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# “English”

(լրացուցիչ նյութեր՝ մագիստրոսների ինքնուրույն աշխատանքի  
համար)

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## **Translate the text**

### **RISKY BUSINESS**

**Professor John Adams, a risk expert from University College, London, believes that experts and the public understand risks differently.**

Virtually all risk assessors look at risks from the point of view of an insurance company. The probabilities of all the things that can possibly go wrong are calculated to produce an overall view of the likelihood of an event happening.

Ordinary people, however, assess risks in a different way. They ask themselves more basic questions like “Is this worth the risk?”, “Do we really need this new genetically-engineered chicken?” or “Is this person lying to me?” A few pioneering experts are now beginning to take this common-sense approach more seriously and reject the traditional methods used by insurance companies and officials.

Professor Adams says that risk can be divided up into three classes and each should be evaluated entirely differently.

According to Professor Adams, the first category contains obvious risks such as riding a bike or climbing a tree. No formal risk assessment is needed. On this level we are all risk managers – but of our own actions!

The second category contains those risks seen through the eyes of scientist. These are the “classical” risks such as car accidents where there is a link between behaviour and its results. With sufficient information gathered from the whole population, this approach allows us to assess risks with reasonable certainty. It also shows up some unexpected truths. Drivers born under certain birth signs are far more likely to have accidents than others, for example. All these risks are easily calculated using simple maths.

The third category of risks, however, is far more difficult, if not impossible to work out. These are “virtual” risks such as pesticides used for crop spraying, or low-level radiation. It is these risks that make industrialists and environmentalists fight governments. The result is that the general public is left feeling confused and uneasy about these different opinions.

### **Answer the questions**

1. What is a risk?
2. Why do you think people take risks?
3. What two points is the writer making in the first two paragraphs?
4. What three different types of risk does the writer mention in the last three paragraphs?

## **Translate the text**

### **Riskometer measures life's ups and downs**

Yesterday, Frank Duckworth, 59, a retired statistician, presented his “Simple Scale of Risk to the Public” at a conference at Warwick University. It’s based on something similar to the Richter scale. Its zero measures simply living on Earth for a year and he developed the scale using data from various sources.

Henry Wynn, director of the Risk project at Warwick, said: “Frank’s doing a great job. We all like the idea of a riskometer as long as there’s caution. But if you average out these risks, you’ll get your ups and downs all the time”.

I looked at things we’re familiar with. So, if a new risk come along, the “man on the street” would be able to make a comparison – to help him decide whether to take the risk or not,”- says Dr Duckworth. “Just as an example, most of us have no idea at all how dangerous a profession like deep sea fishing is. We think the most dangerous job’s coal mining, and it’s just not true”.

“And you may not believe it, but the number of accidents on fairground rides around the world’s very low,” he says. “So, if a

person does 100 rides, the chance of a fatal accident's approximately one in a million -2.0 on the riskometer!"

"I myself don't worry about taking a 1600-km flight to Australia. The most dangerous bit's the car journey to the airport!" he added.

### **Answer the questions**

1. What is Frank's "Simple Scale of Risk"?
2. What are Henry Wynn's feelings about the scale?
3. Why did Frank create the scale?
4. What three examples of risk does Frank give and why does he give them?

**Matching** Check that you understand what the people in the reading texts are saying. The speakers may use different words from the statements you have to match.

Statements 1-7 are from both articles. Match them with the people who make them, **a**, **b** or **c**.

- a.** Professor John Adams
- b.** Dr Frank Duckworth
- c.** Henry Wynn

1. It's more risky being on the ground than up in the air.
2. Some risks are not difficult to work out statistically.
3. We shouldn't rely completely on this new method of measuring risks.
4. Your date of birth can decide how likely you are to have an accident.
5. Ordinary people need to compare known risks with unknown ones.
6. There is one type of risk that almost nobody can calculate.
7. Often what we think is risky is actually quite safe.

### **Plural nouns for group**

A Find words in Article 1 for people who:

1. have special knowledge or skill
2. decide the amount or value of something
3. have a position of authority
4. control (part of) an organisation
5. own or manage large factories or companies
6. want to protect the world we live in

## **Translate the text**

### **CAVING**

Clinging on, crushed between two surfaces in semi-darkness is routine for commuters travelling to school or work by tube. What is different about caves, however, is that they also offer peace and quiet. Fifteen metres below the ground, the only sound is the trickle of running water.

We put on the heavy wet suits that are standard clothing for cavers. A guide whose name was Jamie appeared. I asked him what might happen to us underground ‘I suppose you could catch a cold,’ he replied. He has chosen a route which he knows is the easiest and driest because of the storm outside, and it’s Jamie who we’re all relying on to keep us out of danger! Sometimes visitors to these old mines are numerous enough to cause overcrowding, but there is still a wild, natural beauty in the caves and tunnels.

We turn off our helmet lights to experience the ‘ultimate darkness’ that the underworld offers. It’s Jamie who explains that the human eye adjusts to the absence of light in three stages, the last of which is imagining that you see something which isn’t there. If you wave your hand in front of your face, even though there is no light that enables you to see an image, your brain pretends that it can see your waving hand! Jamie

thinks I'm ready to crawl into a narrow tunnel – just to see if I can make it – but it makes me feel more claustrophobic than being stuck in a lift!

However, as we turn around, blink our way back into the daylight and head for home, the caves seem a far nicer place to crouch in than a peak-hour commuter train.

**Answer the questions.**

1. What is claustrophobia?
2. Do you or does anyone you know suffer from claustrophobia?
3. Can you think of any other types of phobia?

