs.

Include heroin, cocaine, LSD and crack.

Soft Drugs.

Include marijuana, amphetamines (speed), solvents (glue) and ecstasy.

Legal Drugs.

Include tobacco, alcohol and certain tranquillizers.

<i>Heroin (smack, skag)</i> Off-white or brown powder, or black tar-like substance. Can be sniffed, injected or smoked. Frequent use results in dependence.	<i>LSD (acid)</i> Capsules, microdot tablets or small impregnated paper squares. Effects are totally unpredictable and may range from excitement to panic and fear.	<i>Magic mushrooms</i> Types of mushroom containing a substance like LSD. Produce hilarity, over-excitement and with high doses, dream-like images.
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Solvents (glue)

Includes a whole range of household cleaning products as well as aerosols, glues and thinners. Accidents due to solvent sniffing are common and can result in death.

Tranquillisers

Prescribed tablets and capsules sometimes taken illegally for kicks. Similar effect to alcohol and increased effect when taken with alcohol.



5.13. Make sure you know all these words.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| abuser | impregnated |
| accidentally | inevitably |
| addictive | inject |
| affect | irregularity |
| allowance | mental disorder |
| caution(v) | offender |
| confusion | offer |
| constipate | overdose |
| damage | prevent |
| deceit | range(v) |
| dissuade | rebuke |
| drowsy | resist |
| evidence | sniff |
| for kicks | spike |
| forbid | tolerant |

frequent
hallucination
hilarity

violent
withdrawal

5.14. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

confuse
affect
inevitable
deceit
withdrawal
offend
resist
dissuade
addict
frequent
hilarity
prevent

5.15. Find synonyms to the following words:

forbid
confuse
irregularity
affect
inevitable
deceit
evidence
reduce
dissuade
damage
frequent
hilarity
for kicks

5.16. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Запретный плод всегда манит. 2. Понюхать, уколоться ради забавы – и ты уже зависишь от наркотика. 3. Частое употребление наркотиков не только вызывает пристрастие, но и вредит организму и психике. 4. Лица, злоупотребляющие наркотиками, часто становятся преступниками. 5. Нас часто предостерегают, отговаривают от наркотиков, предлагают помощь, но только сам человек способен принять решение. 6. Веселье, вызванное наркотиком, – это обман, так как ведёт к апатии и путанице, и очень болезненно, так как зависимость очень сильна. 7. Родители часто запрещают детям то, что их родители запрещали им. 8. В следующем месяце я снижу твои карманные расходы. 9. Существует много признаков, по которым можно распознать наркомана.

PARENTS' DILEMMA

If you did drugs as a kid, how do you talk to your children about the dangers?

Like a lot of people her age, Elizabeth Russell, 42, figures she got into drugs when the getting was good. She was young, she was curious and the hippies still wore flowers in their hair. When grown-ups tried to caution her about the dangers of drugs, she remembers, "I thought it was a joke —madness. We laughed our heads off about it. We knew different."

These days, as the mother of a 13-year-old son, Russell no longer finds the caution so funny. A self-employed businesswoman in the San Francisco Bay Area, she avoids even the occasional puff of pot. "Now I just eat," she laughs. And though she looks back on her experiments as mostly harmless.

To that end, she says, she has been open with him about her past, admitting that she had tried not just marijuana but also cocaine and LSD. So far, Jett is a hard-core basketball jock, and strongly anti-drug. If he did start smoking pot, Russell says, "it would concern me a little bit: I don't know what I'd say." She swears she would not react like her own mother. "My mom came down so hard I went harder on it."

Russell's dilemma is one of the thorny challenges now facing the baby boom. Having celebrated drug use as a rite of adolescent passage, the Woodstock generation now has children of its own. And some of the parents are getting pretty uptight about it. In a recent survey of parents with teenage kids 75% said they "would be upset if my child even tried marijuana," and 77% said "parents should forbid their kids to use drugs at any time." For a generation that believes anti-drug hypocrisy, this can be a source of real parental anxiety. How much should you tell your kids about your own past? How can you just say no, when you spent your salad days just saying yes? In short, how does the drug generation now talk to its children about drugs?

