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**Додаткові завдання з курсу**

**«Англійська мова»**

**для студентів неспеціальних факультетів**

**Рівень В 1**

**(Частина 1)**

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## UNIT 1. TELLING LIES

### WARM-UP

- Have you ever lied to your parents?
- What do children usually lie to their parents about?
- What are the reasons children prefer telling lies to telling the truth?
- “Honesty is the best policy” or “Lies have short legs.” What do you think of that?
- Do you believe in “white lie”?

### Vocabulary extension

pack / tissue / web of lies

to tell a lie

bald-faced lie, barefaced lie, blatant lie

transparent lie

brazen lie

downright lie

monstrous lie, whopping lie

outright lie

white lie

absolute / gospel truth

awful truth

cold / naked / unvarnished truth

historical truth

home / bitter truth

a grain / kernel of truth

to ascertain / elicit / establish / find truth

to distort / stretch the truth

to face the truth

to reveal truth

to search for / seek the truth

## TWENTIES GIRL

by Sophie Kinsella

### (Extract)

The thing about lying to your parents is you have to do it to *protect* them. It's for their own good. I mean, take my own parents. If they knew the unvarnished truth about my finances/love life/plumbing/council tax, they'd have instant heart attacks and the doctor would say, "Did anyone give them a terrible shock?" and it would all be my fault. Therefore, they have been in my flat for approximately ten minutes and already I have told them the following lies:

1. L&N Executive Recruitment will start making profits soon, I'm sure of it.
2. Natalie is a fantastic business partner, and it was a really brilliant idea to chuck in my job to become a headhunter with her.
3. Of course I don't just exist on pizza, black cherry yoghurts, and vodka.
4. Yes, I did know about interest on parking tickets.
5. Yes, I did watch that Charles Dickens DVD they gave me for Christmas; it was great, especially that lady in the bonnet. Yes, Peggotty. That's who I meant.
6. I was actually intending to buy a smoke alarm at the week-end, what a coincidence they should mention it.
7. Yes, it'll be nice to see all the family again.

Seven lies. Not including all the ones about Mum's outfit. And we haven't even mentioned The Subject.

As I come out of my bedroom in a black dress and hastily applied mascara, I see Mum looking at my overdue phone bill on the mantelpiece.

"Don't worry," I say quickly. "I'm going to sort that out."

“Only, if you don’t,” says Mum, “they’ll cut off your line, and it will take ages for you to get it installed again, and the mobile signal is so patchy here. What if there was an emergency? What would you do?” Her brow is creased with anxiety. She looks as though this is all totally imminent, as though there’s a woman screaming in labour in the bedroom and floods are rising outside the window and how we will contact the helicopter? *How?*

“Er... I hadn’t thought about it. Mum, I’ll pay the bill. Honest.”

Notes

**chuck in / up (informal)**

- give up (a job or activity) suddenly

*e.g. Richard chucked his cultural studies course*

- break up with smb.

*e.g. His old girl-friend chucked him finally.*

**VOCABULARY WORK**

**I. Match the following and memorize the definitions.**

1. unvarnished	a) the work of installing and maintaining a system of pipes, tanks, fittings, and other apparatus required for the water supply, heating, and sanitation in a building
2. plumbing	b) a person who identifies and approaches suitable candidates

	employed elsewhere to fill business positions
3. council tax	c) not completely reliable or satisfactory because it is not always good
4. instant	d) (of a statement or manner) plain and straightforward
5. approximately	e) a woman's or child's hat tied under the chin, typically with a brim framing the face
6. profit(s)	f) money paid regularly at a particular rate for the use of money lent, or for delaying the repayment of a debt
7. headhunter	g) not having been made, though required
8. interest	h) a tax that you pay to your local authority in order to pay for local services such as schools, libraries, and rubbish collection. The amount of council tax that you pay depends on the value of the house or flat where you live.
9. bonnet	i) a set of clothes worn together, typically for a particular occasion or purpose
10. coincidence	j) a financial gain, esp. the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating,

	or producing something
11.outfit	k) hurriedly , in haste , quickly , speedily
12.hastily	l) about , roughly , almost , nearly
13.overdue	m) a structure of wood, marble, or stone above and around a fireplace
14.mantelpiece	n) two or more similar or related events occur at the same time by chance and without any planning
15.patchy	o) happening or coming immediately

## II. Fill in the gaps with the words from Ex. 1

1. .... are now worn by babies. In the past, they were also worn by women.
2. they met by .....
3. You'll usually get your ..... bill in March or April. It'll normally be sent by post but some councils offer to send it by email if you give them an email address.
4. She had married ....., and as ..... grown weary of her choice.
5. He had taken a (an) ..... dislike to John.
6. I haven't seen Sally for ..... three weeks.
7. Please tell me the ..... truth.
8. She was wearing a(an) ..... she'd bought the previous day.
9. The ..... were all over the place offering a wonderful new position at a higher salary.
10. The clock on the ..... went eight.
11. My knowledge of Egyptology is .....
12. His eyes brightened at the prospect of .....
13. She learned the rudiments of brick-laying, wiring and .....

14. The rent was nearly three months .....

15. What's the ..... rate if we decide to take a credit in your bank?

**III. What do the following adjectives refer to? Cite in context.**

Unvarnished; instant; terrible; fantastic; brilliant; overdue; mobile; patchy; imminent.

**IV. Provide definitions for the following phrasal verbs and illustrate them in the sentences of your own.**

Cut off, sort out.

**V. Try yourself at replacing 7 lies mentioned in the extract with 7 truths the Twenties Girl didn't feel like revealing.**

**VI. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is the thing about lying to your parents?
2. What kind of truth make parents suffer from instant heart attacks?
3. How much time did it take the Twenties Girl to tell as many as 7 lies?
4. What kind of lies exactly did she tell?
5. What lies were not mentioned?
6. In your opinion, who or what is The Subject?
7. What problems can an overdue phone bill cause?
8. What is the mother's reaction to an overdue phone bill?
9. Are you familiar with any idioms, proverbs, sayings or quotations in terms of the topic?

**VII. Get yourself familiar with the following proverbs and idioms. Read them in context and try to find out what they mean and what equivalent(s) they may have in your language.**

**swap lies**

1. I have been visiting the Board of Brokers... and swapping lies with them.  
(M. Twain, 'Sketches')

**to lie through one's teeth**

1. Slater wasn't a doctor, he had never been to medical school, he just lied through his teeth and we believed him.

**the home truth**

1. I could tell you a few home truths if that's what you're asking. (J. Lindsay, 'A Local Habitation', ch. 1)

**say the truth and shame the devil (say (speak or tell) the truth and shame the devil)**

1. Timson: "You're a gentleman... but I must speak the truth... An' shame the devil!" (J. Galsworthy, 'The Pigeon', act II)
2. Right's right and murder's murder. Tell the truth and shame the devil. That's what I say. (A. Christie, 'Mrs. McGinty's Dead', ch. 19)

**truth is stranger than fiction**

1. 't is strange, but true; for truth is always strange; Stranger than fiction... (G. G. Byron, 'Don Juan', canto XIV)

**the naked truth** // nuda veritas

1. He was speaking, as usual, the naked truth. (C. P. Snow, 'Corridors of Power', ch. XII)
2. Alex was silent. What could you say, what could anyone say, confronted with the naked truth? (A. Hailey, 'The Moneychangers', part III, ch. 25)

## **UNIT 1. PEOPLE**

### **Vocabulary extension**

close / firm / intimate / strong / warm friendship

lifelong friendship

the bonds of friendship

to cement / develop / make / strike up a friendship

to cherish / cultivate a friendship

break up / destroy a friendship

### **Idioms**

- friendship cannot stand always on one side
- friendship is not to be bought at a fair

## **JUST GOOD FRIENDS?**

I'll never forget our first meeting because it was quite romantic. I had two tickets for a concert in London, but at the last moment the girl who was going to go with me couldn't come. So I went to the concert hall early to get my money back for one of the tickets. Paulina was standing in the queue. We started talking, and I found out that she was there for the same reason. My tickets were better than hers so I suggested that we sat in my seats and we gave her tickets back. After the concert we went for a drink and we've been friends ever since then.

We've known each other for two years. After that first meeting we started going out together and we fell in love. Everything went really well at first but after six months we started to argue a lot and finally we broke up, but we stayed close friends, which isn't always easy.

