

Text № 1

Sacrifice for survival?

This is the story of two ambitious mountain (limbers, Joe Simpson and Simon Yates), whose story was later turned into a film. Touching the Void, and it started with an outstanding success. Joe and Simon managed to climb the West Face of Siula Grande in the Peruvian Andes.

1 _____ After reaching the summit, Joe and Simon decided to go back down via the North Ridge, on extremely risky but faster route. Their ascent had already taken much longer than they had intended because of bad weather.

2 _____ So it wasn't possible for them to melt ice and snow for drinking water any more. It was getting dark too, and they knew they needed to descend quickly to the glacier, about 1,000 metres below.



3 _____ Joe slipped and landed awkwardly, breaking his leg. Both Simon and Joe were in shock. They were at a height of 6,000 metres.

4 _____ They were freezing. They had no communication with the base camp, and there was no chance of a rescue helicopter or any other form of outside help. The situation was really dangerous, not just for Joe, but for both of them. As an enormous snowstorm was building up around them, Simon tied two ropes together, tied them around Joe, and started lowering his injured friend. Suddenly, the knot

got stuck between two rocks and Joe was left hanging from a cliff, in mid-air over a huge crevasse.

5 _____ He tried desperately for more than an hour to pull his friend up, but without success. The situation was absolutely hopeless. Simon imagined both himself and his friend dying in the snow and ice. He didn't want to leave his friend alone, but the more he thought about it, the more he began to understand that there was no way he could save both his own life and that of his friend. For a moment, Simon felt like giving up. But then he decided to cut the rope and save his own life. Joe fell away, right down to the bottom of the crevasse. The next day, when Simon continued down the mountain and passed the area where Joe had landed, he saw nothing, and assumed he was dead. But he wasn't. Joe had survived the fall.

6 _____ For the next three and a half days, he continued to descend the mountain, crawling and hopping on one leg under extremely difficult conditions. He even managed to cross a glacier with no safety equipment or rope assistance whatsoever.

7 _____ The others were thrilled and amazed to see him especially because they had been preparing to leave. Joe's incredible determination and the fact that he hadn't given up under the most desperate conditions had helped him to save his own life.

1. Read the article again. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra sentence.

A Then something dramatic happened.

B Simon couldn't talk to him or see him.

C Several teams had tried before, but they had all failed.

D Both men knew that it would be almost impossible to survive the situation.

E Despite his extreme injuries, he had managed to crawl out of the crevasse.

F And they had run out of fuel for their stove.

G When he finally arrived at base camp, he was absolutely exhausted.

H The weather conditions were dreadful.

2. Which of the following facts were relevant for Simon in making his decision to cut the rope? Put ticks:

1. *Siula Grande is part of the Andes region of Peru.*

2. *The two climbers had already reached the summit.*

3. *Joe had a broken leg.*

4. *There was no way they could get help from anywhere.*

5. *Their way back down was via the North Ridge.*

6. *The rope got stuck and it was completely impossible to pull Joe out of the crevasse*

3. Read the sentences and write T (True), F (False), NS (Not Stated):

1. Joe and Simon's ascent had already taken much longer than they had intended because of their tiredness. T/F/NS.

2. Joe slipped and landed awkwardly, when they were at a height of 4,000 metres. T/F/NS.

3. Simon called the emergency service, but without any result. T/F/NS.

4. The situation became more dangerous because there were wild wolves in the area. T/F/NS.

5. Simon decided to leave his injured friend and save his own life. T/F/NS.

6. For the next three and a half days, he continued to descend the mountain, crawling and hopping on one leg under extremely difficult conditions. T/F/NS.

7. After the successful return Joe and Simon were interviewed by local journalists. T/F/NS.

Text № 2 Runners

Feel good in your runners

For 14 years the Sports Medicine Centre of Lyon (France) has been studying the injuries of young sports players and sports professionals. The study has established that the best course is prevention ... and good shoes.



Knocks, falls, wear and tear...

Eighteen per cent of sports players aged 8 to 12 already have heel injuries. The cartilage of a footballer's ankle does not respond well to shocks, and 25% of professionals have discovered for themselves that it is an especially weak point. The cartilage of the delicate knee joint can also be irreparably damaged and if care is not taken right from childhood (10–12 years of age), this can cause

premature osteoarthritis. The hip does not escape damage either and, particularly when tired, players run the risk of fractures as a result of falls or collisions. According to the study, footballers who have been playing for more than ten years have bony outgrowths either on the tibia or on the heel. This is what is known as “footballer's foot”, a deformity caused by shoes with soles and ankle parts that are too flexible.

Protect, support, stabilise, absorb

If a shoe is too rigid, it restricts movement. If it is too flexible, it increases the risk of injuries and sprains. A good sports shoe should meet four criteria: Firstly, it must provide exterior protection: resisting knocks from the ball or another player, coping with unevenness in the ground, and keeping the foot warm and dry even when it is freezing cold and raining. It must support the foot, and in particular the ankle joint, to avoid sprains, swelling and other problems, which may even affect the knee. It must also provide players with good stability so that they do not slip on a wet ground or skid on a surface that is too dry. Finally, it must absorb shocks, especially those suffered by volleyball and basketball players who are constantly jumping.

Dry feet

To avoid minor but painful conditions such as blisters or even splits or athlete's foot, the shoe must allow evaporation of perspiration and must prevent outside dampness from getting in. The ideal material for this is leather, which can be waterproofed to prevent the shoe from getting soaked the first time it rains.

1. What does the author intend to show in this text?

- A. That the quality of many sports shoes has greatly improved.
- B. That it is best not to play football if you are under 12 years of age.
- C. That young people are suffering more and more injuries due to their poor physical condition.
- D. That it is very important for young sports players to wear good sports shoes.