One answer is: not very effectively. After a decade long decline, rates of teenage drug use have risen sharply in the last five years, in some cases nearly doubling. More than 41 per cent of last year's high-school seniors had tried marijuana or hashish, the highest rate since 1989. Nearly 12 per cent had tried LSD. Though usage rates are still well below their peak of the late '70s, kids seem to be experimenting earlier. More than one out of five eighth graders said they used an illicit drug in the last year. And experts warn that some marijuana available today is much more powerful —up to 30 times stronger — than it was in the past. At the same time, the percentage of kids who say their parents have talked to them about drugs has dropped. Says Alan Leshner, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, "Many parents are ... afraid that their kids will say, "Didn't you try it then?"

Elizabeth Crown, 45, found herself in this position last month with her daughter Emily, 9. Crown smoked marijuana with her friends in the late '60s and says now that she doesn't "feel totally negative about the experience. Whether right or wrong, it brought friends



together. We had fun." When Emily asked her whether she had smoked pot, she said yes. "She asked me what it did," says Crown. "I said it makes me stupid. I told her there's nothing worse than feeling like you're not in control". She says she doesn't feel hypocritical about telling Emily to do as she says, not as she did. "I knew people who escalated and became addicts later, and therefore I can say, "It really isn't a smart thing to do."

Drug counsellors are divided about how much you should tell your kids about your own experiences. Leshner advises parents to shift the conversation away from themselves, especially for those who enjoyed the ride. You have to turn it round from "I did it and I lived, so therefore you can do it and live" to "My friend Sally didn't live." Also he says, we know more now about the harmful effects of marijuana. Child psychologist James Garbarino, director of the family life development centre

at Cornell University, argues that parents should avoid telling their children too much about their own drug use, just as they wouldn't share the details of their sex lives. "They're in a role of authority. In general they should be cautious." Young children especially can be confused by parents' simplistic confessions that they used drugs. "They'll overgeneralize," says Garbarino. "They'll see something on TV about crack addicts. They'll think, "My parents are criminals, they're going to go to jail. I'm going to be left behind."

Sarah Wenk, 38, a computer consultant in Woodstock, N.Y. has cobbled together a compromise for discussing her past experiences with her son Conor, 6. She'll tell him the broad story now, the fine points when he gets older. Though she thinks that some drugs, used in moderation, are basically benign - "I'm in favour of pleasurable indulgences" – she also thinks her son is too young to understand the distinction. "He's so little now. Last night I asked him what he knew about drugs. He said, "You can't take drugs, they're really, really bad for you." I said why? He said he didn't know." For now, this is exactly where she wants him. "Then as he gets older, I can be less black and white. If I say drugs are bad but some aren't as bad, he's too young to make some of those decisions."

This drug question is even more complicated for parents who still smoke pot. A documentary filmmaker from New York, who spoke only anonymously, still likes to get high occasionally and views his drug experiences, apart from cocaine, as largely beneficial. He hasn't raised the subject of drugs with his kids, ages 8 and 11, because he hasn't needed to. "They're ahead of me," he says. "The propaganda at school is so strong that they bring the subject up. They say drugs are terrible; anybody who does them is stupid."

"I nod my head and say nothing, figuring in due time they will experiment." He makes no moral distinction between marijuana and alcohol. But though he drinks in front of his two children, he wouldn't think of lighting up. "One's legal," he says. "One isn't."

For Sarah Wenk, as for many parents, the worst scenario isn't for their kids to try drugs - they concede that they might but for them to be secretive about it. In this parents' experience can be a blessing. "If Conor is going to try things," says Wenk, "I hope he'll keep me posted." The call for candour cuts both ways. Jell Hussell, the basketball jock, is glad his mother told him about her past. "I think I probably would have figured it out," he says. "I'm glad she quit when she did."

But for all the candour and sensitivity, what many parents really want is what their parents wanted: that their kids never mess with any drug, any time.



5.17. Make sure you know all these words.

admit
adolescent
anxiety
approach
argue
authority
available
avoid
beneficial
benign
boom
candour
challenge

experience
face(v)
forbid
harmful
hypocrisy
illicit
in favour of
indulgence
jail
mess(v)
moderation
overgeneralize
percentage

cobble
compromise
concede
concern
confession
confuse
conversation
crack
curious
decade
decline
distinction
drop(v)
escalate

pot
puff
quit
rate
rite
scenario
sensitivity
shift(v)
survey
swear
thorny
uptight
usage
warn

5.18. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

curious
avoid
approach
hypocrisy
warn
available
escalate
confess
general
moderate
indulge
distinct
benefit

5.19. Find synonyms to the following words:

curious
avoid
concern
thorny
challenge
face(v)
rite
approach
uptight
hypocrisy
illicit
drop(v)
shift(v)
conversation
argue
jail
benign
distinction
beneficial
concede
condour
quit

5.20. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Многие дети любознательны. 2. Алкоголь – законен, наркотики – незаконны. 3. Я уйду. 4. Неужели ты не видишь разницу между вами? 5. Я предупреждаю, я клянусь, если увижу тебя с задержкой, ты испытаешь много неприятных минут. 6. Твоя прямота не всегда выгодна тебе, а твоя щепетильность в некоторых вопросах просто смешна. 7. Чем ты обеспокоена? 8. Родители, которые запрещают своим детям то, что делали сами в юности, – лицемерны. 9. Давай посмотрим правде в глаза! Ты признаёшь, что куришь траву? 10. Переместите разговор с вас на кого-нибудь другого и не обобщайте. Всегда говорите конкретно! 11. Твои действия незаконны. 12. Процентное соотношение подростков, которые употребляют наркотики, выросло за это десятилетие. 13. Не спорь со мной! Я знаю, это вредно для твоего здоровья! 14. Давай найдём компромисс. Я не собираюсь потакать твоим капризам. 15. Это сложная задача, но это не значит, что ты должен избегать её. 16. Твоя тревога лицемерна, так же как и твои признания. 17. Умеренность – благоприятна во всём. Я за умеренность!

WORLD GOVERNMENTS SHOULD CONDUCT SERIOUS CAMPAIGNS AGAINST SMOKING

If you smoke and you still don't believe that there's a definite link between smoking and bronchial troubles, heart disease and lung cancer, then you are certainly deceiving yourself. No one will accuse you of hypocrisy. Let us just say that you are suffering from a bad case of wishful thinking. This needn't make you too uncomfortable because you are in good company. Whenever the subject of smoking and health is raised, the governments of most countries hear no evil, see no evil and smell no evil. Admittedly, a few governments have taken timid measures. In Britain, for instance, cigarette advertising has been banned on television. The conscience of the nation is appeased, while the population continues to puff its way to smoky, cancerous death.

You don't have to look very far to find out why the official reactions to medical findings have been so lukewarm. The answer is simply money. Tobacco is a wonderful commodity to tax. It's almost like a tax on our daily bread. In tax revenue alone, the government of Britain collects enough from smokers to pay for its entire educational facilities. So while the authorities point out ever so discreetly that smoking may, conceivably, be harmful, it doesn't do to shout too loudly about it.

This is surely the most short-sighted policy you could imagine. While money is eagerly collected in vast sums with one hand, it is paid out in increasingly vaster sums with the other. Enormous amounts are spent on cancer research and on efforts to cure people suffering from the disease. Countless valuable lives are lost. In the long run, there is no doubt that everybody would be much better-off if smoking were banned altogether.

Of course, we are not ready for such drastic action. But if the governments of the world were honestly concerned about the welfare of their peoples, you'd think they'd conduct aggressive anti-smoking campaigns. Far from it! The tobacco industry is allowed to spend staggering sums on advertising. Its advertising is as insidious as it is dishonest. We are never shown pictures of real smokers coughing up their lungs early in the morning. That would never do. The advertisements always depict virile, clean-shaven young men. They suggest it is manly to smoke, even positively healthy! Smoking is associated with the great open-air life, with beautiful girls, true love and togetherness. What utter nonsense!



For a start, governments could begin by banning all cigarette and tobacco advertising and should then conduct anti-smoking advertising campaigns of their own. Smoking should be banned in all public places like theatres, cinemas and restaurants. Great efforts should be made to inform young people especially of the dire consequences of taking up the habit. A horrific warning — say, a picture of a death's head — should be included in every packet of cigarettes that is sold. As individuals we are certainly weak, but if governments acted honestly and courageously, they could protect us from ourselves.



5.21. *Make sure you know all these words.*

accuse	hypocrisy
admittedly	insidious
advertising	lukewarm
appease	lung cancer
ban	manly
commodity	measure
conceivably	protect
concern	revenue
conduct	short-sighted
consequence	stagger
cough	tax
deceive	timid
depict	utter
dire	virile
discreet	warning
drastic	welfare
entire	wishful
facility	

2.22. *Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.*

accuse
measure
advertise
conceive
depict
utter
protect

2.23. *Find synonyms to the following words:*

deceive
accuse
timid
measure
ban

appease
lukewarm
commodity
facility
entire
discreet
concern
welfare
stagger
insidious
depict
virile

2.24. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Общеизвестно, что ты видишь то, что желаешь видеть. 2. Запрет рекламы сигарет по телевидению успокоил общество. Надолго ли? 3. Государство очень равнодушно к вопросу о курении, так как табачная индустрия даёт отличный доход. 4. Каждый человек считает себя здравомыслящим, но часто совершает абсолютно бессмысленные поступки. 5. Подростки считают, что курить - это очень мужественно и смело. 6. Я был потрясён последствиями. 7. Отсутствие радикальных действий показывает, что правительство не обеспокоено благополучием своих людей. 8. Рекламная компания этого политика была очень удачной. 9. Ты близорук? 10. Под его мужественной внешностью скрывается вялый характер. 11. Мы должны принять необходимые меры. 12. В своём произведении он описал этот образ потрясающе. 13. Замечание: ты несёшь полную чушь. 14. Не обвиняй меня в том, чего я не делал.

"DEATH CIGARETTES? YOU MUST BE JOKING!"

David Andrew meets B J Cunningham, a dedicated smoker who loyally puffs his own cigarettes called Death.

OK. So here are the facts. There's an Englishman called B J Cunningham who has been smoking since he was eleven. He's a chain smoker who's in love with smoking. He smokes between two and three packets a day, and already, at the age of 30, has a weak chest. He was in hospital for six days when his lungs collapsed. 'It was at that point that I did actually give up cigarettes for six months.' But then he returned to his true love. He wears black leather cowboy clothes and has a fondness for classic Harley-Davidson motorbikes, which he has been riding for the past fifteen years. 'I've had about ten of them,' he says coolly.

So far, not a very remarkable life. But then, B J Cunningham (no one actually knows what B J stands for) had an idea one night in a bar in LA. 'Let's market a cigarette called Death,' he said to a business partner. 'Why?' said the partner.

'It's obvious,' he explains to me. 'When you take a packet of cigarettes out of your top pocket and put it on the bar in front of you, you're making a statement about yourself, exactly as you do with the clothes you wear, the music you like, and the newspaper you read. You're saying, "These cigarettes are a part of me."

'So, if you take out a packet of Benson and Hedges, you're saying, "I'm classy — gold packet — part of high society." If you take out a packet of Marlboro, you're saying, "I'm an outdoor type, I like wearing a cowboy hat and riding horses ..."

'Now, if you produce a packet of Death cigarettes,' he continues, producing a packet of Death cigarettes to illustrate his point, 'what you're saying is ...'

He looks at me to make sure that I'm going to write down what you're saying about yourself if you smoke Death cigarettes. But do I need to? We all know what Death cigarettes are about. B J Cunningham has been telling us about them since he started his Enlightened Tobacco Company (ETC) in 1991.

Everyone has now got the joke, thank you very much. We've seen the black packets with their death's head on the front and the white packets which are called Death Lights; and we've heard about the coffin-shaped vending machines in pubs and clubs.

However, for anyone who has managed to avoid B J's publicity, here goes. Death cigarettes are for the smoker who wants to say, 'Yes, I'm killing myself, but at least I know it, and I smoke a brand which doesn't try to hide the fact.' 'Death cigarettes,' concludes B J, 'say, "Don't you dare tell me to stop!"

B J Cunningham, now on his ninth cigarette of the interview, says he wants to expose the hypocrisy behind the tobacco industry. Governments can't afford to ban smoking because they receive huge amounts of money in tax. Tobacco companies try to improve their image by sponsoring sports events such as motor racing, rugby, football, cricket and tennis, at vast expense. 'What everybody wants to forget is that smoking kills. That's why I'm here, to remind people that smoking and death are linked.'

The ETC hoped to win a good share of the UK market. 'Cigarettes in Britain are a £12 billion industry in which four companies control 95% of the market. The question is: How do we get a share?' He knows the question but he can't afford the answer. The ETC can't afford to advertise like the big companies. It has been losing about £1 million a year.

Personally, I have a very different opinion as to why so few people choose to smoke a brand of cigarette called Death. B J Cunningham has misunderstood human psychology. Of course smokers know that their habit is probably going to kill them, but they prefer not to think about it. The only people who are going to smoke his cigarettes are people like himself. When I offered one to a friend recently, his reaction was, 'You must be joking.' And this is what Death cigarettes are all about. It's a joke that was funny, but isn't funny any more.

But B J is still obsessed by fags. 'Do you know the main reason I love my job?' he says. 'It's because it gives me a chance to attack the anti-smoking killjoys! Those puritans who try to control our lives. I've met many people who don't smoke, but who tell me that if smoking were made illegal, they would fight it. You just can't have laws which control every aspect of the way people live.'

I finally started to warm to this character B J Cunningham. It was the end of the interview, and the number of fag ends in the ashtray had increased to fifteen. Perhaps he had something important to say after all. Not just, 'Hey, everybody! Look at me! I'm weird, and I'm killing myself!'



5.25. Make sure you know all these words.

afford
brand
chain smoker
chest
classy
coffin
collapse

fag
hide
killjoy
loyal
misunderstand
obsess
publicity

conclude
dedicate
enlighten
expose

puff
share(n)
society
weird

2.26. *Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.*

enlighten
conclude
misunderstand
obsess
expose

5.27. *Find synonyms to the following words:*

dedicate
enlighten
conclude
expose
weird

5.28. *Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:*

1. Она очень преданна. 2. Он посвятил всю свою жизнь просвещению. 3. Да, он странный. 4. Им владеет идея просвещения, но я могу заключить, что за этой идеей он прячет желание выставить себя напоказ. 5. Наше общество развивается. 6. Наша гласность лицемерна. 7. Какова твоя доля в этом деле? 8. Я не хочу видеть этого ворчуна в нашей компании.

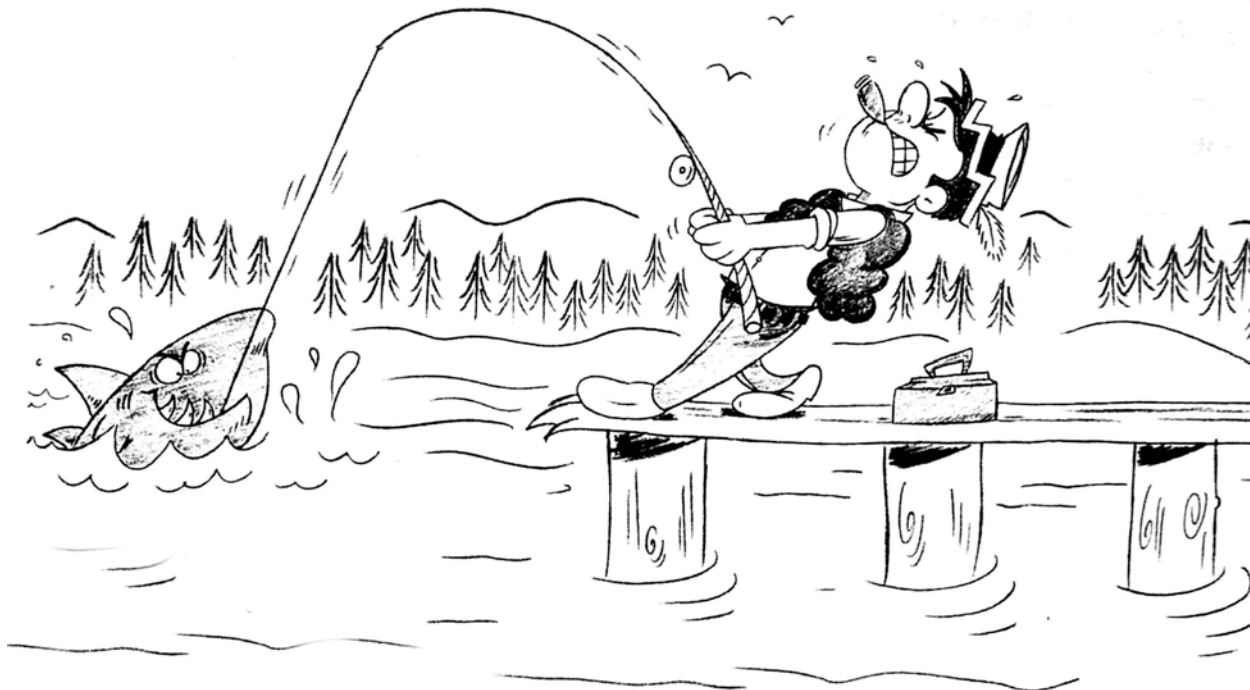
ARE YOU HOOKED?

