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лингвистический университет
им. Н.А. Добролюбова»

Е.Ю. Муравьева, Е.С. Сагалова

РАБОТА С ГАЗЕТНЫМИ МАТЕРИАЛАМИ
Учебно-методические материалы

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Учебно-методические материалы предназначены для студентов III курса факультета очно-заочной формы обучения. Целью данных материалов является формирование навыков и умений чтения, понимания англоязычного текста, а также перевода англоязычного текста на базе газетных материалов. Учебное пособие состоит из двух разделов: первый раздел содержит адаптированные газетные статьи из англо-язычных источников и упражнения к ним; второй раздел сформирован из тестов, разработанных на основе упражнений первой части пособия, и служит закреплению пройденного материала.

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Авторы: Е.Ю. Муравьева, ассистент кафедры иностранных языков ИДО ФГБОУ ВПО «НГЛУ»
Е.С. Сагалова, канд. филол. наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков ИДО ФГБОУ ВПО «НГЛУ»

Рецензент Ю.В. Машкина, канд. филол. наук, ассистент кафедры иностранных языков ФМОЭУ ФГБОУ ВПО «НГЛУ»

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1.1

READY FOR A RAINY DAY? TIME TO GET A FINANCIAL UMBRELLA

The Independent

More than a quarter of British families have no savings or investments to **fall back on** in times of emergency, according to new research from Abbey. With unemployment nearing 2.5 million and set to go higher, being one wage packet away from the **breadline** is a sobering thought.

"It is vital to have a **contingency fund** to cover the uncertainties of life. Without this, it is all too easy **to fall into debt** through using a credit card or running up an **overdraft**," says Philip Pearson from Southampton based independent financial adviser (IFA) P&P Invest.

The big question is: how much should you **put aside**? As a guide, experts recommend keeping at least three times your net monthly income as a cash fund, taking all expenses into account including food, **mortgage** or rent payments, **utilities**, medical bills, transportation and **insurance**. This is merely a guideline, however, so the amount you should put away will depend on other factors.

"Do you have one household income or two? Do you have any ill health insurance in place? Are you paying for private schooling? How big is your mortgage?" asks Jason Witcombe, from IFA Evolve Financial Planning.

Once you have a good idea of what you would need to live on for at least three months, it's time to decide where to put your money. By its very nature, a rainy-day fund must be **liquid** and stable enough to allow easy access.

Unfortunately, the best deposit returns on the market are offered by fixed-rate investments such as the five-year **bond** from Skipton Building Society, which pays 5.35 per cent on deposits of at least £500. By comparison, the top

no-notice account from West Bromwich Building Society pays a far less rewarding 3.35 per cent on deposits of £100 or more and also includes a 0.6 per cent bonus until 30 December 2010.

The top branch-based savings accounts paint a similar low-rate picture. Nevertheless, these accounts can make a useful part of a rainy-day fund because you can turn up in person at a **branch** and use your **passbook** to access your money. The market leader is currently a 3.35 per cent account with West Bromwich. A regular saver can offer you a better balance between high interest and access. These have the added bonus of forcing a more disciplined approach to saving, and you can set them up using a standing order.

Exercises

1)

a) Explain the words from the text describing forms of money:

- savings • investment • wage • fund • debt
- income • expenses • cash • deposit • interest

b) Complete the sentences with the words above:

1. Will you pay in ... or by credit card?
2. He earns a lot of ... on the money he has invested.
3. What I really want to know is what will be in my ... packet every month.
4. Most of my monthly ... goes on paying the bills.
5. Our family put aside some money every month. Now we have enough ... to buy a car.
6. I don't want to turn to my rainy-day ... – it's for the case of emergency.
7. I was ill last month and had to fall into ... to get money for the treatment.
8. I have a profitable ... in oil stocks of "Lukoil".

9. This month we've had too many ..., like paying the bills, buying food and clothes and having a holiday.
10. Can I help you, sir? – Yes, please, I want to open a(n) ... in your bank.

2) Match the words and remember the context they were used in:

monthly	fund
cash	order
rent	investment
ill health	fund
rainy-day	income
deposit	leader
fixed-rate	return
savings	insurance
market	payment
standing	account

3) Match the definitions to the words in bold in the article:

1. to borrow money
2. to use smth when dealing with a difficult situation
3. easily turned into money
4. an agreement with a company providing you financial protection for property, life, health, etc., against accidents
5. a book in which the bank enters a record of money you put into and take out as well as interest
6. a fixed-rate investment
7. the amount of money you owe to a bank when you have taken out more money than you had on an account
8. an agreement under which a person borrows money from a bank to buy a house

9. a subdivision section of a company
10. public service including water, gas, electricity etc.

4) Find synonyms from the words in bold:

1. to put away
2. a rainy-day fund
3. poverty

5) Fill in prepositions and make sentences using the phrases:

1. to fall ... debt; 2. ... least; 3. to take smth ... account; 4. to pay ... smth; 5. to access ... smth.

6) Answer the questions:

1. How many British families have no savings?
2. Why is it vital to have savings these days in Britain?
3. How can you fall into debt?
4. How much should you put aside?
5. What requirements should a rainy-day fund meet?
6. Where should you keep your contingency fund?
7. What investments offer the best deposit returns?
8. Why is the advantage of branch-based savings accounts?

1.2

A WELL-TIMED BOOST FOR THE UK ECONOMY

The Times

Whether the London 2012 Games leave a lasting business legacy remains to be seen, but the early signs are promising.

The impact of the London 2012 Games on the British economy will be measured after the athletes, coaches and spectators have gone home, but ministers say that business is already **reaping the benefits**.

The £9.3 billion project has delivered a £5 billion **boost** to companies struggling in the recession and is expected to contribute a further £1 billion. More than two thirds of the 1,063 **suppliers** that have won contracts from the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA), the quasi-government agency building the sports venues and infrastructure, were small to medium-sized **enterprises**.

Officials say that a supply chain extending to 75,000 “business opportunities” means there are more than enough **spoils** to be shared. Tessa Jowell, Minister for the Olympics, said: “These businesses stretch **the length and breadth** of the UK. They are in turn creating thousands more supply chain contracts, boosting the economy at a time when it is needed the most.”

A conference on November 4, hosted by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills and UK Trade & Investment, is designed to get the message out. So far, more than 500 small to medium-sized enterprises have registered to attend.

Lord Mandelson, the Business Secretary, said: “The Olympic spirit is inspiring businesses **to take advantage** of the government support on offer to become the best they can be.”

More than 80,000 companies have expressed interest in working on the London 2012 Games through CompeteFor, a government website that has been the main route to contracts. Its success means that Crossrail and other government

agencies are expected to use it for future public **tenders**.

With one construction company **going bust** on average every day, according to government estimates, the 2012 Games is a counter-cyclical source of much-needed work.

“We are providing jobs and training in a time of economic uncertainty,” John Armitt, the ODA chairman, said.

Euroclad, a Cardiff-based company supplying specialist roofing material for the Olympic stadium and the media centre, said that its 2012 contract was equivalent to a month’s **turnover**, helping to safeguard 170 jobs.

TC Office Interiors’ 16-week contract, worth £425,000, to provide lockers, canteen seating and joinery services to construction companies on the Olympic site, has allowed it to move into new **premises**.

While the major infrastructure work on the Olympic Park **is well under way**, London 2012, the privately **funded** organising committee, has started its own procurement for goods and services. More than 1.1 million pieces of equipment, including more than 1,000 shuttlecocks, 1,200 hockey balls and 44 Paralympic table tennis tables, need to be sourced. The athletes’ village will need 17,000 beds.

Paul Deighton, the committee’s **Chief Executive Officer**, said that the Games would provide “sporting, economic and social opportunities for the whole country”.

Exercises

1) Match the definitions to the words in bold:

1. the head of the company
2. to use some situation to get what you want
3. to get smth good as a result of what you have done

4. the buildings and land that a company uses
5. the amount of money a company receives from sales in a particular period
6. a formal offer to do some job or provide goods or services at a particular price
7. a company that provides some products

2) Find synonyms from the words in bold:

1. a firm
2. support
3. all over the country
4. to become bankrupt
5. benefits
6. to finance
7. to be in full swing

3) Fill in prepositions and make sentences using the phrases:

1. an impact ... smth;
2. to take advantage ... smth;
3. to express interest ... smth;
4. ... average

4) Choose the correct answer:

1. The Olympic Games 2012
 - a) won't influence the British economy.
 - b) will certainly leave a lasting business legacy.
 - c) have already brought some benefits to the British economy.
2. Most suppliers that have won contracts from the Olympic Delivery Authority, were:
 - a) small firms.
 - b) large enterprises.