2. According to the article, why should sports shoes not be too rigid?

3. One part of the article says, "A good sports shoe should meet four criteria." What are these criteria?

4. Look at this sentence from near the end of the article. It is presented here in two parts:

"To avoid minor but painful conditions such as blisters or even splits or athlete's foot (fungal infections),..." (first part)

"...the shoe must allow evaporation of perspiration and must prevent outside dampness from getting in." (second part)

What is the relationship between the first and second parts of the sentence?

- A the second part contradicts the first part.
- B. repeats the first part.
- C. illustrates the problem described in the first part.
- D. gives the solution to the problem described in the first part

Text № 3

The ultimate survivor

When he was 20, he broke his back in three places in a parachuting accident. He climbed Mount Everest at the age of 23. Shortly afterwards, he led a trek across the frozen North Atlantic.

In 2007, he set another world record by flying over Mount Everest in a powered paraglider. This helped to raise one million dollars for the Global Angels Foundation, a charity that supports children in Africa.



His first book, *Facing the Frozen Ocean*, got shortlisted for the UK's 'Sports Book of the Year'. Since then he has written more than 15 books, including the No 1 Bestseller: *Mud, Sweat and Tears*.

His name is Bear Grylls, and he was the host of Discovery Channel's famous TV show, *Man vs Wild*. In the show, he was left stranded in remote locations in order to

demonstrate survival techniques. Millions of viewers watched, breathless, as he killed the most poisonous snakes and ate them, climbed extremely dangerous cliffs, parachuted from helicopters and balloons, performed amazing ice climbing stunts, ran through a forest fire, and ate all kinds of insects.

Grylls continues to impress with both his amazing shows, and his incredible charity work. And he has set up his own company, Bear Grylls' Survival Academy, where everyone can learn survival skills from him and his team of highly trained experts. Recently, Grylls founded Young Survivors - training courses for teenagers, comprising a combination of survival skills and adventure tasks designed to teach the fundamentals of outdoor survival and self-rescue. Those who complete the course are given a Young Survivors Award. Techniques taught include how to build and light a fire, how to navigate in both day and night, building a shelter, extreme weather survival, tracking and hunting and tying knots. A key focus of the course is getting young survivors back in touch with nature and away from technology.

In Grylls' own words: 'The thing I love about the Young Survivor Course is that it is designed to put young adults in just the sort of challenging, character-building and practical situations that help define and distinguish people as adults. So often, youngsters can feel almost over-protected and are stopped from experiencing some of the best things in life - but the Young Survivor Award will challenge and empower them in an incredibly dynamic and fun environment.'

1. Which of these things do you think you could learn from Bear Grylls? Read the article and put the ticks:

- how to build a fire
- how to use GPS effectively
- how to build a shelter in the wild
- how to survive outdoors in bad weather
- how to set up your own survival website
- how to tie knots

2. Answer these questions based on your own opinions. Use evidence from the text to support your ideas.

1) What do you think motivates Bear Grylls?

2) Why are his TV shows so popular?

3) Do you think Bear Grylls is successful? Why (not)?

4) What does Bear Grylls think of the way many young people grow up these days?

—

3. Read the sentences and correct the mistakes:

- 1) This helped to raise one million dollars for the Global Angels Foundation, a charity that supports disabled people in Africa.
- 2) In the show, Bear was left stranded in tropical rainforests in order to demonstrate survival techniques.
- 3) He has set up his own company, Bear Grylls' Survival Academy, where everyone can learn driving skills from him and his team of highly trained coaches.
- 4) Techniques taught include how to put a tent, how to navigate in both day and night, building a hut, extreme weather survival, tracking and hunting and fishing.
- 5) The thing I love about the Young Survivor Course is that it is created to put young adults in just the sort of education.
- 6) A key focus of the course is getting young survivors back in touch with parents and away from computers.

Text № 4

Compliment to the ocean

I'm persuaded, only you, my blue almighty
giant,

Can wash away all murky thoughts
And make my mood flamboyant.

Leaving blurred spots on the rocky shore
Your waves call me for peace.
Blissful calmness and serenity increase
(I have never felt it before).

I would like to fall asleep in your fresh
salty hugs,

Set about a refreshing makeover
And forget daily hustle and fuss,
All grueling work I pored over.

I'll never get tired of contemplating
This orange mild sunset - an evening art.
I'll never give up till ever-changing waves
be playing
With a tiny boat of my heart.



Lonely fountain

In the silent secluded part of the town
It offers all cool splatters to us.
And takes urban noises lying down,
This swatch of sparkling freshness
without fuss.

It prompts our worn-out bodies to life,
And we realize we stay still alive.
It brings back our forces hijacked by the
heat,
Increases excitement and vital heartbeat.

It scatters its drops to caress a tired mind
And takes care of a mental ailment.
Its wet coolness helps us not to run wild
When we feel our wishes unfulfillment.

We have a special perk to feel its fresh
affinity
Which returns us maxed-out emotions.
So, sit on the bench next to me,
Let's relish this water infinity.



--	--

1. Read the poems. Read the sentences and write T (True), F (False), Not Stated (NS):

- a) Both poems are about nature. T/F/NS.
- b) The author compares the ocean with a sportsman. T/F/NS.
- c) The author would like to swim in the ocean because she wants to learn the swim. T/F/NS.
- d) The author admires the ocean in the evening. T/F/NS.
- e) The author compares the sunset with a completed work. T/F/NS.
- f) According to the autor the fountain can improve human mood. T/F/NS.
- g) You can admire the fountain only in the evening. T/F/NS.

