

YEAR 11 TAPESCRIPTS

UNIT 1

Lesson 1, Ex.4

1. I'm an only child and don't get on with any of my extended family (grandparents, aunts, uncles) so my parents are all I have and they both mean the world to me. My dad's an angry, overworked man but I still love him because he's a fantastic dad. My mum is an absolute angel; she nags a lot, worries herself to death and showers me with attention just like any decent mum should.
2. I find most of my family incredibly annoying. That said, I still love them all dearly, and would do just about anything for them. Clearly it varies on a case-by-case basis, but I think it broadly depends on how tight-knit your family was as you grew up.
3. Family are people who you live and share with, I get on well with all my family, especially my sister and mother. My two brothers are alright but annoying sometimes (partly because they are early to mid teens) and my father's okay though he's kinda distant and we have some disagreements. I can already predict he's not going to like my plan to work in America next summer, but I'm doing it anyway if I can.
4. I hate my older brother. He is a bully and a terrible person. I love the rest of my family (mostly) and would do anything for them. They do get on my nerves and me and my sister really hated each other growing up but we're cool now.
5. To me, family is the safety net under the "Tightrope walking act" of trying to navigate life. No matter what you do, they will always love and support you, they will always be there to help you in hard times, and you can always go back there for comfort, advice and help.

Lesson 3, Ex. 1

Here is my song for my protection

A song of love, respect and security

Here I am - let's get in action

Let's live in peace and dignity

What's behind a shining face?

How do you describe a smiling face?

What is wrong? What is right?

There is one answer: Love is the key!

Here I am - with a right for shelter, and a right for care

Here I am - I've got the right for shelter and the right for love

Here I am - do you know how I feel, and do you see what I see?

Here I am - and I want to take part - to make all of this real

Here I am - yes I am

Lesson 3, Ex.3b

Lilia, let's start with some general information about your organization. What is SOS children's village?

- First of all I'd like to thank you for your interest in SOS Children's Villages. We are an independent, non-governmental international charity organisation which has been working to meet the needs and protect the interests and rights of children since 1949. We work for children who are orphaned, abandoned or whose families are unable to care for them.

Please tell us about the beginning. How did it all start?

- Well, Medical student Hermann Gmeiner, a native Austrian, was a soldier in Russia during the Second World War. He had experienced the horrors of war himself, and then was confronted with the isolation and suffering of the many war orphans and homeless children after the end of the war. The young man, who grew up in a farming family and lost one of his parents at an early age, was shocked at how those children are pushed aside and kept "out of sight". He was certain that help can only be effective if every child can grow up in a family or in a family-like environment. With

a small amount of money (about 40 \$) Hermann Gmeiner established the SOS Children's Village Association in 1949.

What are your global achievements?

- Since its founding in 1949, SOS Children's Villages has expanded to 500 villages in 132 countries. We are currently raising over 80,000 children in our villages and through our many education, family strengthening, medical, and outreach programmes, we change the lives of over 1 million people each year.

Could you tell us about your work in Belarus?

- Belarus was severely affected by the Chernobyl nuclear accident in 1986. It was for this reason that SOS Children's Villages decided to build a village, which as well as providing a home for orphaned children, would also include a medical centre for children suffering from the effects of radiation.

At present we support over 3,000 people in Belarus through three SOS Children's Villages, three SOS Youth Homes and nine SOS Social Centres.

You're saying there are 3 children's villages in Belarus.

- Right. In 1991 the state government gave SOS Children's Charity a plot of land in **Borovljany**, about 15 miles north-east of the capital Minsk. The village has thirteen family houses which are home to 100 children. A second SOS Children's Village was opened in 2004 in **Marina Gorka**, about 25 miles from Minsk and it consists of 12 family houses for 84 children. A third SOS Children's Village has recently been constructed in **Mogilev**, Belarus' third largest town, and it will provide a home to 91 little children.

What exactly happens to a child who comes to live in an SOS village?

- Children who have been abandoned or orphaned come to SOS Children's Villages where they are integrated into a loving family environment. They are cared for and supported by an SOS Mother and up to 10 other children in their SOS home who become their SOS brothers and sisters. Strong family ties develop within these "SOS

families", and even after the children are grown and leave the village, these family relationships continue.

There are 9 social centres in Belarus. What makes them so necessary?

- Many families in Belarus face unemployment and struggle with a range of social problems including alcoholism and mental health issues. I'll give you an example. We recently helped one family make a positive change. The mother had been born to alcoholic parents and had been very neglected as a child. She now has three children and was living in poor conditions. After her husband's death Olga became an alcoholic and struggled to care for her children. The state wanted to take the children away, but we could see she had a good attitude and really wanted to improve her situation. We helped her find work and clean her house and gave her the necessary tools to care for the children. Today, the children are still with their mother and the family have been given a chance.

However, not every story has a happy ending. We came across an 11-year-old boy who had been living in extreme poverty. He had lived through his father's death and his grandmothers' death and was not doing well. He was taken away from his mother by the state and placed in an orphanage. He then became depressed and tried to kill himself. The boy is now receiving help from SOS Children, but I know that his future remains uncertain.

Lilia, what keeps you going when faced with such difficult cases?

My biggest joy is when I see a family who have been able to make a change for the better thanks to the help of SOS Children.

Many children, despite their difficult start, go to become happy independent adults. For example, Vlad came to the Village as a seven year old boy. His mother had sold their flat so she could fund her alcohol addiction. He now works as an SOS Education Coordinator in our projects.

Maxim and his sister Ekaterina came to the SOS Children's Village when they were 5 and 3 years old, after their alcoholic mother could no longer look after them. Today,

Maxim works for the Village as an Assistant to the Village Master and Ekaterina is studying linguistics at Minsk University.

Lesson 6, Ex. 4

1. Our families give us an identity. They provide us with a moral, social and economic support. Today, however – even in rural areas– the idea of the family itself is changing and is sometimes being replaced by other groups whose links are based on confidence, mutual support, common problems or interests. Religious groups, office colleagues and friends are now sometimes seen to operate as ‘family’. This new way of thinking about the family is radically different and is not based on correct biblical teaching.

There are also changes in values, economics and government policies. These changes are making unfaithfulness and divorce more common, marriage less serious, child rearing more confusing and stable relationships more difficult. These changes go against correct biblical teaching. We need to learn to control and cope with this rate of change.

2. The role of a family is in caring about its members. I believe today families have lost their knowledge, skills and resources in providing for the elderly. The common thing these days is to place them in a nursing home while we carry on with more important things. The communities also have lost the knowledge, skills and resources to look after the needs of disadvantaged people and rely on organisations instead. Today we see a rising population, which is getting older, government resources are being stretched etc. etc. In fact I really think that it's too late.

3. One of the primary functions of the family is to produce and reproduce persons, biologically and socially. However, producing children is not the only function of the family; the family is necessary for the formation of an economically productive household. Anthropologists have often supposed that the family in a traditional society forms the primary economic unit.

4. Well, the bottom line is the following: The family -- the glue that holds our communities, nation, and world together -- is weakening, and the moral foundation necessary for a civilized and well-functioning society is falling apart all around us. A loving mother and father within a committed marriage is the very best foundation for the family, for the economy, and for the nation. Yet currently, divorce is a common issue, moreover, about forty percent of American children are born out of marriage. That fact affects everyone and all of American culture. When the family becomes nothing more than "any group of people living together," there is no moral authority in terms of standards of behavior. Children are left to hang around aimlessly. Family problems always hit our pockets -- hard!

5. Family is a natural way of protection because society is ever changing. Families automatically protect each other against the competitive and aggressive outside world.

6. I believe it depends on the society. I come from Eastern Europe, Poland. The family here is the centre of the social structure. One's obligation is to the family first and foremost. Extended families are still the norm and really form an individual's social network. We Poles draw a line between the inner circle and outsiders. Family members are naturally part of the inner circle along with close friends that are usually "family friends". Poles will interact differently with their inner circle and outsiders. The inner circle forms the basis of a person's social and business network. The people from the inner circle can be relied upon to: offer advice, help find a job, cut through bureaucracy, or even rent an apartment.

Lesson 7, Ex. 2

Family traditions are things that families do together on a regular basis. These things can be patterns of behavior, enjoyable activities or a certain food that a family likes. They can be repeated daily, weekly, monthly or once a year. It is important for families to observe their traditions even as their children get older, here are five reasons why:

First of all, family traditions create good feelings and special moments to remember. They are fun things to do. These are the memories that will last a lifetime.

Family traditions give every member of the family a stronger sense of belonging. Being a part of a family is more than living in the same home or having the same last name. It is about relationships and family ties. Since family traditions are something you do together, they strengthen the ties you have between each other creating a stronger sense of belonging to the family.

Family traditions help children with their identity. It helps to know that you 'belong' when you are trying to figure out who you are, which is a main job of the teenager. Family traditions help parents impart the family's values to their children. To start, you get more time to model your family values to your teen. You will also find more opportunities to talk to your teen about serious issues and keep the conversations light.

Family traditions offer children a sense a security. Everyday a teen faces some very difficult issues. Knowing that he/she is secure and has a family to turn to is a powerful tool to use against negative peer pressure, drug use influences, etc.

There are more reasons for families to observe their traditions, but the five above are the most important for families to remember.

Lesson 8

My grandmother's house has a very special place in my heart. I lived with my grandmother for many years when I was little. Her house always seemed to have something about it that set it apart from all the rest. As you walk into the front door of her house you notice a long, slender stairway that led up into the main hallway of the house. The strong smell of cigarette smoke is quite evident when you reach this point. Yes, my grandmother did smoke.

My grandmother's house was always full of laughter and many cheers. Our family used to call it Grand Central Station. There was always someone over her house visiting whether it be family or friends. My grandmother's doors were always open to

everyone no matter what. When my grandmother had company she would tell us very seriously to act nicely in front of them or she would be very upset at us.

My grandmother always sat in the kitchen of her house. This is where she would drink her hot black coffee with no sugar and smoke her Virginia Slim cigarettes. She would sometimes sit in her kitchen for hours upon end and watch the ducks and the geese swimming by on the river and if it were warm enough outside she would crumble up some bread and feed it a little at a time to them.

In the summer time my grandmother and whoever happened to be at the house would sit out on the sundeck for hours and talk about anything and everything imaginable; she was known as the neighborhood gossip queen. The sundeck was a place for everyone to sit and relax in the warm sunny breeze. My grandmother was a very spontaneous person, she did what she wanted to at the drop of a hat and nobody ever stopped her. She was always very active in many things like Veterans Auxiliary, making crafts, cooking, cleaning, etc., but always had time for the ones she loved.

Living at my grandmother's house was indeed a lot of fun because she was so easy going with me. She allowed me to do all the things that I wanted to do and dreamed about. She was always willing to lend me a hand in anything that I needed. She was a highly giving person to everyone around her and she never asked for anything in return. She always had an ear to ear smile that would brighten up anyone's day if it wasn't going to well.

My grandmother had a very soft-hearted voice that I remember sung us to sleep when we were little. She would wait with us until we fell deep asleep and in the morning she would wake us with the smell of hot freshly cooked breakfast on the table. Even as we got older she always tried to baby us when we were around her. My grandmother was the kind, gentle, loving, caring grandmother every child dreams about having.

My grandmother passed away two years ago and it has been a very rough two years trying to cope with such a big loss. After she died I moved out of her house

because I was so overwhelmed by the thoughts of her not being there. It was almost like her kindred spirit still moved about inside the house. She always said that when she died she would always be around to watch over us and to take care of us and I think that is exactly what happened.

I find it very difficult to go to my grandmother's house now that she has passed, but from time to time I will stop by. Even today, when I walk into the house I can still smell the Virginia Slim cigarettes she smoked and sometimes I swear I can hear her talking. When I walk into her kitchen I expect to see her sitting at the table drinking her coffee and smoking, but she is never there.

My grandmother was a very big influence on my life. She always instilled the best and finest qualities in me and always insisted that I be the best that I can be. She had a special knack for everything she did. She was always full of joy and tried to spread her happiness to everyone around her and I think that is what I miss most of all now that she is gone.

UNIT 2

Lesson 1, Ex.2

1. I wonder what purpose I have in life. I'm sitting around every summer...every season.. doing nothing but entertaining myself. I have to do something. I have to act. I really enjoy working in groups, but I hate when a team member will look down on me simply because I don't understand something. I prefer hands-on work to doing paperwork. I enjoy people, watching people, and interacting with people. My dream job perhaps is being happy surrounded by people and all sorts of things around me.
2. I want to be a dentist to help people with their teeth because I've had problems with my own

3. I've always loved learning NEW things but there is nothing specific I want to learn. To be honest I'm still trying to figure that out.
4. I am 17 years old. And I want to do something that will make children happy because of the horrible childhood I grew up in.
5. I want to be a celebrity. Some would say it's an unachievable goal but I think it's possible. I have a strong passion for dancing and singing and I've always focused on that.
6. I want to bring a smile to children and give them the best in life. I think I will be a doctor or teacher; what ever happens is for the best!
7. I can't decide if I want to be a vet, a teacher, a missionary or a nurse.
8. I'd like to follow in my father's footsteps and become a lawyer. It's a fascinating job and well-paid, too.
9. I want to be a model/actor because I know how to be all of that. I walk in high heels and I act in school sometimes and everyone says I'm good at it. Ever since I was little I've been acting and modelling and I've felt so proud of myself ever since I wanted to do this.
10. When I leave school I want to become a journalist or an actress. The thing is - how? How do I achieve my goals?
11. I would really like to start a business; either by owning an ice cream store or stimulating the economy with a lending and banking firm....
12. The thought of working with computers is amazing! I'd love to animate something, or make a video game. It just looks like so much fun! Plus graphic design can be pretty amazing.