I think we get on very well mainly because we've got the same sense of humour. We've got a lot in common - we like and dislike the same people and things, and we've got the same tastes in music. Our personalities are quite similar too. Paulina seems quite shy when you first meet her but when you get to know her she's really extrovert and funny.

I think I call her my 'best friend' because she's a person I can talk to about anything and I know I can trust her. Our friendship is very important to me.

Nowadays, we only see each other about once a month because she's studying at university and I'm working in London, but we keep in touch by e-mail all the time. Some people are surprised when I say that my best friend is a woman, especially an ex-girlfriend. But I think it's perfectly possible for us to be 'just good friends', although maybe when one of us finds a new partner it'll be more difficult. I hope not.

## VOCABULARY WORK

### I. Do the matching. Memorize the words and their definitions.

1. queue	a) of joint interest
2. to argue	b) reserved or having or showing nervousness or timidity in the company of other people
3. a sense of humour	c) an outgoing, overtly expressive person
4. in common	d) believe in the reliability, truth, ability, or strength of
5. partner	e) a line or sequence of people or vehicles awaiting their turn to be attended to or to proceed

6. extrovert	f) to exchange or express diverging or opposite views, typically in a heated or angry way
7. to trust	g) a former female partner in a relationship
8. ex-girlfriend	h) someone who has it often finds things amusing, rather than being serious all the time.
9. shy	i) either member of a married couple or of an established unmarried couple

## II. Fill in the gaps with the words from Ex. 1.

1. He had enormous charm and a great .....
2. The two men had little .....
3. She has never been ..... about discussing her efforts to raise aesthetic standards.
4. His ..... personality made him the ideal host.
5. He can be ..... to carry out an impartial investigation.
6. Jumping the ..... is considered very impolite and ill-mannered.
7. She lived with her .....
8. In the meantime, in another federal court they're still ..... over who actually owns the rights.
9. I don't want my ..... to spoil what I have now.

## III. Cross the odd word out taking into consideration the context of the text

### “Just Good Friends”.

1. The first meeting was:

*unforgettable, memorable, boring, one-of-a-kind, enjoyable, special*

2. After that first meeting we started:

*seeing each other, ignoring each other, dating each other, having a love affair, having a romantic relationship*

3. We like the ..... things.

*identical, similar, opposite, alike, akin*

4. Paulina seems quite ..... when you first meet her.

*timid, bashful, coy, diffident, audacious, submissive, timorous*

5. She's really ..... and funny.

*active, lively, friendly, sociable, outgoing, gregarious, lonesome, easy-going.*

#### **IV. Fill in the gaps with prepositions.**

1. I had two tickets ..... a concert in London.

2. I went ... the concert hall early to get my money back ... one ... the tickets.

3. Paulina was standing ... the queue.

4. She was there ... the same reason.

5. I suggested that we sat ... my seats.

6. After the concert we went ... a drink.

7. We've known each other ... two years.

8. After that first meeting we started going ... together and we fell ... love.

9. I think we get ... very well.

10. We've got a lot ... common.

11. We've got the same tastes ... music.

12. We keep ... touch ... e-mail all the time.

#### **V. Define the following phrasal verbs and illustrate them in the sentences of your own.:**

Find out, break up, get on

#### **VI. Answer the questions.**

1. How did they first meet? What words and phrases can you use to describe it?
2. What kind of relationship did they have at first?
3. Why did they break up?
4. Why are they still friends?
5. What kind of person is Paulina?
6. Why can he call her “best friend”?
7. Do they see each other on a regular basis nowadays?
8. Why will it be more difficult to remain good friends when one of them finds a new partner?

**VII. Get yourself familiar with the following idioms. Read them in context and try to find out what they mean and what equivalent(s) they may have in your language.**

**out of sight, out of mind**

1. But out of sight, out of mind, was the usual rule and they soon forgot each other... (E. Flynn, ‘The Alderson Story’, ch. VII)

**if you don't like it, you can lump it**

1. I'm a-going to call you Boffin, for short... If you don't like it, it's open to you to lump it. (Ch. Dickens, ‘Our Mutual Friend’, book IV, ch. III)
2. Well, what I always say is, people must take me as they find me, and if they don't like it they can lump it. (W. S. Maugham, ‘Of Human Bondage’, ch. 61)
3. So when there's a strike on, I'm with the miners. If you don't like it, you must just lump it, old dear. (K. S. Prichard, ‘Golden Miles’, ch. 51)

**be in the same boat with smb.**

1. You must feel rather blank and let down. But you see, whether we served or not, we're all more or less in the same boat. (R. Aldington, 'All Men Are Enemies', part II, ch. VI)
2. 'I heard about it,' Laura said vehemently. 'I think it's awful. Making you a private...' 'It's not so awful. There're a lot of people in the same boat.' (I. Shaw, 'The Young Lions', ch. 14)
3. He must somehow get their sympathy and cooperation by convincing them that they were all in the same boat with him and working for the same ends. (W. Du Bois, 'Mansart Builds a School', ch. IV)

**Use the idioms while giving a gist of the story.**

## **OPTIONAL TASK**

**I. Read an extract from Cecelia Ahern's book "If you could see me now" on friendship.**

### **Chapter 12**

Friends come in all different shapes and sizes, we all know that, so why should "imaginary" friends be any different? Elizabeth had it all wrong. In fact Elizabeth had it *completely* wrong because as far as I could see she didn't have *any* friends. Maybe it's because she was only looking for thirty-four-year-old women that looked, dressed and acted like her. You could tell by the look on her face, she thought Luke should have found someone exactly like himself when she looked at Luke's picture of me and him. And that's no way to make friends.

The important thing is not what we *look* like but the role we play in our best friend's life. Friends choose certain friends because that's the kind of company

they are looking for at that specific time, not because they are the correct height, age or have the right hair colour. It's not always the case but often there's a reason why, for example, Luke will see me and not my colleague Tommy, who looks six years old and constantly has a runny nose.

## **II. Answer the questions.**

1. What is friendship for you?
2. Are looks important in terms of friendship?
3. Should we look for someone exactly like ourselves to become good friends with them?
4. What is the important thing about friendship?
5. How do you make friends?

## Unit 2. ACCOMMODATION

### Vocabulary extension

deluxe accommodation / first-class

furnished accommodations

secure accommodation

hotel accommodation

accommodation with every convenience

to seek accommodation

*Prices start at £2,000 per person, including flights, hotel accommodation and various excursions.*

*The cost of rented accommodation keeps going up.*

*Our sole accommodation was a tent barely able to contain eight persons.*

**Syn:** lodging

### Sharing a flat

You've got a problem. You're going to go to university in a different town and you need somewhere to live. Or perhaps you just don't get on with your parents. What can you do? Have you ever thought of sharing a flat?

I know all about it because I've been sharing flats for the past four years, since I moved to Edinburgh to study. I must admit my first experience was a bit of a disaster. I saw an advert in the newspaper from a girl who had a flat and was looking for a flatmate. When I met her, she seemed really nice, and I noticed that she had lots of great CDs I wanted to hear and a big TV. However, I changed my mind about her a few days after I moved in. I came home from college one day and threw my books and jacket onto the living room sofa. My flatmate looked at them,

looked at me and shouted: 'I hope you're not going to leave those there!' It was then I found out that she was absolutely obsessive about being tidy. It was obvious that we were incompatible, as I'm definitely not the world's tidiest person. I moved out after the first month.

I then decided to try sharing a house with several people. I rented a room in a big old house which I shared with four other girls (two Brazilians, a Russian, and an Italian). It was great because the house was always full of young people from all over the world and we had lots of parties. However, there were three problems. Firstly, it was almost impossible to do any work because the house was so noisy. Secondly, there was only one bathroom, and there was always someone in it, especially first thing in the morning when I was already late for class. But the biggest arguments we had were always the day the phone bill arrived!

After a year the foreign girls went home, and I decided to look for a new, preferably quieter flat! This time I decided to share with a friend, somebody I already knew well. We've been living here now for nearly a year and we get on really well - except for her irritating habits of eating my yoghurts and finishing the coffee! But it's great having someone else to help pay the rent, to share their dinner with you when you're too exhausted to cook, and who, unlike your parents or your partner, doesn't mind what time you get up or if you've left your bedroom in a mess. And best of all, when you've had a bad day or you've broken up with your boyfriend you know there's always someone to talk to.