2. Make a cluster “emotions and mood”

3. Find the synonyms for the following words:

1. persuaded – excited, convinced, frightened
2. calmness – tranquility, darkness, excitement
3. grueling – interesting, difficult, dangerous
4. secluded – positive, murky, isolated
5. hijacked – kidnapped, boring, dull
6. infinity – boundlessness, warmth, strengh

Text № 5 POLICE

A murder has been committed but the suspect denies everything. He claims not to know the victim. He says he never knew him, never went near him, never touched him... The police and the judge are convinced that he is not telling the truth. But how to prove it?



Scientific Police Weapon

At the crime scene, investigators have gathered every possible shred of evidence imaginable: fibres from fabrics, hairs, finger marks, cigarette ends... The few hairs found on the victim's jacket are red. And they look strangely like the suspect's. If it could be proved that these hairs are indeed his, this would be evidence that he had in fact met the victim.

Every individual is unique

Specialists set to work. They examine some cells at the root of these hairs and some of the suspect's blood cells. In the nucleus of each cell in our bodies there is DNA. What is it? DNA is like a necklace made of two twisted strings of pearls. Imagine that these pearls come in four different colours and that thousands of coloured pearls (which make up a gene) are strung in a very specific order. In each individual this order is exactly the same in all the cells in the body: those of the hair roots as well as those of the big toe, those of the liver and those of the stomach or blood. But the order of the pearls varies from one person to another. Given the number of pearls strung in this way, there is very little chance of two people having the same DNA, with the exception of identical twins. Unique to each individual, DNA is thus a sort of genetic identity card. Geneticists are therefore able to compare the suspect's genetic identity card (determined from his blood) with that of the person with the red hair. If the genetic card is the same, they will know that the suspect did in fact go near the victim he said he'd never met.

Just one piece of evidence

More and more often in cases of sexual assault, murder, theft or other crimes, the police are having genetic analyses done. Why? To try to find evidence of contact between two people, two objects or a person and an object. Proving such contact is often very useful to the investigation. But it does not necessarily provide proof of a crime. It is just one piece of evidence amongst many others.

We are made up of billions of cells

Every living thing is made up of lots of cells. A cell is very small indeed. It can also be said to be microscopic because it can only be seen using a microscope which magnifies it many times. Each cell has an outer membrane and a nucleus in which the DNA is found.

Genetic what?

DNA is made up of a number of genes, each consisting of thousands of "pearls". Together these genes form the genetic identity card of a person.

How is the genetic identity card revealed?

The geneticist takes the few cells from the base of the hairs found on the victim, or from the saliva left on a cigarette end. He puts them into a product which destroys everything around the DNA of the

cells. He then does the same thing with some cells from the suspect's blood. The DNA is then specially prepared for analysis. After this, it is placed in a special gel and an electric current is passed through the gel. After a few hours, this produces stripes similar to a bar code (like the ones on things we buy) which are visible under a special lamp. The bar code of the suspect's DNA is then compared with that of the hairs found on the victim.

1. Read the questions and choose the answers A, B, C, D:

1 *To explain the structure of DNA, the author talks about a pearl necklace. How do these pearl necklaces vary from one individual to another?*

- A. They vary in length.
- B. The order of the pearls is different.
- C. The number of necklaces is different.
- D. The colour of the pearls is different.

2 *What is the purpose of the box headed "How is the genetic identity card revealed"?* A To explain A. what DNA is.

- B. what a bar code is.
- C. how cells are analysed to find the pattern of DNA.
- D. how it can be proved that a crime has been committed.

3 *What is the author's main aim?*

- A To warn.
- B. To amuse.
- C. To inform.
- D. To convince.

4 *The end of the introduction (the first shaded section) says: "But how to prove it?" According to the passage, investigators try to find an answer to this question by*

- A. interrogating witnesses.
- B. carrying out genetic analyses
- C. interrogating the suspect thoroughly.
- D. going over all the results of the investigation again

2. Where we can find this text?

- in a school wall paper
- in an educational magazine
- in a travel guide

3. Read the sentences and correct the mistakes:

1) If it could be proved that these hairs are indeed his, this would be statement that he had in fact met the officer.

2) DNA is like beads made of two twisted strings of pearls. Imagine that these pearls come in four similar colours and that thousands of coloured pearls (which make up a gene) are strung in a very specific order.

3) Given the number of pearls strung in this way, there is very big chance of two children having the same DNA, with the exception of identical twins.

4) It can also be said to be tiny because it can only be seen making a microscope which magnifies it many times.

- 5) The geneticist takes the few grains from the base of the hairs found on the murderer, or from the saliva left on a cigarette end.
- 6) After a few hours, this produces spots similar to a bar code (like the ones on things we buy) which are visible under a special light.

Text № 6

About a Boy



Marcus is a schoolboy who lives with his mum, who is depressed. Marcus has a bad time at school - he gets bullied quite a lot, especially because of the clothes his mum makes him wear. Marcus has met Will, a rich lazy man who makes friends with Marcus and buys him new trainers.

Here, Marcus and his mum are going home after visiting Will at his flat.

'You're not going round there again,' she said on the way home.

Marcus knew she'd say it, and he also knew that he'd take no notice, but he argued anyway. '

'Mmm..Why not?' 'If you've got anything to say, you say it to me. If you want new clothes, I'll get them.'

'But you don't know what I need.' 'So tell me.'

'I don't know what I need. Only Will knows what I need.'

'Don't be ridiculous.'

'It's true. He knows what things kids wear.'

'Kids wear what they put on in the mornings.'

'You know what I mean.'

'You mean that he thinks he's **trendy**, and that [...] he knows which trainers are fashionable, even though he **doesn't know the first thing** about anything else.' That was exactly what he meant. That was what Will was good at, and Marcus thought he was lucky to have found him.