13. I think I want to be photojournalist. Maybe National Geographic? That would be my biggest dream.

14. I'd like to be a hair stylist - I'm great at cutting and coloring.

15. I'd like to be a vet and spend my time working with gorillas in Africa.

16. I would become a primary school teacher. Nothing is better than spreading education.

It will help the poor ones to break themselves out of the chains of poverty. The surest way for them is only education and motivation!!

17. I wish I played for Barcelona. That would be a dream job!!!

Lesson 4, Ex.2

I: And here's some advice to school students from a career guide. We're now going to talk with Jenny Ogden, who works in the Career Advice Service. My first question to Jenny would be: How important is it to choose a right career?

CG: Choosing a career is probably one of the most difficult things in the world. You want to be doing something that you love for the rest of your life. If you choose the wrong career, you might probably end up in a dead end job which you hate and which results in a miserable life.

I: What would you start with if you were to choose a job?

CG: The first step would be to create a list of things that you like to do. For example, you can list down your hobbies or interests that you have been doing or would like to know about doing. For the list of hobbies or interests, you can put something like 'I am good with numbers', 'I am a nature lover', 'I am a technology enthusiast', 'I love to sing', 'I enjoy cooking, cars,' etc. You might also think back to your childhood. Your early years might be the best place to start. Assess your abilities. What are your

strengths? What are your weaknesses? What kind of skills do you have? You can try to come up with something that you are good at doing such as cooking or public speaking. If you have trouble coming up with ideas, take some time to rest or walk in the park. While relaxing yourself, you may think of something like, 'I'm good at pet sitting' or 'I make delicious cookies'. Write down these ideas onto a piece of paper.

I: Well, what would the next step be?

CG: When you have the list of ideas that you like to be doing, try to brainstorm several jobs that might be related to food. For example, chefs, cooks, food specialists, kitchen helpers or even chemists are all professions that are related to cooking and food. If you wanted to be the president of your country as a child, you could look for government jobs or social sector careers. The possibilities are endless. For instance, if you ever dreamed of becoming a movie star and walking down the red carpet, check out a career in media, the entertainment industry or public relations.

I: How relevant is school experience in choosing a career?

CG: Extremely relevant! You can begin by looking at the courses you are taking in high school. What are your best subjects? What kinds of extracurricular activities do you participate in? What kinds of things did you learn from part-time or summer jobs? There must be at least one class that stands out above the rest. If you love history, art or archaeology, check out a museum job. There are more options out there than you may think – even if you don't want to take tour groups around a museum, you could work on their marketing or manage the museum's finances. If history wasn't your thing, maybe your favourite course was in psychology. Or try thinking about jobs with some elements of the psychology field. You may find that you are a people person or enjoy helping others, so jobs in customer service, sales or teaching may be the answer to your happiness. By going one step further and thinking about why you

have a passion for genetics or sociological theory, you will be able to find a career that suits your interests.

I: So you've got a list of jobs. What do you do then?

CG: Now, assess these professions. You can gather information such as job descriptions, salary, education requirements, necessary experience, work related hazards, etc. Moreover, you can interview others who are already in the professions and visit the library for additional resources as well as searching the internet for relevant information. Think what is important for you in a job: helping society, working under pressure, group affiliation, stability, security, status, working alone or with groups, having a positive impact on others, and many others. Doing all these will put you in a much better position for choosing your future careers.

I: If you were choosing a job, would you do a career assessment test?

CG: You can try some of the free career assessment tests. Career assessment test is one of the popular methods of giving you an idea of what you are good at and what you like to do when it comes to choosing a career. If you have the money, seek a careers coach or guide for ideas. These professionals are experts in career assessment. They are able to point you in the right careers direction after assessing key areas which you are good at. You can also get free advice from parents, teachers, friends or relatives. But remember that parents' opinions are sometimes biased. Most of the time, parents would say the financial aspect is very important when it comes to choosing a career. As a result, the careers that they prefer might not be the one that fit you the best. Keep in mind that simply choosing a career because it pays well will not make you happy.

I: Are there any other options?

CG: You can apply for a summer job in a company that specializes in the area of your interest. This job may later become a temporary position which will give you added experience. And don't forget to do the reality check. Do you really want to be a doctor, but don't have enough skills in science? Do you have a strong interest in the arts, but your family members want you to follow in your father's footsteps? It is important to face these problems and be realistic about whether you can solve them.

I: So, choosing a career is a hard task that a lot of people have difficulty in doing. It takes time to determine the career that matches your interest. Simply choosing a career that pays the most won't keep you happy. Thank you, Jenny. I'm sure our listeners will follow your advice.

CG: You're welcome. I wish I were able to help everyone to choose a right career, but a lot depends upon you as well. Listen to yourself and work hard to achieve your goals. Good luck!

Lesson 6, Ex.1

A teacher said to a student one day, "Smith, I wish I had twenty students like you." "Thank you, Sir, that's nice to hear," said Smith, "but I'm kind of surprised considering I never hand in my homework on time, I miss a lot of classes and I'm always late."

The teacher said, "I know, but I still wish I had twenty students like you. The problem is I have one hundred and forty!"

Lesson 6, Ex.2b)

28-year-old Ryan McAllister is an actuary for an insurance company in California.

"If I were ever unhappy with my employer, I could pick up the phone and find something else very quickly."

He joined the company after graduating in 2005 from the University of California, with a bachelor's degree in applied mathematics. In the survey of the best and worst jobs, of the best, actuary ranked number one. Of the worst, roustabout** was on the bottom. Actuaries, who assess the financial risks on an organization, are best because they work during standard business hours and in good working conditions—indoors and in places free of toxic fumes or loud noise—as opposed to those jobs toward the bottom of the list such as dairy farmer and the biggest loser from last year's study, lumberjack. They also aren't expected to do any heavy lifting, crawling or crouching—attributes associated with occupations like bricklayer, auto mechanic and roofer, also near the bottom of the list. Other jobs at the top of the study's list include software engineer, computer-systems analyst, biologist, historian and last year's winner, mathematician. Ms. Courter is a research mathematician and a maker of 3D-visualization software in San Francisco. Her job involves working as part of a virtual team that designs mathematically based computer programs, some of which have been used to make films such as "The Matrix". She telecommutes from her home and rarely works overtime or feels stressed out. Listen to what she says about her job.

"It's a lot more than just some boring subject that everybody has to take in school, it's the science of problem-solving. Problem-solving involves a lot of thinking, I find that calming."

Meanwhile, musical-instrument repairer, No. 62 overall, was identified as the least-stressful job. But Sean McGarry, who fixes broken guitars and other stringed instruments in Chicago, says his job is often nerve-racking.

"Some instruments we work on cost between \$50,000 and \$100,000. Repairing instruments can also be hazardous".

Of course, that isn't much compared with the kind of hazards in firefighting, the most stressful and physically demanding job identified in the study, and No. 188 overall.

Matt Brett, a firefighter, says,

"It's more of a calling than a job. You can get killed any day you go to work. But the job is really rewarding."

On the opposite end of the career spectrum are lumberjacks, also known as timber cutters. The study shows these workers as having the worst job, because of the working hazards, poor employment prospects and low salary. In September Eric Nellans, a lumberjack will have been cutting timber for 15 years and will have cut down hundreds of trees. However, he is still passionate about his job. Mr. Nellans, 35, accidentally knocked down a dead tree and broke his right leg in the process four years ago. He says,

"I was back in the woods cutting timber in five weeks. It's not a job everyone can do. It's a very rewarding job, especially at the end of the day when you see the work you've done."

Other jobs at the bottom of the study are: dairy farmer, taxi driver, seaman, emergency medical technician and roofer. Mike Riegel, a 43-year-old roofer in Flemington, says he likes working "outside in the fresh air." Since he runs his own business, which he inherited from his father, he can start and end his day early in hot weather or do the opposite when it's cold.

Lesson 7, Ex.1

"Sir, what is the secret of your success?" a reporter asked a bank president.

"Two words"

"And, Sir, what are they?"

"Right decisions."

"And how do you make right decisions?"

"One word."

"And, Sir, what is that?"

"Experience."

"And how do you get experience?"

"Two words"

"And, Sir, what are they?"

"Wrong decisions"

Lesson 8, Ex.1b)

The summer after college graduation, I was living at home, fishing in the daytime, spending nights with my friends-generally just hanging out. One afternoon my grandfather, who never went to college, stopped by.

Concerned with how I was spending my time, he asked about my future plans. I told him I was in no hurry to tie myself down to a career.

"Well," he replied, "you'd better start thinking about it. You'll be thirty before you know it."

"But I'm closer to twenty than to thirty," I protested. "I won't be thirty for ten more years."

"I see," he said, smiling. "And when will you be twenty again?"

Lesson 9, Ex.3

THE SHEPHERD'S DAUGHTER

After William Saroyan

It is the opinion of my grandmother, God bless her, that all men should labour, and at the table, a moment ago she said to me: You must learn to do some good work, the

making of some item useful to man, something out of clay, or out of wood, or metal, or cloth. It is not proper for a young man to be ignorant of an honourable craft. Is there anything you can make? Can you make a simple table, a chair, a plain dish, a coffee pot? Is there anything you can do?

And my grandmother looked at me with anger.

I know, she said, you are supposed to be a writer, and I suppose you are, but you must learn to make solid things, things that can be used, that can be seen and touched.

There was a king of the Persians, said my grandmother, and he had a son, and this son fell in love with a shepherd's daughter. He went to his father and he said, My Lord, I love a shepherd's daughter, I would have her for my wife. And the king said, I am king and you are my son, and when I die you shall be king, how can it be that you would marry the daughter of a shepherd? And the son said, My Lord, I do not know but I know that I love this girl and would have her for my queen.

The king saw that his son's love for the girl was from the God, and he said, I will send a message to her. And he called a messenger to him and he said, Go to the shepherd's daughter and say that my son loves her and would have her for his wife. And the messenger went to the girl and he said, The king's son loves you and would have you for his wife. And the girl said, What labour does he do? And the messenger said, Why, he is the son of the king; he does no labour. And the messenger returned to the king and spoke the words of the shepherd's daughter.

The king said to his son, The shepherd's daughter wished you to learn some craft. Would you still have her for your wife? And the son said, Yes, I will learn to weave straw rugs. And the boy was taught to weave rugs of straw, in patterns and in colours and with ornamental designs, and at the end of three days he was making very fine straw rugs, and the messenger returned to the shepherd's daughter, and he said, These rugs of straw are of the work of the king's son.

And the girl went with the messenger to the king's palace, and she became the wife of the king's son.

One day, said my grandmother, the king's son was walking through the streets of Baghdad, and he came upon an eating place which was so clean and cool that he entered it and sat at the table. This place, said my grandmother, was a place of thieves and murderers, and they took the king's son and placed him in a large dungeon where many great man of the city were being held, and the thieves and murderers were killing the fattest of the men and feeding them to the leanest of them, and making a sport of it. The king's son was of the leanest of the men, and it was not known that he was the son of the king of the Persians, so his life was spared, and he said to the thieves and murderers, I am a weaver of straw rugs and these rugs have great value. And they brought him straw and asked him to weave and in three days he weaved three rugs, and he said, Carry these rugs to the palace of the king of the Persians, and for each rug he will give you a hundred gold pieces of money. And the rugs were carried to the palace of the king, and when the king saw the rugs, he was that they were the work of his son and he took the rugs to the shepherd's daughter and he said, These rugs were brought to the palace and they are the work of my son who is lost. And the shepherd's daughter took each rug and looked at it closely and in the design of each rug she saw in the written language of the Persians a message from her husband, and she related this message to the king.

And the king, said my grandmother, sent many soldiers to the place of the thieves and murderers, and the soldiers rescued all the captives and killed all the thieves and murderers, and the king's son was returned safely to the palace of his father, and the company of his wife, the little shepherd's daughter. And when the boy went into the palace and saw again his wife, he humbled himself before her and he embraced her feet, and he said, My love, it is because of you that I am alive, and the king was greatly pleased with the shepherd's daughter.

Now, said my grandmother, do you see why every man should learn an honourable craft?

I see very clearly, I said, and as soon as I earn enough money to buy a saw and a hammer and a piece of lumber I shall do my best to make a simple chair or a shelf for books.

UNIT 3

Lesson 1, Ex.2

- So, Mr. McKibben, you're an environmentalist. What do you actually do?
- Our environment is our planet. Human activities have a big impact on the environment. People are becoming more aware that their activities can seriously damage the planet and the animals and plants on it. Environmentalists assess this damage and give advice on what can be done to help clean up and protect our planet.
- What environmental issues are most important today?
- There are many of them and they're all interdependent. The most dramatic of them is, probably, climate change. It is the biggest environmental challenge facing the world today. Climate change refers to changes in the Earth's temperature over the last 100 years. In Europe, for example, climate change results in hotter and drier summers; warmer and wetter winters; more storms and rainfall; other extreme weather conditions and rising sea-levels.
- That sounds really threatening. But is it only climate change that worries scientists?
- Not only, of course. There are different types of pollution: air pollution, water pollution, even noise pollution. Radioactive contamination is a form of pollution,

too. So, nuclear plants are very hazardous. Take Chernobyl or Fucusima, for example.

- Nuclear waste is also a huge issue, isn't it?
- All types of waste, actually. However, it is widely recognized that waste materials are a valuable resource, too. An English proverb says "One man's trash is another man's treasure." But let's get back to the treasures of our planet. There's the issue of resource depletion, as well. In the last decades people have been cutting down lots of trees, especially in tropical areas. Forests are being destroyed at the rate of 40 hectares a minute! Deforestation destroys the environmental balance and reduces biodiversity.
- Talking about biodiversity. More and more animals and plant species are becoming extinct.
- Biodiversity is a term which describes how rich the Earth is in the amount of species. So here we're dealing with another environmental issue: conservation. Environmentalists and conservationists are trying to save the endangered species. But as an American astronaut said, "If you want to see an endangered species, get up and look in the mirror."

Lesson 3, Ex.2

Interviewer: There is no doubt that the Amazon rainforest is very important for the environment. But it is thought that an area bigger than France has been cut down since the 1970s, and recently trees are being cut down at an even more worrying rate.

Rosa Lemos de Sa: The Amazon rainforest is being given extra protection now, because the Brazilian government is worried about how quickly it is being destroyed. Politicians have decided they've got to do more to stop people illegally cutting down trees in the forest.

I: The Amazon forest is known as ‘the lungs of the world’. Why?

R: This is because the trees breathe in gases like carbon dioxide – which are harmful to us – and breathe out oxygen, cleaning the air for us. Deforestation in this area is likely to increase the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

I: Some experts say that forests depletion is also increasing ozone in the atmosphere and making people short of breath.

R: Fortunately, it’s a myth. Ozone depletion is happening due to chemicals (CFCs) released into the atmosphere by people. And deforestation is not making people short of breath as there is enough oxygen in the air to breathe.

I: 7.5 million hectares of rainforest are being cut down each year to make space for growing cattle and crops and for sale – that makes 20 football pitches every minute.

R: Human activities have made a terrible impact on the environment in the region. If people hadn’t cut down the trees to develop agriculture, the soil wouldn’t have become unable to produce good crops. Together with the trees, a huge number of species of plants and animals have disappeared, that could be useful to people in the future. If the habitat for wildlife hadn’t been lost, hunting wouldn’t have become more difficult for the local people and their cultures wouldn’t have been lost.

I: What can be done to protect rainforests?

R: You may think that it is just necessary to stop people cutting down trees. However, it’s not as simple as that. Most of the countries that have rainforests are poor and have high rates of population growth. They’re just trying to make some money.

I: So what do you think should have been done by the local authorities?

R: If a mixture of different crops and trees had been planted together, the soils would have stayed fertile. And if wildlife reserves had been set up, more money could have

been made through tourism. It's never too late to start making changes, though. The prices for rainforest products should be increased, sales of hard wood should be banned, damage caused by machinery should be reduced and traditions of the local people must be respected.

Lesson 5, Ex.2

A. It may be a global issue, but when scientists across the world are asked what the effects of climate change will look like, they quickly point to our country. Of all the wealthy countries, we're probably in greatest danger.

Due to past carbon emissions the temperatures have risen, but what we do between now and 2050 is crucial for the climate change later this century and beyond. While government assessments predict over 250,000 homes may be at risk from rising sea levels, Greenpeace says climate change will affect us beyond our front doors. Despite knowing the problems faced by one of our best-loved tourist attractions, we're still not doing enough to protect the Great Barrier Reef. Though chemicals are damaging the reef, climate change and global warming are the greatest dangers to it. A temperature rise between 2 and 3 degrees Celsius would result in 97% of the Great Barrier Reef being destroyed. Reducing greenhouse gases emissions must be of high priority, even if the full consequences of this are not yet understood.

We're the biggest coal exporter in the world. We might like to think that our own global carbon emissions are small (2% of the global emissions), but they're much, much greater than that due to our coal exports to the countries of our region like Japan, South Korea, China and even to the Netherlands. If we had developed alternative, renewable energy sources, we'd have fewer problems now. We should be replacing fossil fuels with renewable power. We can become world leaders in solar, wind, marine and geothermal energies.

B. With so many land-based species endangered, ‘the extinction crisis’ is agreed upon as a serious environmental challenge. We have already seen a fairly disturbing loss of our biodiversity. A number of introduced species have been added to the country’s native flora and fauna. The biodiversity of this large Pacific archipelago is one of the most unusual on Earth. The arrival of humans has presented a challenge for the native species, causing extinction of several. Over 50% of the local bird species are extinct, along with a species of bat and several frogs and a freshwater fish. This place is second only to Hawaii in terms of proportions of species lost. The animals are also in danger because of deforestation and – as a result – destruction of animal habitats.

C. In 2010 there was an oil spill which is considered the worst in the country’s history. It is estimated that over 205 million gallons (gallon = 3,79 l) of oil were released into the Gulf. If the spill had been stopped earlier, the damage wouldn’t have been so great. Many species could be lost as a result. The beaches of Florida were contaminated. The harmful chemicals caused health problems in people – especially those with heart and lung problems. The real impact on the seafood industry will have long-term consequences. BP (British Petroleum) has been suffering long-term damage as they have been known as the oil company with the most environmentally friendly image. **D.** It is estimated that more than 1 million tonnes of textiles only are thrown away every year in this country alone. The country consumes natural resources at a terrible rate and contributes unnecessarily to climate change. Each year the population generates approximately 280 million tonnes of waste, which causes environmental damage and costs businesses and consumers a lot of money. The government and the people are doing a lot to reduce the waste some of which is reused or recycled. According to RecycleNow, the country’s recycling policy saves more than 18 million tonnes of carbon dioxide a year – equivalent to taking 5 million cars off the road! If more waste was reduced, greenhouse emissions from landfills (places where rubbish is buried) could be reduced too. Moreover, landfills are a danger to local ground water supplies. Every time it rains, water drains through the rubbish, and picks up chemicals

and hazardous materials. The water collects at the bottom of the landfill, often in large amounts and can become very toxic.

E. Polar bears may only be around for another 100 years because global warming is destroying their habitat. As the Earth gets hotter, sea ice melts, and this sea ice is a huge part of the polar bears' lives. They use it as a platform to stand on when they catch seals to eat, and also walk on sea ice to get to their homes - dens. Already some polar bears, in places like Hudson Bay, are beginning to struggle because of the effects of global warming.

The sea ice is melting at a speed of 9% a year, and when it's all gone the polar bears will have to find new ways of living before they become extinct. Other bears have learnt to change their habits, but polar bears need the fat from seals to get through the winter. Arctic animals like polar bears could be completely killed off because they are also eating poisonous chemicals made by humans. Scientists have found dangerous chemicals we make have reached the food chain of animals in the Arctic circle. Poisons from plastics and electrical goods can take years to break down and disappear. But they are carried along in water for hundreds of kilometres. Eventually they get into food and water eaten by smaller animals and fish. Inuit Eskimo communities are eating the food too, which could seriously damage them. Most countries have now banned the use of these chemicals in their plastics. But some - like Russia and the US - still use some dangerous chemicals.

F. On 26 April 1986 one of four reactors exploded after an experiment at the nuclear power plant northwest of the Ukrainian city of Chernobyl. As a result, a fire burnt for nine days and at least 100 times more radiation than the atom bombs dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima was released into the air. 25 years later, we still don't know the real effects of the disaster. From 2006 to 2009 a group of scientists from different countries counted and examined wildlife including insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. The scientists say radioactive contamination in the Chernobyl

exclusion zone has a serious impact on biodiversity in Ukraine and the neighbouring Belarus. According to their research, the number of mammals has decreased. Scientists in Ukraine criticized these conclusions. They say that because of the low level of human influence the biodiversity has increased. Many scientists recommend that the governments should turn this place into a wildlife haven – a natural laboratory where they can study the long-term consequences of this kind of accident. One of the scientists said, "If people were more careful in general, the accident would never have happened. Let's try and be more careful at least now and not jump to conclusions."

Lesson 6, Ex.1

Mr. Nelson, the school's P.E. teacher, was on the way to his car when he saw Saxby, a first year boy, dropping a chewing gum wrapper.

"Saxby!! Come here!!!" The boy knew he was in trouble.

"What do you think you're doing, boy?! Dropping rubbish like some hooligan, and a chewing gum wrapper too!!!" "Sorry, sir."

"Don't apologise to me, Saxby, apologise to the environment!! It's idiots like you who are destroying the planet!! Now pick up your rubbish, spit out your gum and throw them away properly!!!" The boy did as he was told.

Feeling very proud of himself, Mr. Nelson opened the door of his 6-seater, 4-wheel drive SUV and started the engine.

Lesson 7, Ex.3

"My name's Leah and I'm sixteen. I want to become an environmentalist. I'm worried about some environmental issues. Water, for example, is a valuable natural resource. Current water shortages in the south-east of the country underline the fact that the UK, with its densely-settled population, has less water for each person than Spain and Portugal. We are facing shortage in some areas because demand has increased, while supply has not. The growth is the result of our higher standard of living, which has

many watery links: personal health and hygiene, enjoyment of gardens and nicer cityscapes. We could be more efficient, of course.

Experts say that that to be kinder to the planet, it might help if we all reduce the amount of time we spend in the shower. Trying to do this has been pretty hard for me because I'm a fan of singing in the shower, even though it doesn't sound too good. But I've got a timer on my phone to remind me when I need to jump out.

I've also persuaded Mum to wait till we get a full load for our washing machine and the dishwasher. My next step will be to persuade Dad to use buckets of water, not the hosepipe for washing the car. I'm afraid he's not ready for that yet.

Now I fill a cup with water to clean my teeth. This was something I picked up from the questionnaire on saving water we did at school. If only I'd started much earlier. If I'd started a couple of years ago, I would've saved tons of water.

Fortunately, none of our taps are dripping and Mum always uses rainwater for watering the plants in the garden, so we're not wasting too much water.

I've found that I am thinking more about the decisions I make when it comes to washing vegetables or fruit. You'd say it's just a drop in the ocean. I'd say it's a small thing that can make a difference. It's also been great fun."

Lesson 9, Ex.1b)

Sound of Thunder (abridged)

after Ray Bradbury

The sign on the wall burned in the darkness:

TIME SAFARI, INC.

SAFARIS TO ANY YEAR IN THE PAST.

YOU NAME THE ANIMAL.

WE TAKE YOU THERE.

YOU SHOOT IT.

“Does this safari guarantee I come back alive?”

“We guarantee nothing”, said the official, “except the dinosaurs.” He turned. “This is Mr. Travis, your Safari Guide in the Past. He’ll tell you what and where to shoot. If he says no shooting, no shooting. If you disobey instructions, there’s a stiff penalty of another ten thousand dollars plus possible government action on your return.”

“Hell and damn,” Eckels breathed, the light of the Machine on his thin face. “A real Time Machine.” He shook his head. “Makes you think. If the election had gone badly yesterday, I might be here now running away from the results. Thank God Keith won. He’ll make a fine President of the United States.”

“Yes,” said the man behind the desk. “We’re lucky. If Deutscher had gotten in, we’d have the worst kind of dictatorship. There’s an anti-everything man for you, a militarist, anti-Christ, anti-human, anti-intellectual. People called us up, you know, joking but not joking. Said if Deutscher became President, they wanted to go live in 1492. Of course, it’s not our business to conduct escapes, but to form Safaris. Anyway, Keith’s President now. All you got to worry about is ...”

“Shooting the dinosaur,” Eckels finished for him.

“A *Tyrannosaurus Rex*. The Thunder lizard, the damnest monster in history. Sign this release. Anything happens to you, we’re not responsible. Those dinosaurs are hungry.

They moved silently across the room, taking their guns with them, toward the Machine.

First a day, then a night and then a day and then a night, then it was day-night-day-night-day. A week, a month, a year a decade! A.D. 2055. A.D.2019, 1999! 1957! Gone! The Machine roared.

The Machine slowed; its scream fell to a murmur. The Machine stopped.

The sun stopped in the sky.

“Christ isn’t born yet.” Said Travis. “Moses has not gone to the mountain to talk with God. The Pyramids are still in the earth, waiting to be cut out and put up. Remember that, Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon, Hitler – none of them exists. That” – Mr. Travis pointed – “is the jungle of sixty million two thousand and fifty-five years before President Keith.”

“And that,” he said, “is the Path, laid by Time Safari for your use. Its purpose is to keep you from touching this world of the past in any way. Stay on the Path. Don’t go off it. For any reason! If you fall, there’s a penalty. And don’t shoot any animal we don’t okay.”

“Why?” asked Eckels.

“We don’t want to change the Future. Not knowing it, we might kill an important animal, a small bird, a flower even, thus destroying an important link in a growing species. Say we accidentally kill one mouse here. That means all the future families of this mouse are destroyed, right? And all the families of the families of that one mouse! With a stamp of your foot, you annihilate first one, then a dozen, then a thousand, a million, a billion possible mice!”

“So what?”

“Well, what about the foxes that’ll need those mice to survive? For want of ten mice a fox dies. For want of ten foxes, a lion starves. Fifty-nine million years later, a cave man goes hunting sable-tooth tiger for food. But you, friend, have stepped on all the tigers in that region. By stepping on a single mouse. So the cave man starves. And the cave man is an entire future nation. Destroy this one man, and you destroy a race, a people, an entire history of life. Step on a mouse and you crush the Pyramids. So be careful. Stay on the Path. Never step off!”

“Of course maybe our theory is wrong. Maybe Time can’t be changed by us. Or maybe it can be changed only in little subtle ways.”

“How do we know which animal to shoot?” “They’re marked with red paint. We kill animals with no future that are never going to mate again. You see how careful we are?”

Out of the silence of the jungle, with a sound of thunder, *Tyrannosaurus Rex* appears. The Thunder Lizard is so huge and horrible that Eckels gets shocked and scared. He decides to return to the Machine. On his way back, without knowing it, he runs off the

Path and walks on the grass. Finally, he finds his way to the Machine. The others kill the dinosaur and come back too.

Travis came walking, glanced at Eckels. “This son of a bitch nearly killed us. But it isn’t that so much. Hell, no. It’s his shoes! Look at them! He ran off the Path. God knows what he’s done to Time, to History!

1492.1776.1812. 1999. 2000. 2055.

The Machine stopped.

The room was there as they had left it. But not the same as they had left it. ... There was a feel. What sort of world it was now, there was no telling.

But the immediate thing was the sign painted on the office wall, the same sign he had read earlier today on first entering.

Somehow, the sign had changed:

TYME SEFARI INC.

SEFARIS TU ANY YEER EN THE PAST.

YU NAIM THE ANIMALL.

WEE TAEK YU THAIR.

YU SHOOT ITT.

Eckels felt himself fall into a chair.

“Not a little thing like that! Not a butterfly!” cried Eckels. It fell to the floor, an exquisite thing, a small thing.

“Who - who won the presidential election yesterday?”

The man behind the desk laughed. “You joking? You know damn well. Deutscher, of course! Who else?”

Eckels dropped to his knees. He scabbled at the golden butterfly with shaking fingers.”Can’t we take it back, can’t we make it alive again? Can’t we start over? Can’t we ...“

He did not move. He heard Travis shift his rifle.

There was a sound of thunder.

Lesson 9, Ex.2b)

For Want of a Nail

For want of a nail the shoe was lost.

For want of a shoe the horse was lost.

For want of a horse the rider was lost.

For want of a rider the battle was lost.

For want of a battle the kingdom was lost.

And all for the want of a horseshoe nail.

Lesson 9, Ex.4

It's both town and country air
that we ultimately share.

So, polluting one, expect
to get a butterfly effect.

If the key to all our health
is to share in nature's wealth,
then we'd best invest a plan
to save our wildlife while we can.

UNIT 4

Lesson 1, Ex. 2 b

1)

The Queen is Head of State of the UK and 15 other Commonwealth lands. She was born in 1926 and became Queen at the age of 25, and has reigned through more than 60 years of great social change and development. The Queen is married to Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and has four children and eight grandchildren. Surprisingly, The Queen of England despite all her present majesty and glory, is not allowed to enter the House of Commons simply because she is not its member!

2)

The official religion in Britain is Christianity as practised by the Anglican Church. Its followers are known as protestants. Until the 16th century Britain was a Roman Catholic Country. King Henry VIII, who ruled at that time, wanted to have a son, but his first wife gave birth only to daughters. He decided to divorce her, but the Vatican didn't allow him to do it. So he decided to found his own church - Church of England or Anglican Church, which up till today is country's major religion.

3)

Eurotunnel is the company responsible for building the twin railway tunnels under the English Channel connecting Britain and France. The Channel Tunnel is often called by the British simply as Chunnel. Eurotunnel runs its own shuttle service that carries passengers and their vehicles. Trains run 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The shuttle has now been in operation for over 12 years and since its first commercial services 177 million people have travelled through the Channel Tunnel - that's 3 times the population of both France and England!

4)

White buildings of whisky distilleries is a typical sight of the Scottish Highlands. The production of whisky started in 1494 and now there are over a hundred distilleries . No two whiskies can taste the same, and the taste can not be copied anywhere in the world, because the water is taken from local hills. And of course one can't visit Scotland without trying to find Nessie at Loch Ness.

5)

Wales is a small country with a colourful history and beautiful landscapes, including 3 National Parks. At only 170 miles from north to south and 60 miles east to west, it's no surprise that you're never far from a mountain or the sea. Welsh - the native language - is spoken by many people in Wales, and is one of the oldest languages in

the world. Wales is also known as 'the land of castles', it is home to 641 famous fortresses - more castles per square mile than anywhere else in the world. Wales is also home to 6 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and although Cardiff, the capital city, dates back to Roman times, it's actually Britain's youngest city!

Lesson 3, Ex. 4

Speaker 1 - Soho

An energetic, young man, aged 24 speaks of Soho

I always visit this area when in London as the dining and bar scene is excellent and extremely diverse. Restaurant options cover pretty much every culture, taste and budget. There's vegetarian, italian, oriental, middle eastern, french and. Nightlife is just as varied and it's great if you're in a mixed crowd. And those street theatre performances in the evening .. There's always a really great 'buzz' in this area of London. I LOVE it!

Speaker 2 - Tower Hamlet

An immigrant from Bangladesh (van be of any nationality), aged 20

I moved here with my parents some 7 years ago. I like the place. The area is not the best, of course, but we are satisfied... but my whole family is here with me, and that is important for me. At first we thought to live here for a while and then to move somewhere else, but now after so many years.... Well, we have the job here, and we get paid, we rent a flat, and it's cheaper than in some other districts...I think we will stay here for some time more..

Speaker 3 - Wimbledon

Young woman, not fully satisfied, speaking of Wimbledon

it's nice ... but incredibly expensive. And parking can be a nightmare, especially when the tennis is on. But on the whole, it's a very pleasant and useful place to live... well, it's got what you need. Apart from that it's nothing to write home about, nothing is happening here. And at half eleven on a Saturday night, don't even think about going out, there is nothing outside, like in a real village. Sometimes it doesn't look like London at all! And of course you've got the annual sport of pointing lost tourists in the direction of the tennis.

Speaker 4 - Notting Hill

A very well-off, self-confident woman, a real Londoner

I've lived here for 15 years and it's the best place I've ever lived. It is very convenient. It only takes about 10 minutes and you'll be in central London. And you have Portobello Market on your doorstep. Well, I can't think of a better location in London. Plenty of great bars and restaurants in the area and a great fruit and veg market. Ideal if you're doing any cooking at home. But.. the only thing is that not all can afford it, as it's very expensive, exclusive so to say.

Lesson 4, Ex. 2.b

- 1) After his parents' divorce and his mother's death, the relationship with the media was quite difficult, and I think that both William and Harry did blame the media. As they have got older, the princes accept they do need the media.
- 2) Nothing was known – the dress, the stag and hen night. We knew nothing until they wanted us to know.
- 3) Burton –the designer of the wedding dress - said the princess was one of the loveliest women she had ever met. The dress was made for her and has a lot of her personality in it.

4) The Queen gave a lunchtime Reception at Buckingham Palace for around 650 guests.

5) William is better grounded than his father. He says in the documentary that neither he nor Harry want the great wealth.

6) He likes to disagree with The Buckingham Palace, because many of the things they come up with are very old-fashioned and don't work nowadays or are just wrong. People have wrong views on what it's like to be in this family, for instance.

Lesson 6, Ex. 3.b)

Most British children wear school uniform to go to school. They have to. The school rules say that the children have to wear school uniform at school. What sort of school uniform? Well, my younger children are both at secondary school. My daughter has to wear a dark green skirt or trousers, a white blouse, a dark green jumper, and black shoes and socks or tights. The Moslem girls at her school may wear a head-scarf, but it must be dark green or white or black. My son wears black trousers, a white shirt, a school tie and a dark blue jumper. At some schools, the pupils wear blazers – that is, a jacket in school colors with the school badge on the pocket.

Generally, kids don't mind wearing school uniform. After all, all their friends have to wear school uniform too. And many parents are happy, because there are no arguments with their children about what they may wear for school; and less pressure from their children to buy expensive new clothes because their school friends have them. But sometimes it is nice not to have to wear school uniform. About 2 or 3 times a year, many British schools have a "no uniform day" as a way of raising money for charity. The children come to school wearing their normal clothes, and give some money to the charity. Often the children themselves help to choose which charity they will support. I think it's a wonderful idea, don't you?

UNIT 5

Lesson 2, Ex. 2 a)

Speaker 1 – It is a top tourist attraction. In 2004, over two million visitors traveled to the memorial. Mount Rushmore features 60-foot (18 m) sculptures of the heads of former United States presidents (in order from left to right) George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln. After securing federal funding, construction on the memorial began in 1927, and the presidents' faces were completed between 1934 and 1939. Although the initial concept called for each president to be depicted from head to waist, lack of funding forced construction to end in October 1941. It is just amazing to see. We should have stayed there longer.

Speaker 2 – Everyone who comes to Washington, DC has to see it. It is probably the most famous political building in the world. Maybe because it is printed on the back of a 20 dollar bill. I should have taken more pictures of it.

Speaker 3 – It is major resort city for gambling, shopping, and fine dining in Nevada and the whole USA. It offers something for everyone. The city's tolerance for various forms of adult entertainment earned it the title of Sin City, and this image has made Las Vegas a popular setting for films and television programs. But it is such a money-pit, I might have lost a thousand there.

Speaker 4 – it is a place where imagination is the destination. For young and old, big and small — it's the happiest place on earth! It is cool to come there and build memories with your family that last a lifetime as you discover the wonder of this magical, fantastical world. I ought to have applied for a job there.

Speaker 5 – Well, some people may think of it as only one huge sigh, but it is not. There are so many things to see. Academy gallery and Grand Lobby Gallery, Chinese Theatre, Kodak Theatre, Forever Cemetery and many other places can keep you busy

for several days that will pass by without your noticing. I could have taken pictures with him.

Speaker 6 –I should have never been scared to go there! I am so scared of heights! But it turned out to be my best trip ever! Nearly two billion years of the Earth's geological history have been exposed as the Colorado River. Before European immigration, the area was inhabited by Native Americans who built settlements within the canyon and its many caves. But since I am a geologist it was more interesting for me to witness what nature has been creating.

Lesson 7, Ex. 2

NEWS on the radio:

- A. The residents of Quebec were scared to death by the morning accident. Three bears came outside the forest in search of some food. They started at the parking lot, but then moved closer to the amusement park in the city-center until caught by Animal Control.
- B. Monreal Hockey Club is doing a charity project to raise money for a new Hockey Ice-scating Rink. All team members are knitting scarves that later will be sold during a friendly match with New York Rangers. All the admission fees will be donated to charity as well.
- C. Toronto Airport is temporally closed for all flights. The workers went on strike as their pay has been cut 3 times already since the beginning of the year. They say it is a must that they get their money back!
- D. The director of West Edmonton Mall in Alberta is fired. The rumors have it that he like to chew a gum and stick it onto benches in the Mall. The cameras caught him doing it last week and the board of directors fired “the gum-lover” immediately.

Lesson 8, Ex. 3 b)

The country's full name is Canada.

Canada is the second largest country in the world after Russia. Its area is 9.9 million sq km (3.8 million sq miles).

The population of Canada is 33.8 million people. Nearly 90% of Canadians live within 200km of the border with the United States, which means that Canada has huge wild areas to the north. Life expectancy is 79 years for men, 84 years for women.

Major languages are English and French (both official).

Major religion is Christianity.

Immigration has helped to make Canada one of the world's richest nations.

As for the government, Canada is parliamentary democracy. It is a member of the Commonwealth with the head of the state Queen Elizabeth II, represented by a Governor-General.

Lesson 9, Ex. 3

Uuuu, New York

Uuuu, New York

Grew up in a town

That is famous as a place of movie scenes,

Noise is always loud

There are sirens all around,

And the streets are mean

If I can make it here,

I could make it anywhere,

That's what they say

Seeing my face in lights,

Or my name in marquees found down Broadway

Even if ain't all it seems

I got a pocket full of dreams

Refrain:

Baby I'm from New York!