**Use the right word and translate the text**

**Flying high**

For some people danger and risk is a 1\_\_\_\_\_ of life. There are stuntmen who 2\_\_\_\_\_ their lives making movies, there are people who work with dangerous animals, there are bungee jumpers and there are sky divers – and then there are wing walkers. That's right, wing walkers. You may wonder 3\_\_\_\_\_ what a wing walker does. We interviewed Tanya Saunders from *The Red Devils Flying Circus* to find out.

“To be 4\_\_\_\_, wing walking is just like any acrobatics’, says Tanya. “The only difference is you do your 5\_\_\_\_ on the wing of a small plane, 1,500 ft off the ground”.

Sounds like fun? Well, according to Tanya, it is. She became a wing walker when she was 21 and 6\_\_\_\_ the last two years up in the skies of Europe performing aerobatics for *The Red Devils Flying Circus*.

“It’s great”, she says, “but it’s not easy. I 7\_\_\_\_ my very first air show. I was quite 8\_\_\_\_ of the fact that I’d memorised my moves, but then once I was in the air I forgot everything!”

So to 9\_\_\_\_ success as a wing walker, you need to remain calm. You also need to be on 10\_\_\_\_ form.

“You have to be quite fit and strong”, explains Tanya. “You are waving to the crowd all the time, and the wind can 11\_\_\_\_ a top speed of 140 mph. At first, I could 12\_\_\_\_ move my arms”.

But as well as strength, you need a lot of courage. “The first time out on the wing I was very frightened,” she admits. “When I tried to do a handstand, my legs turned to jelly and I 13\_\_\_\_. I had to 14\_\_\_\_ along the wing to safety.”

At the moment, The Red Devils Flying Circus is searching for a new wing walker for the summer season. The lucky girls will have to be exhibitionists and 15\_\_\_\_ a good level of

fitness. So if you're fit and don't suffer 16\_\_\_\_\_ a fear of heights, why not apply? One thing as for sure, it will certainly 17\_\_\_\_\_ on your CV.

- |    |             |                 |            |
|----|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1  | a approach  | b way           | c routine  |
| 2  | a risk      | b dare          | c chance   |
| 3  | a simply    | b entirely      | c exactly  |
| 4  | a true      | b honest        | c actual   |
| 5  | a practice  | b ritual        | c routine  |
| 6  | a has done  | b has spent     | c has made |
| 7  | a remember  | b remind        | c revise   |
| 8  | a happy     | b proud         | c pleased  |
| 9  | a win       | b gain          | c achieve  |
| 10 | a best      | b top           | c high     |
| 11 | a reach     | b make          | c do       |
| 12 | a virtually | b approximately | c hardly   |
| 13 | a fell off  | b fell over     | c fell out |
| 14 | a crawl     | b climb         | c squeeze  |
| 15 | a do        | b make          | c have     |
| 16 | a from      | b at            | c by       |
| 17 | a stand up  | b stand out     | c stand on |

## **Translate and discuss.**

### **A DAY IN A LIFE**

Another day downs as the radio alarm wakes you up at 6.30 in the morning. You get up slowly, knowing that almost everything that will happen today is out of your control. You didn't even choose the programme that woke you up – your partner did.

You have quick shower using the free shower gel you were given at the supermarket last weekend, shave carefully, and put on the clothes your partner so cleverly persuaded you to buy. Then, leaving the house, you get into your company car and drive to the office through the usual traffic jams.

At work you are surrounded by colleagues, some very pleasant, but others who drive you crazy. But as you keep telling yourself, you are lucky to have a job at all. Lunch in the free staff cafe: vegetable soup with chops. You hate vegetable soup so you don't eat it. You go to the nearest cafe and eat chicken. After lunch your boss ask you to stay late tonight for an unexpected meeting. You don't want to refuse because you are planning to ask for a pay rise next week, and you don't want to put him in a bad mood. You work really hard all day and go home. You know you are driving too fast but you don't care.

When you get home, the TV is on and the children are watching an endless series of pop programmes and stupid shows.

But the time you have had dinner and the children are in bed, you are too tired to read the interesting book you got from the library at the weekend. Exhausted, you go to bed at 12 o'clock and your partner tells you to set the alarm for 6.15.

**Complete sentences 1-10 with the correct form of these phrasal verbs.**

end up, go off, drop out, make out, cloud over, work out, get over, fall over, put off, set off

1. When the sky \_\_\_\_\_, the flying circus can't perform.
2. It took Laura a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ her illness.
3. It was so foggy that lane couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the road ahead.
4. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ Maria when he found out she didn't like football.
5. During her first ice-skating performance, Paula \_\_\_\_\_ twice.
6. David couldn't concentrate on his homework. The TV \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_.
7. When she broke her arm, Eva had to \_\_\_\_\_ of the flying circus.
8. Clare tried to \_\_\_\_\_ how to play the computer game.

9. We need to \_\_\_\_\_ at 7 a.m if we want to arrive by midday.
10. Tim left school at 16 and \_\_\_\_\_ working in a supermarket.

### **Choose the right word and translate the text**

#### **What are the positive and negative aspects of fame?**

Many people dream of being famous. They imagine a luxurious lifestyle with no worries or problems. But is being famous so easy? *At first / Firstly*, famous people are usually very rich. They don't have to worry about paying bills, they can afford designer clothes and drive fast cars. *Secondly/As a result*, when you are famous everyone knows you. You're invited to the best parties and meet other famous people. *On the contrary / In addition*, it's good to have fans. They send you letters to tell you how much they admire you. These are all positive things.

*Therefore / However*, there are some disadvantages. On the one hand, it's nice to be recognised in the street. *But on the other hand /Furthermore* it could be annoying if people always ask you for your autograph. And sometimes fans can be too enthusiastic. They may send letters every week, try to phone the

star or even follow them. *However/ As a result* stars can only go to certain places, and they often need a bodyguard.