'We don't need that kind of person. We're doing all right our way.' Marcus looked out of the bus window and thought about whether this was true, and decided it wasn't, that neither of them were doing all right, **whichever way** you looked at it.

'If you are having trouble it's nothing to do with what shoes you wear, **I can tell you that for nothing.**'

'No, I know, but - ' 'Marcus, trust me, OK? I've been your mother for twelve years. I haven't made too bad a job of it. I do think about it. I know what I'm doing.' Marcus had never thought of his mother in that way before, as someone who knew what she was doing. He had never thought that she didn't have a clue either; it was just that what she did with him (for him? to him?) didn't appear to be anything like that. He had always looked on being a mother as **straightforward**, something like, say, driving: most people could do it, and you could **mess it up** by doing something really obvious, by driving your car into a bus, or not telling your kid to say please and thank you and sorry (there were loads of kids at school, he reckoned, kids who stole and **swore** too much and bullied other kids,

whose mums and dads had a lot to answer for). If you looked at it that way, there wasn't an awful lot to think about. But his mum seemed to be saying that there was more to it than that. She was telling him she had a plan. If she had a plan, then he had a choice. He could trust her, believe her when she said she knew what she was doing [...] Or he could decide that, actually, she was **off her head** [...] Either way it was scary. He didn't want to put up with things as they were, but the other choice meant he'd have to be his own mother, and how could you be your own mother when you were only twelve? He could tell himself to say please and thank you and sorry, that was easy, but he didn't know where to start with the rest of it. He didn't even know what the rest of it was.

by Nick Hornby

1. Read the extract again. Find the part of the text which tells us that Marcus...

1 is 12 years old.

2 and his mother are not walking home.

3 thinks that both he and his mother have problems.

4 begins to see his mother differently.

5 doesn't think very highly of some of the kids at his school.

6 is happy that he has met Will.

2. Match the highlighted words in the extract with the definitions.

1 up-to-date with modern fashion

2 do it in a really bad way

3 knows nothing at all

4 simple; not complicated

5 give advice for free

6 used bad words (words that people think are rude)

7 crazy

8 no matter how

3. Read the sentences and write T (True), F (False), NS (Not Stated):

1. Marcus has bad relations with his classmates. T/F/NS.

2. In Marcus's class all pupils are from rich families. T/F/NS.

3. Marcus mother is happy that her son found Will. T/F/NS.

4. According to Marcus mother human problems don't depend on clothes they wear. T/F/NS.

5. From the text we knew that Marcus quarrel a lot with his mum. T/F/NS.

6. Marcus thought that it is easy to be a parent. T/F/NS.

Text № 7

They might not come in space



Whether or not there is life on other planets is one of the great mysteries of our time. Some people are sure that other life forms exist and say they may have already paid us a visit. Others believe that aliens must have built things like the pyramids because of the technology involved. A significant number of people claim to have seen strange spaceships in the sky, and some even claim that they have been abducted by them.

Of course there are also many people who believe that other life forms can't exist and that Earth is the only inhabited planet in the whole universe. One man who thinks that other forms of life are almost certain to be 'out there' is one of the world's most famous scientists, Stephen Hawking. And he thinks we should be worried, very worried. He has suggested that aliens are very likely to exist - but that instead of trying to find them, we should be doing everything we can to hide from them. He thinks they might not be quite as friendly as we imagine.

The universe, Hawking says, has 100 billion galaxies. Each one of them contains hundreds of millions of stars. In such a big place, Earth can't be the only planet with life on it. Most life forms, he thinks, will be simple - the sort of life that has lived on Earth for most of its history. But with so many different life forms out there, some could be intelligent and some could even be dangerous.

And if they are out there, Hawking believes that contact with them might be the end for us. If they have the technology to travel the extensive distances required to reach us, then in his opinion they are bound to have the technology needed to build better weapons than us. They might only see Earth as a place of valuable resources. They may simply come to Earth, take what they want, destroy the rest and then leave again. He argues: 'We only have to look at ourselves to see how intelligent life might develop into something we wouldn't want to meet.'

Hawking warns that trying to make contact with other life forms might be 'a little too risky'. He said: 'If aliens ever visit us, I think the result will be like when Christopher Columbus first landed in America, and that didn't turn out very well for the Native Americans.' Hawking is not the only one who believes in intelligent life from outer space. Lord Rees, another famous scientist, recently asserted that aliens could be so advanced that they might exist in forms that are too complicated for us to understand. So maybe it's time to forget our ideas of little green men who 'come in peace', turn off the radio signals we're sending into space: forget about sending rockets outside of our solar system, and try and pretend that we really are alone in the universe.

1. Read the article. Mark the statements T (true) or F (false). Then work with a partner and correct the false statements.

- 1) Whether there is life on other planets is a question that divides people.
- 2) Stephen Hawking is completely sure that we are not alone in the universe.
- 3) Hawking believes that all life forms on other planets will be very basic.
- 4) He says that any alien visitors to Earth would clearly have more advanced technology than we have.
- 5) He believes alien visitors might try and make Earth their new home.
- 6) He uses an example from history to illustrate

2. Complete the sentences with right answers A, B or C:

1. Some people are sure that other life forms exist and say
 - they live among humans.
 - they may have already paid us a visit.
 - they hide on the Moon
2. A significant number of people claim to have seen strange spaceships in the sky, and some even claim that
 - they have been abducted by them.
 - they have been examined
 - they received useful information about aliens
3. According to Stephen Hawking we should
 - try to find a contact with aliens
 - try to hide from them
 - try to learn more about them
4. Hawking is persuaded that most of life forms outside our planet
 - are intelligent
 - are simple
 - are well-educated
5. Hawking thinks that aliens treat our planet as
 - a good place for living
 - a place of valuable resources
 - a place to protect
6. Hawking compare the visit of aliens with Christopher Columbus's discovery of America in order to
 - show how fruitful this visit might be
 - show how risky this visit can be for humans
 - show what consequences this visit might bring

Text № 8

The Remains of the Day

*Stevens has spent his life as a **butler**, working for Lord Darlington. He is now an elderly man. At the end of the book, he finds himself sitting alone on a bench, on a pier at the seaside. A stranger begins to talk to him, and Stevens starts to tell the man about his life and his feelings about Lord Darlington.*



You must have been very attached to this Lord whatever. And it's three years since he passed away, you say? I can see you were very attached to him, mate.'