Concrete jungle where dreams are made of,

There's nothing you can't do

Now you're in New York!

These streets will make you feel brand new,

Big lights will inspire you,

Hear it for New York!

(New York, New York, New York)

On the avenue,

There ain't never a curfew, ladies work so hard

Such a melting pot

On the corner selling rock

Preachers pray to God,

Hail a gipsy cab,

Takes me down from Harlem to the Brooklyn Bridge

Someone sleeps tonight

With a hunger for more than an empty fridge...

I'm going to make it by any means,

I got a pocket full of dreams,

Refrain:

One hand in the air for the big city,

Street lights, big dreams, all looking pretty

No place in the world that can compare

Put your lighters in the air,

Everybody say Yeah, Yeah, Yeah!

Refrain

UNIT 6

Lesson2, Ex. 2b and 2c

Tapescript:

H. - Host

J. –Jacob

O. – Olivia

M. – Mia

H: Good afternoon! Here's Frank False and our Wednesday show "Fantastic Facts"
Today two girls and a boy from Orlando will tell you more about customs all around the world. Each of them will tell us about two traditions and you will try to guess if it's a real tradition or FALSE! And we start with Jacob. Which countries have you been to, Jacob?

J: Well, the first country in my list is Japan! I went there just before Christmas, so my customs will be about celebrating and visiting people's home on holidays. Well, you know in Japan it's believed that RED colour is the colour of death. For example people get red notice cards if somebody dies in their family. So it's risky to give your Japanese friend a RED Christmas card as a present because they can be very upset!

And another custom is that if you visit a Japanese house it's rude to look in the kitchen. A lot of people don't know about it and do it by mistake. And it's really rude!!!!

And my second country would be Thailand. There it's very offensive to come inside somebody's house wearing your shoes. It's necessary to take them off before entering.

H: Amazing!!! Thank you, Jacob. And we turn to our lovely Olivia now. Olivia, are you ready?

O: Yes, absolutely

H: Are you going to tell us about an Asian country too?

O: Nope! I've travelled to Europe and my story is about Norway. Norwegian legend says that on Christmas Eve witches and ghosts come out of their home. It's believed that they are looking for brooms to ride. So all brooms in the house are hidden before Christmas!

H: Oh, do they hide their vacuum cleaners as well?!

O: Ha-ha! I'm not sure about that! Right! What do you know about Brazil?

H: Well, is it something about carnivals?

O: No way! I stayed at my grandma's and visited a lot of my relatives there. First I was a bit worried because I thought that I had to buy loads of presents. But it all turned out to be ok. You see if you've been invited to somebody's home in Brazil it's unnecessary to take a present with you. But at the same time it's normal to send a thank-you note the next day.

H: It's great! I'll come for a visit to Brazil too! We should say "Thank you" to Olivia. And finally I give the floor to Mia. Hello there!

M: I've been to Eastern Europe. And I've got some customs to tell you about too.

H: Well, they can't be VERY different from ours.

M: Oh, they are! For example the origin of the second tradition is Ukrainian villages. In the Ukraine, it is customary to decorate a Christmas tree with an artificial spider and webs. It is believed that a spider web found on Christmas morning brings good luck.

H: Brrrrr! Spiders! I hate them! Any more pleasant customs?

M: Sure! How about flowers!

H: Yes! Flowers sound nice!

M: Do you know that in Russia it's impolite to present an even number of flowers. It's believed to be a symbol of death. So if you'd like to impress someone get them five, seven or nine roses, but not six!

H: Oh, my!!!!!! Ok, I'll remember that! Thank you everybody! You've done a great job! Hope our listeners have learned something useful today!!! It was Frank False and my "Fantastic Facts"! See you next Wednesday! Take care!

Lesson 5, Ex. 2 and 3

A –Aneka

S – Sophie

S: Hello, Aneka! How are you! I haven't seen you for ages. You didn't appear on line for such a long time. Where have you been?

A: Oh, hi Sophie! I was travelling for a week. Can you imagine, I visited seven castles of Europe.

S: Oh, my! But why did you go travelling in the middle of the school year?

A: You see, I took part in an international competition "Sight Hunters".

S: "Sight Hunters"??? What is it all about?

A: Well, you have to look for an interesting sight in your country which you want to become well-known around the world. Then you have to make a poster about it which you send to the judges. They choose a hundred teenagers who have sent the most interesting posters and invite them to Germany to the Knights' Days. There you present your sight and 5 winners who have been chosen by voting get a chance of visiting seven European castles. I got the second place!!! Can you imagine?

S: Congratulations! So the trip is a prize in a competition.

A: That's right.

S: So, which castle did you like best?

A: Oh, I loved all of them. But the most exciting was Dover Castle.

S: Dover Castle?

A: Yes, well, in fact it's not just a castle, it's a fortress.

S: A fortress? What's a fortress?

A: A fortress is a building which is constructed to protect a castle from enemies.

S: Got it!

A: So, our plan of staying in Dover Castle included visiting the dungeons and the watch towers. We also planned to go to the Great Hall for a concert. Besides we wanted to go round the castle to see the moat and the drawbridge.

S: Oh, wait a minute! What's a moat first?

A: Oh, it's a deep canal which was build around a castle to protect it. There usually was a drawbridge across it. It's a special bridge that can be raised to block the entrance to the castle.

S: Oh, I see. And did you mention the dungeons??? Do you mean the underground rooms that were used to keep prisoners there?

A: Exactly!

S: It sounds really scary!

A: No, there's a museum there now! And the watch towers, they are the towers that were used for observing the territory around the castle and signaling any possible danger. They are fantastic. You can see everything around you from up there.

S: So you went to the dungeons and the watch towers...

A: Yes, but, unfortunately, we didn't have enough time to see the moat and the drawbridge because the concert was too long.

S: A concert? What kind of concert? Rock? Pop?

A: No, no. It was a concert of Medieval music. We listened to minstrels. They are musicians who traveled from place to place to sing and entertain people in the Middle Ages. Their show was unforgettable. They played and dances in the Great Hall of the castle. And after the concert there was a knight battle show. Do you know who the knights are?

S: Of course, I do! They are medieval soldiers who fought in tournaments. They always belonged to an order.

A: That's right! So to cut a long story short my day in Dover Castle was fantastic! I'll send you the pictures later.

S: Oh, I'd love to see them. Thanks. Now what about that....

Lesson 5, Ex. 2 and 3

- Oh, it's amazing!

- What is it?

- I've just bought a magazine with an article about James Bond. I love these films. Here they say they're going to start a new Bond film soon at MGM studio. Their previous "Casino Royal" was a big success.

-Yes, that's true. Almost all films by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer are good. Remember "Legally Blond" or ..well "Tom and Jerry".

- Right. Do you know what I've found out in this magazine? They say that Louis B. Mayer, the creator of MGM, was in fact from Belarus.

- Really?

- Yeah! He was born in Minsk, and later his parents moved to New York where he helped his father in a shop. They also say that his birthday was unknown, so he took up the 4th of July as his official date of birth. He always understood what people wanted to see at the cinema and that's why his studio always had "more stars than there are in the heavens".

- That's true. And it's interesting that he was from Belarus. Then, logically, MGM should have invited Harrison Ford or Michael Douglas to play the part of James Bond.

- Why is that?

- Haven't you seen the new programme with Lisa Kudrow? It's name is.... "Who Do You Think You Are". They invite famous people and travel with them around the world to learn the story of their ancestors.

- No. That's the first time I hear about it.

- I see. Well, the first programme was with Michael Douglas. They showed the place in Belarus where according to the family story Michael's ancestors had a farm.

-So, Douglas has Belarusian roots too?

-Yeah. His grandparents were quite rich, but in 1908 they decided to leave their motherland because of the war. What's more they said that Michael Douglas has a cousin who lives in Mogilev.

- Cool! Are these grandparents on Michael's mum side?

- No. They are parents of his father, Kirk Douglas, who was an actor as well. They say he didn't want Michael to start acting as his own career was full of downs. But as you see Michael didn't listen and became not only a successful actor and producer. He's also a UN Messenger of Peace.

- I see. And did you mention Harrison Ford? Is he somehow Belarusian too?

- Surprise, surprise! Well, actually, he's half German and half Belarusian. His mother's parents lived in Minsk, but his father's parents emigrated from Germany.

- Fantastic! So worldwide known Indiana Jones is half Belarusian...

- Well, he became Indiana Jones not at once. Harrison Ford has had difficult times. He even had to work as a carpenter to earn money because his acting career wasn't very successful in the beginning.

- I really can't believe it! Anyway, let's go online and search the net. I'd like to know who else had ancestors from Belarus.

- I can tell you that Pavel Sukhoi, a famous military airplane constructor was born in Belarus, in Vitebsk region. He was a very talented young man and as his career started during World War II he put all his talents and skills to save his motherland. Probably that's why his plane SU 27 is now considered to be one of the best in the world.

- And I've just found a website where they give the whole list of people with roots in Belarus. Louis B. Mayer, Harrison Ford, Michael Douglas, Pavel Sukhoi.... oh, guess who else is on this list!

- Who is it?

- Marc Chagall and Larry King, and Aizek Asimov.

- Is Marc Chagall an artist from Vitebsk? I think my mum has a poster with his picture on her computer.

- Yes, he is an artist. And he was born and lived in Belarus for a while. Oh, my... Can you imagine he had nine brothers and sisters and he was the oldest. I think it's terrible! ...Oh, and he died when he was 97. That's a long life!

- I agree! And who's Larry King?

- Larry King? He's a famous radio and television host. He's a real TV star and his nightly programme Larry King Live has been number one over the years! Larry King is a king of talk shows. His parents emigrated from Belarus and when Larry was nine his father died of a heart attack. Larry himself is now suffering from a serious heart disease that he probably inherited from his dad. He always told about his Belarusian ancestors and he wants to come to Belarus one day and make a programme here.

- I see. And you also said something about Aizek Asimov. I'm keen on his sci-fi novels and stories. Is he from Belarus as well?

- They say he is. Let me read it... Aha, he was born in a place on the border between Belarus and Russia. His ancestors were millers and in 1923 they left the Soviet Union and arrived in New York City. There his father had a very successful candy store. Aizek learned to read when he was five and they say he was not only a science fiction writer, but also a respected scientist. That's it. Don't know much more about him and never read any of his books.

- That's not it! His books are fantastic! Do you remember the film "I, Robot" with Will Smith?

- Of course, I do.

- Is based on Asimov's story!

- Really?

- And they say that his series of short stories influenced everything from “A Hitchhiker’s Guide to the Galaxy” to “Star Wars” and “Futurama”.

- Now I’d better read some of his stories? Are they long?

- Oh, come on! They are...

UNIT 7

Lesson 1, Ex.2a

The principal, the vice principal, teachers and students, I bid you a pleasant good morning. I say to you that in spite of being a teenager, myself, I must agree with the statement “Teenagers are downright careless, lazy and irresponsible”. Teenagers need to be spoon-fed, they need someone to pick up after them, and they need bibs when they eat. This is ridiculous! What they really need is to realize that they are no longer babies.

Firstly, I say that teenagers are careless. I say that they are careless because they do not think before they act. They need to learn that to every action there is a reaction. We teenagers are forever engaging in activities we know that are wrong. We are careless when it comes to the placement of things. Misplacing our home- work, clothes, shoes, and books has become a hobby. We are careless when it comes to choosing our friends. We choose the peers who cause our downfall and not our success. Alcohol, drugs, sex, can we be any more careless than that? Adolescents believe that they are too old to do the things children do and not old enough to do the things adults do, so they do things nobody will do, which are most times careless things.

Secondly, I find that teenagers are way too lazy. What happened to the days when the whole family worked together on the weekend to do household chores? Nowadays

teenagers do not even want to get off the couch to change the television channel. Clothes are always on the floor, wet towels are always on the bed, and their closet is a bin for everything they have ever owned. Cell phone dialing is the most exercise they do. They are against physical education and want it to be banned, they are even reluctant to walk, they refuse to do their home-work and they fall asleep in class. Teenagers are the type of people who let things happen instead of make things happen. Oh aren't teenagers lazy? They are lazy, lazy, lazy!

Thirdly, teenagers are not only careless and lazy, but they are irresponsible too. We are aware that our curfew is at ten o'clock, yet we are out at midnight. Teenagers are irresponsible when it comes to their education. They skip class, they do not complete their home-work and they waste time during important lessons. They are irresponsible when it comes to their own health far less anything else. Teens need more direction; they make stupid decisions when it comes to sexual activity, drugs and other health choices. Adolescents are known to stay up late on school nights and parents often are left with the grief from needing a crane to wake them up on school mornings. These are clearly irresponsible actions.

Finally, Dr. Martin Luther King had a dream. I also have a dream that one-day teenagers will be responsible, caring and hardworking individuals. I have the hope that one day my dream will come true.

Lesson 2, Ex.2a

BBC News

The majority of teenagers would prefer to use their free time constructively rather than just "hang about", a new government survey has suggested.

The poll of about 3,700 teenagers found 72% would prefer to play football, visit the gym or attend a youth club.

However, four out of five said there is not enough for them to do in their local communities.

The government said the survey put paid to the negative portrayal of teenagers as lazy.

The nationwide Teen Talk poll of 16 to 19-year-olds was carried out using text message, and was conducted on behalf of the Department for Children Schools and Families (DCSF) by mobile network Blyk.

Football, dance, gym, music and swimming were among the most popular activities teenagers wanted to take part in, and they were also keen to volunteer for community work.

But 90% of those polled admitted spending too much time hanging out at home or with friends due to lack of opportunities in their local area.

Almost one in 10 already use part of their leisure time for part-time jobs, with a further 16% keen to do the same.

Kieron Richardson, who stars in the Channel 4 soap Hollyoaks and is backing the survey, said: "It's frustrating to see this country's young people getting such a bad press all the time.

"The majority of teens want to use their free time constructively and it's vital they are given the chance to do that."

The Teen Talk survey forms part of Aiming High for Young People, the DCSF's 10 year strategy to increase participation in positive activities.

It also includes a Directgov website where teenagers and parents can find information about events and activities in their local area.

Lesson 4, Ex.3a

Tourism as a whole is a broad term that includes any person staying outside of his or her normal environment for between one day and one year. This can include types of domestic tourism (people traveling within their own country) and international tourism (people traveling across country borders or overseas). But within these two categories of tourism are divisions upon divisions upon divisions. No joke – check some of the types of tourism out here. They are adventure and disaster tourism, eco

and agritourism, backpacking, cultural, culinary, wildlife and ethno tourism, dark and war tourism, health tourism and nautical tourism. I should mention voluntourism as the growing form of tourism, space tourism, faith tourism, also commonly referred to as religious tourism, and educational tourism. Pop-culture Tourism have become popular since the late 70s.

Tourism has become a popular global leisure activity. It is vital for many countries, such as Egypt, Greece, Lebanon, Spain, Malaysia and Thailand, due to the large intake of money for businesses with their goods and services and the opportunity for employment in the service industries associated with tourism.

Lesson 5, Ex.3a

1. We have already met Claude Tayag, a culinary tour guide, chef, and food writer in the Philippines, Ewan Kenneth Macleod, a fun city tour guide from Edinburgh. Last week we had a mysterious interview with a ghost of Agatha, who was a tour guide at the British Museum. So, welcome our today's guest!
(музыка)

Hello! Tell us a little about yourself (Where are you from? How old are you? Describe your job and how long you've been at it, etc).

Lesson 5, Ex.3c

I'm Andrew Collins, 28-year-old American raised in the Boston suburbs and educated at the University of Vermont. I've also lived in Stockholm briefly, and have travelled all over the U.S., Europe, and Australia. I'm currently employed as an Expedition Guide for a motorcycle tour company called Outback Adventure Treks based in Australia.

Since April of this year I've been driving trucks and riding motorcycles in some of the wildest places you can do such things. We bring bikers across deserts, jungles, and mountains for one to four weeks of extreme riding. As a guide, I'm either riding

ahead of the group scouting the route and making sure our clients are okay on the trail, or driving our massive 4×4 support vehicle, carrying food, tools, and a satellite connection to civilization. I also prepare food, help make and break camp, and assist in any medical or mechanical situations that invariably arise while on tour.

2. Why did you want to become a motorcycle expedition guide? When did you know it was what you wanted to do?

I had a craze for adventure, a love for vehicles, and a determination to combine both into a job. I hadn't much hope of this plan working, but I just couldn't see myself sitting in a cubicle and writing Excel formulas eight hours a day for the rest of my life. So instead of his son finishing school with a degree in business like my father had originally planned, he had to watch me doing a hundred off-road driver training days with Land Rover. I also studied anthropology, archaeology, became certified in CPR and wilderness medicine. In winters I worked as a ski instructor at a nearby resort, that being my first try in the tourism industry.

But New England didn't really have the backdrops I had in mind for my adventures; I had to get somewhere exotic. So I looked to Australia—far away, conveniently English speaking, and of course the off-roading capital of the world. Nowhere else can you travel the distances you can in Australia without another person getting in your way and still enjoy political stability. Besides that, I've heard of the whole country being crazy for adventure driving.

3. This is a pretty unique job that involves several unique skills sets. How does a man become a motorcycle expedition guide?

My boss took a chance on a guy with lots of theoretical training but not much actual experience (hell, I had never been to Australia) and for that I'm still extremely grateful.

So, if you're looking to score a job in extreme off-roading or adventure tourism, start with "less extreme" jobs in sports or tourism, like coaching or teaching a sport to kids. Adventure travel is all about your staying positive when things go wrong, because they sooner or later do. For your next vacation buy a one-way flight somewhere interesting and see how you get on; adventure tourism is the one industry where such behavior would impress an employer.

4. This seems like a young man's job. Is this something you can do until your golden years, and if not, what do you have planned for your second act?

Actually, my boss is almost 50 and he can out-ride, out-drive, and out-move me all day. In fact, many of our clients are in the 40-50 year old age range. Despite the physical nature of what we do, experience is more valuable than the vivacity of youth. Anyway, after my coming back it'll take some time to make something of the stories I've created and collected. My mom has been dreaming of her son finding a way to make a living as a writer.

5. What is the best part of your job?

The drama. Every tour could be made into a movie, and people would actually watch it. I wake up every morning with no idea of what's going to happen that day—only that it's going to be epic. I love that. Even the disasters have their up-sides; once the dust settles there's always a great story left behind.

6. What is the worst part of your job?

When we're touring or racing, the work is literally nonstop. If I'm awake, I'm on-duty. While clients are lounging around the campfire enjoying post-ride drinks and

laughs, I have ten motorcycles that need oil changes, tires fitted, handlebars straightened, or all the above.

7. Any other tips, commentary, or anecdotes you'd like to share?

As far as anecdotes, the place to go is my blog at RoadRoving.com. I add new adventure stories from behind the handlebars as often as I can.

Lesson 7, Ex.2a

Marylin: I've been a travel agent for 25 years. When I started, it was common for customers to come to the office. Some would dress up. They would make a day of it. These days, people barely have four seconds to spend on booking their trips.

The Internet has changed this business a lot. Now that it's easy for people to book their own flights and hotels, I'm often asked to arrange more complicated trips. A family of 13, from all over the United States, wanted to have a reunion in Italy. I put together all the details, including trains and car rentals. Another client wanted to visit every baseball park in the United States. I had to look up all the hotels close to ball parks. I booked a trip to Antarctica for a woman's 50th birthday, and later that year, arranged a trip for her to the Arctic Circle.

About 80 percent of my business comes from the same 20 people. These are keen travelers. With them, I'm like a concierge. They ask me to book theater tickets in London, make restaurant reservations in Madrid. The company where I work now is great for that. Most of the people here used to own their own agencies and have traveled all over the world, eaten at every restaurant. They are my best resource, better than a book or the Internet.

Before I worked here, I had some odd experiences. A client once called from Florida, hysterical, because his hotel room was green. He had chlorophobia - a fear of the color green. We had to find him another hotel.

I was once consulted by an F.B.I. agent who was trying to locate someone on a flight. I told him how to call the airline posing as a travel agent, gave him some of the lingo of the industry.

My clients are the best part of this job. They are intelligent people and very appreciative. I've received flowers, books, chocolates sent from New Zealand. I've dealt with some clients for so long, they let me make their travel decisions for them. They tell me, "I want to be in such and such country on such and such dates. You do the rest." They trust my judgment. It's like I have power of attorney over their travel.

David: According to a study brought up on yesterday's Oprah show one of the jobs that creates the happiest people is a travel agent, the part time job of yours truly. Now, technically, I'm not your typical travel agent. My job is basically a travel agent for study abroad. I coordinate and organize people's educational travel. For instance, if you're taking a trip to Spain and you want to spend your time actually learning Spanish a few hours a day while you're there, I can make that happen. Or if you think, hey, I'm in France, I want to relax and immerse in the language – how about a language lessons and spa package. Call me, and I'll arrange it for you.

However, until Oprah's show today I hadn't really thought about how happy my job makes me. But watching the show got me to thinking – is it one of the happiest jobs available? And honestly after thinking about it, I would say yes, it probably is. And here are the real reasons why:

Firstly, I don't take my work home with me. When I leave the office I leave the office. I don't bring home work stress. Because really, what stress? Seriously, you're going to Spain to learn Spanish in the morning and do yoga in the afternoon. Your email can wait until tomorrow.

Secondly, I'm helping people improve their lives. People come to us to learn a new language, gain a new skill, and sometimes even change their career path, and my job

is to help make that happen. And the end of the day that makes me feel good about how I spent my day and excited for my clients and their life plans.

The people who do complain and come to me with problems are one of two kinds – they are either people with completely reasonable complaints that I want to bend over backwards to help because they should not be dealing with stress on their vacation OR they're just old fashioned complainers. The first type are a pleasure to help because they deserve it. The second type are those I will help because it's my job but who I don't feel the need to overcompensate for by stressing myself out with their well being because they just don't get the simple pleasures of life. That's their problem, not mine.

One more advantage is that I am dealing with international people all day long. On a typical day I speak to people in France, Argentina, Germany, Beijing, Spain, and the list goes on and on. This makes me feel like an actual part of the international community and validates my belief that the world is smaller than we all think.

Not a bad job at the end of the day, if I do say so myself. Will I do it forever? Who really knows? Regardless, I'm thankful. Of all the jobs to have in a crazy city like New York, mine turns up in the top 4 of the happiest jobs on Oprah. Life could be worse.

UNIT 8

Lesson 1, Ex.2

Belarus has plenty to show to its guests. The cultural life in Belarus never slows down at any time of the year, that is why, event tourism is considered offseason.

The international festival "Slavyanskiy bazar" in Vitebsk became one of the most significant events known far beyond the country. Participation in this event is considered to be quite prestigious not only for young performers from all over the world, but for leading variety artists as well. Hundreds of viewers are attracted by the film festival "Listopad" held in Minsk, where globally acknowledged directors

present their films. Numerous festivals of classic, spiritual, and jazz music and folklore fests attract visitors and participants from all over the world. For example in 2010, we hosted "Eurovision" song contest for children that attracted participants from 14 countries.

Special place in event tourism is taken by so-called "fan-tourism" or tourism for supporters visiting different sport events. Numerous competitions of different difficulty levels, World and Europe cups and championships are held in Belarus. In fact, in 2014, Belarus hosts the World Ice Hockey Championship. Festivals of rural tourism, which have already crossed the borders of local events and started to attract more and more guests from abroad, represent an integral part of the cultural life of the country. Knight tournaments and medieval music festivals having their own numerous admirers are quite popular. All these events of cultural and sport life help guests of our country to see Belarus from the most diverse aspects, to come back and get to know it even better.

Lesson 1, Ex.3a

In January we welcome International Christmas Amateur Hockey Tournament for the Prizes of the President of the Republic of Belarus with the participants from Belarus, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria, USA and other countries. It traditionally takes place in Minsk Palace of Sport and The Ice Palace.

There is an archaic tradition to celebrate the New Year according to the Old Style on January 13-14. The folk name of this holiday is Shchedrets or Kolyada. People dress in the costumes of animals and fantastic creatures, go from home to home and sing the traditional songs. The c "Zhenitba Tereshki" ("Tereshka's wedding") is held in Lepel district during Kolyady holidays. It is celebrated in the State Folk Architecture and Lifestyle Museum of the near village of Ozertso.

“The Protection Festival” is an International Classical Music Festival in Brest. This annual holiday gathers the leading creative groups from Belarus, Hungary, China,

Spain, Croatia, Holland and Russia. More than 350 professional musicians from 15 countries take part in the festival.

Probably the most joyous holiday of February is Pancake Week Celebration - an ancient holiday of the pagan culture, celebrating the end of winter and the coming of the long-awaited spring. This holiday is popular with the travel agencies which organize special tours and excursions around Belarus accompanied by the entertaining animation.

The spring starts with the Wrestling Tournament for the Prizes of 3-times Olympic Champion Alexander Medved' held in Minsk Palace of Sport. The national Belarusian team as well as the sportsmen from many foreign countries takes part in these high-class competitions.

“Charouny Kuferak” (“Magical Box”), Regional Festival of the Children’s Theatre Art gathers the young theatre lovers from all over the country and many foreign countries in March. The location is Luban district of Minsk region.

April starts with the Bikers’ Season Opening in Minsk region. Enjoy modern music and spectacular tricks performed by the bikers from Belarus, Russia, Ukraine and many other countries.

“Minsk Spring”, XXVIII International Festival is dedicated to the composers of the XXth century. The traditional stage of Belarusian State Philharmonic welcomes young performers from Belarus as well as the representatives of many European countries in April.

International meeting of the ancient bagpipe lovers - Bagpipers’ Fest in Minsk greets the musicians from Belarus, Russia, Ukraine, Germany, Bulgaria and New Zealand. Professionals and amateur are invited to participate.