## **VOCABULARY WORK**

**I. Do the matching, and memorize the words and their definitions.**

1. admit	a) easily perceived or understood; clear, self-evident, or apparent
2. experience (n)	b) a discussion or debate in which a number of people put forward different or opposing opinions.
3. disaster	c) keeps annoying you
4. flatmate	d) to accept unwillingly that something is true or that someone else is right
5. obvious	e) very different in important ways, do not suit each other or agree with each other.
6. incompatible	f) practical contact with and observation of facts or events
7. share (v)	g) drained of one's physical or mental resources; very tired
8. argument (n)	h) ideally; if possible
9. preferably	i) a person who shares a flat (apartment) with others
10. exhausted	j) to use, occupy, or enjoy (something) jointly with another or others
11. irritating	k) a sudden event, such as an accident or a natural catastrophe, that causes great damage or loss of life

## II. Fill in the gaps.

1. The incident has triggered fresh ..... about the role of the extreme right in France.
2. They also have the ..... habit of interrupting.
3. There is no ..... solution to the problem.
4. You may not like her, but you have to ..... that she's good at her job.
5. They feel strongly that their religion is ..... with the political system.
6. He had already learned his lesson by painful .....
7. She returned home, ..... from her day in the city.
8. My ..... moved out a month ago.
9. .... struck within minutes of takeoff.
10. We're looking for well qualified young people, ..... with good computer skills.
11. They once ..... a house in the Hamptons<sup>1</sup>.

### **III. Explain what is meant by the following phrases.**

1. you just don't get on with your parents.
2. sharing a flat
3. my first experience was a bit of a disaster
4. I changed my mind
5. she was absolutely obsessive about being tidy.
6. I rented a room
7. first thing in the morning
8. irritating habits
9. unlike your parents or your partner
10. you've left your bedroom in a mess
11. you've broken up with your boyfriend

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<sup>1</sup> a cluster of resort villages in eastern Long Island in New York that include Southampton, East Hampton, and Westhampton Beach

#### **IV. Memorize the idioms and illustrate them in situations of your own.**

*experience*

- experience is the mother of wisdom
- experience keeps a dear school, but fools learn in no other

*disaster*

- court disaster

*argument*

- a knock-down argument

#### **BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR**

- 1. Write out sentences where the Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous Tenses are used. Explain their function.**
- 2. Give situations of your own with these tenses.**

#### **WRITING**

- 1. Write a “looking for a flatmate” advert.**

**Include the following points:**

- location/neighbourhood;
- accommodation for rent (in great detail);
- qualities of yours (both merits and demerits);
- qualities of your potential flatmate which are important for you, and qualities you won't put up with;
- price for rent;

- what he/she has to do and what he/she has to pay for or doesn't have to pay for.

**Use the following modals of obligation, prohibition and permission:** *to be allowed to, have to, not need to, cannot, etc.*

**Use the following words and phrases:** *to begin with, besides, what is more, however, firstly, secondly, furthermore, moreover, on top of that, it goes without saying, last but not least, finally, to conclude, etc.*

## Unit 2. TRAVELLING

### Vocabulary extension

**journey** - an act of traveling from one place to another

- long journey
- safe journey
- sentimental journey
- tiring journey
- around-the-world journey
- to go on / make / take / undertake a journey
- journey through time

*Synonyms:*

**jaunt** - a short excursion or journey for pleasure

**pilgrimage** - a journey to a place associated with someone or something well known or respected

**tour** - a journey for pleasure in which several different places are visited

**trip** - a journey or excursion, esp. for pleasure

**voyage** - a long journey involving travel by sea or in space

**cruise** - a voyage on a ship or boat taken for pleasure or as a holiday and usually calling in at several places

### **MIXED-UP STORIES. NIGHTMARE JOURNEYS.**

*Here are two mixed-up stories called “The Wedding” and “The Interview”. Get them separate and give a short summary of each one.*

After a few agonizing minutes of indecision I decided to abandon the car and take a taxi. But even the taxi took ages to get there because there was a terrible traffic jam. I eventually arrived, ten minutes late, hot, sweaty and really stressed. When I walked

into the manager's office, the first thing she asked me was, 'Did you have a good journey?' 'Oh, yes,' I said. 'It was fine. 'But at least the story has a happy ending, because I got the job!

Finally, with my car repaired, I reached the village at two o'clock in the afternoon, but the wedding had already finished. My friend was furious because I'd missed one of the most important moments in his life. 'Why don't you buy a normal car,' he said, 'which doesn't always break down when you really need it?'

I started to change the wheel myself, but I was wearing a very tight white skirt and jacket and was afraid of getting dirty. Time was running out, and I knew that being late for the interview would be disastrous. They might not even believe what had really happened.

But when I arrived at the first crossroads, I took the wrong turning and I soon found myself completely lost. The engine was beginning to get very hot and suddenly black smoke began coming out. Five minutes later the car broke down. In my elegant suit I began walking towards the nearest village to find a mechanic. Luckily, a passing car stopped and gave me a lift to the garage.

The worst journey I've ever had was three years ago when I was going to my friend's wedding at a small village in Scotland. I was the best man so it was very important for me to arrive early.

First of all, I saw that I'd almost run out of petrol, and had to stop at a garage. Then, as I was driving towards the centre, another car hooted at me and I realized that I had a puncture. I couldn't believe it!

My nightmare journey happened last year. I'd been unemployed for about six months but I had just been called for an interview for a job. The interview was at 4.15 in the centre of town. But as soon as I got into the car, everything started to go wrong.

The ceremony was at 1 p.m., but my car, an old sports car which I loved, was eighteen years old and sometimes used to break down. Although it was only an hour's journey from my home in Aberdeen, I'd decided to set off at 11.00 in the morning.

## VOCABULARY WORK

### I. Do the matching. Memorize the words and their definitions.

1. agonizing	a) (of the driver of a vehicle) to sound the horn
2. indecision	b) a male friend or relative chosen by a bridegroom to assist him at his wedding
3. abandon	c) a person who repairs and maintains machinery
4. eventually	d) causing great physical or mental pain
5. sweaty	e) without a paid job but available to work
6. furious	f) soaked or covered with sweat
7. disastrous	g) extremely angry
8. crossroads	h) causing great damage
9. mechanic	i) a small hole in a car tyre or bicycle tyre that has been made by a sharp object.
10. hoot	j) to leave (something, typically a vehicle or a vessel) decisively, esp.

	as an act of survival
11. puncture	k) in the end, esp. after a long delay, dispute, or series of problems
12. traffic jam	l) an intersection of two or more roads
13. best man	m) the inability to make a decision quickly
14. unemployed	n) road traffic at or near a standstill because of road construction, an accident, or heavy congestion

## II. Fill in the gaps with the words from Ex. 1.

1. He is ..... at the way his wife has been treated.
2. I had a ..... within one mile of the start.
3. He knew that Griffiths would have been obliged to go home the day before for he was to be ..... at a wedding... (W. S. Maugham, 'Of Human Bondage', ch. 78).
4. I got stuck in that ..... on 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue for hours.
5. Motorists were forced to ..... their cars and walk home.
6. He now faced a(n) ..... decision about his immediate future.
7. The government is not doing enough to help the ....., especially the longterm .....
8. Turn right at the first .....
9. Somewhere in the distance a siren .....
10. .... your child will leave home to lead her own life as a fully independent adult.
11. After months of ....., the government gave the plan the go-ahead on Monday.
12. Stripping off his ..... clothes he went into the bedroom to change.

13. If you smell gas fumes or burning, take the car to your .....
14. A ..... fire swept through the museum.

### **III. Fill in the gaps with prepositions.**

1. When I walked ... the manager's office, the first thing she asked me was, 'Did you have a good journey?'
2. I reached the village ... two o'clock ... the afternoon.
3. I was wearing a very tight white skirt and jacket and was afraid ... getting dirty.
4. Time was running ... .
5. Being late ... the interview would be disastrous.
6. I arrived ... the first crossroads.
7. Suddenly black smoke began coming ... .
8. Five minutes later the car broke ... .
9. I saw that I'd almost run ... .. petrol.
10. Another car hooted ... me.
11. I had just been called ... an interview ... a job.
12. The interview was ... 4.15 ... the centre ... town.
13. As soon as I got ... the car, everything started to go wrong.
14. I'd decided to set ... .. 11.00 ... the morning.

### **IV. Answer the questions.**

1. Where did both characters set off to?
2. Why did both journeys go wrong from the very beginning?
3. Who happened to be a life savor in each story?
4. How did the two stories end?
5. What conclusions can you draw from the mentioned above?
6. Have you ever had an experience of disastrous journeys?

**V. Memorize and illustrate the idioms and proverbs in the situations of your own. Which of the following best sums up both of the stories?**

- be at the crossroads
- teach (smb) a lesson
- Where there's smoke there's fire.
- “All hope abandon you who enter here.”
- Less speed, more haste.
- Where there's haste, there's waste.
- All is well that ends well.

**BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR:**

**A. Find examples of phrasal verbs in the text and use them in the sentences of your own.**

**B. Underline sentences where the Past Tenses are used. Explain their function.**

## Unit 2. TRAVELLING

### THE LOST CONTINENT

(an extract)

My father was born in Iowa<sup>2</sup>, and lived there all his life, but every year he used to get a mad uncontrollable desire to go out of the state and go on vacation. Every summer, he used to pack everything into the car, including my mother, my sister and I, and drive for miles and miles through the states of America to some distant point. Every year it was the same. Every year it was awful.

The worst thing for us children was the boredom. Iowa is 1,000 miles from the sea, 400 miles from the nearest mountain, and 300 miles from skyscrapers or anything of interest. We used to drive for miles with nothing to see out of the window except fields. The only exciting thing we ever saw were billboards.

American highways used to be full of them, advertising anything from milk to a bowling alley and often some coming attraction, like the magic words VISIT SPOOK CAVERNS! OKLAHOMA'S GREAT FAMILY ATTRACTION! JUST 69 MILES! As soon as we saw one like this, we children would begin suggesting that we stop and have a look, taking it in turns to say, in a sincere and moving way, 'Oh *please* Dad, oh *pleeeeee*.''

My father's reaction was always perfectly predictable, and was always the same. First he said, 'No, because it's too expensive, and anyway your behaviour since breakfast has been disgraceful.' A few miles later he changed, and asked my mother in a quiet voice what she thought of the idea (she never gave her opinion). Then he ignored us for a few miles, hoping that we would forget about it. Then he changed again and said that perhaps we could go. Then he changed back to 'Definitely no!' (because we had started fighting), until he finally said, 'All right.

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<sup>2</sup> a state in the northern central U.S., on the western banks of the Mississippi River; pop. 2,964,324. It was acquired as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.

We'll go.' It was always the same. He always said 'yes' in the end. I never understood why he didn't just say 'yes' in the first place and save himself thirty minutes of arguing. But he always had the last word. 'We're only going to stay for half an hour. And you're not going to buy anything. Is that clear?' This seemed to make him feel that he was in control.

When we found them at last, Spook Caverns turned out to be an enormous disappointment. The only possible compensation was to buy a plastic knife and a bag of plastic dinosaurs in the gift shop. So, as the sun went down and my father realized that it was now late, and going to be difficult to find a room for the night, we children spent the time in the back of the car having noisy and aggressive fights, only stopping at intervals to cry, accuse each other of injuries, and complain of hunger, boredom and the need for the toilet. It was a kind of living hell. There aren't any billboards along the highways any more. What a sad loss!

## READING

**Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
1. My father always was a stay at home person.		
2. Travelling on holidays was the most amazing experience we had when we were children.		
3. All the way to the destination and back we had to deal with the tedium of a journey.		
4. Views used to be lacking in variety and interest.		

5. We never knew where we stood with our father in terms of his reaction to our requests.		
6. Eventually the father gave in.		
7. Spook Caverns turned out to be a failure in terms of fun, attractions and amusement.		
8. After visiting local attractions we were drained of both our mental and physical powers, and the only thing we were capable of was sleeping in the back of the car.		
9. It's pretty disappointing that there aren't any billboards along the highways anymore.		

**Answer the questions to the text.**

1. What was the trip like?
2. Why did the father of the family behave like that?
3. What can you say about the mother of the family?
4. Were children happy with their annual trips?
5. What was the visit to Spook Caverns like?
6. How did they behave on their way to distant places and back?
7. Why is the story called "Lost Continent"?

**VOCABULARY WORK**

**I. Match the antonyms.**

1. sincere	a) boring, dull, tiresome
2. quiet	b) calm, composed
3. predictable	c) cheap, low-priced, economical
4. enormous	d) cheerful , exhilarated , glad; joyful , lively, merry
5. aggressive	e) decent, polite, upright, conformable to moral rectitude
6. distant	f) dishonest, hypocritical
7. uncontrollable	g) great
8. sad	h) heaven on earth
9. moving	i) indifferent, unconcerned
10. living hell	j) loud, noisy, deafening
11. exciting	k) merriment, fun
12. mad	l) near, close to, in the vicinity of
13. awful	m) sensible, rational, reasonable
14. expensive	n) tiny, minute
15. disgraceful	o) uncertain, inconsistent
16. boredom	p) under control, in control

**II. Fill in the gaps with the proper prepositions.**

1. go \_\_\_ \_\_\_ the state
2. go \_\_\_ vacation
3. to pack everything \_\_\_ the car
4. drive \_\_\_ miles and miles \_\_\_ the states of America
5. Iowa is 1,000 miles \_\_\_ the sea, 400 miles \_\_\_ the nearest mountain, and 300 miles \_\_\_ skyscrapers or anything \_\_\_ interest
6. nothing to see \_\_\_ \_\_\_ the window

7. advertising anything \_\_\_ milk \_\_\_ a bowling alley
8. taking it \_\_\_ turns to say
9. asked my mother \_\_\_ a quiet voice
10. he always said 'yes' \_\_\_ the end.
11. he didn't just say 'yes' \_\_\_ the first place
12. caverns turned \_\_\_ to be an enormous disappointment
13. to find a room \_\_\_ the night
14. spent the time \_\_\_ the back of the car
15. stopping \_\_\_ intervals to cry
16. accuse each other \_\_\_ injuries
17. complain \_\_\_ hunger, boredom
18. the need \_\_\_ the toilet

### **III. Explain in your own words.**

- a skyscraper
- a billboard
- a highway
- a bowling alley
- an attraction
- a spook
- a cavern

### **BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR**

1. Write out sentences with the construction “used to do smth”. Explain its function.
2. Write down your own examples illustrating the use of this construction.

## **WRITING**

1. Write an outline of the text “Lost Continent”.
2. Write a gist of the text “Lost Continent” (5-8 sentences).

## Unit 3. SIX THINGS YOU PROBABLY DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT BEDROOMS

### I. Finish the word combinations.

1. to fall .....
2. to feel .....
3. to go to .....
4. to have a .....
5. to make the .....
6. .... an alarm-clock
7. to get to .....

### II. Memorize the definitions.

#### **incense**

1) a gum, spice, or other substance that is burned for its sweet smell, often as part of a religious ceremony.

If you say that **something incenses you**, you mean that **it makes you extremely angry**. E.g. This proposal will **incense** conservation campaigners.

A **valet** is a male servant who looks after his employer by doing things such as **caring for his clothes and cooking for him**.

If someone has a **conviction**, they have been found **guilty of a crime in a court of law**. E.g. He will **appeal against his conviction...**

#### **monk**

A member of a religious community of men typically **living under vows of**

**poverty, chastity, and obedience**

**dormitory**

A large bedroom where several people sleep, for example in a **boarding school**.

**hostel**

An **establishment** that provides cheap food and **lodging** for a specific group of people, such as students, workers, or travelers

**refugee**

A person who has been forced to leave their country **in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster**

**III. Cite in context.**

1	2	3
1. published a list of rules 2. fresh and airy 3. cooking smells 4. burn incense 5. green wallpaper 6. arsenic (n)	7. valet (n) 8. watch him wash and have breakfast 9. feeling sleepy 10. conduct the day's business	11. a week in bed 12. a conviction for drugs 13. recorded
4	5	6
14. monks 15. dormitories 16. follow the rules 17. separate beds	21. stayed at an inn 22. share beds with complete strangers 23. a busy hostel	25. political refugee 26. travel documents 27. on his way 28. go through passport

18.fully clothed 19.take off belts 20.to take knives to bed	24.to get out of bed	control 29.a plastic bench 30.departure lounge
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## Unit 3. DREAMS

### WARM-UP

- How do you feel when you have nightmares?
- Do you have a tendency to share your dreams with other people?
- Do you believe in prophetic dreams? Have you ever had one?
- Are you able to interpret dreams? Do you know anyone who can?
- What do you think of slumber parties? Have you ever thrown one?

### Vocabulary extension

**snooze // to have a snooze**

- His parents are in the upper room snoozing in front of the TV.
- I dropped off to a fitful snooze.

**slumber**

- Sleeping Beauty slumbered in her forest castle.
- The village street slumbered under the afternoon sun.

**doze off**

- Did he notice that I dozed off in the middle of his speech?
- I closed my eyes for a minute and must have dozed off.

**a nap // to take a nap // a catnap**

- Excuse me, I'll just take a little nap

**Read the text and answer the following questions.**

- What are the manifestations of nightmares?

- How can people react to them?
- What would you do in such a fix (if you were a husband)?

## DREAMS AND NIGHTMARES

IRIS is like my former wife in that when she sleeps she sometimes has **violent dreams**. She **thrashes around in bed** during the night and wakes in the morning **drenched with sweat, the nightgown sticking to her body**. And, like my former wife, she wants to tell me her dreams **in great detail** and **speculate** as to what this **stands for** or that **portends**. My former wife **used to kick the covers off in the night** and **cry out in her sleep**, as if someone were laying hands on her. Once, in a particularly violent dream, she **hit me on the ear with her fist**. I was in **a dreamless sleep**, but I **struck out in the dark** and **hit her on the forehead**. Then we began **yelling**. We both yelled. We'd **hurt each other**, but we were mainly **scared**. We had no idea what had happened until I turned the lamp on; then we **sorted it out**. Afterward, we joked about it – **fistfighting** in our sleep. But we tended to forget about that night.

Once I woke up in the night to hear Iris **grinding her teeth in her sleep**. It was such a peculiar thing to have going on right next to my ear that it woke me up. I **gave her a little shake**, and she stopped. The next morning she told me she'd had a very bad dream, but that's all she'd tell me about it. I didn't **press her for details**. I guess I really didn't want to know what could have been so bad that she didn't want to say.

## VOCABULARY WORK

**I. Memorize the highlighted words and phrases.**

**II. Memorize the definitions.**

A **nightmare** is a very frightening dream. E.g. *I had nightmares after watching the horror movie.*

To **thrash around** - move in a violent and **convulsive way**. E.g. *He lay on the ground thrashing around in pain.*

**Drenched** - completely wet. E.g. *The two and a half hour walk in the wind and rain left us drenched. Everyone got completely drenched when a huge wave hit the boat.*

To stick – to **adhere** or **cling** to a substance or surface. E.g. *The plastic seats have stuck to my skin.*

To **speculate** – to form a theory or **conjecture** about a subject without **firm evidence**. E.g. *My friends speculate about my private life.*

To **portend** – to be a sign or warning that something, esp. something **momentous or calamitous** is likely to happen. E.g. *Everything portended an early renewal of the conflict.*

To **kick** – to **strike** or **propel forcibly** with the foot. E.g. *He kicked him in the stomach.*

To **hit** – to bring one's hand or a **tool** or **weapon** into contact with (someone or something) quickly and **forcefully**. E.g. *The woman hit the mugger with her umbrella.*

**Scared** – fearful; frightened. E.g. *The thieves got scared and ran away.*

To **grind** (ground, ground) - rub or cause **to rub together gratingly**. E.g. *He keeps me awake at night, grinding his teeth.*

### **III. Cite in context.**

1. violent dreams
2. “...thrashes around in bed...”
3. drenched with sweat
4. “...the nightgown sticking to her body...”

5. to tell dreams in great detail
6. to speculate
7. to stand for
8. to portend
9. to kick the covers off
10. cry out in one's sleep
11. to lay hands on smb
12. "...hit me on the ear with her fist..."
13. a dreamless sleep
14. "...struck out in the dark and hit her on the forehead..."
15. yelling
16. to hurt each other
17. "...I turned the lamp on..."
18. "...sorted it out..."
19. fistfighting
20. "...grinding her teeth in her sleep..."
21. "...I gave her a little shake..."
22. "...press her for details..."

**IV. Give the gist of the text (5-7 sentences).**

**V. Use English-English dictionary to explain the following idioms. Illustrate them in the situations of your own.**

- the American Dream
- like a dream
- a waking dream
- in your dreams
- dreams come true

## Unit 4. TAKING CHANCES

### Vocabulary extension

patience

poker

gambling

the pack of cards

to shuffle

to deal cards

low cards / high cards

to pick up a card

the three of clubs, the four of hearts, the ace of spades

diamonds

a hand

### TWENTIES GIRL

*by* Sophie Kinsella

#### (Extract)

“So, why do you carry cards with you?” I say, deciding it’s my turn to start.  
“Do you play patience the whole time or something?”

“Poker. If I can find anyone to play with. You’d be great at poker,” he adds.

“I’d be terrible!” I contradict him. “I’m not good at gambling, and –” I stop as Ed shakes his head.

“Poker is not about gambling. It’s about being able to read people. Your Eastern mind-reading powers would come in handy.”

“Oh, right.” I blush. “Well ... my powers seem to have abandoned me.”

Ed raises an eyebrow. “You are not hustling me here, Miss Lington?”

“No!” I laugh. “They really have! I am a total novice.”

“OK, then.” He takes out the pack of cards and shuffles it expertly. “All you need to know is, do the other players have good cards or bad? Simple as that. So you look at your opponents’ faces. And you ask yourself, *Is something going on?* And that’s the game.”

“Is something going on?” I repeat. “And how can you tell?”

Ed deals himself three cards and glances at them. Then he gazes at me. “Good or bad?”

Oh God. I have no idea. His face is dead straight. I survey his smooth forehead, the tiny lines around his eyes, the hint of week-end stubble – searching for clues. There’s a glint in his eye, but that could mean anything.

“Dunno<sup>3</sup>”, I say helplessly. “I’ll go with... good?”

Ed looks amused. “Those Eastern powers really did desert you. They are terrible.” He shows three low cards. “Now your turn.” He shuffles the pack again, deals out three cards and watches me pick them up.

I’ve got the three of clubs, the four of hearts, and the ace of spades. I study them, then look up with my most inscrutable expression.

“Relax,” says Ed. “Don’t laugh.”

Of course, now he’s said that, I can feel my mouth twitching.

“You have a terrible poker face,” says Ed. “You know that?”

“You are putting me off!” I wriggle my mouth around a bit, getting rid of the laugh. “OK, then, what have I got?”

Ed’s dark brown eyes lock on mine. We are both silent and still, gazing at each other. After a few seconds I feel a weird flip in my stomach. This feels... strange.

Too intimate. Like he can see more of me than he should. Pretending to

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<sup>3</sup> “Dunno” is sometimes used in written English to represent an informal way of saying ‘don’t know’. *‘How on earth did she get it?’ — ‘I dunno.’*

cough, I break the spell and turn away. I take a gulp of wine and look back to see Ed sipping his wine too.

“You have one high card, probably an ace,” he says matter-of-factly. “And two low ones.”

“No!” I put the cards down. “How do you know?”

“Your eyes popped out of your face when you saw the ace”. Ed sounds amused. “It was totally obvious. Like “Oh, wow! A high one!” Then you looked right and left as though you might have given yourself away. Then you put your hand over the high one and gave me a dirty look.” He’s starting to laugh now. “Remind me not to give you any state secrets to keep anytime soon.”

I can’t believe it. I thought I was being really inscrutable.

“But, seriously.” Ed begins shuffling the cards again. “Your mind-reading trick. It’s all based on analyzing behavioral traits, isn’t it?”

“Er... that’s right,” I say cautiously. That can’t just have deserted you. Either you know that stuff or you don’t. So, what’s going on, Lara? What’s the story?”

## VOCABULARY WORK

### I. Match the following and memorize the definitions.

1. to contradict	a) give up completely (a course of action, a practice, or a way of thinking)
2. gambling	b) impossible to understand or interpret
3. to abandon	c) the act or activity of betting money, for example in card games or on horse racing.
4. to shuffle	d) (of a quality or ability) fail

	(someone), esp. at a crucial moment when most needed
5. to survey	e) the very short hairs on a man's face when he has not shaved recently
6. stubble	f) an ability to control or influence people as though one had magical power over them
7. inscrutable	g) give or cause to give a short, sudden jerking or convulsive movement
8. to twitch	h) move the cards around so that they are in a different order.
9. to wriggle	i) in a careful manner
10. spell	j) deny the truth of (a statement), esp. by asserting the opposite
11. to sip	k) twist and turn with quick writhing movements
12. cautiously	l) drink (something) by taking small mouthfuls
13. to desert	m) look carefully and thoroughly at (someone or something), esp. so as to appraise them

## II. Fill in the gaps with the words from Ex. 1.

1. Her luck ..... her.
2. He had clearly ..... all pretense of trying to succeed.
3. His face was covered with the ..... of several nights.
4. There are various ways of ..... and dealing the cards.
5. Your actions ..... your words.

6. Her green eyes ..... him coolly.
7. I am ..... optimistic that a new government will be concerned and aware about the environment...
8. He had to beg his father for money to pay off his ..... debts.
9. In public he remained .....
10. The boy kicked and ..... but she held him firmly.
11. His face ..... with emotion.
12. Jessica ..... her drink thoughtfully...
13. She is afraid that you are waking from her .....

**III. Explain in your own words and cite the phrases in context:**

mind-reading powers *would come in handy*

You are not *hustling* me here

a total *novice*

His face is *dead straight*.

A *poker face*

a weird *flip in my stomach*

**IV. Provide definitions for the following phrasal verbs and illustrate them in the sentences of your own.**

**put off** like in the sentence *You are putting me off.*

**give away** like in the sentence *You are giving yourself away.*

**V. Answer the questions.**

1. Why does Ed carry cards with him?
2. Does he play patience or poker?

3. Does he play the whole time?
4. What is poker about?
5. What do you need to know while playing poker?
6. What cards has Lara? Are they high or low?
7. Why does Lara have a terrible poker face? Define “poker face”.
8. How did Ed “read” Lara’s cards?
9. Through the extract Ed mentions Lara’s mind-reading powers and at the end he asks “What’s the story?” Think carefully and provide your variant of Lara’s story.

**VI. Get yourself familiar with the following idioms. Read them in context and try to find out what they mean and what equivalent(s) they may have in your language.**

**cards on the table**

1. Manon: "...now tell me - cards on the table - to which of the more attractive women here do you want me to introduce you?" (N. Coward, ‘Bitter Sweet’, act II, sc. II)

**fling (throw) up one's cards = throw in one's cards**

1. ‘I'm thinking of throwing in my cards,’ Jack said, ‘and I want your advice.’ ‘What cards?’ ‘Marriage cards,’ Jack said, watching the pelicans. ‘Career cards. The whole hand.’ (I. Shaw, ‘Two Weeks in Another Town’, ch. 14)

**go in with good cards**

1. You're going in with good cards. You ought to make a success of it.

### **have the cards, hold the cards**

1. 'Well, I'll tell you, Jephson, it's a tough case and no mistake. It looks to me as though Mason has all the cards. If we can get this chap off, we can get anybody off.' (Th. Dreiser, 'An American Tragedy', book III, ch. XV)
2. 'Well, what else is there for me to do? You hold all the cards in your hands.' (Th. Dreiser, 'The Stoic', ch. XII)
3. Roger held the cards, you know; he had an established reputation, and people have an enormous respect for established reputations, even if they suspect that the holder of them isn't really much good. (C. P. Snow, 'Death under Sail', ch. XVII)

### **lay down one's cards**

1. Mr. Ventnor passed through a moment of indecision. Should he lay his cards on the table? It was not his habit, and the proceeding was sometimes attended with risk. (J. Galsworthy, 'Caravan', 'A Stoic').
2. Fouldes: "Look here, I'm going to play this game with my cards on the table."  
Lady Frederick: "Then I shall be on my guard. You're never so dangerous as when you pretend to be frank." (W. S. Maugham, 'Lady Frederick', act I)
3. Pyle said, 'I think I ought to put all my cards on the table. I'm not rich. But when my father dies I'll have about fifty thousand dollars...' (Gr. Greene, 'The Quiet American', part II, ch. 1)

### **lay (put, stake) everything on one card**

1. What Bismarck had learnt in Paris - the card on which he staked everything between 1864 and 1866 - was not French weakness, but the division in French

policy. (A. J. P. Taylor, 'The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, 1848-1918', ch. VIII)

### **lucky at cards, unlucky in love**

1. I'm only sorry to think Miss Houghton has lost so steadily all evening... But then - you see - I comfort myself with the reflection "Lucky in cards, unlucky in love". (D. H. Lawrence, 'The Lost Girl', ch. X)

### **(to play) one's last card**

1. 'Ashley,' she began again and paused. She had not intended using her pregnancy as an argument... but as her other persuasions seemed to have made no impression, she decided to use it and her helplessness as a last card. (M. Mitchell, 'Gone with the Wind', ch. XLI)

2. His annoyance was lost in the sudden heart-breaking realization that the last card he possessed had been played, with complete, utter failure. (R. Aldington, 'All Men Are Enemies', part II, ch. VIII)

3. He still remained unmoved, so I played my last card. My last card was based on the long-standing right of any accused to "challenge" anyone summoned to sit on a jury... ('Labour Monthly')

### **play all one's cards**

1. Essex had played all his cards now – played them as badly as possible, and there was nothing left in his hand. (L. Strachey, 'Elizabeth and Essex', ch. XII)

### **the cards are stacked against smb**

1. When the ordinary citizen is dragged into court he'll find that the cards have been stacked against him. (E. S. Gardner, 'The Case of the Careless Kitten', ch. 20)

**cards are the devil's books**

1. Sharp: "O Lord! O Lord! who'd have thought it! Cards are the devil's books!"  
(E. Bulwer-Lytton, 'Money', act IV, sc. II)

**Illustrate the idioms in the situations of your own.**

**Are there any other idioms in terms of the topic that you are aware of?**

**WRITING**

**Provide a literary translation for the following passage:**

His face is dead straight. I survey his smooth forehead, the tiny lines around his eyes, the hint of week-end stubble – searching for clues. There's a glint in his eye, but that could mean anything.

## **Unit 4. TAKING CHANCES**

### **Vocabulary extension**

health problems/hazards

lose/gain (put on) weight

keep to a diet of fruit and vegetables

follow a diet

rich in fiber and proteins

low fat/fat free

saturated fats

carbohydrates

a dieting pill

keep fit

overweight people

obese/obesity

suffer from eating disorder/malfunction

a plus size person

### **REDUX ON THE ROPES**

**Bad news, bad luck and too high hopes add up to disappointing sales for last year's hot new diet pill.**

*By Christine Gorman*

1. The distinctive black-and-white sweater-striped pill was supposed to make millions of Americans thin – and its manufacturer rich. But a year after the drug called Redux was approved for sale by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the hot new pill has fallen short on both counts. At \$200 million a year, sales are flat

and lagging far behind the initial \$1 billion-a-year expectations.

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2. There is more bad news to come. Last month the FDA received a letter signed by several dozen neuroscientists blasting the agency for not opening up the post-approval monitoring process more fully. The FDA, these doctors charge, continues to ignore animal tests that suggest prolonged use of Redux can destroy nerve tissue. “Laboratories around the world have found that the drug has serious brain toxicity,” says Dr. Mark Molliver of the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

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3. In some respects Redux has been a victim of its own early success. The first new antiobesity medication in more than 20 years, the drug enjoyed one of the fastest launches in U.S. pharmaceutical history. Both the FDA and Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories, which market Redux, knew about the possibility of brain damage at high doses. But they also knew people who are morbidly obese — individuals who weigh 30% more than average — face even greater risks that they will die young from heart disease, diabetes or stroke.

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4. Still, the FDA was not entirely satisfied, and as a condition of approval it required that Wyeth-Ayerst conduct a follow-up study to determine whether Redux users were suffering any ill effects from the drug.

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5. In the meantime, the drug has become a magnet for bad press – most of it unwarranted, if not downright false. In February, after the FDA met behind closed doors with officials from Wyeth-Ayerst to iron out details of the follow-up study, critics cried “cover-up” – as if the FDA never granted drug companies private

meetings in order to protect trade secrets. In April the Associated Press reported that a 38-year-old, 54 kg woman had died after taking Redux for just a few days.

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6. Bad press can, with time and a big enough marketing budget, be surmounted. Failing to deliver is another matter. “It just doesn’t seem to work that well”, says Dr. Richard Joseph, an obesity expert in Naperville, Ill. ....

.....

7. Joseph is not sure why Redux has not panned out for more of his patients. It may be that they put too much faith in the pill to make them thin without their having to eat less or exercise more. But Joseph also suspects a biochemical explanation. Redux, like “fen/phen” before it, boosts the levels of serotonin, a neurochemical that, among other things, signals the brain that the body has had enough food. “If a lack of serotonin is the reason patients are overeating, then Redux should work beautifully,” Joseph says. “But if they are overeating for some other reason, then it probably won’t do any good. The question no one has answered is, “What percentage of overweight people have low serotonin levels?”

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8. Meanwhile, competition is heating up. Last month an FDA advisory panel recommended approval of a drug called orlistat that works on the gut instead of the brain – reducing calorie intake by blocking the body’s ability to absorb fat. Orlistat has its problems – its side effects include intestinal leakage. That doesn’t mean orlistat will not be a big seller, at least at first.

.....

***Reported by Lawrence Mondt/New York and Dick Thompson/Washington***

“TIME”

## READING

### Match the endings with the appropriate paragraphs.

- A. Such studies are impossible, experts say, without doing a biopsy on living brain tissue.
- B. It turned out that she weighed 100 kg and was in fact murdered – a turn of events that can hardly be blamed on the diet pill. The AP issued a correction, but the damage to the drug’s image had been done.
- C. “We made the decision that the benefits outweigh the risks, at least for the population we identified,” says Dr. James Bilstad, the FDA official who oversees drugs for metabolic disorders.
- D. But if folks buy it expecting weight-loss miracles, they are found to be as disappointed next year as Redux users are today.
- E. Some who have taken Redux have discovered that it is not the magic melting potion they hoped it would be; others who were thinking of taking it have been frightened off by stories about potentially harmful side effects – including a news report (later proved false) that a woman had died after taking Redux.
- F. Wyeth-Ayerst's critics say the company has been dragging its feet.
- G. “I consider only a few of my patients Redux success stories.”
- H. “It has the potential for producing brain damage.”

### Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.

	A	B
	YES	NO
1. The distinctive black-and-white sweater-striped pill was supposed to make millions of Americans slim –		

and its manufacturer wealthy.		
2. Last month the FDA received a letter signed by several dozen neuroscientists blaming the agency for concealing the post-approval monitoring process results.		
3. Redux is the stress-relieving medication		
4. Still, the FDA was completely contented.		
5. In the meantime, the drug has become a magnet for bad press – most of it veracious		
6. In February, the FDA came to terms with officials from Wyeth-Ayerst.		
7. Bad press can never be overcome.		
8. Redux works miracles even if you do not keep to a diet.		
9. Orlistat is a completely safe dieting pill.		

## VOCABULARY WORK

**I. Do the matching. Memorize the words and their definitions.**

1. disappointing	a) to introduce (a new product or publication) to the public for the
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	first time
2. distinctive	b) to overcome (a difficulty or obstacle)
3. to lag behind	c) an examination of tissue removed from a living body to discover the presence, cause, or extent of a disease
4. potion	d) failing to fulfil someone's hopes or expectations
to blast (informal)	e) to soak up or take in
5. victim	f) a chemical produced naturally in your brain that affects the way you feel, for example making you feel happier, calmer, or less hungry
6. to launch	g) to help or encourage (something) to increase or improve
7. to market	h) to supervise (a person or work)
8. to oversee	i) to criticize fiercely
9. cover-up	j) a person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action
10. to surmount	k) an attempt to prevent people's discovering the truth about a serious mistake or crime
11. to boost	l) has a special quality or feature which makes it easily recognizable and different from other things of the same type.

12.serotonin	m) to fall behind in movement, progress, or development; not keep pace with another or others
13.biopsy	n) to offer for sale
14.to absorb	o) a liquid with healing, magical, or poisonous properties

**II. Fill in the gaps with the words from Ex. 1. Mind, one of the words is not used.**

1. The company has ..... a software package specifically for the legal sector.
2. Juniper berries give gin its ..... flavor.
3. Plants ..... carbon dioxide from the air and moisture from the soil.
4. Does this ..... have magic powers?
5. A lack of ..... might be the reason patients are overeating.
6. The wine was excellent, but the food was ..... .
7. Use a surveyor or architect to ..... and inspect the different stages of the work.
8. General Schwarzkopf denied there'd been any ..... .
9. The school was ..... by government inspectors.
- 10.A ..... is a medical test commonly performed by a surgeon or an interventional radiologist involving sampling of cells or tissues for examination.
- 11.A range of measures have been taken recently to ..... tourism.
- 12.I realized I had to ..... the language barrier.
- 13.Statistically our chances of being the .....s of violent crime are remote.
- 14.They stopped to wait for one of the children who was ..... .

**III. Explain what is meant by the following phrases and cite them in context.**

1. add up to...

2. approved for sale
3. fallen short on both counts
4. sales are flat
5. side effects
6. monitoring process
7. antiobesity medication
8. morbidly obese
9. the benefits outweigh the risks
10. metabolic disorders
11. the company has been dragging its feet
12. downright false
13. to iron out details
14. a diet pill
15. to issue a correction
16. to pan out

**IV. Define the following phrasal verbs and illustrate them in the sentences of your own.**

Open up; iron out; cover up; pan out; heat up; turn out; frighten off.

**V. Answer the following questions to the text.**

1. What does the Redux diet pill look like?
2. What was it supposed to do?
3. Why didn't it meet expectations of both American customers and Redux' manufacturer?
4. What was the FDA blasted for?
5. Why has Redux been a victim of its own early success?

6. Why did Redux trigger bad press?
7. What might be the reasons why Redux hasn't panned out for more patients?
8. How does serotonin work in terms of dieting? Can it work miracles?
9. How does Orlistat work?
10. What are its side effects?
11. Oxford American dictionary explains "redux" as "brought back; revived". E.g. The 1980s were far more than just the '50s redux. In your opinion, why is the word "redux" used in the title?
12. Why is the article titled "Redux on the Ropes"?
13. What can you advise in terms of dieting / keeping fit / healthy lifestyle?

**VI. Give the gist of the text (10-12 sentences).**

**VII. Memorize the idioms and proverbs. Illustrate them in the situations of your own. Dialogue and polylogue presentations are welcome.**

*magic*

- as if by magic

*miracle*

- to a miracle

- work miracles

*news*

Bad news travels quickly. // Ill news flies fast. // Bad news has wings.

No news (is) good news.

- break the news

## **WRITING**

1. Write an outline of the text "Redux on the Ropes".

2. Write a short summary of the text “Redux on the Ropes”.

## Unit 6. HOLIDAYS

### WARM-UP

1. Where is Patagonia situated?
2. On what area of land is it situated?
3. What is plateau?
4. What soil is in Patagonia?
5. How is it positioned geographically?
6. What is Patagonia famous for?

### Vocabulary extension

to feel sick (to one's stomach)

He was sick in the car.

Gossips make me sick.

He was sick with fear.

Airsick(ness), carsick(ness), seasick(ness)

*Syn:* queasy

### Patagonia<sup>4</sup>

*BAHIA BLANCA* is the last big place before the Patagonian desert. Bill dropped me at the hotel near the bus station. The barroom was green and brightly lit and full of men playing cards. A country boy stood by the bar. He was shaky on his feet but he kept his head up like a gaucho. He was a nice-looking boy with curly black hair and was really very drunk. The owner's wife showed me a hot airless room, painted purple, with two beds in it. The room had no window and the door gave out onto a

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<sup>4</sup> a region in South America, in southern Argentina and Chile. Mostly a dry, barren plateau, it extends from the Colorado River in central Argentina to the Strait of Magellan and from the Andes to the Atlantic coast

glassed-in courtyard. It was very cheap and the woman said nothing about having to share.

I was half asleep when the country boy reeled in, flung himself on the other bed and groaned and sat up and was sick. He was sick on and off for an hour and then he snored. I did not sleep that night for the smell of the sick and the snoring.

So next day, as we drove through the desert, I sleepily watched the rags of silver cloud spinning across the sky and the sea of grey-green thorn scrub lying off in sweeps and rising in terraces and the white dust streaming off the salt pans, and, on the horizon, land and sky dissolving into an absence of colour.

Patagonia begins on the Rio Negro. At mid-day the bus crossed an iron bridge over the river and stopped outside a bar. An Indian woman got off with her son. She had filled up two seats with her bulk. She chewed garlic and wore real gold jangly earrings and a hard white hat pinned over her braids. A look of abstract horror passed over the boy's face as she manoeuvred herself and her parcels onto the street.

The permanent houses of the village were of brick with black stove pipes and a tangle of electric wires above. Where the brick houses gave out, the shacks of the Indians began. These were patched out of packing cases, sheets of plastic and sacking.

A single man was walking up the street, his brown felt hat pulled low over his face. He was carrying a sack and walking into the white dust clouds, out into the country. Some children sheltered in a door-way and tormented a lamb. From one hut came the noise of the radio and sizzling fat. A lumpy arm appeared and threw a dog a bone. The dog took it and slunk off.

## **VOCABULARY WORK**

### **I. Match the following and memorize the definitions.**

1. a desert	a) [with adverbial of direction] walk in a staggering or lurching manner, esp. while drunk
2. a gaucho	b) not open to a free current of air; wanting fresh air, or communication with the open air.
3. airless	c) to make a long, low sound because you are in pain, or because you are upset or unhappy about something.
4. to reel (in/out)	d) vegetation consisting mainly of brushwood or stunted forest growth
5. to fling oneself (flung, flung)	e) a cowboy of the south american pampas <sup>5</sup>
6. to groan	f) to bite and work (food) in the mouth with the teeth, esp. to make it easier to swallow
7. on and off	g) to protect or shield from something harmful, esp. bad weather
8. to snore	h) a dry, barren area of land, esp. one covered with sand, that is characteristically desolate, waterless, and without vegetation
9. a scrub	i) (of food) to make a hissing sound when frying or cooking
10. a salt pan	j) if you do it to a person or animal, you annoy them in a playful, rather cruel

<sup>5</sup> extensive, treeless plains in South America

	way for your own amusement.
11.to chew	k)intermittently
12.to shelter	l) to breathe with a snorting or grunting sound while asleep
13.to torment	m) to leave somewhere quietly, without being seen, especially because you are ashamed or afraid
14.to sizzle	n)to throw oneself headlong
15.to slink off (slunk, slunk)	o)a shallow container or depression in the ground in which salt water evaporates to leave a deposit of salt

## II. Fill in the gaps with the words from Ex. 1.

1. The two ..... out of the bar arm in arm.
2. Natural ..... are flat expanses of ground covered with salt and other minerals, usually shining white under the sun. They are found in deserts, and should not be confused with salt evaporation ponds.
3. We told him we knew he'd been lying, and everyone laughed as he ..... miserably .....
4. He ..... himself down at her feet with a laugh.
5. .
6. She was locked in a dusty, ..... basement.
7. They were lost in the Sahara ..... for nine days.
8. The hut ..... him from the cold wind.
9. My older brother and sister used to ..... me by singing it to me.
- 10.It rained ..... and ..... most of the afternoon.
- 11.He ..... for a moment, then swallowed.
- 12.Marty ..... and pulled the blanket over his head.

13. His mouth was open, and he was .....

14. The bacon began to ..... in the pan.

15. A year after the first uprising in Buenos Aires in 1810, an Uruguayan ....., Jose Gervasio Artigas, raised the banner of revolt. (W. Foster, 'Outline Political History of the Americas', ch. 12).

**III. Extend your vocabulary by crossing the odd word out. Memorize both the synonyms and antonyms provided below.**

- torment, vex, annoy, cuddle, bother;
- airless, fragrant, stuffy, suffocating;
- defend, harbour, safeguard, shelter, shield, plunder;
- bush, shrub, scrub, woods, brush, thicket, undergrowth;
- throw, cast, toss, hurl, hold, fling;
- slink, sneak, creep, steal, prowl, skulk, expose.

**IV. Find the adjectives that are used to describe these things in the text.**

barroom –

hair –

room –

courtyard –

scrub –

earrings –

horror –

houses of the village –

hat –

clouds –

**V. Fill in the gaps with the proper prepositions.**

1. dropped me ... the hotel ... the bus station
2. stood ... the bar
3. kept his head ... like a gaucho
4. the door gave ... ... a glassed-in courtyard
5. when the country boy reeled ...
6. groaned and sat ...
7. we drove ... the desert
8. the rags of silver cloud spinning ... the sky
9. the sea of grey-green thorn scrub lying ... in sweeps
10. the white dust streaming ... the salt pans
11. land and sky dissolving ... an absence of colour
12. the bus crossed an iron bridge ... the river
13. An Indian woman got ... with her son.
14. She had filled ... two seats
15. a hard white hat pinned ... her braids
16. A look of abstract horror passed ... the boy's face
17. Where the brick houses gave ...
18. His felt hat pulled low ... his face
19. walking ... the white dust clouds, ... ... the country.
20. sheltered ... a door-way
21. The dog took it and slunk ... .

**VI. Define the following phrasal verbs and illustrate them in the sentences of your own:**

Lie off; give out; reel in; get off; fill up; slink off.

**VII. Make a literary translation of the extract into your native language.  
Should be done in writing.**

*So next day, as we drove through the desert, I sleepily watched the rags of silver cloud spinning across the sky and the sea of grey-green thorn scrub lying off in sweeps and rising in terraces and the white dust streaming off the saltpans, and, on the horizon, land and sky dissolving into an absence of colour.*

**TEXT DISCUSSION**

**I. Dwell on the following.**

1. What was the purpose of visiting Bahia Blanca?
2. What was a country boy like? Why does the author get our attention drawn to him in the first place?
3. Describe the room the author was placed in. What kind of room was it in terms of hotel accommodation? What other rooms can hotels offer to their guests?
4. Why did the author sleepily watch the landscape as they drove through the desert next day?
5. Give a thorough consideration to the detailed description of the place they drove through. Now draw a picture in your mind and dwell on the impressions it has made on you. It is highly recommended to pay special attention to the colouring, imagery and vocabulary like *rags*, *spinning*, *sweeps*, *terraces*. What message might they altogether imply?
6. Why on the horizon, land and sky dissolve into an absence of colour?
7. Who is another inhabitant of the village that makes an absolutely stunning appearance in the story?
8. How does the last paragraph add up to the whole story?

## **II. Make a gist of the story having the following aspects incorporated:**

- a) the purpose of the author's visit
- b) the place the author stayed at
- c) the people he came across
- d) the landscape
- e) the impressions that you have got about the place in general

## **III. Get yourself familiar with the following idioms. Read them in context and try to find out what they mean and what equivalent(s) they may have in your language.**

### **chew the fat (or the rag)**

1. 'Besides,' said Tasbrough, 'This chewing the rag is all nonsense, anyway.'  
(S. Lewis, 'It Can't Happen Here', ch. 2)
2. 'Don't you let him hang around the Craig place chewing the fat all morning!' Mrs. Maxwell pleaded with Dave. (D. Carter, 'Fatherless Sons', part II, ch. 17)
3. I didn't have anything special to do, so I went down to the can and chewed the rag with him while he was shaving. (J. Salinger, 'The Catcher in the Rye', ch. IV)

### **quiet as a lamb ((as) quiet as a lamb)**

1. 'Joe is well enough in his own house,' said Shirley. 'I have seen him as quiet as a lamb at home.' (Ch. Brontë, 'Shirley', ch. XVIII)

### **cross a bridge before one comes to it [don't cross the bridges before you come to them]**

1. 'I suppose,' said Martin, 'That if more evidence really did turn up, we might conceivably have to consider reopening the case, mightn't we?' 'Ah, well,' said Crawford, 'we don't have to cross that bridge till we come to it.' (C. P. Snow, 'The Affair', ch. 8)

**Illustrate the idioms in the situations of your own.**