'Lord Darlington wasn't a bad man. He wasn't a bad man at all. And at least he had the privilege of being able to say at the end of his life that he made his own mistakes. His lordship was a courageous man. He chose a certain path in life, it proved to be a **misguided** one, but there, he chose it, he can say that at least. As for myself, I can't even

claim that. You see, I trusted. I trusted in his lordship's wisdom. All those years I served him, I trusted I was doing something worthwhile. I can't even say I made my own mistakes. Really - one has to ask oneself - what **dignity** is there in that?'

'Now, look, mate, I'm not sure I follow everything you're saying. But if you ask me, your attitude's all wrong, see? Don't keep looking back all the time, you're bound to get depressed. And all right, you can't do your job as well as you used to. But it's the same for all of us, see? We've all got to put our feet up at some point. Look at me. Been happy as a lark since the day I retired. All right, so neither of us are exactly in our first flush of **youth**, but you've got to keep looking forward.' And I believe it was then that he said:

'You've got to enjoy yourself. The evening's the best part of the day. You've done your day's work. Now you can put your feet up and enjoy it. That's how I look at it. Ask anybody, they'll all tell you. The evening's the best part of the day.' [...]

It is now some twenty minutes since the man left, but I have remained here on this bench to await the event that has just taken place - namely, the switching on of the pier lights. As I say, the happiness with which the **pleasure-seekers** gathering on this pier greeted this small event would tend to **vouch for** the correctness of my companion's words; for a great many people, the evening is the most enjoyable part of the day. Perhaps, then, there is something to his advice that I should cease looking back so much, that I should adopt a more positive outlook and try to make the best of whatever remains of my day. After all, what can we ever gain in forever looking back and blaming ourselves if our lives have not turned out quite as we might have wished? [...] What is the point in worrying oneself too much about what one could or could not have done to control the course one's life took? Surely it is enough that the likes of you and me at least try to make our small contribution count for something true and worthy. And if some of us are prepared to sacrifice much in life in order to pursue such **aspirations**, surely that is in itself, whatever the outcome, cause for pride and **contentment**.

by Kazuo Ishiguro

1. Read the extract quickly and choose the best ending for the statement.

Stevens thinks that perhaps he should stop ...

- a) talking to people he doesn't know
- b) thinking about the past so much
- c) going out in the evening.

2. Read the extract again. Correct these sentences by referring to the extract.

- 1. Lord Darlington died five years ago.
- 2. Stevens thinks that Lord Darlington made the right decisions.
- 3. The stranger is a young man.
- 4. The people on the pier aren't happy when the lights come on.
- 5. Stevens thinks that it's useful to reflect on what he could have done better in his life.

3. Match the highlighted words in the extract with the definitions:

- 1. a feeling of self-respect, or behaviour that shows self-respect
- 2. people who are looking for fun
- 3. the time when you are young
- 4. an important male servant in a large house
- 5. feeling pleased with your situation, and not wanting it to change or improve
- 6. not correct because it's based on wrong information or beliefs
- 7. the things you hope to achieve
- 8. support the idea that something is true, or someone is honest

Text № 9

Everybody's Tweeting

When Twitter co-founder Jack Dorsey posted his first Tweet on his newly created website even he couldn't have imagined that just a few years later over 200,000,000 people would be doing the same thing at least once a month. With the words 'just setting up my twttr', Jack launched a site that would change how we communicate forever. Twitter was originally created as a messaging system for a podcasting website, but it took on a life of its own as people realised it offered them the power to connect with millions of people instantly. Suddenly everyone had a voice, as long as it wasn't longer than 140 characters. But what are we using it for, and just how is Twitter changing the way we do things?



Oh no! I've just heard about Robin Williams - so sad. Astor, 16

1 Perhaps the greatest impact Twitter has had is on breaking news. Before Twitter, news had to get the attention of a journalist, who then had to make sure the news was accurate and true before finally broadcasting it on the radio or TV. These days anyone who happens to be in the right place at the right time with a Twitter account can post news the second it happens. With retweets it can be halfway around the world in seconds. A perfect example of this was when a US flight made an emergency landing in the Hudson River in New York City. 'There's a plane in the Hudson. I'm on the ferry going to pick up the people. Crazy' is how eyewitness Janis Krums broke the story to the world with this Tweet and a photo of the extraordinary event.

OMG I've just seen Ariana Grande down town. Can't wait for the concert tonight. Rita, 14

2 Young people have always loved to follow their pop idols, and Twitter has made it a whole lot easier. Before the Internet, teenagers used to join the fan clubs of their favourite bands and write letters to their heroes. If they were lucky, two weeks later they'd get a reply written by the club

secretary. A few times a year they'd receive a magazine updating them on all the band's 'news'. Today's teenagers don't need to wait. By following their idols on Twitter they get all the news the minute it happens. They get to hear what they had for breakfast, what they did the night before, what they're thinking as they sit waiting for a plane, and what they're going to do the next day. They get to hear it directly from the bands themselves.