For teenagers being famous is especially difficult. Young sports stars often feel under pressure to win every match. *Furthermore/ Nevertheless*, many can't cope with the media attention. They feel uncomfortable when their private life is discussed in the newspapers and often perform badly because of it.

*To sum up / Last of all*, we often think that famous people have easy lives, but this isn't necessarily true. Famous people are successful and wealthy, but they also experience a lot of pressure to do well and a complete lack of privacy.

## **Complete the text and translate**

### **The lottery**

For centuries, different types of lotteries have been organized in different countries for different purposes. But all have one thing in common. Their promoters have made a lot of money! The first reference to a "lottery" appeared in the 1\_\_\_\_\_. However, it wasn't until 2 \_\_\_\_\_ that the first government lottery was organised, and it took place in 3 \_\_\_\_\_. In England the lottery arrived shortly after in 1560, during the reign of 4\_\_\_\_\_.

Since then lotteries have become an important feature in countries around the world. As well as making a few lucky people 5 \_\_\_\_\_, they also raise money for 6 \_\_\_\_\_ and provide governments with 7\_\_\_\_\_. For example, in 1976, Canada held a lottery to help pay for the 8 \_\_\_\_\_ in Montreal. The lottery made an amazing 9 \_\_\_\_\_ - a lot more than the cost of the Games.

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>a</b> \$200 milion      | <b>f</b> Olympic Games |
| <b>b</b> extra income      | <b>g</b> millionaires  |
| <b>c</b> Queen Elizabeth I | <b>h</b> 1520          |
| <b>d</b> charities         | <b>i</b> France        |
| <b>e</b> Bible             |                        |

## **Translate and discuss**

### **Does Honesty Always Pay?**

All American schoolchildren learn that George Washington, the first President of the United States once said. “I cannot tell a lie”. But what is lie? Is it anything we say which we know is untrue?

For example, suppose a friend asks you to lend him some money. You refuse because he often forgets to pay his debts. But in order not to hurt his feelings, you say, “Sorry, I am short of money myself”. Is it really a lie?

Professor Gerald Gellison, of the University of California, has made a scientific study of lying. According to his research, women are better liars than men. They are especially good at telling “white lies”, when a woman at a party tells another woman that she likes her dress, even though she thinks it is awful.

However, this is only one side of the story. Other researchers say that men are more likely to tell more serious lies, such as making a promise which they don’t intend to keep. This is the lie politicians and businessmen are usually good at; the kind of lie they can profit from.

Some psychologists believe that certain gestures give liars away. For example, they may make sudden, unconscious

movements. They may also touch their lips or rub their noses, as if to say “If I could stop myself from lying”.

On Miami, Florida, a man was recently found guilty of murdering his wife. He had accused her of having an affair with another man. When denying this, she rubbed her nose several times. He believed this was proof that she was lying.

Her doctor later said that she had seen her the day before she was killed. She had come to him because she had a rare skin condition. This caused a strange sensation especially in her nose.

This is just one example of how gestures can deceive people, often with tragic consequences.

**Complete the sentences. Use the past perfect and the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs.**

1. As soon as he .....(close) the door, he .....(realise) that he ..... (leave) his key inside.
2. I ..... (have) the feeling that I ..... (meet) her somewhere before.
3. I ..... (not know) what I ..... (say) to her, but she ..... (cry).
4. They ..... (get) to the cinema ten minutes after the film ..... (start).
5. My mobile ..... (not work) because I ..... (forget) to charge it.

6. I ..... (see) you sitting and smiling half an hour before the end of the exam. .... you already ..... (finish)?

### **Read and translate**

#### **The perks of the job**

Do you ever look at by yourself in a mirror and wish you were a superstar and could afford all those designer clothes and expensive jewellery? Well, if you really were a famous, you would find that you could have all these things without paying anyway. When film star Natalie Walter has become the face of a famous watch company a few years ago, she was told to take as many watches such as she wanted. “In the end, I chose five,” she says. “But I could have taken what I wanted”. The watches are not her only but free gifts: “I’ve had lots of nice clothes, too”, she adds. And, if I would fancy a free night out this Friday, I can probably have one. If you’re young and have a face people recognise from TV, people who want in their clubs because it attracts paying customers. If you were an actor who was been new to the game, you would probably be surprised by your good fortune. Film actor Jason Flemyng was a little confused when he had arrived at a Los Angeles hotel on a promotional tour of the one of his films and found a suit waiting for him from “his friends” at a famous clothes designer’s. “I

never knew about I had any friends there”, said the innocent young actor.

**Some of the lines have a word that should not be there. The extra words are connected to tenses.**

Friends is still being one of the most popular TV shows in the world, even after they stopped making it in 2004. The show had had three previous names before it had become simply Friends: Friend like us, Across the hall and six of one, but in the end one word has been enough. Apart from the six main characters, the only other person to appear in all ten years that they have made the show was Gunther, the coffee shop server. He was having the only person in the cast that knew how to operate a cappuccino machine. Why was the show so popular? It was being usually well written and funny, of course, but what has kept fans watching for more than a decade is possibly the fact that the group of six always did stayed friends, no matter what were problems the characters had on screen, or the actors had in real life.

## Match the sentence halves.

### Write a-d in the boxes.

1. A man was arrested for a bank robbery after police called him on his mobile phone. The man .....
2. A man was arrested in hospital for trying to steal money from a house safe after police found his glove at the house. The safe .....
3. A man who had climbed Mount Everest six times died as a result of a fall at home. He .....
4. An unemployed man who tried to print his own money was caught as soon as he tried to spend it. He .....
  - a) had used black ink on the notes instead of green, because he was colour-blind.
  - b) had left a business card at the bank with his phone number on it.
  - c) had fallen on his hand and cut off one of his fingers. The man ran away, leaving his glove behind. When the man went to hospital with a missing finger, the police were able to match the finger to the hand.
  - d) had climbed a ladder to change a light bulb in the kitchen when he fell and cracked his head on the sink.

**Complete the text with the words - part-time, for, should, been, working, qualifications, experience, trainee, employee.**

Everybody keeps asking me what kind of job I want to do when I leave school. My Mum doesn't think I ..... apply ..... any jobs yet. She wants me to go to university and get some good ..... so that I can be a teacher. My dad wants me to start ..... for his bank as a(n) ..... . He says I could do the job ..... to get some ....., and go to college on my days off. I don't know if I want to be a (n) ..... of a bank, though. I've ..... thinking about maybe trying to sell some of my art. Decisions, decisions.

### **Translate the text**

Today about eight per cent of the world's population are left – handed. But it looks like the proportion of left-handers is becoming larger. In some schools more children than ever before are now writing with their left hands.

Left - handiness is far more common in men than in women, which again shows that women are usually right.

Some experts think that left-handed people are more intelligent than their right-hand brothers and sisters, and that left-handers are usually faster in the use of their hands, too.

Left-handers have always been very good at some sports. In boxing, for example, there is often a left-hand champion.

Some of the best tennis players have also been left-handers.

Charlie Chaplin and a few other film stars are left-handed. And some of left-handers have been geniuses, for example, Leonardo da Vinci.

In most countries the proportion of left-handers is low but in one part of the world it is very high. Almost every man and woman of the Antanala tribe in Madagascar in the Indian Ocean is left-handed.

What makes people left-handed?

Some scientist believe that in left-handed people the right-hand side of the brain is larger. And it is the right-hand side which controls the left side of the body.

**Choose the correct answer a, b, or c.**

1. How long have you been ..... ?

a) resigning   b) unemployed   c) experienced

2. I really think you'd ..... say sorry before it's too late.

a) should   b) ought   c) better

3. How long have you ..... waithing for me?

a) just   b) had   c) been

4. Why don't you ..... for that job! You might get it.

a) apply b) trainee c) employee

5. .... she be doing that?

a) has b) should c) had

6. It looks like she ..... been crying.

a) has b) just c) have

7. She's a good ..... and I like working for her.

a) employee b) women c) employer

8. I didn't get the job as I don't have enough work.....

a) trainee b) experience c) qualification

9. When do you think we ..... to tell them we're leaving?

a) ought b) should c) better

### **Match the two parts of sentences**

1. Volunteering is a good way

2. Of you don't like your job,

3. You should apply

4. If you like, I'll help you fill

5. Good qualifications will help

6. There are other jobs in education
7. The entertainment field is more
8. I'd rather have my own business
9. Studying law is a good way
  - a) apart from teaching
  - b) in the application form
  - c) in to the legal field
  - d) you to get a good job
  - e) maybe you should resign
  - f) for a job in IT
  - g) to get some experience
  - h) than just acting and singing
  - i) than he somebody's employee

**Complete the text with the words in the box until, if, unless, likely, night probably, for, about, when, with**

I'm not very sure what to do ..... when.

I leave school. .... I do well in my exams. I ..... go to university, but I ..... won't get good enough grades..... I haven't revised ..... the exams very much at all. So I think that perhaps I'll get a job, save some money and then travel a bit, ..... I haven't got any money left. When I told my parents about that, they weren't very happy and they argued ..... me for a long time. They said

they were worried ..... me, and they didn't want me to go. And I don't think they're ..... to change their minds. So, ..... I can think of something else, I still won't know what to do when I leave school.

### **Translate and discuss**

Alice Elliott is an undergraduate at Cambridge. She is studying sociology. Sociology is not only her subject but also her great passion. And yet the professors and tutors are not very pleased with Alice's work. They are right to a certain extent when they say that Alice does not read a sufficient number of books. It is also true that she does not attend all her tutorials. It is a fact that she does not always write her essays. But Alice works very hard. Her only fault is originality. She has her own original conception of sociological studies. She favours practical research and she does much field work. She often goes to parties. She goes to many dances. She meets and talks to many interesting people. Alice is sometimes very tired, but she never misses a single party. She drinks much coffee and smokes a great deal to keep awake. She knows the real value of careful observation, and careful observation requires concentration. It means hard work. Alice does not object to hard work. She knows that her parents pay the university fees – she has no

scholarship. She wants to get an honours degree to please her parents. She knows that the traditionally minded dons are against her methods of sociological research but she is prepared to defend her point of view.

### **Choose the correct answers**

1. .... the weather's nice this weekend, we can have a picnic.

a) if    b) when    c) as soon as

2. Why do you always argue .... me?

a) to    b) at    c) with

3. I can't come out tonight – I'm revising .... my exams.

a) for    b) about    c) to

4) I don't want to leave – I want to stay .... the film finishes.

a) until    b) if    c) when

5. I'll phone you as soon as I .... anything.

a) am hearing    b) will hear    c) hear

6. I can't stand her – she only ever thinks .... herself.

a) for    b) about    c) with

7. They won't know ..... you don't tell them.

a) unless    b) when    c) if

8. Mike's upstairs – he's ..... ready for tonight's party.

a) going    b) getting    c) being

9. You won't pass the test ..... you study hard.

a) as soon as    b) when    c) inless

**Read the text about this song. Some of the lines of the text have an extra, unnecessary word.**

The song. Somebody's Watching Me it was recorded by a singer called Rockwell. Rockwell was in fact a man called Kennedy Gordy, who was the son of Berry Gordy, the man who he started Motown Records. Gordy changed his the name because he wanted to make records, but he also did wanted to be recognised for his talent. He signed with Motown as a solo artist without his father's knowledge, and took his name from his high school band. Rockwell's sister, Hazel, was married to the Jeramine Jackson, Michael Jackson's brother, and that't why Rockwell was able to can get Michael and Jeramini to sing with

on the recording. The song was a bit hit and went to number 2 in the charts in 1984. Rockwell then revealed his true identity. But he didn't have much more success and his next album didn't sell well not at all.

**Choose the correct answer: a, b, c or d**

1. Squash is a popular sport that \_\_\_\_\_ indoors.  
a) plays,    b) is played,    c) played,    d) was played.
  
2. President John Kennedy \_\_\_\_\_ in Dallas in November 1963.  
a) kills,    b) is killed,    c) killed,    d) was killed
  
3. Many Japanese people \_\_\_\_\_ sushi and sashimi.  
a) eat,    b) are eaten,    c) ate,    d) were eaten
  
4. Many animals \_\_\_\_\_ for scientific experiments in the past.  
a) use,    b) are used,    c) used,    d) were used
  
5. Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ by a lot of people in the USA.  
a) speaks,    b) is spoken,    c) spoke,    d) was spoken
  
6. Honda is a company that \_\_\_\_\_ cars.  
a) makes,    b) is made,    c) made,    d) was made

**Write sentences using the present simple or past simple passive.**

1. The World Trade Centre /destroy/ on 11 September 2001.
2. A language called Hindi /speak/ in many parts of India.
3. The 2008 Olympic Games /hold/ in Beijing.
4. Boeing 747 planes /call/ Jumbos.
5. Most American films /make/ in Hollywood.
6. The 2006 Football World Cup /win/ by Italy.
7. John Lennon /kill/ in December 1980.
8. The Titanic /sink/ by on iceberg.
9. Gorillas /find/ in forests in Africa.
10. Buildings /design/ by architects.

**Rewrite the sentences to make them passive.**

1. A man from Liverpool has won the 10 million pound jackpot.
2. Messi scored the winning goal.
3. A professional decorated our house.
4. They didn't deliver our passports to us in time.
5. Mr. Brown deals with all complaints.
6. Mary always cut my hair.

## **Fit paragraphs A, B, C, D, E and translate the text**

### **Body Language**

People use both words and gestures to express their feelings. Can you be sure you really know what these words and gestures mean? [1]

It is true that smile, laughter and crying have universal meanings. There are many similarities in the way in which people and animals show their feelings. [2]

Surprise is not always easy to recognize. In Chinese, this emotion can be described in a phrase like “they stretched out their tongues”. In English, however, stretching out your tongue usually has a different meaning [3]. Even in the same culture, people differ in their ability to interpret and express feelings.

In one experiment there was clear evidence that the most difficult feeling of all to interpret is physical pain [4]. They could see only her face. She later died. But more than 90 per cent of the audience believed she was experiencing great physical pleasure.

Psychologists have also shown that some people often give completely the wrong impression of how they feel [5]. When they try to show interest, it seems to others that they are indifferent. This can happen even among close friends or members of the same family.

In other words, what you think you communicate through words and body language may be the exact opposite of what other people actually understand.

- A. In the same way “Her mouth fell open and she stared at me” also suggests that something has just happened or been said which the woman didn’t expect.
- B. It suggests disgust, as if you have just tasted something unpleasant or seen something horrible.
- C. After all, they can be interpreted in many different ways.
- D. Dogs and tigers, for example, show their teeth in the same way we do when they are angry.
- E. University students were shown part of a film in which a woman on China was suffering while giving birth to a baby.

**Find a mistake in each line**

1. I still remeber this dream very well, even
2. though I had it since four years ago. I was
3. trying to persuade to my girlfriend to get into
4. a small aeroplane with me. She didn’t want to,
5. but finally she agreed me. I started the engine
6. and took we off. I wanted to impress on her, so
7. I started doing some dives and other things

8. Suddenly the engine stopped. I wondered me
9. what was wrong. I tried to make my girlfriend
10. to believe that everything is OK. While that I was
11. trying to start the engine again. I realized that
12. We had run out of the fuel.

**Complete the sentences with the Gerund or Infinite form of the verbs.**

1. Jane cant stand (live) with her eviliaunt.
2. Jane later decides (leave) her life teaching at the school.
3. Count Dracula wants (buy) a house near London.
4. Why must the Count avoid (see) him during the day?
5. Some of the younger children imagine (be) chased by a strange beast.
6. Jack promises (kill) the beast.
7. Bilbo Baggins enjoys (live) an ordinary life.
8. Gollum offers (let) him go free if he can solve a riddle.

**Complete the sentences with verbs from box A and box B in the correct forms.**

**Box A**

feel, like, miss, practise afford, avoid, mind, offer, promise

**Box B**

give, go, speak, buy, live, get up, study, lend

1) Dad \_\_\_\_\_ me his car for the weekend. Where shall we go?

2) I really don't \_\_\_\_\_ to school today.  
I want to stay in bed all day!

3) I can't \_\_\_\_\_ a new computer.  
I've only saved 300 pound.

4) This city's so noisy I really \_\_\_\_\_ by the sea.

5) She \_\_\_\_\_ me her answer tomorrow.  
I hope she says "yes".

6) I need someone \_\_\_\_\_ French with.  
I've got my oral test next week.

7) I don't \_\_\_\_\_ early but I prefer to sleep in at weekends.

8) I always \_\_\_\_\_ the night before a test.

## **Fit paragraphs A, B, C, D, E and translate the text**

I was given a very nice jumper for my birthday but it was too small for me. So I wanted to exchange it for the larger one. One day my friends with a car came to visit me and suggested dropping me off near the shop [1]. I got out of the car and they said they would be back in 10 minutes.

Unfortunately, they had no other jumpers in my size and I decided to leave with the original gift [2]. I was standing and looking for my friend's car when someone grabbed my arm from behind. "Don't try to run away!" a man with moustache shouted. When I turned, the jumper fell out of my bag. Then suddenly a woman appeared in front of me and told me that they were store detectives. She picked up the jumper [3].

I was so shocked I could hardly concentrate.

"Don't deny it!" She whispered. Just at that moment, my friends arrived in their car. One of them jumped out of the car and asked the woman what was going on, but she ignored him.

"You'd better come with us" she told me [4].

They took me into the office. "Why don't you admit what you have done?" the woman asked.

I realized they were sure that I had stolen that jumper and began to explain that it was a gift [5]. But the woman smiled when I showed it to her.

I insisted that she should go and find the shop assistant I had spoken to earlier. When the woman came back a few minutes later she looked very embarrassed. Then the manager of the store arrived and apologized for what had happened. I told him that nothing he could say or do would compensate for the rudeness of his employees.

A. It seemed like excellent idea.

B. My astonished friends looked as she and her friend marched me back into the store.

C. Luckily, my friend had given me the receipt for it and I had it with me.

D. Without thinking I put it and the receipt back in my bag, and went out.

E. "Do you admit that you had this in your bag when you left the store?" she said accusingly.

### **Answer the questions**

1. Why did the writer go to the store?
2. Why didn't the writer exchange the jumper?
3. How did the writer try to prove that she had not stolen the jumper?
4. Why do you think the woman detective didn't believe her?

**Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.**

write, help, read, smoke, help, fight, kill, play

Everyone knows about Sherlock Holmes, the famous Victorian detective, who enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ his pipe and practised \_\_\_\_\_ his violin while he thought about his latest case. Not so many people are familiar with his enemy, Professor Moriarty.

Where as Holms promised \_\_\_\_\_ evil, Moriarty offered \_\_\_\_\_ all the criminals in London.

When Holmes' creator, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, didn't feel like \_\_\_\_\_ any more detective stories, he decided \_\_\_\_\_ both characters.

In a famous scene from the Final Problem (1893), Moriarty and Holmes fell to their deaths while fighting on top of the Reichenbach waterfalls in Switzerland. However, under pressure from his readers who missed \_\_\_\_\_ about their favourite detective, Conan Doyle brought Holmes back to life for 1903's The Adventure of the Empty House. So did Moriarty really die?

Only one man knows.

**Put the words in the correct order to make sentences**

1. friends, I, really, with, enjoy, time, spending, my.
2. again, see, I, to, you, want, soon.
3. help, school, to, My, offered, me, after, teacher.
4. called, being, detests, Timothy, He.
5. imagine, with, I, getting, angry, can't, him.
6. to, more, to, have, patient, learn, You'll, be.

**Complete the text with the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets. One of the adjectives stays the same.**

Here are two things I hope will change in the future. The first one is about of the people that I work with at the tourist information office. They're so (helpful). It's embarrassing sometimes, how (polite) they can be to visitors from other countries. Even my boss gets (patient) sometimes when people can't speak English well. It makes me feel really (comfortable) Secondly, I want all the (responsible) people in the world to stop destroying our planet. Too many politicians seem to be (concerned) about pollution and cutting down trees. I wish countries would make it (legal) to do things like this. It's so (healthy) for our future. I suppose this is just an (possible) dream, though, and I'm (afraid) it will never happen.

## **Translate and discuss**

### **HOW WE MAKE FRIENDS?**

Why do we like some people more than others? Astrologers say it is determined by the stars. Others believe in fate. However, psychologist Angela Hubbard, who advises one of the biggest computer dating services in the country, rejects these explanations. “The reasons people attract each other have been known for a very long time. There are four main reasons and there is nothing mysterious about them”, she says.

The first reason is Frequency of Contact: the more often we see a person, the more likely it is that we will become friends. Angela describes a well-known experiment that took place in 1970s. “People were shown photographs of strangers and asked which faces they like most. They didn’t realize but they were shown some faces more often than others, and these faces they said they liked.

The second reason is Similarity of Interests. The more interests we share with another person, the more is the probability we will become the best friends with that person.

The third reason is called Complementary Qualities, which means that we more like people whose personalities balance our own in positive way. If, for example you are a very quiet person,

you may unconsciously look for a friend who has a need to talk and who is more expressive than you are.

The fourth reason is Recognition and Reward. We tend to like people who give us a feeling that they like and appreciate our good qualities more than reject us because of our faults.

However, most of us also suspect people who say nice things about us but who we think are not really sincere.

And how to distinguish if it is real sincerity or not.

**Rewrite the sentences using the given modal verb.**

1. He isn't old enough so they don't permit him to vote. ( to be allowed).
2. Remembering new words is never easy, but try to do it and it will improve your English. ( should).
3. I think he isn't so rich as he says, he always borrows money from me. ( can't).
4. It would be better if they don't tell her about the accident. (shouldn't).
5. It is possible that she is in her office now but I am not sure. (may)
6. It wasn't necessary for you to do all this work by yourself (needn't).

7. It is impossible that they were invited to the party, they are not in town. ( can't).
8. I don't want to help him but I will, as I have already promised.(to have to).
9. The accident was the driver's fault – he didn't stop at the red light. (should).
10. It is surprising that her injuries were not more serious. (might).
11. I can imagine how tired you are after 10 hours of work. (must).
12. I am sure she looked very beautiful at her wedding party (must).
13. I am surprised you didn't visit her in hospital. (should).
14. I suppose the reason for your being late is very serious (must).



## 2. Choose the right completion.

1. You will have to hurry, \_\_\_\_ you will not be able to catch the train.

- a) so                      b) or                      c) and                      d) that's why

2. She wondered \_\_\_\_\_ her friend would like the present.

- a) that                      b) if                      c) but                      d) in case

3. I always take my mobile phone with me \_\_\_\_\_ I go .

- a) where                      b) wherever                      c) whenever                      d) if

4. Make sure you mix the ingredients well, \_\_\_\_ you may get lumps in your cake.

- a) provided                      b) unless                      c) yet                      d) otherwise

5. It was the middle of July, \_\_\_\_ the morning was cloudy and chilly.

- a) so that                      b) therefore                      c) so                      d) yet

6. I couldn't understand \_\_\_\_\_ he could cope with such a difficult task.

- a) that                      b) how                      c) until                      d) however

7. My friend was disappointed \_\_\_\_ he failed his driving test.

- a) when                      b) until                      c) but                      d) how

8. The door of the house in \_\_\_\_\_ the man lived, was open.

- a) where                      b) which                      c) that                      d) what

### **3. Fit paragraphs a, b, c, d.**

English life is full of traditions and the English are known to be conservative [1]. Englishmen do not like displaying their emotions even in dangerous and tragic circumstances [2]. On the other hand, if properly armed with a letter of introduction, you will find him hospitable, friendly and unsuspecting [3].

Many people attend classes connected with their hobbies, such as photography, painting, folk-dancing, dog training and others. Much leisure time is devoted to gardening [4]. Flower shows, with prizes for their best exhibits, are extremely popular.

- a) Another English characteristic is the desire to belong to some private clubs or societies to which other people are not admitted.
- b) The Englishman is master in his own house which he calls his castle. If you present yourself to him without an introduction, he is likely to treat you with suspicion.
- c) They accept things which are familiar and they are suspicious of anything that is strange and foreign. Many English people are very reserved and won't talk to others, especially foreigners.
- d) Most English people love gardens and this is probably one reason why so many people prefer to live in the country.

#### **4. Find the add word.**

1. She will have had returned from her honeymoon trip by the end of the month.
2. His younger sister was too short enough to join the basketball team.
3. I am sure that she will never return back to her native town.
4. You will have to practice a lot of if you want to be a good musician.
5. A healthy diet and regular exercise can help prevent many heart disease.
6. He asked to her how he could get to the railway station.
7. She had changed so much that I could not hardly recognize her.
8. The doctor`s handwriting it was so bad that we were unable to read the prescription.
9. Before we left for Scotland we were told us that it was very cold there.
10. I saved up some money to buy to myself a new television set.



## 2. Choose the right completion

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you communicate, you get know people and understand them better.

- a) As                      b) Though                      c) As long as                      d) How

2. Is that the bookshop \_\_\_\_\_ they have also got a cafe?

- a) which                      b) where                      c) whose                      d) with whom

3. A wife is a woman \_\_\_\_\_ not every woman is a wife.

- a) therefore                      b) because                      c) but                      d) consequently

4. \_\_\_\_\_ he had saved enough money, he bought a computer

- a) When                      b) Before                      c) Although                      d) Until

5. I promised Ann to take her to the zoo \_\_\_\_\_ that she ate her soup.

- a) in case                      b) provided                      c) if                      d) so as

6. \_\_\_\_\_ what he did, I think we should exclude her from the guest list.

- a) before                      b) after                      c) since                      d) as

7. I didn't like the way they received me \_\_\_\_\_ I decided not to go to their place any more.

- a) so that                      b) therefore                      c) due to it                      d) however

8. Finally I received \_\_\_\_\_ I had always wanted-independence.

- a) which                      b) that                      c) what                      d) whatever.

### 3. Fit paragraphs a, b, c, d.

Over half of all British and US families keep an animal as a pet. Families with children are most likely to have pets, but old people often keep them for a company. Some animals belong to a group of people. [1]

Older people are more likely to have a cat or a dog, or a bird. Since dogs and cats have different characters and needs, many people have a strong preference for one or the other. [2] Cat people like cats because they are independant. Other people prefer exotic pets: snakes, spiders, etc. Most pets are treated as members of the family. [3]

There are even clothes for pets. Pets are responsible which must be taken seriourly. [4]

- a) People buy special pet food or sometimes fresh fish or meat. Pets have their own place to sleep, bowls to eas from and toys to play with.
- b) For example, many British railway stations and old people's homes have a resident cat. Children are usually expected to help to take care of their pets.
- c) People who say that they are dog people like the fact that dogs like to go for walks, enjoy being touched.

d) Dog owners in the US have to buy a dog licence which allows them to keep a dog. Pure-breed dogs may be taken to local and national shows where are prizes for the best each breed.

#### **4. Find the odd word.**

1) Expressing yourself clearly when you talk to someone else can help you avoid a misunderstanding.

2) Some of plants use the sun's electricity instead of burning coal or oil.

3) The film which I really want to see it is the new one with my favourite actor.

4) As you can imagine, she was horrified at the prospect of living in that such a poor house.

5) Nobody knows for sure who had invented the first spectacles.

6) Understanding people from different cultures is too extremely difficult.

7) Some of people think that they can learn better by themselves than with a teacher.

8) Scientists believe that before the Earth is being damaged by human activity.

9) Chinese New Year can occur in the January or February, depending on the start of the Chinese calendar.



4. a) will be saved      b) will save      c) are saved  
d) will have saved
5. a) believed      b) believe      c) are believing  
d) will believe

## 2. Choose the right completion

1. \_\_\_\_\_ putting on sun cream, Ann got burnt.  
a) despite      b) in spite      c) while      d) though
2. They told me the wrong time for the meeting on purpose \_\_\_\_\_ I would be late.  
a) so that      b) in case      c) so as      d) thus
3. I will never understand the reason \_\_\_\_\_ you decided to postpone our meeting.  
a) that      b) for      c) why      d) how
4. I shall make my final decision \_\_\_\_\_ I have discussed the problem with my boss.  
a) after      b) before      c) while      d) as soon as
5. We will go up to the mountains this weekend \_\_\_\_\_ the weather is nice.  
a) even if      b) as long as      c) otherwise      d) because of
6. I was so worried that I didn't remember to look at my watch \_\_\_\_\_ the bell rang.  
a) until      b) unless      c) as soon as      d) since

7. I can give you my laptop \_\_\_\_\_ you give it back to me by Sunday.

a) in order          b) so                  c) provided          d) only if

8. Take some water you \_\_\_\_\_ you get thirsty on the way.

a) provided          b) if                  c) so that            d) in case.

### **3. Fit paragraphs a, b, c, d.**

If you ask an Englishman to tell you what his favourite drink is, his reply may be “Tea”. It is said that over 27 million cups of it are drunk every day [1].

Nowdays coffee and cider, which can be bought in pubs, are very popular too [2].

Beer is made from grain. Up to the 18 century beer was brewed at home. [3]

This law was changed in 1963 and since then people have started brewing their own beer again [4].

Nevertheless, we won't advise you to try unless you already know how to do it.

a) But tea is not the only thing people drink in Britain.

b) Later great quantities of it were produced quite cheaply by breweries. From this time on the law did not permit people to produce it at home unless they paid a tax on it.

c) Over 4 million people are said to brew their own beer. Beer is supposed to be easy to brew.

d) But even more popular is beer, which is drunk all over Britain.

#### **4. Find the odd word.**

1. I had read this evening that a new advertising agency has been founded.

2. Heathrow Airport, which near London, is the world's busiest international airport.

3. You will have eaten all the biscuits before the guests will arrive if you don't stop.

4. What if everyone in the world spoke one the same language?

5. If for some reason you are unable to connect to the Internet, just now contact us.

6. Queen Victoria was the youngest queen to sit down on the throne of England.

7. A girl in jeans doesn't look as nice as a girl in a dress.

8. The hospital where you were born there was closed down quite a while ago.

9. Lots of people give one to another presents at Christmas.

10. Before getting up quickly from the sofa she rushed towards the door.

## Test 4

### 1. Choose the right verb form.

Trying to discover what [1] to people who lived long ago can be a fascinating pastime. It can also give us information about how people [2]. From all of the research done, scientists [3] that life sometimes springs from death. Plants, fish, crabs [4] in a large quantity at old ship sides. These, along with the many facts within the ships, add to man`s knowledge of how time [5] things.

1. a) has happened                      b) was happening                      c) happens  
    d) happened
2. a) have lived                              b) lived                                      c) live  
    d) had lived
3. a) discover                                  b) had discovered                      c) will discover  
    d) have discovered
4. a) are found                                  b) found                                      c) find  
    d) have found
5. a) changes                                  b) had changed                              c) will change  
    d) is changed

## 2. Choose the right completion.

1. Losing weight will take both time and effort \_\_\_\_\_  
the result will make you happy.  
a) for            b) in spite of      c) but            d) because
2. We all know \_\_\_\_\_ dogs are the most faithful  
animals.  
a) that            b) why            c) which            d) what
3. In some countries teenagers have jobs \_\_\_\_\_ they are  
still students.  
a) since      b) despite            c) as though      d) while
4. One could never trust a woman \_\_\_\_\_ tells one her  
real age.  
a) which      b) who            c) whom            d) what
5. \_\_\_\_\_ quickly we ran, we couldn't catch up with the  
train.  
a) although      b) even            c) however  
d) nevertheless
- 6) Our teacher keeps a record of our tests scores \_\_\_\_\_  
she can see how much we have progressed.  
a) since            b) so that            c) because            d) when
7. \_\_\_\_\_ she will come to the party or not, is a matter of  
her choice.

- a) unless                      b) where                                      c) in case  
d) whether

8. The clerk acted \_\_\_\_\_ he was ordered.

- a) how                                      b) so that                                      c) as  
d) however.

### **3. Fit paragraphs a, b, c, d.**

When people are asked what they would most like to change about themselves, the two most common responses are: losing weight and giving up smoking [1].

Researchers have found that 97 per cent of people who try to lose weight still weigh as much as if not more a year later [2].

Most people who go on a diet do not need to. They are medically overweight and are often unrealistic in the targets they say themselves [3].

So most dieters have chosen the wrong thing to change and the wrong way to change it [4].

More than half of those questioned claimed they had been surprised at how easy the process had been.

- a) At first glance both of these seem frightening enterprises.

- b) As for smoking a recent survey of ex-smokers reveals that only 6 per cent felt bad-tempered or put on weight as a result of giving up tobacco.
- c) More important, severe dieting is a very inefficient way to lose weight in anything more than the short-term.
- d) This does not mean that it is impossible to lose weight.

#### **4. Find the add word.**

1. People who continually ask for an advice annoy me.
2. In some islamic countries you can't even photograph women at all.
3. People don't always show their true feelings sometimes.
4. It is commonly known that technology makes life easier especially for everyone.
5. Contrary to popular opinion cats can be easy trained.
6. It is not always easy to find the exact translation of words from one language into the another.
7. The more I think about of his behaviour the more angry I got.
8. My friend asked me if how I could help him with his problem.

9. The most students in our group passed the exam in psychology.
10. That place has been turned from a small village into a big town.