No one likes to admit he is an addict. Who's an addict? A sad creature ruled by deadly substances such as tobacco or alcohol. But there are others less damaging to the health. Like it or not, large numbers of us are addicts. Addictions can be chemical (caffeine), emotional (shopping), physical (exercise) or downright strange - such as picking your spots! You're the odd one out if you don't have at least one everyday addiction. What do you do when you feel under pressure, bored or depressed? Get lost in the world of TV? Go shopping? Eat one bar of chocolate after another?

Becci has been a chocoholic for ten years. 'I just get an urge for it - a need,' says Becci. 'I really don't know why, it's just so delicious. People say that chocolate can make up for lost passion -I don't know about that, but I love the way it melts in my mouth.' Every day, Becci gets through several bars of her favourite Cadbury's chocolate (the one with the soft caramel centre is the best). But it's not only the bars she goes for – hot chocolate drinks and chocolate cakes are also essential. Towards exam time, Becci feels she has to increase her intake to cope with all the work. 'If I get up late, I'll have chocolate for breakfast, then more and more during the day. I am addicted. It's like smoking, I suppose, but I have no plans to give it up. If I like it so much, why should I?'

Addiction to exercise can ruin your life, Janine learnt to her cost. 'I was swimming at least fifty lengths a day, jogging to the gym and doing three aerobic classes a week. At home, I used an exercise bike and keep-fit videos. My husband said that I didn't have time for him,

and he was right. But I couldn't believe it when he left me. Finally, I came to my senses, I wanted to get fit but it all got out of hand and my addiction ruined my marriage. Now, I'm seeing a counsellor and gradually reducing the amount of exercise I do.'



Well-known Member of Parliament, Tony Benn, just can't live without his favourite drink. He has on average eighteen pints of tea a day and his addiction has raised concern about his health. When he collapsed recently, some people blamed his excessive tea drinking. Mr. Benn has calculated that, over the years, he has drunk enough tea (around 300,000 gallons) to displace an ocean-going liner. If he ever tried to stop, he would find it agonising.

Anne shopped for thirteen hours a day without leaving her living room - she was addicted to TV shopping. When she got home from her job as a nightcare worker at 8.30 a.m., Anne would immediately tune into a satellite TV shopping channel and buy everything in sight. Her home was soon an Aladdin's cave of household goods and trendy clothes she didn't need. When her cash ran out, she stole money from the elderly patients in her care and was charged with theft. 'It seemed so easy,' she says. 'I didn't realise I'd become so addicted.' Anne's family have now removed her satellite receiver.



5.29. Make sure you know all these words

admit
agonize
blame
cash
cave
creature
downright
essential

excessive
remove
rule
satellite
trendy
tune
urge(n,v)

5.30. Find all possible derivatives to the following words. Consult the dictionary if it is necessary.

admit
create
urge
essence
remove

5.31. Find synonyms to the following words:

admit
downright
urge(n,v)
essential
agonize
trendy

5.32. Translate the following into English using your active vocabulary:

1. Ты глупое создание! 2. У тебя есть наличные? 3. Ты можешь настроить фортепиано? 4. Твои чрезмерные запросы толкают тебя на глупые действия. 5. Ты не можешь управлять мной! 6. У меня было побуждение выглянуть в окно, но было темно, как в пещере, и я была напугана. 7. Она явно чрезмерна во всём. Что ж, пусть винит себя!

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ХИТРИК Александра Сергеевна
ХОМЕНКО Светлана Анатольевна
ЖОРОВА Элеонора Ивановна

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(Поговорим по-английски)
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