Save our cinema. Join us tonight 8 pm outside the mayor's house. Dexter, 17

3 Twitter allows people who think the same way to get together and do something about the things they care about. They can share information, organise campaigns and put pressure on governments and big businesses to change. It allows people to stand up to things such as cyber bullying, sexism and racism. Twitter has given the man and woman on the street the power.

1. Read these statements about Twitter. Match them with the person you think said them. Which do you think is the least trustworthy? Why?

1 a psychologist

2 a politician

3 a linguist

4 an IT expert

5 an advertising executive

a We have noticed that people use fewer abbreviations on Twitter than in texting, and tweets seem to show more creative word use.

b Young people sometimes make things public that they regret later. This can cause emotional problems and frequently a feeling of helplessness.

c We're trying to develop a system that will help people to upload multiple photos faster.

d We use social media in order to spread our key messages more efficiently.

e Twitter - quite simply the most effective way to reach our target consumers.

2. Read the sentences and write T (True), F (False), NS (Not stated):

1) Twitter was originally created as a messaging system for a podcasting website. T/F/NS.

2) Thanks to twitter we can keep in touch with our friends abroad. T/F/NS.

3) People should pay for Twitter. T/F/NS.

4) The invention of Twitter made the life of fans easier. T/F/NS.

5) Twitter contributes to the development of education. T/F/NS.

6) Twitter helps people to protect their rights. T/F/NS.

3. Complete the sentences with a right word:

1) With the words 'just setting up my twttr', Jack launched a site that would change how we study forever.

2) Unfortunately everyone had a right, as long as it wasn't longer than 140 characters.

3) These days anyone who happens to be in the right place at the right time with a Twitter account can speak about events the second it happens.

4) By admiring their idols on Twitter they get all the news the second it happens.

5) Twitter allows people who think the same way to organize the clubs and do something about the things they care about.

6) They can share information, organise clubs and put pressure on authorities and big businesses to change.

Text № 10

BECOMING AN EXPERT LANGUAGE LEARNER

Aureliano Verdi, 22, has spent much of his life studying languages for fun. He's fluent in 16 of them, including Farsi, Arabic, Lithuanian and Korean, and here he describes the five principles he uses in order to master new vocabulary quickly and effectively in any language.



Young children are often said to be the real experts when it comes to language learning. Up until the age of about seven, they are able to pick up the language they are exposed to, without the need for a teacher to explain the difference between the tenses, or between subject and object pronouns. Somehow, they just manage to get it, and they do so unconsciously, in other words without making any real effort. So perhaps it's unsurprising that so many courses, apps and language teaching materials claim to get you learning a foreign language as an adult in the same way you acquired your first language as a child. But is that feasible?

Or even desirable? Adult learners should not be underestimated. It might take a child seven years to become reasonably proficient (albeit with a restricted vocabulary), whereas an adult can reach an advanced communicative ability in one year. That might sound like a bold claim, but I am living proof, having attained intermediate to advanced level in 16 of them – and most of those were as an adult. For me, the key to learning so many languages has been the ability to combine the unconscious methods we used as children with the conscious methods used by adults. We can achieve the best of both worlds by following my five principles, in order to become expert vocabulary learners, whatever the language.

1 _____

A language such as English has something in the region of one million words. But who knows that many? Or, more to the point, who wants to know that many? The ability to filter out what you don't need is a key skill for any language learner. If you don't do this, and you try to look up every single word in a text, well, that's like reading an entire newspaper just to get to the sports page! Don't make this mistake. Opt instead for the most useful words in a language. Focus on what's going to be of use for you. So, if you're a doctor, you might need to know that another word for 'skull' is 'cranium'. But if you're not, odds are that you can get by without knowing this word, so go for a more useful one instead!

2 _____

Identifying words to learn is key, but if you try to absorb these words out of context, you'll have a hard time fitting them all in. So what I advise is that you connect new information in your head to existing information. Let's say you already know the adjective confidential (meaning secret), and then one day you learn the multi-word verb keep something to yourself (meaning not share information): you could link these two items of vocabulary in your mind. You can think of keeping something to yourself as being what you would do with confidential information. Or the other way round: confidential information is something you would keep to yourself. The words fit together into a context like pieces of a puzzle.

3 _____

In the 1880s, German psychologist Hermann Ebbinghaus established that when we learn something, we initially retain it quite well. But over time, that memory deteriorates; Ebbinghaus termed this phenomenon the forgetting curve. But he also discovered that this tendency to forget can be combatted. If you revisit newly learnt information at time intervals, it becomes less and less easy to forget. What this means for vocabulary learners is that each day, you should take another look at the words you learnt yesterday, the day before, and the day before that. That way, they should make it into your long-term memory.

4 _____

The ancient Romans had a saying: ‘Verba volant sed scripta manent’ – ‘Spoken words fly away, but written words stay’. What they were trying to tell us is that you need to have a way of permanently recording words in order to retain them in memory. For some people, the physical act of writing something down aids their ability to remember it. Just scribbling it on the back of an envelope isn’t enough – it’s got to be in a place where you’ll be able to access it later, maybe on your phone or in a notebook.

5 _____

Of course, having the words in your head so that you can think about them isn’t enough – you need to say them. But just saying them to yourself isn’t enough either, according to Boucher and Lafleur, two researchers at the University of Montreal. To effectively memorise new words, you’ve got to repeat them out loud to another person. When you’ve read a text and found some words to learn, try to summarise for a friend what you’ve read, making sure to incorporate the new words into your conversation. If you’re a learner of English yourself, why not try it with this text? So, there you have it: the five principles which I have followed to learn several languages to a pretty decent level. But hey – there’s nothing special about me. You can do it too!