- c) international companies.
- 3. It's very important that the Olympic Delivery Authority provides
 - a) goods and services for the Olympic Games.
 - b) much-needed jobs.
 - c) sporting, economic and social opportunities for the whole country.

5) Answer the questions:

1. How have the Olympic Games helped small companies struggling in the recession?
2. In what way have the companies got supply contracts from the government?
3. What examples of companies, which have profited from the Olympic Games, are given in the text?

1.3

EXTREME COMMUTING: HOW FAR WOULD YOU GO?

The Times

What sort of distance would you be prepared to travel to work – 10 miles, 20, 30? What about 300?

For most of us, the journey to work is something reasonably **bearable**. We sit in the car for half an hour or so, listening to the radio, or read a book or newspaper on the train. Most people probably hate the job more than the journey. But 1 in 10 people spends more than 2 hours **commuting** every working day, and for 740,000 people – 3 per cent of the population – getting to and from work is a marathon lasting 3 hours or more. Journeying by road, train,

bus, ferry or even aircraft, some might spend a month every year just getting to and from work. With a recent Department for Transport **survey** finding that the average length of a commute increased by 6 per cent between 1996 and 2006 and that, as a nation, we are making fewer but longer commutes, a phenomenon has been born: "extreme commuting".

In America, where it all began, some people cross whole states to get to their office. Here, 12 per cent of all long-distance trips are now commutes, and the richer you are, the further you're likely to travel: according to a recent study, households with an income of less than £10,000 commuted an average of 5 miles; those with incomes of more than £40,000, double that. It's a case of those who have money, will travel.

The researchers identified lower property prices further from the city centre, the creation of economic links between the city and surrounding areas, and access to rural locations and lower crime rates as some of those positive effects.

But for many people, the length of their commute is determined by housing: a 2007 study found that for every minute spent on the train leaving London, house prices dropped by £1,000. Perceived quality-of-life benefits don't just include a bigger house, but also a rural upbringing for the children, good local schools, possible proximity to extended family, less crime. All combine to make spending hours getting to work a viable prospect.

Then there's the **impact** of improved transport and new technology. In 2007, the Future Forum **think-tank** predicted that, thanks to cheap flights, improved train services, the internet and flexible working hours, more than 1.5 million people would live abroad but work in the UK. Unsurprising, then, that according to an RAC survey, the average commuter will travel two and a half times around the world during their working life.

But what is the average commute? According to the RAC, it is 8.7 miles

long and rising, with the vast majority of UK commuters – 71 per cent – doing it by car. Londoners have the longest commute, an average of 43 minutes, and Wales the shortest, at 20 minutes.

Exercises

1) Match the definitions to the words in bold:

1. to travel a long distance to get to work
2. the influence that an event has on smth
3. smth difficult and unpleasant, but you can deal with it
4. a set of questions asked a large number of people to find out their opinion or behaviour
5. a group of specialists studying certain problems

2) Match the words and remember the context they were used in:

rural	prospect
crime	family
quality-of-life	rates
extended	working hours
viable	locations
flexible	benefits

3) Look at the underlined word in the text.

a) What is the suffix –ER (-OR) used for?

b) Form nouns from the verbs below using –ER or –OR and translate them:

- to employ - to act - to paint - to wait
- to translate - to train - to write - to direct
- to hunt - to invent

c) Give definitions for the nouns.

Ex.: A commuter is a person who travels a long distance to get to work.

d) Make your own sentences with the nouns.

4) Fill in prepositions and make sentences using the phrases:

1. to listen ... smth/smb; 2. ... road/train/bus/ferry/aircraft; 3. according ... smth/smb;

4. access ... smth; 5. thanks ... smth/smb

5) Fill in the correct article where necessary:

1. ... most people have to travel to ... work.

2. I prefer to listen to ... radio on ... train.

3. My flat is in ... city centre.

4. You can book plane tickets on ... internet.

5. My commute takes me ... hour and ... half.

6. ... majority of commuters in ... UK prefer travelling by ... car.

7. Londoners have ... longest commute.

6) Look at the underlined sentence in the text. What is this grammar structure used for? Make your own example.

7) True or false:

1. Most people spend commuting less than 2 hours a day.

2. Commutes have become shorter recently.

3. In the USA and the UK houses are cheaper in rural areas.

4. Americans have the longest commute.

5. Most British people commute by ferry.

8) Answer the questions:

1. How do commuters usually pass the time on the road?
2. How was a phenomenon "extreme commuting" born?
3. What does the length of a commute depend on in the USA?
4. Why do Americans and the British prefer living in rural areas no matter how long they have to commute?
5. How have improved transport and new technology impacted on commuting?
6. How much time does it take you to get to work? How do you pass the time?
7. Where would you prefer to live: in a rural area or in the city centre? Why?

1.4

REDUNDANCY: THE FACTS YOU NEED TO KNOW

The Times

What is redundancy? Redundancy is a form of dismissal. People are usually made redundant because their employer needs to reduce the workforce or because the job they do is no longer necessary. Redundancies often happen because an organisation is cutting costs and needs to reduce the number of employees, or because new systems or technology have made a job unnecessary. It could be because your job no longer exists or because the business is closing down or moving.

Usually, in order for a dismissal to be redundancy, your job role needs to have disappeared. It is not redundancy if your employer takes on a direct replacement immediately. All workers are protected from **being sacked** or chosen for redundancy unfairly by the Employment Rights Act 1996.

Will I qualify for a **redundancy payment**? If you've been working for

your employer continuously for two years or more and you are made redundant, you **are entitled to a lump sum payment**. Check your employment contract as you might be entitled to other **non-statutory** payments as well.

To receive a payment, you must have been dismissed by your employer rather than **have resigned**. If your employer asks for volunteers for redundancy you will qualify for a payment if you volunteer, providing your employer accepts and actually dismisses you.

Начало формы

Finding out about your rights is essential when you're faced with the **daunting** prospect of unemployment. If you have a **fixed-term contract** and it finishes without being renewed, this counts as a dismissal and you may be due a redundancy payment.

If you are made redundant, you may leave early by agreement with your employer and still **be eligible for** a payment. The minimum notice period which your employer has to give must have started by the time you give your notice.

How much will I get? Your redundancy payment depends on how long you have been working for your employer, your age, and your weekly pay, up to a legal limit.

The formal process. Your employer is obliged to follow a recognised procedure. Before making you redundant, your employer should explain why in writing; hold a meeting with you and a representative to discuss the matter, and hold an appeal meeting if you wish to contest the decision. You should be allowed to bring a colleague with you to these discussions. If a firm or organisation is making more than 20 people redundant within a 90-day period your **trade union** or another representative should be consulted before anyone is given **dismissal notice**.

Exercises

1) Match the definitions to the words in bold:

1. money given to a dismissed person
2. a contract for a certain period
3. an organisation that represents the workers' interests in a company
4. not fixed by law
5. a written warning about dismissal

2) Find synonyms from the words in bold:

1. to be dismissed
2. a one-time payment
3. frightening
4. to qualify for (a payment) (2)
5. to quit

3) Form nouns from the following words:

1. to employ (4)
2. redundant
3. to dismiss
4. to replace
5. to pay

4) Look at the underlined word in the text.

a) What is the prefix –NON used for?

b) Form antonyms from the adjectives below using –NON and translate them:

1. classical
2. native
3. fattening

4. governmental

5. alcoholic

c) Fill in the gaps with suitable adjectives from above:

1. There was a wide range of ... drinks at the party.

2. My little brother prefers listening to ... music.

3. ... people go to this country in order to settle there.

4. Fruit and vegetables are ... food.

5. This is a ..., private organization.

d) Make your own sentences.

5) Match the words and remember the context they were used in:

to make the workforce

to reduce a replacement

to cut a meeting

to take on redundant

to hold a decision

to contest costs

6) Fill in prepositions and make sentences using the phrases:

1. to be faced ... smth; 2. to be protected ... smth; 3. to qualify ... smth;

4. to be entitled ... smth; 5. to be eligible ... smth; 6. to depend ... smth

7) Answer the questions:

1. What new information about redundancy have you learnt from the text?

2. When does redundancy happen?

3. What does a redundancy payment depend on?

4. What should your employer do before making you redundant?

5. How are employees protected from being sacked unfairly?

6. What is the procedure of redundancy like in your country?
7. Have you ever been dismissed? If so, tell the group everything about it.

8) Choose the correct answers:

1. In what cases can dismissal be called redundancy?
 - a) when the number of employees of the company is cut;
 - b) when the job becomes unnecessary;
 - c) when the employer replaces the employee;
 - d) when the company is closing down;
 - e) when the employee can't cope with his duties.
2. In what cases does the employee qualify for a redundancy payment?
 - a) if he has been working in the company for less than 2 years;
 - b) if it is specified in his employment contract;
 - c) if he resigns;
 - d) if he volunteers for redundancy;
 - e) if his fixed-term contract isn't renewed.

1.5

ANALYSIS: RUSSIA UNDER PRESSURE IN GAS ROW

The Times

Moscow today turned off the taps on gas supplies to the Ukraine.

Pent-up political frustrations and fears about the global economic downturn are complicating what should be routine negotiations between Russia and Ukraine on gas prices and threatening to give Western Europe another headache over its energy supplies this winter.

Moscow and Kiev each accused the other today of being the first to **walk out** of New Year's Eve talks on a gas supply contract for 2009 - and both hurried to take their cases to the EU, lest Brussels suspect either of political game-playing. Both assured EU states that their supplies would continue as normal, and indeed stockpiles in Ukraine and the West mean there is no immediate threat to hearths and homes in Western Europe.

The two sides are arguing over a \$49 difference in the gas price. Russia wants to raise the price from \$179.5 per 1,000 cubic metres to \$250, while Ukraine says \$201 should be enough. But a whole political and economic subtext thickens the plot.

No love has been lost between Moscow and Kiev since the 2004 Orange Revolution, but relations worsened last year when Ukraine threatened to refuse re-entry to its Crimean ports of Russian warships that had sailed to the Abkhazian coast during the war with Georgia. The Kremlin was **outraged** at what it saw as Ukraine's **disloyalty**.

Vladimir Putin, the Russian Prime Minister, looked completely **exasperated** as he reported to his President Dmitri Medvedev, his protégé-turned-boss, that Ukraine had - once again - rejected Moscow's "humanitarian" offer (the market price should be \$418). Both knew the crisis would again make Russia look as if it was using its energy advantage to bully a smaller, former Soviet neighbour.

Having lost the initial propaganda war with Georgia last summer, Russia seemed determined to put its case to the West quicker this time and Mr. Putin telephoned European Commission president Jose Manuel Barroso to explain his **stance** in the gas row.

Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko has yet to comment on the row but Kiev said it had approached the EU for understanding, was ready to continue talks and hoped for a new gas deal by Orthodox Christmas on January 7.

Already **impoverished** Ukraine has been badly hit by the recession; indeed Mr. Putin claimed it was on the verge of national default. But Russia, while blaming the US for the economic downturn and refusing to pronounce the word "crisis" at home, is also facing rising unemployment and a sliding rouble. Ukraine needs the cheapest gas deal it can get while Russia, still **over-dependent** on energy exports, needs to keep prices as high as possible.

Exercises

1) Explain in English the words in bold in the text

2) Match the words

political	supplies
economic	prices
gas	frustrations
energy	downturn
routine	negotiations

3) Fill in prepositions and make sentences using the phrases

1. negotiations ... Russia and Ukraine
2. talks ... gas prices
3. to argue ... smth
4. to hope ... a new gas deal
5. to comment ... smth

4) Fill in the correct article where necessary

1. At ... present a lot of countries are involved in ... economic cooperation.
2. ... economy of any country can function effectively if the latter is supplied with ... gas, ... oil and other mineral resources.

3. ... talks on ... gas supply are very important.
4. ... economic policy of any country presupposes taking into consideration a lot of ... factors.
5. ... different countries of ... world should unite their efforts to overcome ... global recession.

5) **True or false**

1. The article is devoted to the negotiations between Russia and Ukraine on gas prices.
2. New Year's Eve talks were related to an oil supply contract for 2009.
3. The two sides are arguing over a \$ 25 difference in the gas price.
4. Ukrainian president Viktor Yushchenko has already commented on the row.
5. Kiev was ready to continue the talks.

6) **Answer the questions**

1. What is complicating the negotiations between Russia and Ukraine on gas prices?
2. How does the author of the article interpret the talks on a gas supply contract for 2009?
3. We can't agree with the author's point of view, can we?
4. What can you say about the stability of gas supplies to Western Europe?
5. What is the subject of the arguing of the two sides?
6. Who has to comment on the row?
7. Was Kiev ready to continue the talks?

1.6

VLADIMIR PUTIN GAMBLING LAW BANISHES RUSSIAN CASINOS TO SIBERIAN EXILE

The Times

At the Metelitsa casino, the oldest private **gambling house** in Moscow, which opened in 1993 after the fall of the Soviet Union, they are packing up the **card shoes** and folding the gaming tables away.

Across Russia thousands of others are doing the same as a gambling **ban** comes into force today.

Gambling is now illegal outside special zones in four remote regions under laws ordered by Vladimir Putin, the Prime Minister, which have cost up to half a million jobs and \$1 billion (£600 million) in tax revenues.

The ban **spells** the end of an era which witnessed an eruption of gambling fuelled by a lawless business culture in which fortunes were made and lost with dizzying speed.

As a result of the new legislation, the neon casino frontages that illuminated central Moscow's prestigious Novy Arbat street are dark after the Metelitsa and several of more than 500 gambling venues in the capital chose to close a day early, on Monday night, to avoid possible police raids.

As the deadline to **shut up** shop approached, waitresses marked the Metelitsa's **demise** by handing out glasses of champagne to customers who eagerly placed bets at blackjack tables and on roulette, some spraying £300 chips across the baize.

Mr Putin insists that the measure will tackle a growing problem of gambling addiction among Russians and control an industry notorious for links with criminal gangs and **moneylaundering**. Critics argue that it will do the reverse, and simply drive gambling underground and into criminal control.

Relentless police pressure had already forced hundreds of gambling

establishments to close and Moscow city council insisted that the last 524 would shut by today. The city's coffers stand to lose almost \$200 million in annual tax revenues as a result.

Many casino operators plan to leave Russia, arguing that Government gambling zones — in the Baltic **exclave** of Kaliningrad, the Altai region of Siberia, the Far East area of Primoriye and around the Sea of Azov in southern Krasnodar region — will need \$40 billion in investment to turn them into the Russian equivalents of Las Vegas, Atlantic City or Monte Carlo.

Mr Livingstone said that Metelitsa would examine opportunities in Kazakhstan, while others are looking to Armenia and Georgia.

Exercises

1) Explain in English the words in bold in the text

2) Match the words

gambling	operators
come	house
tax	revenues
casino	into force
police	raids

3) Fill in prepositions and make sentences using the phrases

1. to be illegal ... special zones
2. as a result ... the new legislation
3. gambling zones ... the Baltic exclave of Kaliningrad
4. to be notorious ... smth
5. special zones ... regions

4) Fill in the correct article where necessary

1. The author of the article mentions ... Metelitsa casino.
2. ... casino in question was ... oldest gambling house in ... Moscow.
3. According to ... law adopted by ... legislature of ... Russian Federation ... gambling is illegal in out country outside ... special zones.
4. ... gambling zones presupposed by ... law are situated in ... appropriate regions.
5. There were a lot of ... casinos in ... capital of our country.

5) True of false

1. The article is dedicated to the law in accordance with which gambling is illegal all over the Russian Federation.
2. The oldest private gambling house in Moscow was opened in 1993.
3. The waitresses at the Metelitsa casino marked the demise of the gambling house by handing out glasses of champagne to customers.
4. The law will prevent people from gambling.
5. The gambling zones are situated in some regions.

6) Answer the questions

1. What law does the article interpret?
2. What is the oldest private gambling house in Moscow?
3. What happened as a result of the new legislation, as the author of the article puts it?
4. What will the measure in question help to do?
5. What are the arguments of the critics of the law?
6. What are the gambling zones presupposed by the law?

1.7

TEN NEW NUCLEAR SITES WIN APPROVAL FROM THE GOVERNMENT

The Independent

Energy minister's policy aims to speed planning process.

The Government **signed off** 10 sites for new nuclear power stations yesterday and is pushing ahead with plans to cut the **cumbersome** planning process for energy infrastructure down to a year.

All but one of the locations put forward by utility companies keen to play a role in the UK's **burgeoning** nuclear renaissance have been approved as "potentially suitable" for new reactors by 2025.

Only Dungeness in Kent has been turned down, because it could not cope with another nuclear facility without **irremediable** damage to the local environment. Three other sites – at Druridge Bay in Northumberland, Kingsnorth in Kent and Owston Ferry in Yorkshire – were deemed worthy of further consideration but not in the first phase.

The progress on nuclear new build formed a central part of a National Policy Statement for the sector put forward by the Government yesterday alongside similar strategies for **fossil fuel** electricity generation, renewable energy, gas and oil pipelines, and network infrastructure.

The UK needs a massive increase in energy generation over the coming 10 years. **Doom-mongers** warn of power cuts and supply shocks as North Sea reserves dwindle, energy demand rises, and **obsolescence** and climate change regulations take a large number of power stations out of the existing fleet.

Yesterday's policy statements, which will be open for public consultation until February, will inform decision-making by the newly created Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC). The new organisation will start work next March, cutting down the planning process for proposals bigger than 50 megawatts **onshore** and 100 megawatts offshore to just 12 months. In the past, decisions

have taken up to six years.

All new coal-fired power stations will have to be fitted with carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology on at least 300 megawatts-worth of their output from the **outset** in order to gain planning consent, Mr Miliband also said.

The Government is to fund up to four commercial-scale CCS demonstrations. But only two competitors remained in the race yesterday after a **consortium** led by RWE npower dropped out, blaming incompatibility in the companies' plans. E.ON and Scottish Power both submitted formal entries for the competition this week, for the Kingsnorth and Longannet sites respectively. RWE npower separately announced that it will shortly apply for planning permission for the largest CCS project attached to a working power station at its Aberthaw facility in South Wales.

The Government's policy statements were welcomed by the energy industry. But critics claim a speedier planning process could override local input. There were also warnings that even the attempts to speed things up have been held up

Exercises

1) Explain in English the words in bold in the text

2) Match the words

nuclear

renewable

gas and oil

energy

energy

energy

power stations

generation

pipelines

minister

3) Fill in prepositions and make sentences using the phrases

1. sites ... nuclear stations
2. the progress ... nuclear build
3. an increase ... smth
4. to be worthy ... further consideration
5. to apply ... smth

4) Fill in the correct article where necessary

1. ... government of ... Great Britain signed off 10 sites for ... new nuclear power stations.
2. Factories and plants take ... measures to minimize ... damage to ... local environment.
3. ... United Kingdom of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland needs ... massive increase in ... energy generation.
4. ... nuclear power stations play ... significant role in ... economy of ... different countries.
5. ... construction of ... new gas and oil pipelines is necessary for ... development of any highly-industrialized country.

5) True of false

1. The new nuclear sites are approved by the Government.
2. Dungeness in Kent was suited as a site for a new nuclear power station.
3. The UK needs an increase in energy generation over the coming 10 years.
4. The Government also pays attention to fossil fuel electricity generation.
5. The energy industry welcomes the Government's policy statements.

6) Answer the questions

1. What did the Government sign?
2. Have all the locations for new nuclear power stations been approved as

“potentially suitable” for new reactors by 2025?

3. What sites were deemed worthy of further consideration?
4. What formed a central part of a National Policy Statement for the energy sector?
5. What similar strategies were also suggested by the Government?
6. What does the UK need?
7. What will all new coal-fired power stations have to be fitted with?
8. What was welcomed by the energy industry?

1.8

IS THE GLOBAL RECESSION TRULY ENDING?

The Guardian

Is that it? Since last summer government ministers have been warning us to get ready for the worst **recession** in 60 - no, 100 - years. Now politicians and officials claim green shoots are **sprouting up** all over the place. Barack Obama is in the optimists' brigade, as is China's premier Wen Jiabao. And yesterday the cheerleaders were joined by David Miles, new member of the Bank of England's rate-setting committee, who professed himself "guardedly optimistic".

But all the rest of us can spot is business gloom and job losses, with workers at the software firm Aveva yesterday being the latest to join the **casualty list**. So should we trust the upbeat experts or the gloomy headlines?

Hard though it may be to credit, politicians and policymakers can get it wrong. How Norman Lamont must regret his premature and much-derided forecast of green shoots, made just months before the 1992 ERM crisis. And in

last November's pre-budget report Alistair Darling predicted a short, sharp recession with the worst over by this summer. He was wrong: the **downturn** has been much more severe, which is one reason why next Wednesday's budget will reveal record government borrowing.

Even so, the big fireworks of this crisis may have fizzled out to be replaced by a smouldering mess. Last year was marked by banking collapses and **vertiginous** dives in the economic statistics; 2009 is shaping up to be gloomy, but nothing like as bad. House prices in Britain still appear to be falling (despite the odd blip), but at a slower rate. Financial institutions still fall over, but this time they are relatively small businesses such as the Dunfermline building society.

Where Miles and other policymakers are right is in pointing out how much they have done to take the edge off the recession. Whether it was Darling's £21bn boost to the economy last November, the Bank's slashing of interest rates or its more recent **venture** into creating money, policy levers have been pulled. That did not happen soon enough or in large enough scale, but families and businesses should still be feeling some **benefit**. The financial-data company Moneyfacts calculates that a household with a £100,000 tracker mortgage would have seen monthly repayments drop from £586 last October to £356 now, a sizeable **boost** to family budgets.

Still, what academics are already calling The Great Recession is not over. As economist Graham Turner says: "To call this a real stabilisation is like adding 2 and 2 and making 5."

The US housing market is where this crisis began and prices there are still dropping at an annual rate of 20%. Until that makes some kind of recovery, all talk of an end to the banking crisis **is for the birds**. This is a truly global downturn, which means that Britain, as an open economy, is highly exposed to what happens in other countries.

On the home front, the jobless figures are likely to climb above 3 million and keep going well into next year, because unemployment is typically one of the last indicators to turn up. The budget will mark the start of a long squeeze, with public spending cut and **taxes** going up. Even when the recession is officially over, it will feel like one for a long time.

Exercises

1) Explain the words in bold in the text

2) Match the words

business	committee
rate-setting	gloom
monthly	economy
family	repayments
open	budgets

3) Fill in prepositions and make sentences using the phrases

1. to get ready ... smth
2. to take the edge ... smth
3. the slashing ... interest rates
4. to be exposed ... smth
5. a boost ... economy

4) Fill in the correct article where necessary

1. Jane has been learning English since ... last summer.
2. It is ... best film Ann and her friends have ever watched.
3. ... economic crisis influences ... standards of ... living in ... different countries.

4. Some economists predicted ... short recession.
5. Great Britain has ... open economy.

5) True or false (based on the text)

1. Some politicians and officials are optimistic as for the way out of the global recession.
2. The author of the article considers the downturn to be much more severe than it has been expected.
3. Financial institutions appear to be flourishing at present.
4. Great Britain, as an open economy, is highly exposed to what happens in other countries.
5. It is impossible to predict jobless figures.

6) Answer the questions

1. What arguments does the author of the article give to prove that the downturn has been much more severe?
2. What can you say about house prices in Great Britain?
3. What does the author mean saying that families and businesses should still be feeling some benefit?
4. Where did the crisis begin?
5. What is happening on the US housing market?
6. What is typically one of the last indicators of the crisis?
7. What does the author of the article say about Great Britain's budget?

1.9

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG 16 TO 24 AGE GROUP HEADS ABOVE ONE MILLION BARRIER

The Observer

Failure of large numbers of school leavers and graduates to find work will put government under intense **scrutiny** this week.

Youth unemployment needs to be **tackled** urgently, said David Blanchflower, **former** member of the Bank of England's monetary policy committee.

The government's record on youth unemployment will come under intense scrutiny this week amid fears that the number of **jobless** 16 to 24-year-olds will rise through the one-million barrier.

Economists believe the failure of large numbers of this year's school leavers and graduates to find work this summer will lead to a sharp jump in those under 25 without work when the data for August is released on Wednesday.

Hiring freezes have meant new entrants to the **labour market** have been badly hit by the recession and at 947,000, unemployment in the 16-24 age group is 300,000 higher than when Tony Blair came to power in 1997 **pledging** to **combat** the **legacy** of youth unemployment **inherited** from the Conservatives.

The opposition has accused Labour of creating a new "lost generation" of young unemployed and the deepest recession since the second world war **prompted** Alistair Darling to announce a guarantee of a job, training or work placement for all 18 to 24-year-olds in this year's budget.

Blanchflower said that with youth unemployment making up more than a third of the 2.47m total, the government needed to **step up** its efforts. Urging an immediate increase in the school leaving age to 18, he added: "The government should do anything it can to stop young people being unemployed, including offering to pay them **benefits**."

Howard Archer, chief UK economist at IHS Global Insight, said: "A lot of young people who are unemployed now will still be unemployed next summer when the next group of graduates and school leavers will arrive."

The TUC expressed concern about rising youth unemployment but said it had doubts about unpaid work placements. Brendan Barber, Trades Union Congress general secretary, said: "The Future Jobs Fund will provide much needed help for 100,000 young people. Without this there is a real risk young people could be forced into a cycle of unpaid internships and work experience, which are no **substitute** for real jobs paying a **decent wage**."

John Philpott, chief economist of the Chartered Institute for Personnel and Development, said: "I would expect to see something of a jump this time." He predicted that overall unemployment would continue rising well into 2010. "My feeling is that it will peak at around three million, which is a little bit better than we thought six months ago." However, he warned of the threat of a "job loss recovery", if growth is so weak that employers who have held onto **staff** through the recession are forced to **lay them off**.

Exercises

1) Match the definitions to the words in bold:

1. an economic crisis
2. a close examination
3. money paid by the government to unemployed people
4. to try to solve a problem
5. to stop employing a worker for a period of time
6. to receive smth from a former owner
7. smth that have been inherited
8. to promise formally
9. a group of people employed by a company

2) Find synonyms from the words in bold:

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. unemployed | 2. to increase | 3. a good pay |
| 4. ex | 5. to force | 6. to employ |
| 7. to fight | 8. an employment market | 9. replacement |

3) Look at the underlined word in the text.

a) What is the suffix -LESS used for? What is its meaning?

b) Form adjectives from the nouns below using -LESS and translate them:

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1. home | 6. aim |
| 2. end | 7. child |
| 3. use | 8. help |
| 4. hope | 9. meaning |
| 5. harm | 10. care |

c) Fill in the gaps with suitable adjectives from above:

1. We should help poor and ... people.
2. Mary is a ... driver – she crashes her car every month!
3. This food is natural and completely ... to your health.
4. The meeting lasted for hours and seemed to be
5. He was absolutely against five men.

d) Make your own sentences with the remaining adjectives.

e) Make your own sentences.

4) Fill in prepositions and make sentences using the phrases:

1. a record ... smth;
2. to lead ... smth;
3. to accuse smb ... smth;
4. an increase ... smth;
5. to force ... smth (doing smth);
6. a substitute ... smth/smb;
7. to peak

5) True or false:

1. The problem of youth unemployment is urgent.
2. The number of jobless young people is reducing.
3. The Future Jobs Fund is going to provide help for all young people.
4. There is a risk that young people can be forced into unpaid internships or poorly paid jobs.

6) Answer the questions:

1. How many jobless people between 16 and 26 year old are there in the UK?
2. What will lead to a sharp jump in the number of unemployed young people in summer?
3. What should the government do to solve this problem?
4. Is there a problem of youth unemployment in your country? What does the government do to solve it?

1.10

BERLIN'S MOMENT OF FREEDOM THAT TURNED WORLD HISTORY

The Guardian

"Twenty eight years and 91 days!" said the **elated** east Berliner I met walking up the Friedrichstrasse soon after the wall was breached. On the day the Berlin Wall went up, 13 August 1961, his parents had wanted to go to the cinema in west Berlin, but he, then aged 11, had been too tired. Next morning, they awoke to the sound of tanks. In all his adult life, he had never been to the

western half of his own city. He told me how **moved** he was by an improvised poster that read "only today is the war really over".

Remember, remember, the 9th of November: the night that ended the short 20th century. If I say "the fall of the wall", what image do you see in your mind's eye? An **exultant** crowd dancing atop a wall covered in colourful graffiti? But those were almost all westerners dancing on the wall, and they'd climbed up from the western side, which was the one covered in graffiti.

This night, in its essence, was not about them. It was about the men and women who for more than 28 years would have been mowed down before they got within graffiti-aerosol distance of the wall from the eastern side. (An East German had been shot dead while trying to escape to the west as late as February 1989. His name was Chris Gueffroy. The frontier guards who killed him got a medal and a reward of 150 East German marks.)

This night was about the East Germans who, by **turning out** in such numbers at the frontier crossings, transformed what was supposed to be a communist regime's planned, controlled opening of the frontier into a triumph of people-power and a festival of freedom.

So here is the image to remember: An east Berliner appears through the frontier crossing, amid the elated crowd. Pale-faced, wearing some kind of a padded jacket, his breath is visible as a frosty **plume** against the cold night sky. He has just got through. He has probably never set foot in the west in his life. Incredible. Unglaublich!

He sees the television camera, looks straight at it, and shouts just one word: Freiheit! Then he is gone. In that instant, the word "freedom", so much **devalued** and abused, recovers all its **pristine**, primal force.

This night opened the door not only to German but also to European **unification**. A few months earlier, in a rare fit of what he had **dismissively** called "the vision thing", US president George H W Bush had evoked a "Europe

whole and free". Today, on 9 November 2009, we are closer to that goal than Europe has ever been in its whole long history. Ever.

Yet the key word for 9 November remains freedom. At the outset, in its essence, it was about the very personal liberation of men, women and children imprisoned behind the wall for those "28 years and 91 days".

As a symbol, it lives on above all as an image of peaceful liberation.

Exercises

1) Explain the words in bold in the text

2) Match the words

an adult	word
a festival	life
to recover	liberation
a key	its pristine, primal force
peaceful	of freedom

3) Fill in prepositions and make sentences using the phrases

1. to be situated ... west Berlin
2. a festival ... freedom
3. an image ... peaceful liberation
4. to look straight ... smth
5. to see ... one's mind's eye

4) Fill in the correct article where necessary

1. ... unification of Germany is ... very important event in ... history of ... country.

2. They awoke to ... sounds of music.
3. ... Berlin Wall went up in 1961.
4. ... European unification contributes to ... economic and cultural development of ... appropriate countries.
5. He has probably never set foot in ... west in his life.

5) Say if the sentences are true or false according to the text

1. The east Berliner mentioned that he had been to the western part of his city a lot of times.
2. The unification of Germany was a festival of freedom.
3. Germany having been united, the word “freedom” recovers all its pristine, primal force, as the author of the article puts it.
4. The unification of Germany did not determine the same phenomenon in Europe.
5. The title of the article testifies the historical significance of the 9th of November.

6) Answer the questions

1. What did the east Berliner tell the author of the article?
2. What happened to the east Berliner on the day the Berlin Wall went up?
3. What events is the 9th of November associated with?
4. What does the author of the article mean by the word combination “a festival of freedom”?
5. Why did the word “freedom” recover all its pristine, primal force, as the author of the article says?
6. What can you say about European unification?
7. How can you comment on George H W Bush's words?
8. What does the word combination “peaceful liberation” mean?

1.11

BECOME A CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Times

There will be teams of people checking on whether you **measure up**.

1. Do you really want to be Chief Executive Officer? You need to be sure you really want the job. About half of the 150 chief executive officers that were interviewed for the book *The Secrets of CEOs* said that they found the role “intensely lonely,” that the hours were long and that the responsibilities were huge, with international travel playing havoc with any social life that they might have had.
2. **Put yourself about.** Max Landsberg, a partner at Heidrick & Struggles, said that 70 per cent of what determines whether someone is CEO material is how they have performed at work. You need to prove yourself in a variety of roles and situations. Many CEOs have changed roles, companies and countries regularly. They are happy to move. Take a foreign assignment to broaden your outlook, Chris Bones, Dean of Henley Business School, suggested.
3. Hone your emotional intelligence. “CEOs need to be really good at reading situations, but equally good at reading people,” Virginia Merritt, managing partner of Stanton Marris, a **consultancy**, said. “What I think **marks out** someone as real CEO material is the ability to understand ideas quickly and then talk with and engage people and understand very quickly how they will react to them.”
4. Learn to communicate. “Good performers are good communicators. Outstanding leaders have the ability to communicate effectively across a very wide range of constituencies,” Mr Bones said.
5. See the bigger picture. One of the things on which Mr Landsberg assesses potential candidates to be chief executives is “strategic ability”, how broadly people are able to think. Can they spot issues outside their

department or company that might have an impact on them? Can they think ahead about the **challenges** and opportunities for the business?

6. Find a **mentor**. Up to 20 per cent of what makes a good CEO is **mentoring**, Mr Landsberg said. “Find people who can help you at turning points in your career or can help you find turning points.
7. **Network** regularly. “Manage your networks. A CEO has to have a broader horizon that goes outside the business. The only way you are going to get that broader perspective - how your business is seen and what the business trends are that are going to affect your business - is to make sure that you are out there in your networks. And you are seen in those networks and you are picking up information and bringing it back into the business,” Ms Merritt said.
8. Stop **dithering**. “CEOs are decisive. Good CEOs are very able to make decisions. The right decisions,” Mr Landsberg said.
9. Show passion. CEOs need to demonstrate drive for the company or industry they work in and not only for their own personal advancement, Mr Bones said. Volunteer for leadership roles to demonstrate your drive.
10. Clean your shoes. “If someone forgets to clean their shoes, it would say to me they are not thinking, they are not paying attention, they have not thought through some of the detail. They don't quite care enough,” Mr Bones said.

Exercises

1) Match the definitions to the words in bold:

1. a company which gives advice in a certain area
2. a difficult task, problem
3. an experienced advisor
4. to be good enough to do a job
5. to hesitate, to be indecisive

6. to make smth or smb different from other things or people
7. a specialized division in a company
8. to form business contacts through informal social meetings
9. to make yourself widely known
10. a practice of using an experienced worker to help and advise an inexperienced employee

2) Match the words and remember the context they were used in:

to spot	havoc
to pick up	information
to broaden	issues
to make	intelligence
to take	a decision
to play	the outlook
to hone	an assignment

3) Look at the underlined word in the text.

a) What is the suffix -EN used for?

b) Form verbs from the adjectives below using –EN and translate them:

1. short
2. wide
3. sharp
4. sweet
5. deep

c) Fill in the gaps with suitable verbs from above:

1. You should ... the hole to build a swimming-pool here.
2. The gap between rich and poor seems to
3. The holiday was so boring that we decided to ... our stay in the hotel.

4. Shall I ... your tea, sir?
5. Could you ... my pencil, please?

d) Make your own sentences.

4) Fill in prepositions and make sentences using the phrases:

1. to check ... smth; 2. to be ... work; 3. to be good ... smth;
4. to react ... smth; 5. to affect ... smth; 6. to volunteer ... smth

5) Complete the pieces of advice:

1. To become a good CEO you need to be sure you really want ...
2. You need to prove yourself in ...
3. You should be good at reading ...
4. You should be able to communicate effectively across ...
5. You ought to see the bigger picture and think ...
6. You'd better find a mentor who will help you ...
7. You should manage your ...
8. You need to be decisive and be able to make ...
9. You ought to demonstrate ...
10. In the end, It's important not to forget to clean ...

6) Answer the questions:

1. What are the disadvantages of the job of CEO?
2. Why foreign assignments are useful for CEOs?
3. What does "emotional intelligence" mean?
4. What does "strategic ability" mean?
5. How important is a mentor's help?
6. Why is it important to network regularly?
7. Why shouldn't CEOs dither?

8. How do dirty shoes characterize CEO in Mr Bone's opinion?
9. What advice is the most important according to Mr Landsberg?
10. Could you become a good CEO? Why do you think so?

1.12

TEAMWORK GETS RESULTS

The Times

As companies adopt a more global outlook, greater collaboration is a vital corporate need.

Imagine your organisation is given the task of preparing for a global flu pandemic. Not an easy **assignment** – especially when you have 100,000 employees in 119 countries. Yet this was the situation that Glaxo-SmithKline (GSK), the pharmaceutical giant, found itself in two years ago when workers in Philadelphia needed to brief their **counterparts** all over the world.

“It was a **complicated** exercise and very difficult to do **remotely**,” says Elaine Macfarlane, the vice-president of **corporate identity** and communications at GSK. “We set up same-time meetings to allow employees to access their foreign colleagues’ computer screens, walking them through what was expected of them.”

Welcome to collaborative working. Forget cosy team **huddles** – you don’t need to be able to see your colleagues to work with them. “The **intranet** is a powerful tool in our business,” Macfarlane says. “People said they wanted to work together without getting on a plane. That’s when we introduced web-conferencing.” This is one of a range of virtual collaborative tools used by GSK. Secure **databases** allow external **stakeholders** to access data, while the

company's virtual workspace knows no limits. "I can be in London at six in the morning delivering a presentation to a colleague in Tokyo," Macfarlane says.

For a company with nearly 300 brands, Procter & Gamble's (P&G) strategy for developing talent is to build from within. "Organisations today are matrixes, not pyramids," says Madalyn Brooks, the HR director for the UK and Ireland at P&G. She talks about cross-fertilisation: identifying talent and encouraging **promotion** across **company divisions**. Employees must be **flexible** and the ability to collaborate is one of nine core competencies set out by the company. "We have gone so far as to suggest a career elsewhere for people who have not shown this competency," Brooks says. As the pace of business gets faster, working together is the only way to keep up. "Things that used to take months or years take days, even hours. Being collaborative internally means we can get decisions made very quickly, which is critical when you're working with **customers**."

Exercises

1) Match the definitions to the words in bold:

1. the image of the company
2. able to change easily to suit different situations
3. a move to a more important position in a company
4. an internal network that makes use of internet technology
5. people having an interest in the company
6. at a distance
7. a part of a company
8. a systematized collection of data stored in a computer system

2) Find synonyms from the words in bold:

1. difficult

2. a client
3. a colleague
4. a task
5. cooperation
6. a meeting

3) Match the words and remember the context they were used in:

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| to adopt | a presentation |
| to set up | a meeting |
| to deliver | an outlook |

4) Match the words and remember the context they were used in:

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| vital | workspace |
| virtual | competencies |
| core | need |

5) Form nouns from the following verbs:

1. to collaborate
2. to assign
3. to present
4. to promote
5. to divide
6. to decide

6) Fill in prepositions and make sentences using the phrases:

1. to prepare ... smth;
2. to get ... a plane;
3. to respond ... smb.

7) Answer the questions:

1. Why has collaboration become a vital corporate need nowadays?
2. What tools of collaborative working were mentioned in the text?
3. What are the advantages of collaborative working?

1.13

GENDER PAY DIFFERENCES

The Times

Women in full-time work in the UK are paid, on average, 17.2 per cent less than men. Since the Equal Pay Act was introduced in 1970, the gender pay gap has been a subject of much debate. In late 2007, Margaret Prosser, deputy chair of the Equality and Human Rights Commission, said: “Women who work full time are cheated out of around £330,000 over the course of their lifetime.”

However, a **controversial** report published this week by the Institute of Economic Affairs suggests that the pay gap is caused not by discrimination but by market forces and the choices that women make. In *Should We Mind the Gap?*, J.R. Shackleton, Dean of the Business School at the University of East London, wrote that there was little evidence of direct discrimination by employers against women and that discrimination was usually inferred from the gap, rather than being based on evidence.

In a competitive market, wages are determined by **supply and demand** — and women's work and lifestyle preferences account for much of the **disparity**, Professor Shackleton argues. More than a quarter of women in higher education are studying nursing or education, leading to lower-paid careers in the public sector; more than 70 per cent of undergraduates who study English or

psychology, which also tend to result in lower-paid jobs, are female.

In one study cited by Professor Shackleton, men were more likely to see themselves as very ambitious, while for women job satisfaction, being valued by their employer and doing a socially useful job were often more important. Two thirds expect to take career breaks. The author agreed that women doing part-time work were **penalised**, but he said that part-time workers tend to be happier than their full-time peers. Men's higher salaries carried with them other disadvantages — poorer working conditions, a higher likelihood of serious injury at work and a higher risk of being made redundant.

“Many people assume that the pay gap is caused by discrimination, but it's simply not the case,” Professor Shackleton says. Attempts to address the gap through **legislation** can be **counterproductive**. “Forcing employers to increase pay is an extremely costly business and means job cuts for men and women.”

Kat Banyard, campaigns officer at the Fawcett Society, which aims to reduce inequality, said that the pay gap was largely because of the “motherhood penalty” and outdated **perceptions** of female roles.

“The claim that sex discrimination is not a cause of the pay gap is **unsubstantiated** and sends a **misleading** message. Government research proves that up to 40 per cent is based on discrimination and **prejudice** against the value of women's work,” she said. “Women caring for children are often forced to take on low-paying or part-time jobs. That's not a free choice.”

Exercises

1) Match the words and remember the context they were used in:

gender pay	break
career	sector
job	gap
motherhood	penalty
public	cut

2) Match the definitions to the words in bold in the article:

1. a set of laws
2. the relationship between the amount of goods for sale and the amount that people want to buy
3. to make smb have a disadvantage
4. an unreasonable dislike of people who are different from you
5. achieving the opposite result to the one you wanted

3) Find synonyms from the words in bold:

1. understanding
2. deceitful
3. questionable
4. inequality
5. baseless

4) What is the difference between "wage" and "salary"? What kind of payment do you get at work?

5) Look at the underlined word in the text.

a) What is the suffix -HOOD used for? What is its meaning?

b) Form nouns from the words below using –HOOD and translate them:

1. man
2. child
3. brother
4. neighbour
5. adult

c) Fill in the gaps with suitable nouns from above:

1. I liked to play hide-and-seek in my

2. There are many shops in our
3. ... is a very important quality for men.
4. The presidents are striving for the ... of nations.
5. The youth grew to ... in an early age because of hard life.

d) Make your own sentences.

