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«Культура речевого общения»

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Аннотация

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Пособие предназначено для студентов направления 45.03.02 «Лингвистика». Пособие построено на текстах и упражнениях, которые помогут систематизировать знания и навыки студентов в разговорной речи.

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UNIT 1

DRUGS AND TEENS

1. Before reading the article, answer the following questions:

- What makes parenting a huge challenge today?
- What common problems can lead a child to taking drugs?
- How should parents behave when they catch their child drug-taking?
- What part does body image play in the kids' lives?
- How often do parents make their kids excel in all aspects of life? What consequences does it have?
- Why do kids start smoking or drinking?
- How can depression influence a child's life?

2. Now read the text and find the answers to some of these questions.

Text 1. Top 10 Problems Teenagers Face

Let us discuss about the top 10 problems teenagers face in today's world. We live in a very competitive world today. We have so many challenges to face. In this article we will discuss the top 10 problems teenagers face in today's world. When you were a teenager you may have never even thought of the problems that the teenagers face today.

This article will help you to understand the lives and the concerns of the teenagers better. This will also give you a chance to understand the problems of your teenage children better and be more sensitive to their needs and problems. Parenting today has become a huge challenge. Most of the parents of the teenage children will tell you that they do not understand the teens. We will give you some points that may help you to understand the teens a little better.

1. Drugs – This is a common problem that most of the teens face today. They could be addicted to drugs due to a number of reasons. Mostly it is the peer pressure. If the parents don't have time for these kids then the problem only becomes more serious. So do not blame your child if you catch him or her taking drugs. Give them the help and the support they need. It is also equally important that you explain them how drugs can be dangerous and must be avoided. We have an article that is dedicated to the problems of drug addiction. We hope that the article will help you to deal with the problems bet-



ter.

2. Study pressure – The teenagers today are under a lot of study pressure from both the teachers and the parents. They have to get good grades so that they get into a good college. You must talk to the child and see the problems that they are facing. Many teenagers under pressure tend to cheat and if caught they have to face very bad consequences. This can make the kids rebellious and also less disciplined. The parents must understand that not all children can get the best grades. They must be more understanding to the kids and their ability. You must allow the child to bring out the best in them and not get pressurised to perform.

3. Pressure in a relationship- Many teenagers today are in relationships. This may also include physical involvement with a person. When teenagers are involved in unsafe sex it can lead to pregnancy and also other sexually transmitted diseases. You must be very strong as a parent when you need to deal with a situation like this. You must never blame the child or hit him or her. You must explain to them the pros and cons of a relationship and how they must deal with it. As a parent it may be more difficult if you do not share a very friendly relationship with the child. Some teenagers who are heart broken in love can get really depressed and even try to commit suicide. These cases are on the rise and we must advise the parents to be very careful to deal with a situation like this.

4. Constant need to look good – Many teenagers today suffer from body image problem. They spend a huge sum of money on clothes and the way they are looking but at the end of it they are never satisfied. Not all the teenagers can look gorgeous as a result the others who do not have a great figure and looks start to feel depressed and become introverts. They don't make friends and like to stay at home as they are too fat and not attractive enough to get a date. Some also blame their parents for the dark skin or for not taking care of their diet as a child. You may feel really upset to see this form of your child and also feel very dejected. However, you must understand that the child is frustrated and needs your help. If the child is very upset never leave them alone. Just listen to all that they have to say till they calm down. Leaving them alone can be a big mistake.

5. Constant pressure to excel in all aspects of life – as a teenager everyone wants to be the best in all the activities so that the other kids in school admire them and look up to them. However, there are a lot of problems that come with this will to be the best. Many children stress themselves much more they can or they should. They spend hours studying or working too hard. As a result they may be-



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come restless and also fall sick. The parents must take good care of the child and see what exactly the child is doing. The parents must tell the kids to relax along with all the hard work that they are putting in. This is one reason why many students get stress attacks and also may suffer from high pressure at times. It has become common to find stress related health problems in the teenagers. The parents are also equally responsible for this plight of the students as they put undue pressure on the children to perform which is not good for them.

6. Uncertainty about the future – Most of the teenagers are not sure as to what life holds for them. Which college they will get in and what will be the career that they will be making is uncertain as a result the students often feel depressed and are found lost or day dreaming. Some of them are very confused on what they should do and what career they should make. As a parent and teacher you must give advice to the students and show them the way. If the child needs career counselling then you must provide that. One more reason for teenagers being stressed is that they want to pursue a profession but their parents may have a different dream for them. This conflict in vision and desires can also make the life of the students difficult.

7. Drinking and smoking – A common concern that all teenagers face is of drinking and smoking. If the teenagers are found drinking and smoking they must be dealt with sensitively. As a parent you must be aware that your child will drink and smoke as this is normal. However, if they are into too much of these then you must take action and deal with the problem. You can also send them to a rehabilitation centre. The teenagers may feel the need to smoke and drink due to the pressure that they are in from their friends and peers.

8. Depression- All the points that we have mentioned above can lead to depression in teenagers. If you go by the statistics you will be surprised to see the number of teenagers who suffer from depression. The number is only increasing. The depression in teenagers is not a good sign as it can ruin the future if the teenagers. The worst part is that the teenager may not know how exactly he or she is going to deal with the depression. This only increases the magnitude of the problem more. The cause of depression can be personal as well as academic. As a teenager mood swings are common and natural. However, if the depression continues for too long then it can be quite dangerous and painful for the child as well as for the parents. You must take the child to psychiatrists because teenagers trying to commit suicide are very common across the world.

9. Addition to the social network- social networking has be-



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come the necessity in the life of the teenagers. If you check the internet you will see how teenagers are addicted to the net. They also invite unnecessary trouble because of this and also get followed by stalkers. This can lead to a lot of crimes against the teenagers. They are so addicted at times that they spend whole night updating their details on the sites. They do not sleep well and cannot even concentrate on their studies as a result they suffer a lot in all the aspects of life. This has become one of the most common problems that the teenagers face today and cannot even get rid of.

10. Eating disorders- This is a problem that is more common with the teenage girls. They fear that they will become fat as a result they do not eat at all. Due to this they suffer from anaemia and anorexia. They become too thin and weak as a result they develop a lot of health related complexities. This is a common problem that teenagers all across the world are facing. Teenage boys on the other hand have the habit of eating lot of junk. They do not have any discipline and either they skip a meal or overeat at times. As a child you can force your kids to eat healthy but as teenagers it becomes difficult to make them eat things that are healthy for them as a result they suffer seriously.

11. We hope that this article on top 10 problems teenagers face will help you to get a better idea of what the teenager's life today actually is and what are the problems that they face in the day today life. Do take care of your teenager and be more sensitive to their problems. Spending a little time with them and being a little more caring can help you to ensure that you take care of these problems.

3. **Translate from Russian into English:**

Жить в конкурентном мире; сталкиваться с трудностями; беспокойство о будущем; давление сверстников; обвинять кого-то в чем-то; избегать чего-то; опасные последствия; плюсы и минусы взаимоотношений; свершить самоубийство; быть разочарованным во внешности; восхищаться кем-то; проблемы взросления; порожденный стрессом; принимать меры; обеспечить советом; заболеть; страдать от высокого давления; проблемы, связанные со стрессом.

4. **Before reading the article, answer the following questions:**

- What are the main problems of our century?
- What dangerous things can teens face in their life?
- Using drugs is one of the most important problems in the



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world. Do you agree? Why/Why not. Prove your point of view.

- What are the most popular drugs in the modern world?
- How many adolescents are involved in substance abuse nowadays?
- Which teenagers are mostly at risk for developing serious alcohol and drug problems?

5. **Now read the text and find the answers to some of these questions.**

Text 2 **Drugs and Teen Substance Abuse**

According to a recent report from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), a young person's average day often includes drinking, smoking, or using illicit drugs.

On an average day in 2006, about 1.2 million adolescents, age 12 to 17, smoked cigarettes, 631,000 drank alcohol, and 586,000 used marijuana. In addition, about 49,000 adolescents used inhalants, 27,000 used hallucinogens (e.g.. Ecstasy and other club drugs), 13,000 used cocaine, and 3,800 used heroin. On an average day in 2006, nearly 8,000 adolescents drank alcohol for the first time; 4,300 used an illicit drug for the first time; 4,000 smoked their first cigarette; 3,600 smoked marijuana for the first time; and 2,500 used pain relievers for non-medical reasons for the first time.

In 2005 (the most recent data), more than 76,000 youth were in outpatient treatment; 10,000 in non-hospital residential treatment; and 1,000 in hospital inpatient treatment.

Teenagers may be involved with legal or illegal drugs in various ways. Experimentation with drugs during adolescence is common. Unfortunately, teenagers often don't see the link between their actions today and the consequences tomorrow. They also have a tendency to feel indestructible and immune to the problems that others experience.

Using alcohol and tobacco at a young age increases the risk of using other drugs later. Some teens will experiment and stop, or continue to use occasionally, without significant problems. Others will develop a dependency or addiction, often moving on to more dangerous drugs and causing significant harm to themselves and possibly others.

Adolescence is a time for trying new things. Teens use drugs for many reasons, including curiosity, because it feels good, to reduce stress, to feel grown up, or to fit in. It is difficult to know which teens



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will experiment and stop and which will develop serious problems.

Teenagers at risk for developing serious alcohol and drug problems include those:

- with a family history of substance abuse
- who are depressed
- who feel like they don't fit in or are out of the mainstream.

(from www.focusas.com)

Vocabulary

- illicit drugs — запрещенные наркотики;
- adolescent — подросток;
- marijuana — конопля, марихуана;
- inhalants - летучие наркотические вещества;
- hallucinogens - вещества, вызывающие галюцинации;
- cocaine— кокаин;
- heroin - героин;
- outpatient treatment - амбулаторное лечение;
- residential treatment — лечение в реабилитационном центре;
- inpatient treatment - стационарное лечение;
- immune — неуязвимый, защищенный;
- addiction - склонность, пагубная привычка.

Vocabulary and Grammar Exercises

6. Explain in English:

- to feel indestructible and immune to the problems;
- to develop a dependency or addiction;
- to be out of the mainstream.

7. Find English equivalents to the definitions given below:

- the period in human development that occurs between the beginning of puberty and adulthood;
- an addictive narcotic drug derived from coca leaves or synthesized, used medicinally as a topical anaesthetic;
- a white odourless bitter-tasting crystalline powder related to morphine: a highly addictive narcotic;
- the dried leaves and flowers of the hemp plant, used for its euphoric effects, esp. in the form of cigarettes;
- the condition of being abnormally dependent on some habit, esp. compulsive dependency on narcotic drugs.



8. **What do these numerals from the text refer to:**
 1.2 million, 27.000, 2006, 76.000, 8.000, 4.000, 3.600, 3.800,
 10.000, 631.000, 76.000, 49.000, 13.000, 586.000, 4.300, 2.500,
 1.000, 12, 17, 2005.

9. **Fill in the table, using special terms from Text 1:**

Legal Drugs	Illicit Drugs

10. **Read and translate the sentence. Name and analyze the italicized grammar construction. How do we call this very phenomenon in English?**

«According to a recent report, a young person's average day often **includes drinking, smoking, or using illicit drugs**».

It is called **THE GERUND**.

The Gerund is a noun formed from a verb, denoting an action or state. In English, the gerund, like the present participle, is formed in —ing:

- watching TV;
- playing the computer;
- writing a book.

GERUND FORMS

	Active	Passive
Non-perfect	Singing	Being sung
Perfect	Having sung	Having been sung

Examples:

- 1) I hate **deceiving** my friends. (Active/Non-perfect).
 Терпеть не могу обманывать своих друзей.
- 2) I hate **being deceived**. (Passive/Non-perfect).
 Терпеть не могу, когда меня обманывают.
- 3) He was very proud of **having won** the competition. (Active/Perfect).



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Он очень гордился тем, что выиграл соревнование.

4) He was proud of **having been given** first prize. (Passive/Perfect).

Он гордился тем, что получил главный приз.

Functions of the Gerund in the sentence:

- as a subject;
- as a part of predicate;
- as an object;
- as an attribute;
- as an adverbial modifier of time, manner, etc.

Give your own examples on each function of the Gerund in the sentence and translate them into Russian.

11. Translate into English, using Gerund:

1. Анна сказала, что успех работы зависит от того, будут ли вовремя подготовлены все материалы. 2. Директор возразил против того, чтобы все предложения обсуждались на одном и том же собрании. 3. Дождь идет с утра, и моя машина стала такой грязной, что её нужно помыть, прежде чем поедem дальше. 4. Друзья Петра с нетерпением ждали, когда он расскажет им о последних соревнованиях. 5. Опыт этого преподавателя в обучении студентов английскому языку стоит изучать. 6. «Регулярное чтение вслух поможет вам улучшить произношение»,-сказал преподаватель, обсуждая ошибки студентов. 7. Я хорошо помню, как шла домой из школы после последнего выпускного экзамена. 8. Извините, что я так часто вас беспокою, но я не могу разобрать ваш почерк (to make out smb's handwriting).

(from Н.А. Бонк. Учебник английского языка 2).

12. Read the abstract below and fill in the gaps using the words in brackets. Use the dictionary to help you. Find all the cases of Gerund here and translate them into Russian.

Teenagers may be (1)..... with alcohol and (2)..... or illegal drugs in various ways. Experimentation with alcohol and drugs during (3) is common. Unfortunately, teenagers often don't see the link between their actions today and the (4).....tomorrow. They also have a tendency to feel (5)..... and immune to the problems that others experience. Using alcohol and tobacco at a young age increases the risk of using other drugs later. Some teens will experiment and stop, or continue to use occasionally, without significant problems. Others will develop a dependency, moving on to



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more dangerous drugs and causing significant (6)..... to themselves and possibly others.

Teenagers (7)..... a variety of drugs, both legal and illegal. Legally available drugs include alcohol, prescribed medications, inhalants (fumes from glues, aerosols, and solvents) and over-the-counter cough, cold, sleep, and diet medications. The most commonly used illegal drugs are marijuana (pot), stimulants (cocaine, crack, and speed), LSD, PCP, opiates, heroin, and designer drugs (Ecstasy). The use of illegal drugs is increasing, especially among young teens. The average age of first marijuana use is 14, and alcohol use can start before age 12. Using marijuana and alcohol in high (8) has become common.

Drug use is associated with a variety of negative consequences, including increased risk of serious drug use (9)..... in life, school failure, and poor judgment which may put teens at risk for accidents, violence, unplanned and unsafe sex, and suicide.

An estimated 20 million adults in the United States abuse alcohol. More than half of these alcoholics started drinking (10)..... when they were teenagers.

There's no question that drinking is a problem in most high schools. Alcohol is our most pervasive drug. Teens have (11) to it at parties, can obtain it from older friends who are of legal age to buy it, or may simply (12) their parents' liquor cabinets. Moreover, unlike drug use, the moderate use of alcohol is considered perfectly acceptable in most adult social circles. Teens see their parents enjoying a cocktail after work or having a glass of wine at dinner. Drinking comes to represent a very sophisticated and adult thing to *do mom and Dad do it...why shouldn't I?* the teen may reason. Parental acceptance of moderate to heavy use, however, may send the message that alcohol use has little inherent danger.

All alcohol use by teens should be regarded as dangerous, not only because of the risk of alcoholism but because teen drinkers put themselves in harm's way. Each year more that 10,000 young people in the United States are killed and 40,000 injured in (13),... automobile accidents.

(abuse, later, legal, involved, consequences, harm, raid, heavily, alcohol- related, school, indestructible, adolescence, access).

Discussion and Activities



13. Work in pairs. Make up and act out a dialogue on the topic «Using drugs in our country». Try to use as many cases of Gerund and words from the Vocabulary as you can.

14. Have you found any surprising facts in Text 1 and Ex,9? What are they? Combine these two texts and express your attitude towards the information, given in them. Do you think such statistics in Russia has much in common with the American one? If not, than where is the level of drug use higher? Explain why.

Would you like to get some more information about teens' drug use? But before reading Text 3, try to answer the questions, given below:

- Why do teens use drugs?
- Where can teens get drugs from?
- What are the effects of drugs on teens?
- What can parents do to help their children?

Now read Text 3 and check your answers.

Text 3

. There are many reasons why teens use drugs. Some teens take drugs just for the pleasure they believe they can bring. Many times, someone tried to convince them that drugs would make them feel good or that they'd have a better time if they took them and people, who are being convinced, can't say no to them.