1. Complete the blog post by putting the headings in the correct places (1–5).

Storage Use Association Selection Review

2. Find words in the text which mean:

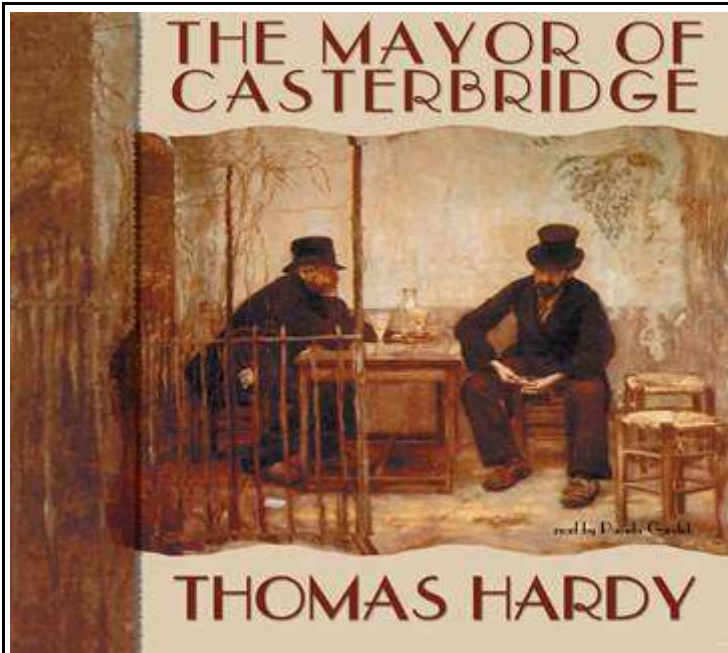
- 1 learn completely (introduction)
- 2 realistic (introduction)
- 3 achieved (introduction)
- 4 select (paragraph 1)
- 5 gets worse (paragraph 3)
- 6 continue to keep (paragraph 4)
- 7 writing quickly and without care (paragraph 4)
- 8 make one thing become part of something else (paragraph 5)

3. Decide what point Aureliano was making about effective language learning when he mentioned the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 children aged up to seven | 2 his own success as a language learner |
| 3 the sports page of a newspaper | 4 the forgetting curve |
| 5 an envelope | 6 Boucher and Lafleur’s research |

Text № 11

Looking for work



A man and a woman carrying a little girl in her arms slowly approached the village of Weydon-Priors on foot. It was a late summer evening and the man hoped to find work in the surrounding farms. England and in the early part of the nineteenth century a young man could always find work if he was prepared to look for it.

The man, Michael Henchard, was young and tall, he had a rather serious-looking face and he was very suntanned from long hours spent working in the

fields. His wife, Susan, was also young and her face might once have been attractive, but it now had the bitter look of a woman who had been badly treated by life. Although they walked side by side and

they were clearly a small family, there was no sense of closeness or fondness between them. He was reading something on a sheet of paper and he seemed almost not to notice her. She, having nothing to say to him, spoke quietly and softly to her little daughter.

* * *

As they got closer and closer to the village, they heard the sounds of a fair. They walked towards it and came across a number of large square tents, which were selling different kinds of food and drink. Hungry after their long walk, they decided to eat something and went into one of the tents. Inside they found people sitting at long, narrow tables that went along each side of the tent. In the middle was a red-faced woman who was serving 'furmity' from a big pot over a fire. This was a hot mixture of corn, milk, raisins and other ingredients. The young woman ordered three bowls of furmity and they sat down to eat.

Despite being hungry, Michael Henchard did not like the mixture and wished it was a glass of beer instead. As he was thinking this, he noticed that, for a little extra money, the old woman added alcohol to the furmity of some of the others in the tent. She poured it quickly and quietly from a bottle, which she kept under the table. So he passed his bowl to her and, with a little nod and a smile, she added some alcohol to his too. Now he found the furmity a much tastier mixture. In fact, it was so tasty that he soon asked for more.

After the first bowl he felt relaxed and with the second he was sharing amusing stories with other men in the tent. The third made him a little aggressive and with the fourth he was looking for trouble. The young woman saw, too late, that it was going to be difficult to change her husband's mood. Their little daughter, who had been quiet up to that point, was now tired and beginning to complain. 'Michael, it's time to leave. We have to find a place to spend the night,' she reminded him, trying to pull him away from the table.

* * *

But Henchard was not listening to her. The conversation amongst the men had turned to the high ideals of youth and the low realities of later life. 'I got married when I was eighteen, like a fool,' said Henchard, with bitterness. 'I could have been someone important – I could have made my fortune. But instead, here I am, with only fifteen shillings in my pocket and two extra mouths to feed.' It was getting late and outside the tent the fair was coming to an end. The shouts of men wanting to sell their last few animals could be heard. 'Who'll take this last horse?' shouted one man. 'She's a fine animal, just a little over five years old, but there's nothing wrong with her at all. Who'll give me forty shillings for her? You won't get a better price than that.'

* * *

Hearing these shouts from inside the tent, Henchard said in a loud voice, 'Those men out there get rid of their horses when they don't want them. Why can't we do that with our wives too?' One or two men laughed. 'I wouldn't be surprised if there was someone who would buy your wife from you. She looks like a fine woman,' said one of them. Now was a good time to stop this joke: to continue with it would not be sensible. But Henchard was in no mood to be sensible. 'Well, here's your chance. What will you offer me for this rare beauty?' he said, pointing at Susan. 'Michael, you have said things like this before, but this joke is no longer funny,' said the young woman. 'I know I've said it before and I meant it. All I want is a buyer,' he replied. Raising his voice he said, 'Well, is anyone interested? If you are, now's your chance.' Again there were a few laughs. Susan begged him to leave the tent, 'Come on Michael, it's getting dark and I've had enough of this nonsense. If you don't come now, I will leave without you.' But Henchard did not move; it was almost as if he didn't hear her. This time his voice was even louder, 'This woman is no good to me. Who among you will buy her?'

from "The Mayor of Casterbridge" by Thomas Hardy

1. Read the sentences and write T (true), F (false), or ? (the answer isn't in the text).

- 1) Susan doesn't know that the woman is putting alcohol into Henchard's furmity.
- 2) Henchard starts by asking a higher price for Susan.
- 3) Henchard has been married to Susan for three years when he sells her.
- 4) Susan and Elizabeth-Jane walk to Casterbridge.
- 5) An old friend tells Susan where Henchard is.
- 6) There are only men at the dinner.