6) Fill in prepositions and make sentences using the phrases:

1. discrimination ... smb;
2. to result ... smth;
3. to care ... smb.

7) True or false:

1. Men are paid less than women in the UK.
2. There is a law in Britain equalizing pay for men and women.
3. The report by the Institute of Economic Affairs claims that the pay gap is caused by discrimination.
4. According to Professor Shackleton, women choose low-paid jobs themselves.
5. The government should reduce the pay gap through legislation.

8) Answer the questions:

1. How much more are men paid in comparison with women in the UK?
2. What are the reasons for that?
3. How are wages determined in a competitive market?
4. What low-paid jobs do women tend to choose?
5. What are the most important factors which influence women's choosing this or that job?
6. Do men or women expect to take career breaks? Why?
7. Are part-time workers or full-time employees more happy? Why?
8. What disadvantages do men's higher salaries carry with them?

9. Why can trying to reduce the pay gap through legislation can be counterproductive?
10. What does Kat Banyard say against Professor Shackleton's point of view?

1.14

THE ADVANTAGE OF HAVING A FLEXIBLE WORKPLACE

The Times

Dharnbeer Omparkash, of West Bromwich Tool and Engineering Company, has benefited from its **flexible working** arrangements.

A medium-sized engineering company in the Midlands making components for the car industry is not an obvious place to find flexible work arrangements. Too traditional, you might say, too rooted in Britain's **regimented** industrial past.

But Stuart Fell, owner of West Bromwich Tool and Engineering Company, says that two-way flexibility between him and his workers **is at the core of** his business model. Moreover, it's a key ingredient in the success of his business.

The company, which makes pressed metal parts for large **manufacturers** such as BMW and Nissan, employs about 100 people on nearly 50 different working arrangements. "On paper, it seems very complicated," Mr Fell said, "but it works very well and the company and employees each get what they need. This adaptable and **ever-changing** arrangement has proved to be capable of producing high performance and is not complicated to manage."

He says that some employees would not be working for the company without the flexible options, ranging from **variable** start and finish times to

early and late **shifts**, **term-time working** and **time off at short notice**. People are willing to come in early or stay late to get things done when necessary, he said. “There is business we have won because we have been able to respond quickly to a customer demand.”

Based on trust and two-way dialogue between managers and employees, the policy helped when the recession forced the press works to move employees to a four-day week at 80 per cent of pay for three months earlier this year. “When we told them these were extraordinary circumstances and things were bad, they really understood that it was serious and necessary and believed that we were telling the truth.”

Flexible working is still often seen solely as a benefit for **part-time** working mothers with young children. Handled well, flexibility gives managers a powerful tool to respond to both customers’ and employees’ needs. The business benefits documented in the guide include greater efficiency and productivity, better **customer service** cover, improved staff retention, reduced **absenteeism**, more efficient use of workspace and an enhanced reputation as an employer.

Despite the benefits, however, some industries remain **resistant to** flexible working. An Equality Commission report last week on flexible working for fathers showed that construction, manufacturing, **retail** and transport were the industries least likely to offer non-standard working arrangements.

Exercises

1) Match the definitions to the words in bold:

1. a period when an employee is officially allowed to be absent from work (for a holiday, through sickness, etc.)
2. the sale of goods in shops to customers individually, for their own use and not for sale

3. a system in which employees work a fixed number of hours a month, but can change the times at which they start and finish each day
4. regular absence from work
5. work with clients (providing information, answering questions, complaints and wishes, etc.)
6. a system in which the employees work in turns early or late
7. a system which allows employees to take time off during school vacations
8. a company making large quantities of goods

2) Find synonyms from the words in bold:

1. to be the basis of smth
2. to be opposed to smth
3. immediately

3) Find antonyms from the words in bold:

1. flexible
2. constant, invariable (2)
3. full-time

4) Match the words and remember the context they were used in:

enhanced	reputation
high	dialogue
staff	performance
key	arrangement
working	ingredient
customer	demand
two-way	retention

5) Form nouns from the adjectives below:

1. flexible
2. efficient
3. productive
4. absent

6) Fill in prepositions and make sentences using the phrases:

1. to benefit ... smth;
2. to be capable ... doing smth;
3. to be based ... smth.

7) Choose the correct answer:

1. Who benefit from the flexible working system?
 - a) employees
 - b) employers
 - c) both employees and employers
2. Which is not characteristic for flexible working?
 - a) different start and finish times
 - b) fixed working hours
 - c) shifts
3. Which of these industries is more likely to offer flexible working to its employees?
 - a) tourism
 - b) manufacturing
 - c) retail

8) Answer the questions:

1. What are the types of flexible working?
2. What are the benefits of flexible working?
3. Would you like to work flexible hours? Why?
4. What type of flexible working would you prefer?

TESTS ON ARTICLES

Test 2.1 (1.1, 1.2)

1. Give S/A

mortgage, interest, saving (n.), sobering (adj.), legacy, supply, turnover, premises

2. Explain in English

investment, wage packet, breadline, net income, a rainy-day fund, infrastructure, boost, estimate

3. Insert prepositions

fall back ___ (= turn to)

fall ___ debt

put ___ (= save)

struggle ___ the recession

to be ___ turn doing smth

to get the message ___

to take advantage ___

to move ___ new premises

4. Replace the underlined words with their equivalents from the article

1. I have no savings to turn to in case of emergency.
2. She is saving for a new car at the moment.
3. These railroads stretch all over Britain.
4. A big number of British companies were concerned about getting contracts from the government.
5. They have to consider the fact that he tries to bribe the committee.
6. You can withdraw your money only if you appear in person.
7. A supply chain includes 60,000 “business opportunities”.
8. There's a great amount of goods available in this store.

5. Paraphrase the sentences using the given word without changing the word

1. “It is all too easy to fall into debt through using a credit card,” says Philip Pearson.

warned _____

2. “Do you have one household income or two?” asks Jason Witcombe

interested _____

3. Experts recommend keeping at least three times your net monthly income as a cash fund.

recommended _____

4. More than 1.1 million pieces of equipment are needed for the Games.

to be _____

5. Officials say that Olympic Games give a chance for the economy boost of a country.

said _____

6. London is the capital of 2012 Games.

where _____

6. Match the words in formal style to their equivalents in informal style (identify the style)

boost	company
reap	earnings
enterprise	excess
equivalent	growth
expect	collect
contingency	advise
overdraft	wait

recommend

similar

nevertheless

situation

income

yet, though

7. Make your own sentences with the given words

rent payment

turnover

passbook

market leader

notice account

infrastructure

venue

contribute

Test 2.2 (1.3, 1.4)

1. Give S/A

average, sack (v), recent, lump (adj), drop (v), essential, flexible, resign

2. Explain in English

reasonable, redundancy, household, rural, link, replacement, volunteer (v), agreement

3. Insert prepositions

increase ___ per cent

___ the time

according ___

up ___ a limit

be determined ___ smth

qualify ___ smth

proximity ___ smth

___ order for

4. Replace the underlined words with their equivalents from the article

1. An everyday return journey to work usually takes 2,5 hours.
2. Modern infrastructure of the suburbs of the city makes a phenomenon of commuting a potential activity.
3. Due to cheap tickets we go to the cinema every week.
4. The bigger part of commuters prefers travelling by a personal car.
5. Every person tries to reduce the money spent on housing.
6. When your property gets damaged you have the right to ask for a compensation if you have insurance.
7. Nowadays many businesses stopped their existence because of the economical crisis.
8. If you disagree with the terms of the contract you can argue about them.

5. Paraphrase the sentences using the given word without changing the word

1. Londoners have to commute longer than anyone else in England.

the _____

2. Not many people hate their journey more than their job.

few _____

3. People started commuting in America first.

where _____

4. You are not given redundancy payment if you resign.

unless _____

5. Many employees may be made redundant when the business is moving.

likely _____

6. Your employer must follow a recognised procedure.

is _____

6. Match the words in formal style to their equivalents in informal style (identify the style)

journey	length
perceive	sack
distance	get
detest	trip
rate	frightening
dismiss	realize
prospect	hate
receive	safe
daunting	level
protected	chance

7. Make your own sentences with the given words

commute (v)	dismiss
upbringing	representative
cross	redundant
access	fixed-term contract

Test 2.3 (1.5, 1.6)

1. Give S/A

frustration, downturn, argue, row, ban, remote, tackle, deadline

2. Explain in English

negotiations, hearth, pent-up, subtext, spell (v), dizzying, raid, moneylaundering

3. Insert prepositions

to walk ___ of talks

turn smth ___

suspect smb ___ smth

notorious ___

comment ___

cost ___ to

hope ___ smth

to shut ___

4. Replace the underlined words with their equivalents from the article

1. What are your usual duties at work?

2. Russian forest fires caused problems for the whole world community.

3. The unwillingness of the two families to reveal their secrets made the deal complicated.

4. He joined the heated discussion about the project as soon as he entered the room.

5. Some specialists think that the gambling ban will make gambling businesses illegal.

6. Gambling in a casino you can get a big sum of money or lose everything.

7. Because of the crises many small businesses have to close down.

8. The agreement takes effect tomorrow at 7 am.

5. Paraphrase the sentences using the given word without changing the word

1. They are closing the business down and taking all the equipment.

away _____

2. It's the biggest casino I've ever seen.

never _____

3. You can hide nowhere from these relentless police raids.

not _____

4. Don't call me if David doesn't come to the meeting.

unless _____

5. The two sides signed the agreement after a week's negotiations.

by _____

6. There is not much gas left in our stockpiles.

little _____

6. Match the words in formal style to their equivalents in informal style (identify the style)

frontage	contrary
addiction	pitiless
reverse	go on
demise	promise
relentless	front
continue	near
negotiations	habit
assure	instant
immediate	death
approach	talks

7. Make your own sentences with the given words

insist	stockpile
eruption	threaten
gamble	worsen
witness	downturn

Test 2.4 (1.7, 1.8)

1. Give S/A

shoot, spot (v), gloomy, slash, utility, irremediable, deem, renewable

2. Explain in English

cumbersome, burgeoning, fossil, obsolescence, upbeat, premature, vertiginous, venture

3. Insert prepositions

to shape ____	to sign ____
to fall ____	to cope ____
to point ____ smth	to put ____
to turn ____	to cut ____

4. Replace the underlined words with their equivalents from the article

1. At the yesterday's meeting ten new jobs were created for the newcomers.
2. The museum allows entrance from 10am to 20 pm.
3. We need to lessen the costs as the production is very expensive now.
4. Two leading auto plants have submitted applications for the competition.
5. The major part of the nation believes that what politicians promise is all lies.
6. You know she is so emotional, try to find the words to ease the effect of the news.
7. According to the statistics this year is going to be very successful.
8. The new CEO declared herself against the company's strange policy on women on maternity leave.

5. Paraphrase the sentences using the given word without changing the word

1. There's no point in building a new nuclear power plant – we have one already.

need _____

2. Unless the government helps small businesses, they can easily perish in the times of recession.

if _____

3. This year is turning out to be profitable for the retail business.

shaping _____

4. The jobless figures can climb above 3 million.

likely _____

5. The spokesperson said “The nuclear power station starts functioning next week”

announced _____

6. The new carbon capture must be fitted tomorrow.

has _____

6. Match the words in formal style to their equivalents in informal style (identify the style)

arduous	grow
exposed	speed
sprout	severe
calculate	offer
rate	facility
proposal	open
installation	suitable
declare	count
appropriate	keen
enthusiastic	announce

7. Make your own sentences with the given words

stabilization	nuclear
cheerleaders	environment
recession	consideration
claim	decision-making

Test 2.5 (1.9, 1.10)

1. Give S/A

scrutiny, jobless, prompt (v), decent, elated, exultant, plume, fit

2. Explain in English

graduate(n), entrant, internship, predict, breach, liberation, padded, pristine

3. Insert prepositions

to lead ____	go ____ (appear)
to step ____	to awake ____ the sound
be forced ____	be moved ____ smth
to lay ____	be mowed ____

4. Replace the underlined words with their equivalents from the article

1. His initial hospitality changed into cold indifference in a couple of days.
2. Trying to find the way to the factory he got lost and realized that he has never been in this part of the city before.
3. Well, basically, we provide our trainees with good working conditions.

4. I understand that in your imagination you have seen perks and benefits but in reality there aren't any.
5. The crisis was followed by a quick growth in the market's food sector.
6. Nowadays employers are subjected to make the working day longer and the level of social security of workers lower.
7. After joining a new project team we faced the problem of inability to cooperate with them.
8. More and more people try to preserve natural resources.

5. Paraphrase the sentences using the given word without changing the word

1. Before the global recession governments didn't organize job funds for young people.

weren't _____

2. In 1997 Tony Blair became the prime minister.

came _____

3. These days we're living through the deepest recession from the times when the Second World War finished.

since _____

4. Berliners' fight for their freedom took the period between 1961 and 1989 years.

were _____

5. Berliners turned the ceremony of opening of the frontier into a festival of freedom.

by _____

6. "Don't approach the wall!" the guard said.

warned _____

6. Match the words in formal style to their equivalents in informal style (identify the style)

decent	utter
to combat	excited
crucial	freedom
express	appropriate
reclamation	urgent
elated	wrong
liberation	fight
incredible	run away
abuse	unlikely
escape	recovery

7. Make your own sentences with the given words

committee	regime
guarantee	within distance
inherit	devalued
work placement	evoke

Test 2.6 (1.11, 1.12)

1. Give S/A

havoc, outstanding, challenge, passion, remote, encouraging, collaborative, vital

2. Explain in English

constituency, leadership, care (v), broad, expect, range, competency, intranet

3. Insert prepositions

measure ___ (= suit)

walk smb ___ smth

perform ___ work

prepare ___

drive ___ smth

to keep ___ (= follow)

pick ___ information

set ___ by

4. Replace the underlined words with their equivalents from the article

1. Travelling around the world gives you new knowledge.
2. The more you socialize the more you learn how to express yourself.
3. As a CEO you need to consider any detail.
4. Tomorrow's conference will be a key day in my career.
5. Our boss usually organises Monday morning meetings.
6. Nowadays more and more companies need to become global oriented.
7. Scientists promise that in the nearest future the Internet will provide unlimited opportunities.
8. The speed of global economics gets faster and faster.

5. Paraphrase the sentences using the given word without changing the word

1. It is you who must decide what to do.

make _____

2. To become a chief executive you need to be able to understand ideas quickly.

ability _____

3. CEOs must make sure that they develop broad networks.

are _____

4. "The intranet is a powerful tool in our business," Macfarlane says.

admitted _____

5. People said they wanted to work together. We introduced web-conferencing.

due _____

6. Our company set out nine core competences for the employees.

were _____

6. Match the words in formal style to their equivalents in informal style (identify the style)

engage	opportunity, chance
huge	basic
perspective	very important
intense	interest
impact	big
core	cosy
critical	distant
comfortable	strong
remote	instruct
brief	influence

7. Make your own sentences with the given words

network	web-conferencing
department	counterparts
think ahead	division
perform	complicated

Test 2.7 (1.13, 1.14)

1. Give S/A

debate, gap, force, part-time, option, benefit, retail, retention

2. Explain in English

obvious, capable, complicated, respond, prejudice, costly, outdated, evidence

3. Insert prepositions

to take ___ job

benefit ___ smth

tend ___ do

be at the core ___ smth

account ___ smth

resistant ___

be cheated ___ of money

respond ___

4. Replace the underlined words with their equivalents from the article

1. Sometimes a difference in salaries may cause serious family arguments.
2. This is a very serious accusation. It needs to be proved.
3. Next year I want to stop working for some time.
4. Doing a responsible job may lead to some psychological disorders.
5. At my present job I need to fulfil my duties quickly.
6. Workaholics can't imagine their lives without spending extra time at work.
7. It's very difficult to run a company without any experience.
8. Some people think that Russian agricultural crises is resulting from the Soviet times.

5. Paraphrase the sentences using the given word without changing the word

1. "I think this report is rather controversial to the previous one", said Tom.

assumed _____

2. Men tend to be more ambitious than women.

likely _____

3. I usually left home at 9 am, but now I leave at 7.30 am because of my new job.

used _____

4. The newly opened plant promises to employ other 500 workers this week.

end _____

5. "Are you working flexible hours now?" she said.

interested _____

6. His company made him redundant last week.

by _____

6. Match the words in formal style to their equivalents in informal style (identify the style)

adaptable

setback

range

salary

demand

increased

recession

conclude

enhanced

flexible

infer

quote

wage

possibility

cite

line

likelihood

suppose

assume

need

7. Make your own sentences with the given words

discrimination

shift work

peer

term-time

gap

solely

aim

efficient

Муравьева Екатерина Юрьевна

Сагалова Екатерина Сергеевна

РАБОТА С ГАЗЕТНЫМИ МАТЕРИАЛАМИ

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Редакторы: А.О. Кузнецова
А.С. Паршаков

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