Some teens believe drugs will help them think better, be more popular, stay more active, or become a better athlete. Others are simply curious and figure one try won't hurt. Others want to fit in. They think drugs make you look "cool" among friends. Many teens use drugs to gain attention from their parents or because they are depressed or think drugs will help them escape their problems. The truth is drugs don't solve problems. Drugs simply hide feelings and problems. When a drug wears off. the feelings and problems remain or become worse. Drugs can ruin every aspect of a person's life.

There are some times in life when people have absolutely nothing to do. Adults try to find some ways to spend time but teenagers, they get tired of it very easily. They want to bring some excitement in their lives. They think drug is the best way to spend time with all the excitements they need. They don't think about the effectiveness of



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the drugs. Some teenagers are born with disease of addiction and can't stop using without help, even if they want to.

Teen drug use is very big in today's world and there are many ways that teens have access to these drugs. An estimate 13.6 million Americans were current users of illicit drugs in 1998. And that number hasn't really changed at all since then. Usually in the school area, there are kids that bring drugs to school and try to sell it secretly. Since most schools don't really check kids' pockets and bags, it is easy for them to do business. Every day in school I always hear people either talking about selling drugs or talking about what drugs they used and how it felt.

There are also a lot of areas where drug dealers hang out and when teens find out those areas they are buying all kinds of drugs there. Some drug dealers only sell at certain times and they know good spots. It's like a real job to them, they are making a lot of money off these teens who buy drugs. People who study these drugs sometimes make their own drugs by growing or cooking drugs. They even do it in their own room. But teens are most likely to get drugs from friends or kids at school who are trying to make money.

Every drug comes with its own effect. Overall, most illegal drugs can cause side effects such as confusion and panic attacks. Other side effects are permanent damage to the kidneys, liver and the heart. Diseases like schizophrenia and other psychotic behaviors can result from illegal drugs as well. Illegal drugs such as marijuana can result in an increased heart rate, and difficulty in thinking and problem solving. Alcohol acts as a depressant and is absorbed in the bloodstream. An over dose of alcohol can result in unconsciousness, respiratory failure and death.

Cigarettes aren't always viewed as a drug because it used at a daily basis by many teens and adults. Cigarettes contain nicotine that is why the smell of cigarettes is always on your clothes and can also result in smelly breath and hair. Cigarettes can also give you lung and heart disease as well as cancer and emphysema.

Cocaine is a powerful stimulant drug extracted from the leaves of the South American coca plant. Cocaine in its pure form is a white powder. The immediate effects of cocaine include: increase in blood pressure, heart rate, breathing rate, and body temperature. When injected or smoked, the effects occur faster and diminish sooner. Cocaine's immediate effects on the heart can be very serious,

There are many ways to tell if someone is taking drugs. There are also a few physical effects that are visible from someone who is on drugs. One way which you can tell if someone you know is on



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drugs is that they suddenly lose interest in school. Another factor of drug abuse is crankiness and mood swings. The person will either start losing or gaining weight which is also an effect of illegal drugs. Another way to tell if that person is on drugs is that they may be coughing a lot and may have a runny nose. These are all effects to watch out for because it is an immediate sign of drug abuse.

When parents find out that their kids are taking drugs they might not know how to approach the matter. If you have a feeling your kid is using drugs, you should emphasize that drugs are wrong and the consequences are severe. You must stress the fact that you can die, you can become psychotic and you could lose everybody's respect for you. Parents should get to know their teens' friends and what kind of personalities they have. Don't make it too obvious that you are trying to spy on them; just find out what kind of crowd your teen hangs out with. If your teen is going out too late you should really consider that a factor that they could be using drugs. So find out where they are going, who they are going with and when they must be home. You must set strict rules for them so they cannot feel they can do anything they want. If you think that your child is doing drugs but do not know how to confirm that they are, here are a couple of signs to look for:

- Angry or violent behavior
- Sleeping more than normal
- He/she seems "out of it" (dizzy, dazed, confused)
- Very irritable (Similar to the 1st sign)
- If his/her friends act like this also
- Signs of depression (Maybe even thoughts of suicide)

Those are several signs and if you notice any of them, address your teen and beat around the bush until you can ask them straight up if they are using drugs. If it becomes really serious and you cannot get your teen to stop using drugs, get them to a health or drug facility immediately for help to prevent them from continuing to use drugs.

In conclusion, teens find ways to get drugs but parents need to put their foot down and find out if their teen is taking drugs. If they aren't, stopped, the after effects could be life-changing for both the teen and parent.

(from www.tqnyc.org)

Vocabulary

- damage - вред, ущерб;
- kidney - почка (анатом.);
- liver - печень;



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- lungs - легкие;
- crankiness — комичность, чудачество;
- cancer - рак (мед.); -
- emphysema - эмфизема (мед. растяжение органа или ткани).

Vocabulary and Grammar Exercises

15. Find English equivalents in Text 3:

Вливаться, приспособливаться к чему-либо; выяснять что-либо; тусоваться, общаться с кем-либо; исчезать, уменьшаться (о боли, степени опьянения и т.д.); зарабатывать за счет кого-либо; от одного раза вреда не будет; употреблять наркотики (сидеть (к наркотиках); иметь насморк; заставить перестать делать что-то; вред почкам, печени и сердцу; заболевание легких и сердца; это приводит к дыхательной недостаточности и смерти; быть осторожным с чем-либо; ходить вокруг да около.

16. Paraphrase the words and phrases below using the words and word combinations from the text:

- some teens **take drugs**;
- to communicate with smb.;
- not to say smth. directly;
- to make smb. stop doing smth.;
- when drugs **lose their strength (influence)**, people feel much worse;
- it can cause difficulties in breathing;
- eccentricity , comicality , faddiness;
- to be careful about smth.;
- to get profit with the help of smth.(smb.) or doing smth.;
- to join or enter a certain group of people.

17. Translate the following sentences, paying special attention to phrasal verbs:

- 1) Others want **to fit in**. They think drugs make you look "cool" among friends,
- 2) There are also a lot of areas where drug dealers **hang out** and when teens **find out** those areas they are buying all kinds of drugs there.
- 3) These are all effects **to watch out** for because it is an immediate sign of drug abuse.



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A phrase that consists of a verb plus an adverbial or prepositional particle (about, across, along, around, away, back, by, down,

A	B
1 .grow up	a) admire and

forward, in, off, on, out, over, through, under, up, etc.), esp. one the meaning of which cannot be deduced by analysis of the meaning of the constituents. For example: "take in" meaning "deceive" is a phrasal verb.

Form: verb + one or two prepositions (or adverb):

*He **grew up** in France. I **got on** well **with** her.*

One phrasal verb can have more than one meaning.

***Take off.** The plane **took off** at 6.00. I **took off** my coat.*

The meaning often has no connection with the verb.

*We **ran out of** money. (=there is none left).*

Phrasal verbs are often informal/spoken English.

Often there is a formal word which means the same.

*The bomb will **go off.** (= The bomb will explode).*

18. **Underline the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.**

1. I grew *up/down* in Brazil.
2. The children were brought *down/up* by their aunt.
3. My brother always told me *off/on* for borrowing his records.
4. You really take *before/after* your father. You are always complaining.
5. My sister looked *after/before* me when I was ill.
6. I don't get *on/off* very well with my mother.
7. I still look *down/up* to my older brother, and ask him for advice.
8. We carried *off/on* arguing until they left home.

19. **Use the sentences in Ex. 15 to help you match the phrasal verbs from A with the definitions from B.**



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	someone
2. bring up	b) continue (doing something)
3. tell (someone) off	c) develop from being a child to being an adult
4. take after (someone)	d) take care of someone or something
5. look after (someone or something)	e) talk angrily to someone
6. get on with (someone)	because they have done something wrong
7. look up to (someone)	f) have a friendly relationship with someone
8. carry on (doing something)	g) look or behave like another member of your family
	h) care for children until they are adults

20. **Complete the text using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in**

Ex. 19.

I was brought up in a small town near Paris. My parents are English, so I (1)..... speaking English and French. A young English student lived with us during the school holidays, and she (2) me when my parents were away on business. I remember my father always (3). us if he heard us speaking in English, because she was studying French. Usually we changed to French for a few minutes, and then (4)....., in English when he couldn't hear us, because it was easier for both of us. She was an artist, and we (5)very well. 1 (6)..... her, and later tried to become a painter myself. Unfortunately, I (7) my father, who wasn't artistic, and so I was never suc-



successful.

From: Antonia Clare «Total English Intermediate».

21. Sum up the contents of Text 2 by answering the questions, given before the text in Ex. 11, or using them as a plan.

22. Work in pairs. One person makes up a list of adjectives and attributive phrases which can describe a drug-user, another one —which can describe a man, who has never tried drugs. Do some of the descriptions coincide? Discuss your notes and make oral presentations of these men.

23. It is interesting to know that...

- 60% of youngsters who use marijuana before age 15 go on to use cocaine.
- Between 1992-1995 marijuana usage among 12-17 year olds doubled.
- Columbia University has found that kids who smoke marijuana are 85 times more likely to use cocaine than their non-marijuana smoking peers.
- Average age for kids to begin experimenting with illegal substances is 13.
- The potency of marijuana THC levels today is 15-20 times stronger than marijuana in the 1970's.
- On average, kids found by their parents to be using drugs, have been using for two years prior to discovery.
- Most medical insurance policies have a clause that allows them to not pay a medical claim "if there is an illegal substance in the system, or an illegal act is being performed at the time of the loss." Parents can be held legally responsible for those bills.
- Several states are enacting Parental Responsibility Laws in which the parent is held responsible for the behavior of the child.
- If a child brings any amount of a controlled substance into their parent's home or auto, the parent could have that home or auto seized by the federal government, regardless of having no knowledge of their child's behavior.
- Average cost of drug rehabilitation is \$20,000-\$30,000 a month, with few medical insurers paying anything on such a claim.
- In 1995, 19.9% of 8th-graders have used marijuana. 34.1%



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of 10th- graders have used marijuana. 41.7% of 12th-graders have used marijuana (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 5/96).

- In 1996, 4.4 percent of high school seniors had used crystal methamphetamine at least once in their lives, an increase from 2,7 percent in 1990. Data shows that 2.8 percent of seniors had used crystal methamphetamine in 1996, more than twice the 1.3 percent reported in 1990 (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 9/97).

- Adolescents who smoke pot are 85 times more likely to use cocaine than their non-pot smoking peers. 60% of youngsters who use marijuana before they turn 15 go on to use cocaine (American Council for Drug Education, 1997).

- One in five American teenagers have used inhalants to get high (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1996).

- The percentage of 12-to-17-year-olds who have ever tried heroin has more than doubled and just as many eighth-graders as 12th-graders have tried heroin. There were 141,000 new heroin users in 1995, and that there has been an increasing trend in new heroin use since 1992. Estimates of use for other age groups also increased, particularly among youths age 12 to 17: the incidence of first-time heroin use among this age group increased fourfold from the 1980s to 1995 (National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1996).

- In 1996, 6.5 percent of 10th-graders had tried cocaine at least once, up from 5.0 percent in 1995. The percentage of 8th-graders who had ever tried cocaine rose significantly from 2.3 percent in 1991 to 4.5 percent in 1996 (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1/96).

www.drugfreeteenagers.com



UNIT 2

INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS

1. Read and translate the text:

Text 1 Crimean parliament approves new constitution making republic inseparable part of Russia.

The State Council of the Crimean Republic has approved a draft constitution to become a new part of the Russian Federation, introducing some changes that allow smooth cooperation between regional and federal authorities.

The new constitution was approved by a unanimous vote on Friday, the Russian news agency Interfax reported. It will come in force after its official publication on Saturday, April 12. The new constitution defines the Republic of Crimea as a democratic state within the Russian Federation and makes its territory an inseparable part of Russia. According to the Constitution, the Crimean legislature will pass local laws and also will be able to submit bills to the Russian State Duma.

In mid-March the Autonomous Republic of Crimea held a referendum on self-determination and an overwhelming majority of its population supported the plan to secede from Ukraine and join the Russian Federation. The decision was prompted by the political crisis in Ukraine, resulting in what has been described as a coup d'état against a lawfully elected president, and the fact that the first bills approved by the new Kiev authorities were infringing the rights of ethnic Russians.

The Russian parliament quickly passed several bills allowing Crimea's accession into the Federation and on March 21 they were signed into law by President Vladimir Putin.

2. Answer the following questions:

- What does the new Crimean Constitution allow?
- When did it come in force?
- How does it define the Republic of Crimea?
- When was the referendum held?
- How many people supported the plan of joining the Russian Federation?
- What bill did the Russian parliament pass to allow Crimea's accession into Russia?
- Who signed the law?



Vocabulary

To impose sanctions - наложить санкции
 Encourage regime changes - способствовать смене режима
 Joint statement - совместное заявление
 Threat - угроза
 Package of deals - пакет договоренностей
 Economic restrictions for political reasons - экономические ограничения по политическим мотивам
 Reject unilateral sanction rhetoric - противостоять односторонней риторике о санкциях
 Accuse of - обвинять
 To switch from confrontation to dialogue - переключаться от конфронтаций к диалогу

3. Fill in the necessary prepositions

Putin and Xi Jinping called ...political opponents ... Ukrain to switch ... confrontation ... dialogue. Moscow feels a bitter ... the role the US played ... the ukrainian coup. Russia has accused Washington ... investing \$ 5 billion in the regime change ... Kiev. Economic restrictions were applied ...punishment... Russia, because it supported south-east protesters. An impressive package ... deals ... energy, business has been signed ... Shanghai. Moscow and Beijing have condemned attempts ... 'encouraging and financing' regime changes ... other countries. Russia has turned ... East, seeking to boost business ties ... different environment Judging ... the title ... the joint statement it promises a new stage ...full-scale partnership ... Moscow and Beijing.

4. Read and translate the text:

Text 2 **Putin calls for end to Kiev's military operation, postponing referendum in E. Ukraine.**

Ukrainian right-wing groups are behind the recent events in the country, Russian President Vladimir Putin said, adding that Kiev hasn't disarmed them. He also called on anti-Kiev protesters to postpone a May 11 federalization referendum.

"Russia believes that the crisis, which originated in Ukraine and is now actively developing in accordance with the worst-case scenario,



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is to be blamed on those who organized the coup in Kiev on 22-23 February and still don't care to disarm the right-wing and nationalist elements," the president said.

Direct dialogue between Kiev and anti-government protesters in southeast Ukraine is key to ending the crisis, Putin said.

It is now essential "to create the necessary conditions for this dialogue," he added.

This, however, would require rescheduling the referendum, which anti-government activists scheduled on May 11 to determine the fate of southeast Ukraine.

"We are calling for southeast Ukraine representatives, supporters of federalization of the country, to postpone the May 11 referendum to create the necessary conditions for dialogue," Putin said at a press conference with OSCE Chairperson-in-Office and Swiss President Didier Burkhalter in Moscow.

Earlier, German Chancellor Angela Merkel suggested holding "roundtable discussions," a proposal that Moscow fully supports, Putin added.

Moscow and the OSCE agree substantially on the approach to resolving the situation in Ukraine, Putin said, adding that negotiations had made it clear.

"Moscow is interested in a swift resolution of the crisis in Ukraine, taking into consideration the interests of all people of the country," he said.

Vladimir Putin also stressed that Russia has withdrawn its troops from Ukrainian border.

"We have been told that our troops on the Ukrainian border are concern-we have withdrawn them. They are now not on Ukrainian territory, but at locations where they conduct regular drill at ranges," the President said.

5. Find correspondence:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Right-wing group | a) прекращение огня |
| 2) Disarm | b) ОБСЕ |
| 3) Swift resolution of the conflict | c) переносить референдум |
| 4) The coup | d) разоружать |
| 5) Reschedule the referendum | e) вывести войска |
| 6) Withdraw troops | f) сторонники федерализации |
| 7) OSC | g) государственный переворот |
| 8) Round-table negotiations | h) быстрое разрешение конфликта |



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According to the MP, Kosovo would obtain independence "right after pro- Western forces win at the election in Serbia." Zhirinovskiy claims that Russia's position on Kosovo is dependant upon assessment of the outcomes of the March presidential election in Russia by the world community. "To make the West connive at the outcome of the March 2 election, we shall recognize Kosovo and betray the Serbs, our last allies," believes Zhirinovskiy.

Глоссарий

Russian Foreign Minister's Special Representative | специальный представитель министра иностранных дел РФ

a session - заседание

to be in line with smb's stance - соответствовать чьей-то позиции

an active and effective response - активная действенная реакция

to draft measures - разработать меры

to envisage - предусматривать, предполагать

Deputy Chair of the Russian State Duma - вице-спикер Госдумы

On air - в эфире

MP (member of parliament) - член парламента

Pro-Western forces - прозападные силы

to connive - смотреть.еть сквозь пальцы, закрывать глаза

allies – союзники

7. Make up word combinations, matching the words from the columns.

Complex of	independence
Speaking at	the election
An active and effective	a session
To obtain	assessment
To win at	response
Is dependent upon	actions



8. Fill in the gaps with necessary words and word combinations.

1. Russia has ... and measures in case Kosovo independence is declared, said Russian ... for the Balkans Alexander Botsan-Kharchenko, while speaking at... of the Russian State Duma Committee for Foreign Affairs on January 28, a REGNUM correspondent informs.

2. Without specifying what the actions are, the diplomat noted that "those measures are ... our stance."

3.1 can only state one thing: it will be ...

9. The measures that were ... and will be presented to the country's leadership... no possibility of stepping aside from the position Russia is taking now," said Botsan-Kharchenko.

10. It is worth mentioning, ... , leader of the Liberal Democratic Party Vladimir Zhirinovskiy announced ... of Echo Moskvy Radio that sooner or later, Russia would recognize Kosovo's independence under pressure of the West.

11. According to the ..., Kosovo would obtain independence "right after... win at... in Serbia."

12. "To make the West... at the outcome of the March 2 election, we shall recognize Kosovo and betray the Serbs, our last...," believes Zhirinovskiy.

9. Translate the following text, paying attention to the underlined words and constructions.

Russian MP: Time-out in debate over Kosovo won't be long

First deputy chair of the Russian State Duma Committee for Foreign Affairs Leonid Slutsky believes that the time-out in the discussion of the situation in Kosovo will not be long. As a REGNUM correspondent reports, while commenting on the UN Security Council decision to block the issue of Kosovo status, Slutsky said: "I think we will be back to the discussion of the Kosovo dossier particularly at the UN level in the near future."

Slutsky specified that the discussion over Kosovo can be continued in the next few months. At the same time, the MP is quoted as saying that "further move of the issue along with the tough Russia's position against it is senseless."

"Evidently, it looks like at least historical irresponsibility to introduce Such monstrous standards in the practice of the UN, key world arbiter meant to find a Solomonic decision in the most complicated situations, to let those rule in the territories and build a new state who invaded the territory and ousted the native people, de-



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stroyed cultural, historical and religious monuments. Russia will not participate in such scenarios and decision-making." Slutsky announced. "Russia stance, as it was earlier made clear at all levels, will remain unchanged. We cannot tolerate recognition of independence of the territory, after it was seized forcefully by an external party," said the MP.

Leonid Slutsky pointed it out that in case of the positive decision for Kosovo such decisions can be applied to Western Sahara, East Timor and Transdnestr. He also noted that Russia has its understanding of the fact that those "advocating Kosovo's independence shun from speaking for independence of Abkhazia, South Ossetia or Transdnestr."

The talks on Kosovo status at the UN Security Council were blocked and no solution can be found inside the UN, US Permanent Representative to the UN Zalmay Khalilzad said after the consultations at the Security Council.

10. Answer the questions.

1. Why does he think that the time-out won't be long?
2. Is it possible to solve the problem at the level of UN?
3. What's the Russian position on the problem in Kosovo?

Why?

4. Why should we find a Solomonic decision?
5. What does a Solomonic decision presupposes in Kosovo problem?
6. The positive decision will create a precedent for other countries, won't it?
7. Imagine that you are Prime Minister of Abkhazia. What steps would be taken by you? What would you do for solving of the problem?

11. Replace the following words with their Russian synonyms. Translate them into English.

Тайм-аут, блокирование вопроса, дальнейшее продвижение вопроса, вводить стандарты в практику, главный мировой арбитр, находить соломоново решение, структурировать государство, вытеснил коренное население, историческая безответственность, признание независимости, силовой захват, ратовать за независимость, международное сообщество, территориальная интегрированность и- суверенитет, демократические меры, легальные и дипломатические способы.



12. **Act out a role play on the topic given below.**

В круглом столе принимают участие президент России, президент Абхазии, министр иностранных дел США, политический обозреватель, гражданин Абхазии, бизнесмен из Абхазии. Все члены круглого стола обсуждают ситуацию в Косово, при этом высказывая свою позицию по этому вопросу. К примеру, гражданин Абхазии хочет последовать примеру Косово и отделиться от России, министр иностранных дел США говорит о сооружении военных баз на территории Абхазии, бизнесмен заинтересован в стране, как в курортной зоне, поэтому он за независимость Абхазии. Президент России желает сохранить суверенитет, иначе у Абхазии возникнут серьёзные проблемы с Грузией.

13. **Study the text and try to give Russian equivalents to the underlined parts.**

United Nations (UN) is an international organisation established by charter on October 24, 1945, with the purposes of maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations on the principle of equal rights and self-determination, and encouraging international cooperation in solving international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems. The United Nations' headquarters are now located at the UN Building in New York City.

The General Assembly includes representatives of all members of the UN. A nation may send up to five representatives but still has only one vote. Decisions are reached either by majority or by two-thirds vote, depending upon the subject matter. The General Assembly works through the committee system and receives reports from the various councils. It is convened yearly or by special session when necessary.

The Security Council consists of 5 permanent members - United States, Russia, United Kingdom, France, and China - and 10 nonpermanent members. The council functions continuously and is mainly concerned with the

maintenance of international security. The presidency is rotated among members each month. Nonpermanent members are chosen from groups and regions in the most equitable fashion possible. Nine votes (including those of all five permanent members) are sufficient to carry a Security Council decision, but any permanent member may exercise a veto over any substantive proposal. Any state, even if it is not a member of the United Nations, may bring a dispute to which it is a party to the notice of the Security Council.



The Secretariat is the administrative department of the UN, headed by the secretary-general, who functions in a position of political importance and is appointed for a five-year term by both the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Secretariat influences the work of the United Nations to a degree much greater than indicated in the UN Charter.

14. Before reading the text answer several questions:

- What wars and battles do you know in the history of Russia (the USSR)?
- When and where did they take place?
- Can you name some of the Russian heroes?
- What are they famous for?
- What other great people do you know and how did they influence the history of Russia?
- Which of the wars do you consider the most important in the history of Russia and why?

14. Now read and translate the text, remember some interesting facts from THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR. Is anything missed in this narration?

Text: THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

The Great Patriotic War broke out on June 22, 1941. Hitler Germany invaded the Soviet Union without declaring war. The Nazi armed forces crossed the border and bombed Soviet territory. Though the Soviet forces offered strong resistance to the Nazi troops, the enemy broke through the Soviet defences.

Equipped with up-to-date weapons, the Hitlerites and their allies were advancing rapidly. Their advance was in three directions: in the direction of Leningrad, towards Moscow and towards Kiev.

The Nazi artillery was shelling Leningrad. The enemy planes were bombing Ukrainian cities. The Soviet Command had to surrender Odessa.

To end the war before the New Year the German Command announced a drive on Moscow. However, the nearer the enemy drew to Moscow, the stronger became the resistance of the Soviet people. All Soviet Union rallied in the face of common danger and rose in arms. Thousand of volunteers went to the front. Guerilla detachments were operating behind the enemy's lines. The civilians, men and



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women, spared no effort to supply the army with provisions and munitions. The regular army was reinforced with the reserve. Fresh reinforcements were brought up.

The Hitlerites failed to break down the resistance of the defenders of Moscow. Though the Soviet troops had suffered heavy losses in dead and wounded, Moscow was not captured by the Hitlerites. Hitler's plan failed. The Nazis did not take into consideration the patriotism of the Soviet people and underestimated the fighting ability of the Soviet armed forces. Besides, the aggressors were not prepared for a winter campaign. The rout of the Nazis in the battle of Moscow was their first major defeat in the Second World War. The myth of the invincibility of the Hitler army was shattered.

The main objective of the Hitlerites' new offensive was the Caucasus with its rich oil fields. The German strategy was to separate the Soviet troops in the Caucasus from those in the north and prevent them from using the Volga for river traffic. To carry out this strategic plan Hitler concentrated in the Stalingrad area over forty divisions supported by tank units and aviation. The Nazis' plane and tank attack on Stalingrad caused great damage to the city. Heavy street fighting was going on in the suburbs. Most of the buildings were ruined or burnt down. But the defenders of the city, fighting with unprecedented courage, checked the enemy's advance and a few months later launched a counteroffensive.

After three months' heavy fighting the Soviet troops broke through the German fortified points and as a result of the breakthrough took prisoner the entire Nazi garrison trapped in that area.

The victory won over the Nazis in the battle of Stalingrad determined the outcome of the war. The heroism displayed by the Soviet officers and men in the battle on the Volga and the heroes who sacrificed their lives to defend their country will never be forgotten.

In order to repulse the enemy's attacks in the hard battles fought for Kursk and Orel the Soviet troops used their artillery and tanks, which destroyed the enemy's fortifications and inflicted on him heavy losses.

The retreat of the Nazi troops that began after the battle of Stalingrad continued. The Red Army was striking crushing blows at the retreating enemy on all sectors of the front. Driving the enemy to the west, it advanced nearly two thousand kilometres and liberated the greater part of the Soviet territory...

(From Т.И. Арбекова «Я хочу и буду знать английский»)

Vocabulary

- to invade — вторгаться, захватывать;



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- to declare war — объявлять войну;
- armed forces - вооруженные силы;
- defences - оборонительные сооружения;
- to bomb - бомбить;
- Nazi troops - фашистские войска;
- to be equipped with smth. - быть снабженным чем-то;
- ally - союзник;
- to advance — продвигаться;
- n to shell - обстреливать, бомбардировать;
- to surrender - сдаться, капитулировать;
- to rally - объединяться;
- guerilla detachments - партизанские отряды;
- civilians* гражданское население;
- provisions and munitions - провиант и снаряжение;
- to be captured - быть захваченным^
- rich oil fields — богатые нефтяные месторождения;
- to repulse an attack - отразить атаку;
- fortifications - укрепления; f retreat - отступление.

15. Key Word: USE.

As a verb "USE" has several meanings:

- 1) to put into service or action; employ for a given purpose; to use a spoon to stir with;
- 2) to make a practice or habit Of employing; to exercise; he uses his brain;
- 3) to behave towards; to use a friend well;
- 4) to behave towards in a particular way for one's own ends; he uses people;
- 5) to consume, expend, or exhaust; the engine uses very little oil;
- 6) chiefly US and Canadian to partake of (alcoholic drink, drugs, etc.) or smoke (tobacco, marijuana, etc.)

As a noun "USE" has the following meanings:

- 1) the act of using or the state of being used; the carpet wore out through constant use;
- 2) the ability, right, or permission to use;
- 3) the occasion to use; need; I have no use for this paper;
- 4) an instance or manner of using;
- 5) usefulness; advantage; it is of no use to complain;
- 6) custom; practice; habit; long use has inured him to it;
- 7) the purpose for which something is used;



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8) Christianity — a distinctive form of liturgical or ritual observance, esp. one that is traditional in a Church or group of Churches;

9) the enjoyment of property, land, etc., by occupation or by deriving revenue or other benefit from it;

10) law — the beneficial enjoyment of property the legal title to which is held by another person as trustee;

11) philosophy , logic , linguistics — the occurrence of an expression in such a context that it performs its own linguistic function rather than being itself referred to.

Word combinations:

- **to have no use for** means:

- a) to have no need of smth.
- b) to have a contemptuous dislike for smth.

- **to make use of** means:

- a) to employ;
- b) to exploit (a person).

- **used to** means:

1) made familiar with; accustomed to; *I am used to hitchhiking;*

2) (takes an infinitive or implied infinitive) used as an auxiliary to express habitual or accustomed actions, states, etc., taking place in the past but not continuing into the present; *I don't drink these days, but I used to; I used to fish here every day.*

Usage:

The most common negative form of *used to* is **didn't used to** (or **didn't use to**), but in formal contexts **used not to** is preferred

- **to use up** means:

- 1) to finish (a supply); consume completely;
- 2) to exhaust; wear out.

Task: make-up a dialogue on the topic of unit 2, trying to use different word combinations with the verb "to use".

Vocabulary and Grammar Exercises

16. Give Russian equivalents of the following:

- to offer strong resistance;
- to break through smth.;
- up-to-date weapons;
- to announce a drive;



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- thousands of volunteers;
- to spare no effort to supply the army with smth.

17. Find English equivalents of the following phrases in the text:

- армия была усилена запасными (резервными) войсками;
- недооценить способность сражаться;
- использовать Волгу как водную магистраль;
- осуществить стратегический план;
- нанести большой ущерб;
- здания были разрушены и сожжены дотла;
- определить исход войны.

18. Translate the sentences from Russian into English using the vocabulary of the lesson:

1. Фашистские войска вторглись на территорию СССР, не объявив при этом войну. 2. Войска Советской армии оказали сильное сопротивление. 3. У Немецкой армии в то время было много союзников. 4. Даже гражданское население не всегда настроено дружелюбно. 5. Воска многих стран мира терпят поражения из-за недооценки сил противника. 6. Чтобы одержать победу в войне, мало отразить атаку противника, надо заставить его отступить. 7. Партизанские отряды всегда играли не последнюю роль в проведении военных действий. 8. Во время воин страны наносят друг другу огромный ущерб. 9. Оборонительные сооружения далеко не всегда являются 100% защитой от нападения. 10. Многие захваченные страны продолжают бороться за свою независимость и свободу всеми возможными способами.

19. The last part of the text is missed. It is evident, that everybody knows the result of this war. Think over the final part of the story, but pay special attention to the style of the text and to the choice of words in it. Your final part must be done the same way. Discuss your continuations in class.



UNIT 3

WHAT IS CULTURE?

1. Before reading: What is culture? How can you define it? Do ordinary people and anthropologists understand culture in the same way? Now find the answers to these questions in the following texts.

Text 1 What is Culture?

The twenty-first century is beginning as the century of culture, with the differences, interactions, and conflicts among cultures taking centre stage.

This has become manifest, among other ways, in the extent to which scholars, politicians, economic development officials, soldiers, and strategists are all turning to culture as a central factor in explaining human social, political, and economic behaviour. In short, culture counts, with consequences for both good and evil. If culture counts, what is it? Culture is one of the most ambiguous, most debated words or concepts in the social science lexicon. There is little agreement on what it means or implies. The concept of culture arouses passion. People - ordinary people, extraordinary people, and politicians - often discuss the concept of culture with ferocity. Scholars warned against getting bogged down in debating definitions.

It is known far and wide that culture has many meanings. Just three are mentioned here. First, culture refers to the products of a society. People speak of a society's high culture - the art, literature, music - and its popular or folk culture. Second, anthropologists speak of culture in a much broader sense to mean the entire way of life of a society, its institutions, social structure, family structure, and the meanings people attribute to these. Finally, other scholars, perhaps particularly political scientists, see culture as something subjective, meaning the beliefs, values, attitudes, orientations, assumptions, philosophy.

However they are defined, civilizations are the broadest cultural entities with innumerable subcultures. Two central elements of culture are language and religion, and these obviously differ greatly among societies. Scholars have also measured societies along a number of other cultural dimensions and classified them in terms of individualism and collectivism, egalitarianism and hierarchy, pluralism and monism, activism and fatalism, tolerance and intolerance, trust and suspicion, shame and guilt, instrumental and consummately, and a variety of



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other ways. In recent years, however, many people have argued that we are seeing the emergence of a universal world-wide culture. They may have various things in mind.

(from: Миньяр-Белоручева А.П., Миньяр-Белоручев К.В.
«Английский язык. Учебник устного перевода»)

The word culture can be used in two senses: to mean the whole way of life of a definite group of people, and to mean the arts, learning, and all creative efforts. The second meaning is usually referred to as "high culture."

The modern definition of culture was first proposed by the nineteenth-century British anthropologist, Edward Tylor, who defined culture as socially patterned human thought and behavior.

Culture involves at least three components: what people think, what they do and the material products they produce. Thus, mental processes, beliefs, knowledge and values are part of culture.

Culture can be defined as ideas, customs, skills, arts, tools, aspirations, and attitudes which characterize a given group of people in a given period of time.

Culture is the context within which we exist, think, feel and relate to others. It is the "glue" that binds a group of people together.

(from: Тарнаева Л.П. Культура и общение: пишем по-английски)

2. Read the text and speak about different classifications of culture.

Culture, as spiritual and material achievements of humanity, can be classified into elite culture, folk culture and popular culture. These cultures are closely connected with one another and one culture is part of the others. Elite culture is a highly developed sphere; it comprises painting, sculpture, architecture, literature, music. Folk culture is the culture of everyday life and routine relations of social life. Folk culture consists of traditional knowledge and practice. It is like a habit of people, and this culture does not change very quickly. Popular culture is mass culture. It is a professionally organized sphere that works for a large mass of people. Popular culture gives people, especially young, standards to be what they like. Today the life of many young people in Russia as well as in other countries of the world is influenced by popular culture. The youth follow certain stereotypes that are imposed on them through TV, movies and music. In their lifestyles they try to imitate the images of their idols. Other young people



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are sport's and music fans. They frequent stadiums and huge concert halls. They follow their idols in their tours throughout the country and support them. Unfortunately they are intolerant to those who do not share their views. But it is a specific aspect of the youth sub-culture that cannot be ignored.

(from: Миньяр-Белоручена А.П., Ми и ьяр-Бел ору не в К. В. «Английский язык. Учебник устного перевода»)

VOCABULARY

- ambiguous [æm'bigju:lis]-двусмысленный, неясный; ambiguity [æmbi'gju:iti] - п. двусмысленность
- value - ценность
- aspiration - 1. дыхание, вздох; 2.стремление
- human - человеческий; humanity — и. человечество
- to achieve — выполнять, достигать; achievement т- п. свершение, достижение
- lifestyle - образ жизни; syn. way of life, way of living
- to impose (on smb.) - 1. облагать (налогом, пошлиной и пр.); 2. вводить, навязывать

3. Imagine you are a teacher. Explain the following words to your pupils. Compose situations with them.

Creative efforts, stereotype, sub-culture, idol.

4. Write out all the key words associated with different types of culture. Fill in the following table.

Elite culture	Folk culture	Popular culture

5. Complete the following definitions.

Edward Tylor, the British anthropologist, defined culture as

... ..

Anthropologists speak of culture to mean..... .. .

Culture is a system of



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Two central elements of culture are

Culture can be classified into

Elite culture comprises

Folk culture consists of

Popular culture gives people and influences

6. Analyze the following construction in the Passive Voice:

The second meaning is usually referred to as "high culture."

To refer is an intransitive verb. It is always used with a preposition *to* (*to refer to smth.*). Remember the following verbs used with prepositions in the Passive Voice:

to account for - объяснять

to agree on/upon - соглашаться

to arrive at (*a conclusion, agreement, decision*) — прийти к (*заключению, соглашению, решению*)

to comment on /upon - комментировать что-то

to count on/upon - надеяться, рассчитывать на

to depend on/upon — зависеть от

to hear of — слышать о

to insist on — настаивать на

to interfere with - мешать чему-л.

to laugh at — смеяться над

to listen to — слушать

to look after — ухаживать

to look for - искать

to provide for — обеспечивать

to put off — откладывать что-л.

to put up with - смириться с

to refer to — ссылаться на

to rely on/upon - полагаться на

to send for - посылать за to talk about (to) — говорить о

The following phraseological units can be used in the Passive Voice:

to find fault with — придирааться к кому-л.

to lose sight of — терять из виду

to do away with — покончить с чем-л.

to make fun of - смеяться над

to make use of - использовать



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to pay attention to - обращать внимание на
 to put an end to - положить конец чему-л.
 to take care of - заботиться о
 to take no notice of - не замечать

7. Paraphrase the sentences below using the Passive Voice:

1. They looked for the newspaper everywhere. 2. Everybody listened to the lecturer with great attention. 3. The neighbour asked for the telegram. 4. The book is very interesting that's why we talk much about it. 5. The discussion was very long but at last both the sides arrived at an agreement. 6. I respect him because everybody can rely on him. 7. Your companions will make fun of you if you say it. 8. Their marriage wasn't a success and that is why they put an end to it after a few months. 9. Everybody took notice of their intimate conversation. 10. The government must pay much attention to medical service in our country.

8. Summarize the contents of the texts "What Is Culture?" Make use of the phrases listed below.

Note. To summarize the contents of a text the following phrases will be helpful:

To begin your summary:

The text /the article under discussion deals with...

The author raises such problems as ...

The article reflects ...

The text is devoted to the problem of...

The author focuses his attention on .../pays special attention to

...

Such problems as ... are touched upon in the text.

The problems raised in the text are of great importance for ...

The author reveals ...

The author points out the fact that...

To develop your summary:

In fact

In the first place In the second place On the contrary

On the one hand ...on the other hand As



Since
Though
As far as ... is concerned *In addition*

To conclude your summary:

Thus
On the whole
To sum it up /summing up ...
To conclude *In conclusion*

DISCUSSION AND ACTIVITIES

9. Group-Work. People of all cultures need food or housing, create music and literature, form families and raise children and look after their health. These features can be found in every human culture. They are called *universal features of culture*. Among them there are:

Food, Housing, Clothing
Language, Facial Expressions, Gestures
Holidays
Religion
Music, Literature, Art
Rules of Etiquette, Etiquette of Dating
Ideas of: friendship, Leadership, Fairness, Health & Cleanliness
Forming Families and Raising Children
Concepts of Time, the Self, Personal Space, the Importance of Work, Human Nature, the Natural World

Now describe the ways in which some universal features of culture are expressed in Russia. In groups of 3-4, agree on 2 or 3 answers that the majority of Russians would recognize as true.

1. Style of Dress for most Women in Russia Today
2. Style of Dress for most men in Russia today
3. Rules of hospitality
4. Best loved Russian Foods
5. Most important Russian holidays
6. Best loved Authors of Russian Literature
7. Russian Folk or religious Beliefs
8. Russian Music
9. Russian Ideas or beliefs about Beauty



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10. Russian Beliefs about Work
11. Russian Beliefs about Health

Give an oral presentation of your answers. Try to imagine what non- Russians might answer. In what way can the answers be different? What is the reason for it?

10. This is the briefest possible description of Russian culture from a western guidebook. Discuss its accuracy and suggest your own version.

[Russia] is the Communist Revolution and the incredible beauty of **Russian** churches and religious icons. It is the music of **Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky** and **Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov**, space exploration, and the art treasures of **the Hermitage**. It is **Stalin's** purges, **vodka** and caviar, a **troika** ride across the snow in bitter cold, and the warmth of a family gathering around the **samovar**. It is a parade of intellectual and religious dissidents, the "Song of the **Volga** Boatman", the voices of **Leo Tolstoy** and **Fyodor Dostoyevsky**, and the **Kremlin** clock chimes ringing out across **Red Square**. It is **borscht** and ballet, **balalaikas** and bureaucracy (Bimbaum, p.1437).

(from: Кабакчи В.В. Практика англоязычной межкультурной коммуникации)

11. Read the following quotations. Translate them into English and discuss them in class.

1. Истинная суть и смысл культуры - в органическом отращивании ко всему, что грязно, подло, лживо, грубо, что унижает человека и заставляет его страдать. *(М. Горький)*

2. Есть в мире движущаяся параллельно силе смерти и принуждения еще одна огромная сила, несущая в себе уверенность, и имя ей - культура. *(А. Камю)*

3. Если вас спрашивают, христианин ли вы, - вы, скорее всего, не христианин. *(Американская мудрость.)*

12. Everybody will agree that American culture has become very powerful in the present world. Do you approve of this fact? Read the article and comment on the authors' attitude towards American supremacy.

Text 2. American Pop Penetrates Worldwide



Культура речевого общения

By Paul Farhi and Megan Rosenfeld

America's biggest export is no longer the fruit of its fields or the output of its factories, but the mass-produced products of its popular culture - movies, TV programs, music, books and computer software.

Entertainment around the world is dominated by American-made products. It's "The Young and the Restless" in New Delhi. Garth Brooks blaring from a Dublin apartment, or the eager line of people waiting outside a Nairobi movie theatre to see "As good as it gets". It's Bart Simpson in Seol, Madonna in Sa5 Paolo, Dr. Queen Medicine on Warsaw TV.

Sociologist Todd Gitlin calls American popular culture the latest in a long succession of bidders for global unification. It succeeds the Latin imposed by the Roman Empire and the Catholic Church, and Marxist Leninism imposed by Communist governments.

Tom Freston, president of MTV, the globe-straddling music network, sees it another way. "Today's young people have passports to two different worlds - to their own culture and to ours," he said.

Once back when "I Love Lucy" was still in its first run, U.S. made entertainment could be found only in places with the means to buy it, the technology to show it, and the political freedom to allow it across the border. Now, even in tiny Bhutan, a Himalayan nation so isolated that fewer than 5000 people visit it a year, street peddlers offer illegally copied videos of Hollywood's latest blockbusters.

Global consumerism and expanding channels of distribution may create more demand for entertainment, but neither says much about why people prefer the American variety to that produced in, say, Venezuela or Japan or France.

The answer is partly linguistic, partly economic and partly a reflection of the unique historical, racial and ideological development of the United States. To its admirers U.S. entertainment is something bright and new. "The United States has little history and it is very open to new things", said David Escobar Galindo, El Salvador's foremost writer. "Europe has many wonderful things, but it is very tied to its past. U.S. culture is fresher."

Jack Lang, France's former minister of culture who is renowned for his protectionist views, appreciates American culture as "pure entertainment. It's without restraint, without shame. ... It finds the soul of the child in the adult. This is not pejorative."

There has long been another view, of course. To religious conservatives, American culture is still the noisy electronic spawn of the Great Satan, undermining traditional values and encouraging wickedness. U.S. movies and television promote mindless consumerism, oth-



ers complain, and emit a toxic vapor that chokes the wellspring of native creativity.

In its most extreme form, this distaste can serve reactionary political goals. In July, for instance, the Taliban militia, which controls most of Afghanistan, ordered that nation's citizens to get rid of their TVs, video players, and satellite receivers. Such goods were deemed morally unacceptable by the Department for Prevention of Vice and Promotion of Virtue.

A fair number of Americans might even agree with Fidel Castro's recent critique of the United States "canned culture", which he contented "transmits poisonous messages, in the social and moral order, to all families, to all homes, to all children."

The Washington Post

(from: G. Sweeney. *Ideas and Issues*)

VOCABULARY

- supremacy - верховенство
- to penetrate (into, through) - проникать
- to entertain — развлекать, веселить; entertainment - п. развлечение
- to dominate — господствовать, преобладать, властвовать над (over)
- to succeed — 1. следовать за чем-л., быть преемником 2. достигать цели, преуспевать (to succeed in doing smth.)
- to impose (on smb.) - 1. облагать (налогом, пошлиной и пр.); 2. вводить, навязывать
- illegal - нелегальный, незаконный; illegally — adv.
- consumerism — 1. защита интересов потребителя; 2. потребительство
- to expand - растягивать(-ся), увеличивать(-ся) в объеме, расширяться) expansion — п. расширение
- to demand - требовать; demand - п. требование, спрос
- to reflect - 1. отражать; 2. размышлять (on, upon); reflection - п. 1. отражение; 2. размышление, мысль
- to be tied to - быть привязанным к
- to be open to — быть открытым, готовым к чему-л.
- to appreciate - высоко оценивать
- pejorative ['pi:d r, 4iv] — уничижительный
- to undermine - подрывать, вредить
- to encourage - одобрять, поощрять
- to promote - 1. повышать; 2. способствовать чему-л.; promotion - п. повышение



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- distaste- отвращение . - goal - цель
- unacceptable - неприемлемый
- vice - порок
- virtue-добродетель
- to can - консервировать; canned – консервированный

13. KEYWORD: GET

Get on with someone means "have a friendly relationship with smb": *I get on quite well with Mark.*

Get rid of means "throw away": *We needed some more space so I got rid of a lot of old books.*

Get over something means "recover from something": *"How are you feeling?" "I had 'flu but I'm getting over it now, thanks."*

Get married means "become married": *We got married on 3 October 1992.*

Get nowhere means "make no progress": *I'm trying really hard to write my new book but I'm getting nowhere.*

Make up a situation based on the topic of Unit 1 using the expressions with the verb 'to get.'

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR EXERCISES

14. Study the vocabulary and say in English:

Распространяться по всему миру, находиться под влиянием американской продукции, введенный церковью, вводить спрос на продукты массовой культуры, отражение самобытного исторического развития, избавиться от чего-л., разрушать моральные ценности, служить политическим целям, содействовать распространению бессмысленного потребительства, «пиратские» копии американских блокбастеров, поощрять безнравственность.

15. Paraphrase the words and sentences below using your active vocabulary.

1. to force something on a person
2. an aim
3. She left the room in disgust.
4. to weaken someone's authority
5. to raise to a higher rank
6. a good moral quality



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7. to value highly
8. a need
9. to give hope and support
10. a moral fault
11. She was willing to get new impressions.
12. an amusing story

16. Translate the sentences below into Russian. Analyze the ways modality is expressed in the text:

*Once back... U.S. made entertainment **could be found** only in places with the means to buy it*

*In its most extreme form, this distaste **can serve** reactionary political goals.*

*Global consumerism and expanding channels of distribution **may create** more demand for entertainment*

*A fair number of Americans **might even agree** with Fidel Castro's recent critique of the United States "canned culture "*

The verb **Can** expresses an ability and possibility to do something. For the past we use **Could**.

Remember the following cases:

1) **Can** is used when we talk about possible actions in the present or future (for a request or suggestion): It's a nice day. We **can go** for a walk. - Мы можем прогуляться.

Could expresses a less degree of assurance, supposition or doubt, thus making a statement less categorical: It's a nice day today. We **could go** for a walk. — Мы могли бы прогуляться.

2) in questions **Can / Could** expresses a possibility to perform an action or surprise: **Can you tell** me the way to ... ? - Не подскажете, как пройти ...?

Can she really **mean** it? - Неужели она имеет это ввиду?

If you want to express surprise at a past action you must use **Can + Perfect Infinitive**: **Can it have been** so cold? - Неужели было так холодно?

3) in negative sentences **Can / Could** are used to express improbability or very strong doubt: He **can't be lying**. - Не может быть, что он лжет.

He **can't have said** it. - Не может быть, что он это сказал.

4) for things that were possible in the past but didn't happen **Could + Perfect Infinitive** is used: The situation was bad but it **could**



have been worse. — ...все могло бы быть хуже.

The verb **May** expresses permission and a possibility. For the past we use **Might**.

Remember the following cases:

1) to express supposition we use the verb **May** for the present and the form **may + Perfect Infinitive** for the past: He **may be** ill. - Возможно, он болен.

He **may have been** ill. — Возможно, он был болен.

Might expresses a stronger degree of doubt: It **may be** a mistake. - It **might be** a mistake.

2) to express reproach we use the verb **Might** for the present or **Might + Perfect infinitive** for the past: You **might help** me. - Ты мог бы и помочь мне.

He **might have brought** some flowers for her birthday. - Он мог бы купить цветы (но не купил).

17. Use **Can** or **May** followed by the proper form of the Infinitive.

1. He ... (think) of nothing to say in reply and so he didn't. 2. If she had had money she ... (pay) for everything; as things were, she ... (do) nothing of the kind. 3. Yes, it was awful, but what... I (do)? - You ... (ask) my advice! 4. Well, don't let's look on the black side of things. She ... (get) over it in a few weeks. 5. Her literary agent friend rang up and asked if she ... (come) down for dinner. 6. The telephone went on ringing. Anne said: "It ... (be) Edmund. He ... (miss) his plane." 7. I just seem to know nobody who I ... (ring) and say I just feel awful and I haven't a penny. 8. His eyes were so close together that I honestly thought they ... (run) into each other one day. 9. If she ... only (see) what he's really like! 10. Oh please! You tell her. Tell her that you want me to stay. She ... (believe) you. She never believes me.

18. Sum up the contents of the article "American Pop Penetrates Worldwide" by answering the following questions:

1. What is America's biggest export?
2. How could people get acquainted with American culture in the 1950s?
3. What factors can explain the popularity of American-made products?
4. How does David Escobar Galindo characterize U.S. culture?



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5. Comment on the opposite point of view on American culture shared by conservatives.
6. In what way can the distaste of U.S. entertainment serve political goals?

19. Pair-Work. Make up a list of adjectives and attributive phrases which can describe American culture. Discuss your notes with your partner.



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