“Neman Spring”, Belarusian Water Tourism Technique Cup takes place in Grodno region, Augustovsky canal. This grand sports event gathers the combined teams from the regions and cities of Belarus as well as the foreign guests.

“The Land beneath the White Wings”, International Young Talents Festival is held once in two years in Mozyr. Gifted children from Belarus and foreign countries get together to demonstrate their talents.

“BelSwissBank” Rhythmic Gymnastics World Cup Stage welcome visitors in the last days of April in Minsk Palace of Sport. The national Belarusian team and the sportsmen from more than 30 countries compete for the prestigious trophy.

One of the 100 most respected Orthodox icons in the world, the wonder-working icon of Virgin Mary of Zhirovlachi, is kept in the 500 year old monastery. The Fest of Virgin Mary of Zhirovlachi Icon attracts worshipers from all over the world on the 19 of May.

On the last days of May “Rubon”, Medieval Culture Festival happening in the Framework of the Days of Polotsk invites tourists to witness numerous knights’ tournaments, mass battles, castle assault, and fire-shows. Craft fairs and traditional meals are also in the program of the fest. Knights’ clubs from Belarus, Poland, Russia, Czech Republic and other countries are expected to put on the best of their shows.

International Children’s Art Festival “Golden Bee” is held annually in Klimovichi in June. The fest gathers gifted youth from Russia, Poland, Moldova, Ukraine, Latvia, Holland and other countries.

“Gedymin’s Castle”, International Knight’s Fest of the Medieval Culture and Traditions is held in the ancient castle of the XII century in Lida, Grodno region. The spectacular tournaments, stunts’ performances, fire-show, horse riding are in the program of this event. A special music and dance show is prepared to entertain the audience.

In June International Folk Art Festival “Friendship Wreath” brings together folk groups from more than 10 countries in Bobruisk, Mogilev region.

July is high time to visit Vitebsk hosting the International Art Festival “Slavyansky Bazar”. Young performers contest gathers more than 5000 talents from 30 countries

annually. The international festival became one of the most significant events known far beyond the country.

International Music Festival “The Beatles Forever!” creates warm and homely atmosphere for the real fans of “The Beatles” at the end of July in Logoisk, where contemporary performers sing the songs of the famous Liverpool four.

The atmosphere of the real bikers’ show, more than 1000 participants from different countries, live performances of the best Belarusian and foreign rock bands characterize the Nesvizh International Bikers’ Festival that takes place in early August each year.

International Theatre Festival “Belaya Vezha” features the best of contemporary theatre. Participants from 16 countries, more than 30 theatre collectives present their art in Brest theatres in mid September.

Village Workers Fair-Festival “Dazhynki” offers its hospitality in October just after the harvesting time in Molodechno. Many concerts, exhibitions, agricultural fairs honour the agriculture workers of the country.

In October Yury Bashmet International Festival gathers the world’s most brilliant and extraordinary performers of the classical music from all over the world in Minsk.

International Military-Historic Festival “Berezina” reconstructs the 1812 events in Brylevskoe field, Borisov district in Mid-November. A realistic show that amazes by its scale, horse battles and splendid costumes. Historic clubs from Belarus, Russia, Poland, Latvia and France create an impressive performance.

Hundreds of viewers are attracted by the international film festival "Listopad" held in Minsk in November, where globally acknowledged film directors present their films.

International Festival of Modern Choreography (IFMC) in Vitebsk is an exciting fest for those who love contemporary dance.

December, 24 (25) is Kolyady Carnival in Minsk. Grandiose fest dedicated to the Belarusian tradition of the Christmas (Catholic) celebration features national customs, sketches, costume balls, live performances of traditional music, etc.

Lesson 2, Ex.2b

As any other field fashion design has a list of terms that make up its particular vocabulary.

Accessory is clothing that is worn or carried, but not part of your main clothing.

Runway is a narrow walkway extending from the stage into the audience used by models in a fashion show. The fashion industry consists of four levels: the production of raw materials, the production of fashion goods by designers, retail sales; and various forms of advertising and promotion. And of course everybody involved in fashion business is a part of this industry. Haute couture (French for high-fashion) clothes are made to order for an individual customer, and is usually made from high-quality, expensive fabric, often using time-consuming, hand-executed techniques. Pret-a-porte or ready-to-wear clothes are a cross between haute couture and mass market. They are not made for individual customers, but great care is taken in the choice and cut of the fabric. Ready-to-wear collections are usually presented by fashion houses each season during a period known as Fashion Week. Currently the fashion industry relies more on mass market sales. The mass market caters for a wide range of customers, producing ready set by the famous names in fashion. In order to save money and time, they use cheaper fabrics and simpler production techniques which can easily be done by machine. The end product can therefore be sold much more cheaply. A capsule collection is a set of items -- say six to twelve -- by the same designer, that, when used together in different combinations, can produce about twenty different looks (outfits). Each piece of the capsule must be interchangeable and mix and match well together. Commercial collection is made to be sold.

Lesson 3, Ex.3

- Didier, you quite often visit Russia, several times happened to be in Minsk, and now you're going to perform in Vitebsk for the first time. What do you know about our city? Was it easy for you to accept the proposal to perform at the Festival?

- Yes, my band and I are regular visitors to Russia, Ukraine and other CIS countries. And it's a great pleasure for me. My first tour included 21 concerts given in 1983 and it was the beginning of a great love story. I've heard of the festival "Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk" a lot for quite a long time. And when I got in contact with the festival organizing committee I accepted the proposal without hesitation for it has been the greatest and the largest festival in Europe with very good technical conditions.

We got very warm welcome in Minsk three years ago. This time I'll be glad to celebrate the 20th Jubilee of "Slavianski Bazaar" together with you.

- Didier, you are famous for extraordinary concerts. What could the audience in Vitebsk wait for?

- The festive concert in Vitebsk is going to be an absolutely new performance; we will perform the songs from a newly created album "From Earth to Mars". It will be accompanied with laser show and video scenery.

- You always travel with your family. Are you going to take them to Vitebsk?

- Yes, I'm. I'm very devoted to my children, my wife and very happy when they accompany me in my tours. My elder son Sebastian works with me. Younger Rafael (11 years old) and Christopher (9 years old) are also fond of music. They are very talented. They perform the Chopin which I performed when I was 13. They bring me back to the reality when I'm taken away by my dreams...

I've just had a fabulous time in Belarus judging and performing at the International Festival of arts, 'Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk'. This is the biggest festival of its kind in Eastern Europe, and one of the biggest in the world. It is organised and run just like Eurovision.

I was invited by the organisers to represent the UK as a jury member in the international Pop Song Performers' Contest. The 12 members of the jury consisted of internationally acclaimed performers, composers and producers from countries such as Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Bulgaria, Latvia, Kazakhstan, Czech Republic,

Italy and myself from Wales. I was invited as a consequence of being involved in the International Nile Festival, Egypt, in February 2008, where I was also a jury member. I also performed and mine was the final performance of the day during the closing ceremony of the International Children's Music Contest Gala.

They were intrigued by my use of 'Odd Socks' as a sign of peace, love and unity, as my speech included explaining that I have worn odd socks for many years, displaying that material things, like people, do not necessarily have to match!

The connection with Belarus and Wales was emphasised by the children who performed with me waving Welsh Flags! It was lovely to see these Belarusian children waving the Welsh flags on stage.

I also presented Welsh rugby shirts as gifts to jury members and festival organisers. Children from TIC Theatre Company, Wales, pre-recorded the backing vocals, including a middle section of shouting 'Welcome' in several languages.

Consequently, I have been invited to perform next year at similar festivals in Moldova, Bulgaria and Latvia, flying the Welsh flag once again.

Lesson 4, Ex.2b

1. The legendary rock band Scorpions have arrived in Belarus. In the Minsk airport they were welcomed by fans and journalists.

“We are looking forward to our concert at Minsk Arena,” the German guests said. When asked by BelTA whether this trip to Belarus would be the last one, they said they hope to go to Moscow next year and would like to meet with the Belarusian audience again. “We are now on the world tour. Probably we will get back to Belarus,” they said. The musicians are planning to take a tour of the Belarusian capital and to taste Belarusian cuisine.

2. Belarus serves an example of preserving and multiplying the national cultural heritage, Countess Raine Spencer (stepmother of the late Diana, Princess of Wales) said as she and a Harrods delegation visited Belkhudozhpromysly store.

The Belarusian company held a presentation of its products. The major goal of the impromptu excursion was to introduce the foreign guests to the peculiarities of the Belarusian national culture.

The company also demonstrated a collection of linen clothing that combines elements of the contemporary fashion and traditional decoration. “It is wonderful that Belarus has preserved century-old traditions and customs. In Great Britain, unfortunately, the younger generation started to forget its roots,” the Countess said.

3. Vitebsk will host the Manhattan Short Film Festival from 25 September to 2 October, BelTA learned from head of the repertoire planning department of Kinovideoprospekt Company Dmitry Gusakov.

This is the 14th Manhattan Short Film Festival. This year the festival will take place in over 200 cities of 48 countries. All guests of the festival will vote for the best short film.

Partaking in the festival are ten films from Sweden, the United States, Egypt, Canada, Hungary, Peru, Austria, Australia, Switzerland.

Belarus plays host to the Manhattan Short Film Festival for the third time.

4. The agreement was reached during a meeting between Culture Minister of Belarus Pavel Latushko and Turkish Minister of Culture and Tourism Ertugrul Gunay, BelTA learnt from Anna Smolskaya, a spokeswoman for the Belarusian Culture Ministry.

The ministers gave special priority to joint film production. In particular, they discussed the ways Turkey can use cinematographic services and the potential of the Belarusfilm national studio. The sides also focused on the protection of the historical and cultural heritage.

The Turkish official supported Belarus’ initiative to develop cooperation with the leading cultural educational establishments of Turkey for a possible organization of training and education of Belarusian students.

5. The Embassy of Belarus in London initiated the meetings of the Ambassador Aleksandr Mikhnevich with the representatives of The Victoria and Albert Museum,

the world's greatest museum of art and design, and The Horniman Museum, London's leading museum of anthropology, natural history, cultural artefacts and musical instruments.

During the meetings the parties discussed possibilities for cooperation between Belarusian and British museums, exchange of traveling and stationary exhibitions and agreed to work out the details of the plans in the areas of mutual interest that could be implemented in the near future.

6. On 6 April the photo-exhibition «The Brest Fortress» opened its doors to the public in Pushkin House in London.

The opening ceremony hosted by the administration of the «Brest Fortress – the Hero» Museum and The Ambassador of Belarus to London Mr Aleksandr Mikhnevich was attended by the cultural figures, representatives of London museums, humanitarian organisations and businessmen who cooperate with Belarus.

The photo-exhibition tells about the glorious history of the Brest Fortress from its foundation in 19 century till our days. It has already been touring Great Britain for more than a year successfully attracting new visitors from all over the country.

7. On 10-11 May the City Hall to Kensington and Chelsea (London) hosted the 52nd Annual Charity Fair.

The fair was organised by the humanitarian organisation "Children and Families across Borders", which is engaged in charitable activities around the world to protect the interests of families and children. Funds raised by the fair were directed at the socio-humanitarian aims set by this humanitarian organisation.

Embassy of the Republic of Belarus hosted a national stand, which was represented by products of various Belarusian enterprises, including crystal, light industry goods, works of arts and crafts, publications about Belarus of economic, cultural, historical and tourist nature.

8. The founder and music director of the Lincolnwood Chamber Orchestra, Philip Simmons, visited Minsk on June 5-11. The American conductor based in Hawaii

came to Belarus at the invitation of the Belarusian State Musical Theater to take part in a joint production of the musical Westside Story. The premiere of the first ever full scale American musical is scheduled for May next year. Philip Simmons' program in Belarus also included participation in an open air opera concert. The audience of over 500 music lovers gave a warm welcome to the joint performance of everlasting classics by the American, Belarusian and Russian musicians.

Lesson 6, Ex.2a

“Mom, can we host a foreign exchange student next year?” I asked my mom out of nowhere. At the time, I didn't think of it as a big deal, just a really cool idea. Little did I know that a few months later, I would be spending nine months with my greatest friend.

When Janina stepped off the 31 hour flight from Germany to Wisconsin, I knew right away we would connect. With her cute black glasses, dirty blonde hair, and worn-out converse, she already had a place in the family. And, that's not because prior to that day we had had several hour long chats through facebook.

Though we did have our disagreements, many of which ended in wet cheeks and slammed doors. “Cultural differences” my mother called them. Me – a shy old-fashioned country girl, she - a trendy, chatty city girl.

But, from those disagreements, I learned vital lessons. I learned how to accept other people's points of view, as she was born in an entirely different world. I learned how to say “Ich Liebe Dich”—“I love you” in German. I learned that a life time friend may not always be what you expect. Mine - a tall, beautiful, music loving, German girl. And, most importantly, I learned that trust is a valuable trait, and it's easy to lose and harder to gain back.

There was no way I could predict all of this when I asked my mom for a foreign exchange student. But, this one girl shaped who I am. And for that, I am thankful.

I was a junior in high school and our school had foreign exchange students coming to spend two weeks in our community. Were there any volunteers willing to host a student or two? You bet, I thought! I'll take a handsome, dark Frenchman please. So I promptly signed up to volunteer my family. I told my mom we would have a guest for two weeks coming from Europe. She didn't believe me. So when the time came for me and my friends to go pick up our mail order Frenchman (I mean exchange student) she panicked. When we got to the airport we met Stephan, he was from Germany, he spoke practically no English and he was an unsightly, pimply 16 year old. Ew..this already was not working out how I had planned. We got home and I introduced him to my mom, they loved each other. For the next two weeks they were inseparable. She would let him use our brand new car, forget that they can't drive until they're 18 in Germany...she didn't care. They even shopped for jeans together!

My friends and I were determined to show this kid a good time, and to us that was getting wasted. We went out to a karaoke bar, had a pizza... Well, this clearly was not his idea of a great time, so we had to take him back home. So the next few weeks were filled with annoying, not to mention stinky cultural differences, he never showered or wore deodorant, at least he wasn't taking up my shower time.

Communication would have been easier with a mute person. How annoying, but two weeks flew by and before I knew it he was gone. My dream of a love affair had been lost weeks ago, but at least I had the car back and my mom.

I met Sarah (who pronounced her name "Soorah" in Swedish) because she was in every one of my classes. She was short, with long brown hair and intelligent, to the extreme. We said a few words and then I didn't pay much more attention to her, until the day in late January when I walked into a gym to find her crying.

It seemed the problem she was having was not that she was homesick, which is what I had assumed was the problem. She was being used as a housekeeper/baby sitter for the host family she was staying with. They had decided to host an exchange student

because it would be an economical way to kill two birds with one stone. They would get a live-in servant and a babysitter.

At the point I found her, Sarah was planning on going home early. Me, in all my teenage bravado said, "Don't go, I'll ask my Mom if you can stay with us." And she did. My parents were always willing to have my friends over and they saw this as an extended sleep over.

After she was installed in our house, we decided to work up a plan to make the most of the time Sarah had left. She had a list of things she wanted to do in America and she showed it to me. On the list she had 1. to see the statue of liberty 2. to act in a high school play 3. to eat American ice cream 4. to visit NYC 5. to go to a prom. That was it. Accomplishing most of Sarah's list was easy. We became regulars at every local ice cream shop. Sarah easily got a part in the Spring play put on in our school that Spring. It was a musical and she was a naturally talented Soprano.

Come May, there was only one thing left on the list for her to accomplish. Well, the prom was slightly harder to deal with. The boy from our school asked Sarah to go to the prom and she was thrilled. I was secretly crushed but put on a brave face. I didn't want her to know how hurt I was. I watched her leave for the prom, and then went over to a friend's house. It didn't help that the prom fell on my birthday.

Despite the few tough moments, Sarah and I became very close friends. We were both very sad when she had to go home. Years went by and we lost contact, but I will always remember what a blast I had introducing my Swedish sister to life as an American teen. It also helped me see my own life from a different point of view, not something most teens get to experience.

UNIT 9

Lesson , Ex.1

Country	Nationality	Belonging to

Austria	Austrians	Austrian
Belarus	Belarusians	Belarusian
Belgium	Belgians	Belgian
Denmark	Danes	Dannish
Finland	Finns	Finnish
France	The French	French
Germany	Germans	German
Greece	Greek	Greek
Holland (the Netherlands)	The Dutch	Dutch
India	Indian	Indian
Italy	Italian	Italian
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
Luxembourg	Luxembourgians	Luxembourgian
Poland	Pole	Polish
Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese
Russia	Russian	Russian
Sweden	Swede	Swedish
Ukraine	Ukrainian	Ukrainian
The USA	American	American

Lesson 3, Ex.2a)

We know a lot of stereotypes concerning the United Kingdom and its natives. Using them we are able to create the national characteristic that British people are believed to present. Many stereotypes are wrong, but some of them seem to be good. We should be aware though, that some of them aren't true.

The typical British representative should be the tea lover. What is more, the tea should be drunk in the exact time. Most of the British drink their tea at 5 o'clock. They are also known to have a big traditional breakfast. The breakfast consists of many toasts covered with jam or marmalade which seem to be typical British. We couldn't even imagine how various can the British toasts be. The other stereotype is connected with the traditional British cuisine and some cooking traditions. British meals are considered to be completely tasteless. They are unlikely to be accepted by foreigners. The basic British dish is called 'fish and chips' but most of tourists don't like it.

There are a number of stereotypes about British gentlemen. They appear to be too stiff and conservative. Moreover they speak with a strange British accent. They call the accent "Received Pronunciation" and it is thought to be a very distinguished one, but in fact it isn't. What is more typical, the British sense of humour is very specific. It is presented mostly in such British films and TV series as "Monty Python's Flying Circus", "Mister Bean" and "Black Adder". All of them present the stereotypes, which aren't often the truth.

The other stereotype is that the British youth are believed to be the clubbing lovers, which means that they enjoy walking from a club to the other club or pub at weekends. It is a kind of modern British tradition, which is today observed in various countries. But British young people are believed to enjoy their lives. In fact, the British young people turn out to be very different as the young people all over the world.

Summing up, the British aren't as conservative as they are thought to be. Their main characteristic is that they are talkative and very friendly. They seem to be also

pedantic, but about every other nation we can say the same. Every nation has the stereotypical positive features and negative ones.

Lesson 5, Ex. 4a)

Presenter: Today, we continue speaking about national characters. Our guest is a Fulbright student Ariana Tobin and the usual question we ask people from different countries is: What makes Americans different from other nationalities? In other words, what is a typical American?

Ariana Tobin : It is not an easy question. I'd rather start from afar. Let's say food. Choosing a restaurant in New York requires research. New cafés, streetcarts, and fancy dining halls open every day, on all corners of the city. Sushi? You can find it at 3 a.m. Tacos? Of course, and everyone has a favorite kind of taco sauce. Low-fat frozen yogurt with full-fat chocolate syrup? Try any one of the four ice cream shops on the same block. They're all competing to attract the hungry passer-by.

As a visitor, maybe you would like to try some plain, simple, typical American cuisine. Where should you go? What to eat? Don't worry: in New York City, it won't take you long to find a restaurant with "American Food" written on the window. In fact, you will probably see what we call the "classic American diner."

And there you might find some burgers and fries. But you also might not. Consider this a warning: the label "American food" is not much of a label at all. It will not help you to predict what might be on the menu, because no one can agree on what it means. Most diners serve everything from pasta and potatoes to seaweed and sauerkraut**, and few if any stick to one type of national cuisine. You are just as likely to find a painting of the Parthenon on the wall as you are to find Chinese lanterns hanging from the ceiling.

So is this misleading? Perhaps. A very small number of Americans can claim to come from families which are "American only" – those who identify as Native American or

American Indian. Everyone and everything else came from Europe, or Asia, or Africa, or Australia at some point over the past 250 years. Including the food.

American food is difficult to characterize. In fact, American character is difficult to characterize. How can we draw comprehensive conclusions of any kind when no two neighboring households eat the same kind of cereal for breakfast, and when every coffee shop customer orders a specialized, personalized drink? Americans like to think of themselves as “diverse” and “multi-cultural,” as a “melting pot” or a “salad bowl” of immigrants and nationalities, a mixture too rich and too unpredictable for easy classification. The most common type of American is perhaps the American who doesn’t want to be a “type” at all, those who see themselves as what we call “rugged individualists,” “independent-minded,” “convention-defying,” and “non-conformist.” Ask an American a question, and she’s likely to give you a different answer than anyone else – and chances are, she’ll be proud to tell you that her opinion is her own.

Lesson 6, Ex. 1

- This Brazilian never **spends** his time on beaches.
- An Australian or a Canadian **speaks** English which is difficult to understand.
- Neither an American nor a Canadian **is** able to pronounce the word tomato as [tə'mɑ : təʊ]
- Either an American or a Canadian **is** able to pronounce the word tomato as [tə'mɑ : təʊ]
- Either snake charming or walking on fire **is** going to amuse the kids in India.
- Neither she nor I **am** materialistic, although we are both American.
- A piece of salami or red hot chilly peppers **are** the basic ingredients for any Hungarian dish.
- Either cheese or frog legs **are** very popular in France.

- A Dutch and a Dane **are** those who love fame.
- A kilt and a horn **are** the Scottish national symbols
- Loud voice, as well as the gestures, **is** so typical of the Italians.
- Fried chicken, not healthy fish, **is** a popular dish in America.
- Every one of the English guests **has left** without a goodbye.
- In Holland every one **has** a garden full of tulips.
- The majority of the Asian population **does** kung fu.
- One-third of Italians **are** artistic.
- The number of people who **treats** me normally is huge but a number of people **think** that I can play the balalaika because I am Russian
- -Is raw fish or wood mushrooms your favourite food?
- Neither of them **is**. I am Chinese, not Japanese.
- Either Dutch student **is** able to teach you about tulips.
- There are many Australians who **love** nature. But there is one Australian who **doesn't love** it at all
- A Scotsman was so much troubled with his tooth that he decided to have it extracted.
"How much will it cost?" he asked.
"£50," replied the dentist.
"£50 **is** too much for only a few minutes work," said the Scotsman.
"Well, I can pull it slowly if you like." said the dentist.
"Look," said the Scotsman, "here's £5. Just loosen it a little."
- Russia is the nation that **seems** to have bought all football clubs in England.
- Brazilians **spend** all their time on beaches

Lesson 8, Ex.2

Danielle Montagne:

Travelling and teaching abroad have become my passion. When I learned that I would be teaching in Minsk, I was very excited. I started

my twenty-four hour journey from Syracuse, New York

My first glimpse at the city of Minsk was through the windows of an old city taxicab. It was the middle of the night and the city was

completely empty—empty, but filled with lights. The buildings and monuments were huge. We passed by very modern buildings—like the National Library. Then I saw very beautiful monuments—like Victory Square statue and the eternal flame. Minsk was filled with an atmosphere of power and grandeur that I was not expecting.

In the days that followed, I spent a lot of time walking around the streets, getting lost and then finding my way again. I found myself wandering through beautiful parks filled with carnival rides. I saw children running and laughing along the banks of the river. I witnessed young couples holding hands and kissing on park benches. All of these images made me happy. The city felt completely alive. I was inspired to begin taking Russian classes in order to be able to read street signs and communicate with people outside the university.

My warm sentiments about the city of Minsk followed me to MSLU, where I met the most wonderful colleagues and students I could

imagine. There is a real sense of community at MSLU that sometimes lacks at other educational institutions. The kindness and

thoughtfulness I have encountered from the teachers and professors has made my time here wonderful thus far.

As I become more acquainted with the city, the people and the language, I am sure I will continue to enjoy my time and teaching experiences.

I believe I have a unique opportunity to not only teach Belarusians about American culture and life, but upon my return to the United States also share my experiences about Belarus with my colleague back home.

Lesson 8 , Ex.3

Last weekend, my American roommate and I were on the way out the door to meet Andrei, a 22 year-old Belarusian student, for what he called “a tour of his hometown.” I was grabbing my keys and putting on my jacket when, all of a sudden, I heard a scream from the other room.

“I think the bathroom’s broken,” my roommate said.

I called Andrei to cancel our meeting.

“I will help you,” he said.

“I don’t think you want to do that,” I replied. “It’s ugly over here.”

“You need help,” he said again.

He wouldn’t take no for answer. And as it turned out, we did need help – when we couldn’t reach our hosts, we finally accepted Andrei’s offer to come over and try his luck. This turned into an entire afternoon of Andrei arguing with telephone operators and technicians, and advising us on proper Belarusian Saturday-emergency-plumbing situation etiquette.

I hesitate to generalize about a country and its people. But as I described the day’s events to my friends and family in the USA, I realized that there was, in fact, a common theme running through my three months of emails home. Over and over again, I find myself saying: “the Belarusians I meet are nice.” They take me to the market. They give me their phone numbers and offer to “take me anywhere, to show me anything I might like.” They serve tea and set out

cookies every time I teach a class. They spend entire afternoons helping to fix broken plumbing units – and, moreover, they seem glad to do it. Everyone I meet seems "glad to do it," whatever "it" may be – and as a newcomer, I have needed a lot of local guidance. I can't count the number of times I have had to show my passport, pay fees at the bank a few blocks away, sign papers, translate diplomas, take pictures, and so forth. Our landlady and landlord do not speak English, we always need interpreters. Ordering ice cream is, as a fellow American put it, "an adventure." Even registering for Russian classes took two weeks and about two hundred official documents.

Yet, three months has felt like three weeks, and I suspect I know why. Perhaps I wouldn't know it from the people riding the metro or waiting in line at the polyclinic. But I have never been someplace so cold, and yet so warm. I have been floored by Belarusian kindness, generosity, and beyond all else, hospitality.