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Why is Susan surprised when she sees Henchard again?
- 2) What do the people in Casterbridge know about Henchard's past?
- 3) What change is Henchard going to make to his business?

3. Choose the right answers for A, B or C:

1. *From the first paragraph we knew that*

- A man and a woman were looking for a new house
- There was a terrible weather
- The man was looking for a job.

2. *From the second paragraph we get information about*

- the financial state of the family
- their appearance
- their relations with relatives

3. *From the third paragraph we knew that furmity is*

- a kind of food
- an illness
- a remedy

4. *Why the woman was made to persuade her husbands to leave the tent?*

- because she wanted to do some shopping

- because their daughter became naughty
- because they promised to visit some friends

5. *What the main information we knew from the chapter?*

- a poor family was looking for their relatives
- a poor family was looking for a better life
- the husband and the wife were going to divorce.

Text № 12

Our undiscovered world

Over the centuries, we have discovered more and more about our world, and it's easy to think that everything that could be discovered already has been. But that's not true - the world holds many more secrets, secrets that are waiting to be revealed. Here we discuss five places that have yet to be opened up completely.

Caves

Deep, dark, cold and often uninhabitable: caves remain one of the least explored and least documented places on Earth. The deepest known cave in the world is Voronya Cave in the central Asian country of Georgia, which is so inaccessible and inhospitable that very little is known about it. The exact number of caves on Earth is yet to be determined. Caving is a very popular activity in Europe, Australia, and the United States, so most of the caves currently documented are from those parts of the world. However, thousands of caves are also thought to exist in China. Most of these remain unexplored.

The Mariana Trench

The deepest and darkest place in the ocean is the 11,000-metre-deep Mariana Trench. Due to freezing temperatures and immense water pressure, the deep ocean is totally hostile to humans. Although technological advances have led to the discovery of many new varieties of deep-sea creature on the ocean floor, there is a lot more to be learnt. In fact only 2% of the ocean floor has been explored. More is known about our solar system than about our oceans. But of course, as further studies are conducted, we will understand more about life in harsh ocean conditions.

The Amazon rainforest

The Amazon rainforest is said to comprise around 50% of all of the rainforests in the world. Its vast biodiversity supports a huge number of species of plants, and over 2 000 species of birds and mammals are known to live there. Interest in its climate and resources has resulted in many large exploratory expeditions. However, due to its inaccessibility, full exploration of the region has been almost impossible. Up to now, something in the region of 2.5 million insect species and 400 000 plant species have been officially documented, but tens of thousands more are believed to live there, waiting to be found.

Greenland

About 81% of Greenland is covered in ice, so it is almost completely unpopulated and the relatively small number of people who do live there tend to live only on the ice-free coast. Greenland has only been explored to a limited extent, as the climate is

quite unsuitable for human life. Although research expeditions are currently being carried out in the northern parts of the country, the most interesting research in Greenland might tell us more about the past than the present. Tubes of ice have been drilled out of the deepest ancient ice, giving scientists a record of the Earth's environment that goes back thousands of years.

Deserts

Although we know where all the Earth's deserts are, they are among the most unwelcoming environments for human beings, so very few explorations have been conducted. It is virtually impossible to survive long periods of time in the desert, and consequently desert explorations have frequently had tragic outcomes - many people are known to have died on such expeditions. It's unclear whether anything of particular interest would be uncovered by further investigations into deserts, although there are animal and plant species there which are distinctive because they have developed to survive very high temperatures and with very little water.

1. Read the article and answer the questions:

- 1 Why has the Voronya Cave not been completely explored?
- 2 Why is more known about the caves in Europe, the USA and Australia than those in other parts of the world?
- 3 For what two reasons is the deep ocean difficult for people to explore?
- 4 How much of the ocean floor remains unexplored?
- 5 Why is the Amazon rainforest of such great interest to biologists?
- 6 What can exploration of Greenland help with?
- 7 What are the 'tragic outcomes' of some desert expeditions?
- 8 What's special about the animals and plants that exist in deserts?

2. Find the right endings for the sentences:

1. *Voronya Cave in the central Asian country is*
 - inaccessible and inhospitable
 - isn't explored enough
 - attracts a lot of tourists
2. *The caves currently documented are from*
 - Antarctica
 - Europe, Australia and the United States
 - Australia and South America
3. *We will understand more about life in harsh ocean conditions if we*
 - will study this topic better
 - will protect marine life
 - will get the support from authorities
4. *Full exploration of Amazon rainforests has been almost impossible due to*
 - to its inaccessibility
 - to the lack of the financial support

- to the lack of scientists

5. *Greenland has only been explored to a limited extent as*

- it is n't interesting for scientists
- the climate is quite unsuitable for human life
- the flora and fauna of the island is in danger

6. *Deserts are among the most unwelcoming environments for human beings, so*

- people use special transport
- very few explorations have been conducted
- scientists decide not to explore them

3. What type of text is it?

- a story
- a scientific article
- an advertissment

4. Use this text to make a cluster: