

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
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ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА РАЗВИТИЯ ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИХ НАВЫКОВ
(с использованием современных компьютерных технологий)

Практикум
для студентов очно-заочного и заочного отделения
бакалавриата

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Одна из основных задач данного практикума – ознакомить обучающихся с существующими методиками, техниками и способами запоминания иностранных слов, нацеленными на повышение эффективности их самостоятельной работы по развитию лексических навыков. Данное издание представляет собой сборник упражнений, разработанных с целью помочь студентам очно-заочного и заочного отделения лингвистического вуза, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 45.03.02 «Лингвистика» (уровень бакалавриата), освоить словарь по темам «Создание семьи и семейные взаимоотношения», «Воспитание детей», «Профессия учителя», «Проблемы образования» и «Проблемы молодежи», и тем самым лучше подготовиться к написанию лексических тестов, интерпретации рассказов, реферированию статей, зачётам, а также государственной итоговой аттестации.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Перед тем, как приступить к изучению тематического словаря, определите свой стиль обучения и восприятия информации. Исследования показывают, что обучающиеся, которые занимались с учётом их сенсорных предпочтений, достигали больших результатов.

Выделяется пять типов сенсорного восприятия информации, которые влияют на то, насколько быстро и легко вы можете запоминать и воспроизводить новую информацию. Для этого выполните следующие задания (*не обязательно выполнять нижеследующие задания сразу в один приём, просто не забудьте доделать их до конца*).

Возьмите список незнакомых слов, которые вам нужно выучить. Предпочтительно, чтобы этот список сопровождался аудиозаписью. Если аудиозаписи нет, запишите слова сами (или попросите того, кто знает иностранный язык, озвучить его для вас) и воспользуйтесь собственной записью. Разделите эти слова на пять групп по 15–20 слов в каждой.

Шаг 1. Возьмите список № 1 и просто **прочитайте** слова несколько раз **вслух**. Отложите список. Через 15 минут попробуйте воспроизвести список и запишите те слова, которые у вас остались в памяти. Зафиксируйте результат в таблице 1 в графе «Звуковоспроизводящий стиль».

Шаг 2. Возьмите список № 2 и **прослушайте аудиозапись** этих слов. Через некоторое время проверьте, сколько слов вы запомнили. Зафиксируйте результат в таблице в графе «Слуховой стиль».

Шаг 3. Возьмите список № 3 и **напишите** каждое слово несколько раз в тетради. Через 15 минут проверьте количество слов, оставшихся в памяти. Зафиксируйте результат в таблице 1 в графе «Рукописный стиль».

Шаг 4. Возьмите список № 4 и **прочитайте** слова **про себя**. Проверьте себя через 15 минут и зафиксируйте результат в таблице 1 в графе «Зрительный стиль».

Шаг 5. Возьмите список № 5 и **подготовьте к нему карточки**. Перекладывайте карточки, ходите с ними по дому, двигайтесь, сделайте зарядку. Через некоторое время проверьте, сколько слов отложилось при таком способе запоминания. Зафиксируйте результат в таблице 1 в графе «Кинестетический стиль».

Таблица 1

Таблица результатов

Список / Стиль	Количество слов, которые удалось запомнить
1. Звуковоспроизводящий	
2. Слуховой	
3. Рукописный	
4. Зрительный	
5. Кинестетический	

Звуковоспроизводящий стиль восприятия

Рекомендации: Многократно повторяйте слова вслух, проговаривайте их хором в группе и индивидуально, доведите до автоматизма речевые шаблоны и конструкции, с подстановкой слов (почитайте про аудиолингвальный метод).

Слуховой стиль восприятия

Рекомендации: Слушайте аудиозаписи, подкасты, песни на иностранном языке, смотрите сериалы или обучающие видеокурсы. Читайте тексты вслух. Создайте себе звуковую языковую среду. (Некоторые ссылки на подкасты для изучающих английский язык: www.podomatic.com, www.bbc.co.uk, <https://www.ted.com/talks>).

Тактильный (рукописный) стиль

Рекомендации: Прописывайте всё, что можно. Слушайте аудиозаписи и записывайте услышанное. Переписывайте предложения и тексты от руки. Пишите сочинения, ведите дневник. Не ленитесь пользоваться бумагой и ручкой, клавиатура в вашем случае – не самый лучший помощник.

Зрительный стиль восприятия

Рекомендации: Читайте как можно больше. Читайте книги, постепенно повышая сложность текстов. Смотрите сериалы с субтитрами, слушайте песни, подглядывая в их тексты. Записывайте все материалы к уроку. Начинайте знакомство с текстом с его прочтения, далее переходите к прослушиванию. Просите преподавателя записать для вас информацию на доске. Развешивайте карточки со словами по квартире.

Кинестетический стиль восприятия

Рекомендации: Вам подойдёт работа с партнёром, разыгрывание сценок и ролевых игр с возможностью перемещаться в пространстве. подготовка диалогов и интервью, работа над проектами. При запоминании слов двигайтесь и жестикулируйте. Используйте карточки. Развлекайтесь, вовлекайтесь в процесс, живите им!

Если вы набрали равное количество баллов в нескольких списках, вам подходят несколько способов, и вы смело можете их комбинировать.

После того, как вы определили, как именно вы лучше всего воспринимаете информацию, можно перейти к выбору подходящего способа запоминания слов [5].

СПОСОБЫ ЗАПОМИНАНИЯ СЛОВ

Метод столбиков (для визуалов)

В специальную тетрадку выписываем в 3 столбика: слово – перевод – синонимы / антонимы / примеры. Плановмерно время от времени читаем списки слов, ничего не зубря. Но следует сразу предупредить, что эти

слова должны встречаться в рассказах, статьях, то есть помимо чтения тетрадки необходимо их как-то активизировать [2].

Метод карточек

Возьмите бумагу и нарежьте карточки или купите квадратные блоки бумаги для заметок. На одной стороне напишите слова, а на другой – перевод или объяснение на иностранном языке. Обязательно указывайте примеры, так как слово лучше всего учить в контексте. Перемещайте карточки по кругу, откладывая те, которые уже знаете хорошо. Рекомендуется время от времени повторять пройденное, чтобы «освежить» материал. В качестве развлечения их можно разложить по кучкам (по десять штук в каждой) в разных местах квартиры и время от времени, на них наталкиваясь, повторять. Аудиалам рекомендуется к этому способу обязательно добавить проговаривание вслух [2].

Метод «Полстранички» (для визуалов)

Сложите лист бумаги пополам. С одного края надо написать слово, с обратной стороны – перевод или объяснение на иностранном языке. Прописывайте слова и быстро себя проверяйте [2].

Метод группировки по грамматическим признакам

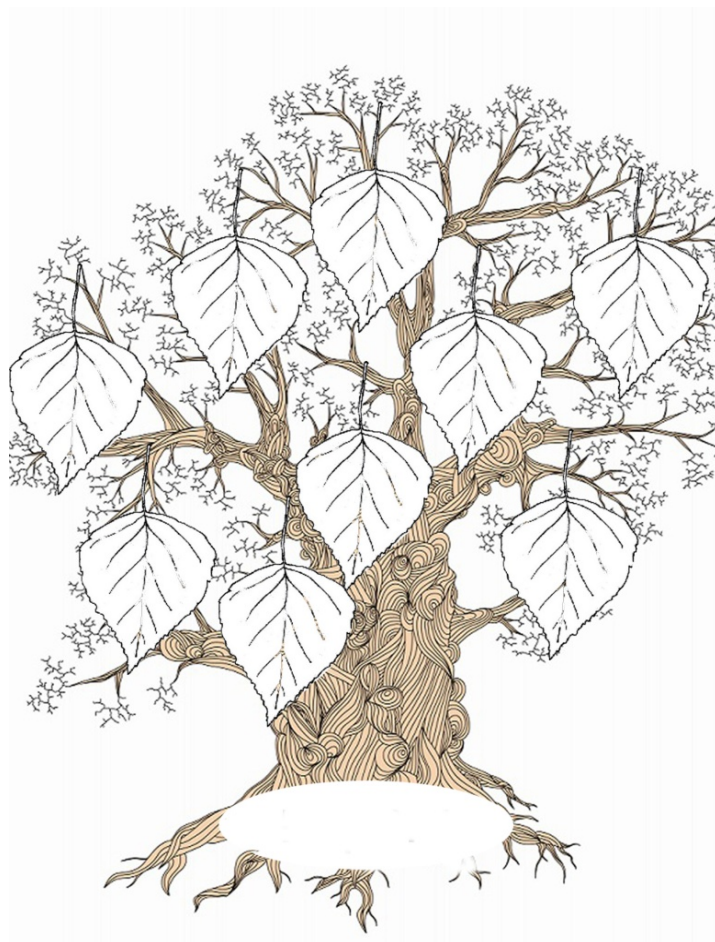
Данный метод хорошо подходит для больших списков слов, так как помогает сгруппировать и систематизировать слова и информацию. Сначала рекомендуется выписать глаголы, причём нужно выписывать их не подряд, а группировать по типам окончаний, суффиксов, приставок или другим грамматическим признакам. Так вы научитесь видеть логику языка и запоминать слова в связке с подобными.

Метод группировки по смыслу

Нужно выписывать и запоминать слова сразу с их синонимами и антонимами. Например, слово *negligence* имеет ряд синонимов (*neglect, carelessness, etc.*) и противоположно по значению слову *care*. Данные пары слов можно записывать в виде таблицы или геометрических фигур (треугольник, овал, круг).

Метод изучения однокоренных слов

Нужно группировать слова вокруг их корня [6]. Например, *medic* – *medical* – *medically* – *medicable* – *immedicable* – *Medicaid* – *medicalization* – *medicalize* – *medicament* – *medicamental* – *medicamentally* – *medicare* – *medicaster* – *medicate* – *medicated* – *medication* – *medicative* – *medicator* – *medicinal* – *medicinally* – *medicine, etc.* Такие слова можно не только записывать в строчку, но и использовать рисунки для их группирования, например, дерево [1]:



Цепочки слов

Со словами из списка нужно составить историю, пусть даже и нелепую, при этом задействовать все слова. Мы легко запоминаем истории, особенно странные, если можем воссоздать их в своём воображении. Не стесняйтесь сочетать слова забавными и несуразными способами [2].

Мнемотехника

Суть данного метода состоит в придумывании смешных и абсурдных ассоциаций к слову, которое никак не получается запомнить. Нужно взять слово и придумать какой-то ассоциативный образ, который должен быть очень ярким, но в этом образе должен быть «ключ» к запоминаемому слову. Рекомендуется придумывать ассоциации для ударного слова в слове. Этот способ в научной литературе называется методом Аткинсона, по имени американского психолога-когнитивиста, исследователя памяти, впервые «официально» его применившего в 1973 году [3]. Например, для запоминания слова *abominable* (*very bad, mean, loathsome, disagreeable, terrible*) можно подобрать ассоциацию со словом *bomb* (*a weapon made to explode at a particular time or when it hits something*), которая также ведёт к необратимым ужасным разрушительным последствиям. Для запоминания иностранного слова можно подобрать и близкое по звучанию русское слово.

ИНТЕРНЕТ-РЕСУРСЫ ДЛЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ

В настоящее время существует большое количество Интернет-ресурсов, разработанных специально для изучающих английский язык. Вот некоторые из них:

www.onelook.com – продвинутая система поиска значения иностранных слов, включая их этимологию.

www.americancorpus.org – Американский языковой корпус, который предоставляет информацию об использовании слова в аутентичном контексте.

Другие языковые корпуса:

British National Corpus (<http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk>), 100 млн слов;
COBUILD (<http://www.collins.co.uk/books.aspx?group=155>), 56 млн слов;
International Corpus of English (<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/english-usage/projects/ice-gb/index.htm>).

American National Corpus (<http://americannationalcorpus.org>), 22 млн слов.

www.etymonline.com – полезный ресурс, который даёт информацию об этимологии и истории слова.

www.wordsmith.org – интернет-ресурс, который после регистрации бесплатно предоставляет возможность изучать новые слова каждый день.

www.forvo.com – онлайн-словарь по произношению иностранных слов отдельно и в контексте.

www.readlang.com – интернет-ресурс, который содержит интересные тексты для чтения и специальные упражнения на запоминание новых слов. Данное приложение можно установить на компьютере для чтения интересующей вас литературы.

<https://apps.ankiweb.net/> – приложение устанавливается на телефон, программа будет автоматически показывать слова в заданном порядке и с нужной частотой (*spaced repetition*). Вы можете использовать как готовые списки слов, так и создавать свои.

memrise.com – специальное мобильное приложение для запоминания иностранных слов из готового списка или созданного вами лично. Здесь можно использовать картинки для запоминания слов, прослушивать их озвучивание и др.

quizlet.com – программа даёт возможность создавать свои списки и генерировать разные способы проверки слов (тесты, выбери правильный вариант, напиши по буквам и др.) в игровой форме.

ОБЩИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ЗАПОМИНАНИЮ ИНФОРМАЦИИ

Учите слова в контексте. Подбирайте слова и словосочетания. Существует мнение, что можно считать слово выученным, если вы **пять раз** употребили его в контексте. Помните, что Джек Лондон, читая, всегда записывал новые слова, изучал их и использовал в своих произведениях. Его литературный прототип, Мартин Иден, применял похожую стратегию:

One the looking-glass were lists of definitions and pronunciations; when shaving, or dressing, or combing his hair, he conned these lists over. Similar lists were on the wall over the oil-stove, and they were similarly conned while he was engaged in cooking or in washing the dishes. New lists continually displaced the old ones. Every strange or partly familiar word encountered in his reading was immediately jotted down, and later, when a sufficient number had been accumulated, were typed and pinned to the wall or looking-glass. He even carried them in his pockets, and reviewed them at odd moments on the street, or while waiting in butcher shop or grocery to be served [10].

Подходите к процессу творчески. Кому-то помогают рисунки, кто-то ходит по квартире и декламирует вслух, кто-то общается со своим котом. Используйте те методы, которые вам подходят и интересны.

Используйте время рационально. Психологи, изучающие процессы запоминания, утверждают, что природа нашей памяти такова, что созданные ассоциации самопроизвольно разрушаются через 40–60 минут, если их не закрепить повторением. Если вы запоминаете текстовую или речевую информацию, то повторять нужно сразу после изучения, второе повторение нужно сделать через 15–20 минут после первого, третье – через пять-восемь часов (в день запоминания), четвертое – на следующий день через 24 часа. Если вы запоминаете точную информацию (цифры, даты, формулы), то второе повторение нужно делать через 40–50 минут, третье – через три-четыре часа (в тот же день) и четвертое – в течение следующего дня. Повторяйте как можно чаще и делайте это где угодно: за обедом, во время прогулок, в транспорте. На рисунке 1 показана кривая забывания или кривая Эббингауза, которая демонстрирует, что уже в первый час после запоминания теряется 60 % информации, 65 % забывается в течение десяти часов, 80 % – через шесть дней [3].

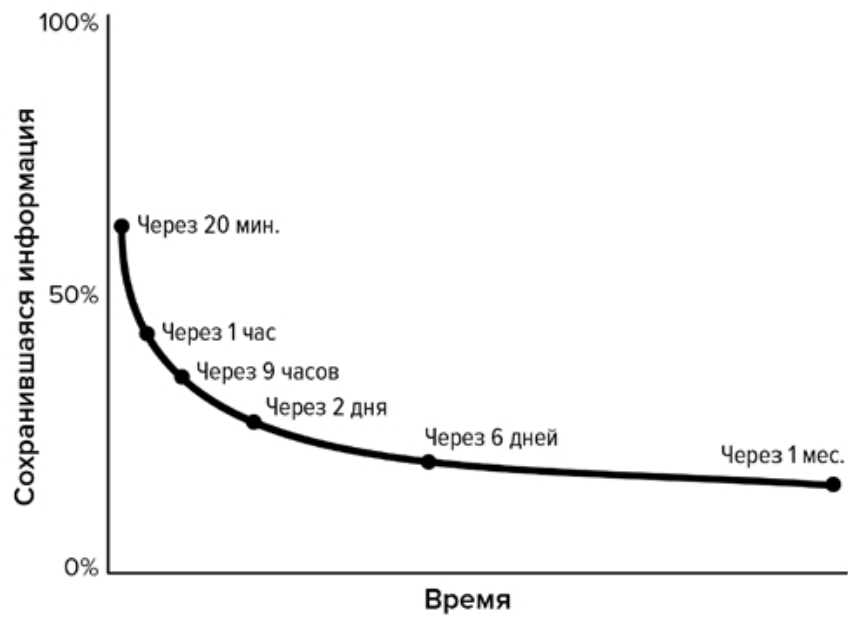


Рис. 1. Кривая забывания или кривая Эббингауза [4]

Желаем вам успеха в изучении тематического словаря и надеемся, что представленная здесь информация и упражнения будут для вас полезными.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY RELATIONS

Exercise 1. “The Good Marriage”. Please fill in with the words from the box. Then choose five most important essentials for a happy marriage and prioritize them from “1” (the most important) to “5” (the least important). Explain in writing why you think so.

<i>emotional</i>	<i>partners</i>	<i>meet</i>	<i>childrearing</i>	<i>mutually</i>	
<i>cherishes</i>	<i>surmountable</i>	<i>safety</i>	<i>spouse</i>	<i>expression</i>	
<i>pleasure</i>	<i>memories</i>	<i>blessed</i>	<i>marriage</i>	<i>success</i>	<i>express</i>
<i>loyalty</i>	<i>morality</i>	<i>regard</i>	<i>lucky</i>	<i>conviction</i>	
		<i>enhances</i>			

Judith Wallerstein and Sandra Blakeslee undertook the task of interviewing successful couples across America to find out how people define a happy marriage. They report their results in a wonderful book called “*The Good Marriage*” [17]. Here are the types of things they found that go into the making of a happy marriage:

Respect between the (1)

Each person (2) the other.

Each finds (3) and comfort in the other’s company.

(4) support of each other.

(5) satisfying physical intimacy.

(6) of appreciation between the partners.

The creation of fond (7)

A feeling of (8), friendship, and trust.

A feeling that the (9) is central to his or her world.

An admiration of positive qualities such as honesty, generosity, decency, (10), and fairness.

A strong sense of (11)

The (12) that each person is worthy of being loved.

A sense of reality, in that there are some problems but that they are (13)

A view that each partner is special in some important (14)

A sense that the marriage (15) each partner.

The sense that there’s a unique fit between each partner’s needs and the spouse’s willingness and ability to (16) those needs.

The sense that each partner is (17) to have the other.

An equitable division of household tasks and (18)

A sense that the (19) of the marriage is attributable to both partners.

An ability to (20) both positive and negative emotions.

A shared view that the (21) takes constant attention and work.

This is quite a list, isn’t it? Surely any couple that has these things has a wonderful, (22) marriage!

Exercise 2. Use a word or phrase to fill in the gaps. Change the form if necessary. Each word or phrase is used only once.

give their consent; marry their daughter off; have much in common; have it out with; provoke us into; deserve her love; smooth things over; run the home together

1. Reading can forming new thoughts and ideas.
2. Jack and I so we become good friends.
3. I had to be better to or she had to be worse to accept mine.
4. They have a real huge house so they
5. She's been late for work every morning and I thought I'd better her.
6. We tried to between the families before the wedding but did not succeed.
7. Bride's parents to the marriage.
8. They tried to to a wealthy businessman.

Exercise 3. Replace the underlined words with a word that has a similar meaning.

1. Every mother loves her child devotedly.
2. I get along well with most of my colleagues.
3. Love is the inexpressible comfort of feeling safe with a person because you neither have to weigh your thoughts nor measure your words.
4. Her family doesn't appreciate her.
5. You have to be prepared to make concessions to your partner in future relationship.
6. The feeling that I shouldn't have given up my language courses nagged at me.
7. You get an impression of people who seem contented with their marriage.

Exercise 4. Match the following words with their antonyms.

1) to pick up a quarrel with somebody	a) to live friendly and peacefully together
2) to overcome difficulties	b) to find fault with smb
3) to put somebody in the wrong	c) to get along with smb
4) to face a family crisis	d) to acknowledge smb's mistake
5) to appreciate somebody	e) to give up
6) to be in command at home	f) to ignore smb
7) to dote on somebody	g) to feel subdued to smb

Exercise 5. Match each picture with the correct phrase.

1) to quarrel with smb about smth / to pick up a quarrel with smb / to have a row



a)

2) to cheat on smb with someone else



b)

3) to make a fuss about nothing



c)

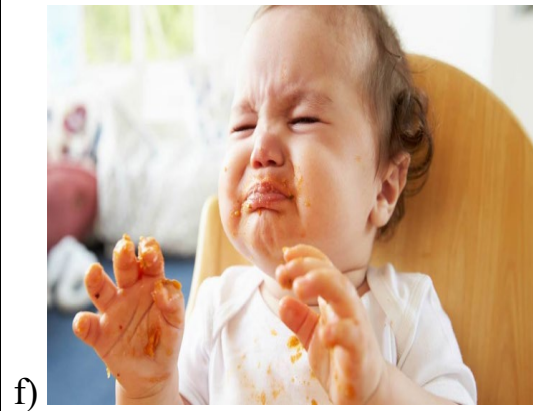
4) to be supportive to each other



5) to withstand the pressure



6) to reproach smb for smth



7) to feel an aversion for smth



Exercise 6. “Wedding Ceremony”. Please fill in the missing word.

*civil ceremony bride groom engaged marriage ceremonies
reception bridesmaids husband and wife wedding day vicar
same-sex couples couple carriage Christian wedding church register*

The sound of bells in an English churchyard. The bells signal a very special event for one (1)..... because today is their (2)..... . Stevie and Bobby are (3)..... and are allowing the reporters of “Word on the Street” to follow them on their special day, when they become husband and wife. The day starts very early in the morning for the (4)..... , Stevie, and (5)..... help her with the preparations.

Bobby and Stevie are having a traditional (6)..... in a (7)..... . But today in Britain, there are many different (8)..... , depending on the religion or beliefs of the couple. A (9)..... is a non-religious legal marriage that takes place somewhere other than a place of worship. (10) ... can also get married in Britain. To understand more about today's ceremony, I met the (11)..... who's going to be leading it.

The (12)..... arrives first, and waits for his bride. The bride arrives in a horse-drawn (13)..... , accompanied by her father. And now the ceremony can begin. With the signing of the official (14)..... , Bobby and Stevie are now legally (15)..... . After some photographs to record the big day, everybody will go to a local hall for dinner and a big party called the (16)..... .

Exercise 7. “Getting Engaged and Married”. Choose the correct word.

A. Another name for the man on his wedding day.

- a) aisle
- b) engagement
- c) honeymoon
- d) confetti
- e) bride
- f) newly-weds
- g) groom

B. Very small colorful pieces of paper.

- a) aisle
- b) engagement
- c) honeymoon
- d) confetti
- e) bride
- f) newly-weds
- g) groom

C. An agreement to get married.

- a) aisle
- b) engagement

- c) honeymoon
 - d) confetti
 - e) bride
 - f) newly-weds
 - g) groom
- D. A woman on her wedding day.
- a) aisle
 - b) engagement
 - c) honeymoon
 - d) confetti
 - e) bride
 - f) newly-weds
 - g) groom
- E. Legally end a marriage.
- a) engagement
 - b) proposal
 - c) aisle
 - d) newly-weds
 - e) divorce
 - f) honeymoon
 - g) groom
 - h) bride
- F. To ask someone to marry you.
- a) engagement
 - b) propose
 - c) aisle
 - d) newly-weds
 - e) divorce
 - f) honeymoon
 - g) groom
 - h) bride
- G. A holiday after a wedding.
- a) engagement
 - b) proposal
 - c) aisle
 - d) newly-weds
 - e) divorce
 - f) honeymoon
 - g) groom
 - h) bride
- H. A couple who have just got married.
- a) engagement
 - b) proposal

- c) aisle
- d) newly-weds
- e) divorce
- f) honeymoon
- g) groom
- h) bride

I. The man you are going to marry.

- a) groom
- b) to propose
- c) engagement
- d) honeymoon
- e) divorce
- f) fiancé
- g) fiancée
- h) bride

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences. Use the words in the list below.

marital, long-lasting, old, mate, right, marriage, old, convenience, fidelity, marriage, maid, devoted, of, wife, marriage. fidelity, infatuation, heartbreaking, marital, bachelor, spinster, hasty

1. Studies show the secret to a relies on 2 basic rules.
2. Sometimes loneliness can drive a person into a This is especially true among the divorced and widowed.
3. A is a marriage contracted for reasons other than that of relationship, family and love. Instead, such a marriage is orchestrated for personal gain or some other sort of strategic purpose, such as political marriage. In the cases when it represents a fraud, it is called “sham marriage”.
4. Likewise, begins long before marriage. It begins as a promise we make to ourselves to be a person of faithful character before marriage ever enters the picture. It is a promise we make to our future spouse when we get engaged, and it is a vow we make to our spouse when we get married. is a daily commitment to seek the best for your spouse and family.
5. A term used to indicate an unmarried woman who was past the usual or legal age for marrying (and sometimes also considered unlikely to marry), originally referred to a woman whose occupation was to spin. Several dictionaries flag it as a derogatory term. A synonymous, but more pejorative, term is
6. The is Heartwell, “a surly old pretended woman-hater”, who falls in love with Silvia, not knowing her to be the forsaken mistress

of Vainlove, and is lured into marrying her, only discovering her true character afterwards, from the gibes of his acquaintances.

7. This thought she was suffering from flu – 48 hours later she was dead.

8. Are you with the ? At some point in every relationship it's natural to ask whether your partner is the right one for you.

9. In “..... History of Divorce” historian Amanda Foreman explores the other side of love and marriage.

10. or being smitten is the state of being carried away by an unreasoned passion.

Exercise 9. Please match the two halves of the phrases.

1) to rest on the foundation of	a) personal development
2) to hamper	b) support
3) to be based on	c) fidelity
4) moral	d) responsibility and commitment
5) marital	e) common interests
6) intellectual	f) foundation
7) spiritual	g) astray
8) financial	h) community
9) to go	i) smb's expectations
10) to fall short of	j) affinity

Exercise 10. Please match the part of the phrases.

1) to be on	a) fast and	a) life
2) to dance	b) a cat and dog	b) on smb
3) to play	c) good terms	c) money
4) to make	d) a fuss	d) with somebody
5) to marry	e) attendance	e) home life
6) to settle	f) smb's declaration	f) loose with somebody
7) to make	g) into	g) about a trifle

8) to lead	h) down to	h) of love
9) to trample	i) down	i) one's marriage
10) to be worn	j) out by	j) smb's ideas

Exercise 11. "Attitudes Conducive to a Happy Marriage". Please find the odd one out.

- 1) homely, faithful, devoted, rude;
- 2) to make up a quarrel, to go wild, to patch up a quarrel, to make concessions;
- 3) to adore smb, to be supportive of each other, to be infatuated with smb, marital infidelity;
- 4) to have it out with smb, to pull yourself together, to withstand the pressure, to be stubborn;
- 5) to have family tensions, to be loyal, to give in to smb's desires, to make concessions.

Exercise 12. "Unscrambled Phrases": find the correct place for the word in bold (*an example* – "to **withstand** the pressure").

- 1) to **pull** the pressure
- 2) to **fall** a good match for smb
- 3) the **marry** weds
- 4) to break **with** the engagement
- 5) to **newly** smb off
- 6) to weigh much **off** smb
- 7) to **withstand** yourself together
- 8) family **fidelity**
- 9) marital **tensions**
- 10) to **make** short of smb's expectations

Exercise 13. Please match the two halves of the following phrases.

1) to give	a) out on smb
2) to take silence	b) to smb's expectations
3) to walk	c) smb's consent
4) spiritual	d) for consent
5) to come up	e) affinity
6) to take	f) smb's trust
7) to withstand	g) adultery

8) to abuse	i) to somebody
9) to commit	j) custody
10) to fight for the child's	k) the pressure

Exercise 14. Please distribute the following words between the two columns. Please account for your choice in writing.

Homely, ill-bred, pretentious, unforgiving, faithful, treacherous, devoted, submissive, malignant, unscrupulous, supportive, quarrelsome, disloyal, peevish, confident.






Qualities Conducive to a Happy Marriage	Attitudes Leading to an Unhappy Marriage

Exercise 15. Please fill in the missing parts with the words above.

1. The kitchen had a atmosphere.
2. He has always been a friend.
3. Anna was sick and tired of her brother's behavior.
4. It is so of her to greet everyone in French.
5. His mother was a meek and woman.
6. It is far from being rewarding to work for an employer.
7. The boy could be and irritable at times.
8. They were to each other throughout their marriage.
9. He is in his ability to do his job well.
10. It is better to avoid the tongues of gossipers.

Exercise 16. Please do the matching.

1) to sulk	 <p>a.</p>
------------	--

<p>2) to elope</p>	 <p>b.</p>
<p>3) to withdraw into oneself</p>	 <p>c.</p>
<p>4) to turn into a tyrant</p>	 <p>d.</p>
<p>5) to sue for a divorce</p>	 <p>e.</p>
<p>6) to make concessions</p>	 <p>f.</p>

7) to dote on smb



g.

Exercise 17. Guess a phrase or a word by its definition. The initial letter of every word and the number of letters in a word are given.

1. The period of time during which a man and a woman have a romantic relationship before getting married – c _ _ _ _ _ .

2. An unreasonably strong and continuous interest in something, or worry about something, which stops you from thinking about anything else –
o _ _ _ _ _ .

3. An angry disagreement between people, often about a personal matter – q _ _ _ _ _ .

4. To make somebody feel that they do not belong in a particular group – to a _ _ _ _ _ smb from smb.

5. Too ready to believe what other people tell you, so that you are easily deceived – g _ _ _ _ _ .

6. To do everything possible in order to please someone –
to d _ _ _ _ a _ _ _ _ _ on smb.

7. To have a romantic relationship with someone – to d _ _ _ smb.

8. To treat someone or something without proper respect or seriousness – to t _ _ _ _ _ with smb.

9. To treat someone who loves you in a careless way –
to p _ _ _ f _ _ _ and l _ _ _ _ with smb.

10. To be able to persuade someone to do anything that you want –
to t _ _ _ _ smb r _ _ _ _ one's l _ _ _ _ f _ _ _ _ .

11. To decide that you like someone or want to have something –
to t _ _ _ _ smb's f _ _ _ _ .

12. To admire and love someone very much – to w _ _ _ _ _ .

13. To declare that you love someone –
to m _ _ _ _ one's d _ _ _ _ _ of l _ _ _ _ .

14. Loyalty to your husband, girlfriend etc. –
m _ _ _ _ _ f _ _ _ _ _ .

15. A strong feeling that you like and understand someone because you share the same ideas and interests – s _ _ _ _ _ a _ _ _ _ _ .

16. To end a marriage or relationship – to s _ _ _ _ _ up with smb.

17. A marriage that has been agreed for a particular purpose, not because the two people love each other –

a m _____ of c _____.

18. Certain to happen and impossible to avoid – i _____.

19. To influence a result or decision – to w _____ much with smb.

20. A situation in which people do not trust each other, or feel unfriendly towards each other, and which may cause them to attack each other –

f _____ t _____.

21. Not to be as good or as successful as you expected –

to f _____ s _____ of one's e _____.

Exercise 18. Add the appropriate noun or adjective to complete the table:

Noun	Adjective
submissiveness	
	peevish
quarrelsomeness	
	unscrupulous
treachery	
	faithful
devotion	
	supportive
affection	
	convenient
obsession	
	gullible
the newly weds	

Exercise 19. Add the appropriate noun or verb to complete the table:

Noun	Verb
quarrelsomeness	
	to cheat
aversion	
	to sulk
elopement	
	to withdraw
commitment	

	to trifle
declaration	
	to marry
engagement	

Exercise 20. Find 10 pairs of synonyms and 5 pairs of antonyms.

devoted, self-assured, to yield, concession, submissive, quarrelsome, to elope, faithful, unscrupulous, to fret over, to adore smb	loyal, to dote on smb, neglectful, compromise, to give in, confident, timid, peevish, to loathe smb, dishonest, to worry, to resist, to run away
--	--

Exercise 21. Match the expressions in English with their Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Cultural similarities | a. Духовная близость |
| 2. Marital fidelity | b. Моральная поддержка |
| 3. Spiritual affinity | c. Психологическая совместимость |
| 4. Common interests | d. Взаимопонимание |
| 5. Intellectual community | e. Супружеская верность |
| 6. Moral support | f. Культурное сходство |
| 7. Mutual understanding | g. Финансовая безопасность |
| 8. Psychological compatibility | h. Общие интересы |
| 9. Financial security | i. Интеллектуальное единство |

Exercise 22. Match the halves of the expressions:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. To fall short | a. Away from smb |
| 2. Love | b. Out on smb |
| 3. To drive smb | c. Of love with smb |
| 4. To make it | d. One's declaration of love |
| 5. To be supportive | e. Of one's expectations |
| 6. To walk | f. Out with smb |
| 7. To take | g. With smb |
| 8. To fall out | h. At first sight |
| 9. To make | i. To smb |
| 10. To go | j. Up |
| 11. To be attracted | k. Of each other |
| 12. To be obsessed | l. One's fancy |

Exercise 23. Choose the correct answer:

- 1) to fall love with smb
- out
 - out of
 - of

- 2) to be supportive each other
 - a) to
 - b) with
 - c) of
- 3) to be attracted smb
 - a) to
 - b) with
 - c) on
- 4) to be obsessed smb
 - a) to
 - b) with
 - c) on
- 5) to one's fancy
 - a) get
 - b) take
 - c) win
- 6) to walk out smb
 - a) to
 - b) with
 - c) on
- 7) love first sight
 - a) from
 - b) with
 - c) at
- 8) to short of one's expectations
 - a) get
 - b) be
 - c) fall
- 9) to drive smb from smb
 - a) out
 - b) away
 - c) down
- 10) to make it
 - a) up
 - b) on
 - c) down

Exercise 24. Complete the expressions:

- 1) to fall of one's expectations
- 2) love first sight
- 3) to drive smb from smb
- 4) to make it
- 5) to be supportive each other
- 6) to walk on smb

- 7) to one's fancy
- 8) to out of love with smb
- 9) to one's declaration of love
- 10) to out with smb
- 11) to attracted smb
- 12) to be obsessed smb

Exercise 25. Match the antonyms:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. To fall in love with smb | a. To break up |
| 2. Marriage of love | b. A bed of roses |
| 3. To start a relationship | c. Tyrannical |
| 4. Faithfulness | d. To fall out of love with smb |
| 5. A hard job | e. To make it up with |
| 6. To fall out with | f. To find faults with |
| 7. Submissive | g. Marriage of convenience |
| 8. To idealize | h. Infidelity |

Exercise 26. Match the expressions in English with their Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) quick-tempered | a) щедрый |
| 2) faithful | b) покорный |
| 3) agreeable | c) преданный |
| 4) generous | d) приятный |
| 5) submissive | e) верный |
| 6) resentful | f) вспыльчивый, раздражительный |
| 7) affectionate | g) обидчивый |
| 8) devoted | h) любящий |

Exercise 27. Match the words and their definitions:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1) submissive | a) obedient |
| 2) affectionate | b) ready to consent or submit |
| 3) agreeable | c) feeling or displaying strong attachment |
| 4) devoted | d) inclined to feel indignant |
| 5) quick-tempered | e) maintaining sexual loyalty to one's lover |
| 6) resentful | f) loving or displaying love |
| 7) faithful | g) liberal in giving away one's money |
| 8) generous | h) easily angered |

Exercise 28. Find the expressions:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1. To propose | a. up |
| 2. To be engaged | b. with |
| 3. To split | c. on |
| 4. To get along | d. to |
| 5. To make concessions | e. to |
| 6. To cheat | f. to |

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 7. To find faults | g. on |
| 8. To be faithful | h. with |
| 9. To be hard | i. of |
| 10. To be sick and tired | j. to |

Exercise 29. Match the halves of the expressions:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. To have the custody | a. For love |
| 2. To file | b. down |
| 3. To take smb | c. A double life |
| 4. To marry smb | d. Ease with smb |
| 5. To share | e. Of the children |
| 6. To settle | f. Out by married life |
| 7. To feel at | g. For divorce |
| 8. To lead | h. Trapped |
| 9. To be worn | i. For granted |
| 10. To feel | j. Household chores |

Exercise 30. Choose the correct answer:

- 1) to have the custody the children
 - a) over
 - b) of
 - c) for
- 2) to for divorce
 - a) file
 - b) give
 - c) start
- 3) to smb for granted
 - a) accept
 - b) take
 - c) love
- 4) to marry smb love
 - a) for
 - b) with
 - c) by
- 5) to share domestic ...
 - a) chores
 - b) responsibilities
 - c) housework
- 6) to settle
 - a) in
 - b) down
 - c) with
- 7) to feel with smb
 - a) at ease

- b) ease
- c) easy
- 8) to be worn by married life
 - a) down
 - b) out
 - c) up

Exercise 31. Complete the expressions:

- 1) to have the of the children
- 2) to file for
- 3) to smb for granted
- 4) to marry smb love
- 5) to share household
- 6) to settle
- 7) to feel at with smb
- 8) to a double life
- 9) to be worn by married life

Exercise 32. Fill in the missing letters:

- 1. Agre__ble
- 2. Af____ionate
- 3. Capri____s
- 4. Obs__sion
- 5. Domin____ing
- 6. To exa__erate
- 7. Quick-temp____d
- 8. Tre_c__rous
- 9. _nfa__hful
- 10. C_n_cal
- 11. Subm_s__ve
- 12. Je_l_us

Exercise 33. Match the definitions and the words:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. A person who is attracted to another person | a. A spinster |
| 2. A man whose wife has died and he has not remarried | b. A partner |
| 3. A man who has never been married | c. A fiancé |
| 4. A woman, especially an older one, who has not married | d. An admirer |
| 5. One's husband / boyfriend / lover | e. A single parent |
| 6. A man who is engaged to be married | f. Newly weds |
| 7. Person who has a dependent child or dependent children and who is widowed, divorced, or unmarried | g. A widower |
| 8. A man who is about to be married or has recently been married | h. A bachelor |
| 9. The just married couple | i. A groom |

Exercise 34. Translate:

1. Они провели медовый месяц на Кубе.
2. Бен изменяет жене.
3. Это была любовь с первого взгляда.
4. Супруги должны делить домашние обязанности поровну.
5. Она вышла за него замуж по любви.
6. Очень часто мы воспринимаем своих любимых, как должное.
7. Он преданный и заботливый муж.
8. Мэри хочет подать на развод.
9. Душевная близость – ключ к успешному браку.
10. Матерям-одиночкам приходится сталкиваться с разными проблемами.

Exercise 35. Fill in the gaps with the words from the chart:

<i>Traumatic</i>	<i>fancy</i>	<i>engagement</i>	<i>turn</i>	<i>spectacles</i>	<i>reception</i>
<i>return</i>	<i>fidelity</i>	<i>scene</i>	<i>marry</i>	<i>arrangements</i>	

1. Divorce can have a effect upon the child's personality.
2. Marital ... is a basis of a happy marriage.
3. David was blindly in love with Jane, but she could not his feelings.
4. Ann's mother is dying to her off.
5. She did not expect her husband would into a tyrant.
6. Stop making a in public!
7. I need to make for our wedding
8. This girl really took my
9. Your problem is that you to see everything through rose-coloured
10. They announced last Friday.

Exercise 36. Fill in the gaps with the words from the chart:**Happy Marriage**

<i>Compromise</i>	<i>imperfections</i>	<i>attack</i>	<i>humiliating</i>
<i>spouses</i>	<i>partners</i>	<i>long-lasting</i>	<i>single</i>
<i>fulfillment</i>	<i>romance</i>	<i>consequences</i>	<i>abusive</i>

A happy (1)..... marriage: Really? Is it still possible? Well, I guess we'll have to wait fifty years to find out. Of course, no one should stay in an (2)..... marriage. But our “throw away society” may mean that perfectly good relationships are too quickly discarded because they don't seem ideal.

The irony is that the modern obsession with “personal (3).....” – the importance of the self at the expense of the other – has left *more* people unfulfilled, sad, and lonely. Marriages crash and burn as (4)..... are updated for newer, “better” ones.

(5)..... is wonderful and seeing the best in your partner is a sure way to maintain love and intimacy. But you are going to have years with your spouse, so you need to be able to except some (6)..... .

A survey conducted in San Francisco found that people who stay happily married are twice as likely to be able and willing to apologize to their partners as divorced or (7)..... people are. Romance and passion may bring couples together, but (8)..... and respect will keep them there. Learn to say sorry.

Some (9)..... feel they are trying to “improve” their spouse by constantly pointing out what is wrong with them. Even if the intention is good, the (10)..... are not. Criticizing partners publically is (11)..... (for both partners), but saying nice things about them when in company is a wonderful thing to do.

People in happy marriages feel appreciated, loved, and respected. No one likes to feel they are under constant (12)..... [15].

Exercise 37. Comment on the following statements in writing. Use the words you have learnt in this topic in not less than three sentences for each statement:

1. Love at first sight is not true love.
2. Household chores should be shared equally by partners.
3. Single-parent families are not a healthy environment for children.
4. It is in the nature of men to be unfaithful.
5. Marrying someone for convenience is immoral.
6. Mothers should have the full custody of the children after the divorce.
7. Before getting married, a couple should try living together for a year or two.
8. Financial security is a basis of a happy marriage.
9. Like should marry like.
10. Young people should settle down to family life by 35.

THE TEACHER'S PROFESSION

Exercise 1. Add the appropriate noun or adjective to complete the table:

Noun	Adjective
rebellion, rebel	
	arrogant
resentment	
	callous
inconsistency	
	narrow-minded
irresponsibility	
	irritable
incompetence	
	inefficient
assertion	
	disobedient
defiance	
	offensive
tardiness	
	immature
ruthlessness	
	disrespectful
complacency	
	persevering

Exercise 2. Form a noun that denotes a doer of the given action or a representative of this period:

1. delinquency –
2. rebellion –
3. offence –
4. truancy –
5. bullying –
6. mischief –
7. adolescence –



Exercise 3. Add the appropriate noun or verb to complete the table:

Noun	Verb
overindulgence	
	to lavish
irritation	
	to alienate
assertion	
	to reprimand
sentence	
	to prohibit
bullying	
	to comply with

Exercise 4. Fill in with the correct preposition.

1. If you don't deliver on time, you could be sued for breach contract.
2. Margaret claims that she was acting self-defence when she shot him.
3. If anyone caused any trouble, the local policemen took them hand.
4. Billy shows a remarkable talent upsetting his sister.
5. He is very intolerant people who smoke.

6. Jo got a rap the knuckles for not spotting the problem sooner.
7. Don't be too hard her – she was only trying to help.
8. When people make a fuss a trifle, it aggravates the situation.
9. They have imposed restrictions trade with foreign companies.

Exercise 5. Fill in with the right part of the phrasal verb.

1. We needed to leave before things got hand.
2. He is a role model for other player to look to.
3. The injury has forced him to withdraw the competition.
4. In modern society there are different opinions about women who are striving more freedom.
5. In the end, there was no one who was prepared to speak her.
6. You are legally obliged to comply fully any investigations.
7. I mentioned that you were unhappy with your salary, but it was passed
8. Robert's attitude towards women really puts me
9. The teacher told me for talking again today.
10. She had to struggle not to give to a desire to laugh.
11. The sport should not yield every demand that the television companies make.
12. It is demoralizing to work for someone who constantly finds fault you.
13. They lavished attention their children.
14. She is disgusting, she is constantly showing !
15. I swear I can shield my child disappointments of life.
16. It is a pity that this boy can't stand himself.

Exercise 6 “Unscrambled Phrases”: find the correct place for the words in bold (an example – to **aggravate** the situation).

- 1) to **extract** the situation
- 2) to **strive for** one's irritation out on somebody
- 3) to give **an incentive** too much rope
- 4) to **aggravate** obedience through fear
- 5) to **assert** somebody's attention
- 6) to provide **somebody**
- 7) to **capture** one's authority
- 8) to **withdraw** discipline
- 9) to take firm **a lesson**
- 10) to **maintain** from ordinary society
- 11) to **take** self-assertion
- 12) to disrupt **action**

Exercise 7. Match the halves of the phrases.

1) to lose	a) somebody with creature-comforts
2) to make	b) the situation
3) to fail	c) the wrongdoer to some work
4) to blame somebody	d) somebody see who is boss
5) to summon	e) fault with somebody
6) to lavish	f) the wrongdoer's parents to school
7) to aggravate	g) one's duty
8) to sentence	i) touch with somebody
9) to be	j) a goal of education
10) to find	k) for one's failures

Exercise 8. Eliminate extra words.

- 1) to damage, to hinder, to establish, to aggravate;
- 2) tactless, callous, selfish, adolescent;
- 3) to win smb's love, peremptory, to make somebody see who is boss, to be too much of a dictator;
- 4) to smack, to hurt one's feelings, to spank, to cane smb;
- 5) inherent, assumed, pretended, false;
- 6) to be cultivated, to be developed, to be moulded, to be humiliated;
- 7) inquisitiveness, creativity, loyalty, rowdyism;
- 8) rebellion, obedience, rowdyism, delinquency;
- 9) to be characteristic of, to be typical of, to be in the nature of, to be callous;
- 10) permissive, lenient, flexible, stubborn.

Exercise 9. Match the words and phrases with their definitions.

1) put somebody off	a) speak to someone in a simple way as if the person cannot understand things as well as you can
2) shallow	b) give a lot of importance to somebody
3) speak down to somebody	c) expecting to be obeyed immediately and without asking questions
4) tell somebody off	d) express to someone your strong official disapproval of them

5) peremptory	e) criticism for bad behavior
6) reprimand somebody	f) make someone dislike something or someone, or to discourage someone from doing something
7) make too much of somebody	g) speak angrily to someone because they have done something wrong
8) cane somebody	h) unkind, cruel, and without sympathy or feeling for other people
9) a rap on / over the knuckles	i) not showing serious or careful thought
10) callous	j) hit a child at school with a stick as a punishment

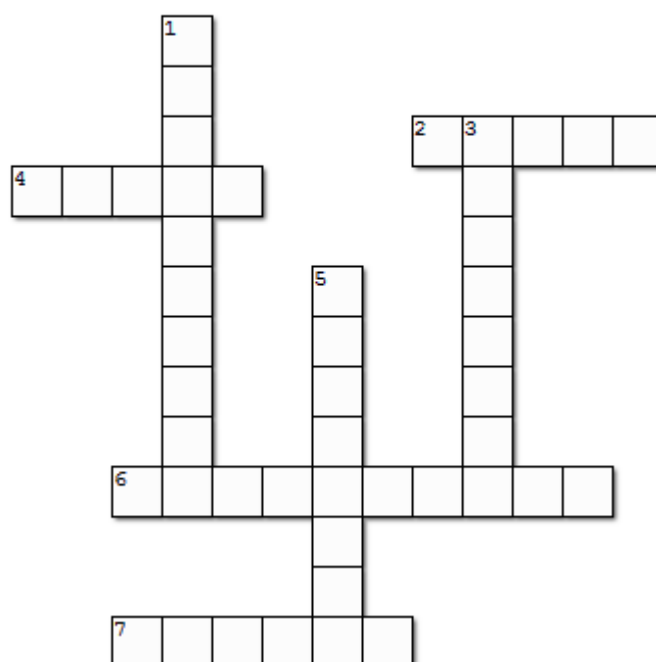
Exercise 10. Use the words and phrases in the box to complete the sentences and change the underlined words.

fail one's duty, to keep discipline, unpunctual, shield somebody from disappointments of life, deny somebody's freedom (independence), callous, find fault with, permissive, stand up for oneself, run wild, show off, show somebody who is boss, dislike routine work, seek more and more knowledge

1. Usually students that they do in class.
2. I adore my mom, she is a parent.
3. He everything I do.
4. We promised our teacher to bring the project on time, but we did not succeed. Now she considers us to be
5. She was, trying to make a really big impression.
6. Her speech forced her parents to leave her alone.
7. I have already got used to
8. Their teacher does not even try
9. I think my daughter got out of hand.
10. Her parents were always there to protect her from letdown.
11. Our teacher always tries to behave that he is in charge here.
12. I have not done what she asked me to do, and now she is mad at me.
13. They refused to accept his words because they still consider him a child.
14. She constantly wants to develop and improve her education.

Exercise 11. Complete the crossword below.

A person who ...



Down:

- 1) refuses to see the beauty or the value of art or culture;
- 3) embarrassed and lost other people's respect;
- 5) is guilty of a crime.

Across:

- 2) avoids work or spends time in an aimless or lazy way;
- 4) hurts or frightens someone who is smaller or less powerful;
- 6) behaves in a way that is illegal or not acceptable to most people. This person is usually young;
- 7) is not brave and too eager to avoid danger, difficulty, or pain.

Exercise 12. Choose the correct definition or synonym.

- 1) *to have a great talent for*
 - a) to have a natural ability to do something well;
 - b) to have good knowledge for teaching;
 - c) to have good skills for teaching.
- 2) *to make someone feel very interested and attracted*
 - a) to tell somebody off;
 - b) to capture somebody's attention;
 - c) to pass over.
- 3) *to assert one's authority*
 - a) to behave in a firm and determined way to show that you are boss;
 - b) to officially order someone to come to a meeting;
 - c) to be polite.

- 4) *to ignore or not to spend time discussing something*
- a) to sentence;
 - b) to pass over;
 - c) to put somebody off.
- 5) *to tell somebody off*
- a) to summon;
 - b) to detain;
 - c) to scold.
- 6) *to delay somebody or prevent them from going somewhere*
- a) to sentence;
 - b) to detain;
 - c) to notify.
- 7) *to summon*
- a) to officially order someone to come to a meeting;
 - b) to delay somebody or prevent them from going somewhere;
 - c) to say officially that somebody is to receive a particular punishment.
- 8) *to say officially that somebody is to receive a particular punishment*
- a) to summon;
 - b) to detain;
 - c) to sentence.
- 9) *to make something continue at the same level or standard*
- a) to maintain;
 - b) to retain;
 - c) to support.
- 10) *to maintain order*
- a) to keep up discipline;
 - b) to establish order;
 - c) to preserve order.
- 11) *to order somebody not to do something, to order that something must not be done*
- a) to allow;
 - b) to forbid somebody not to do something;
 - c) to permit.
- 12) *to forbid somebody to do something*
- a) to order;
 - b) to allow;
 - c) to ban.
- 13) *to adjust*
- a) to make something continue at the same level or standard;
 - b) to get used to a new situation by changing your ideas or the way you do things;
 - c) to create the situation when people obey rules, laws and authority.

14) *acting with or showing care and thought for the future*

- a) prudent;
- b) intelligent;
- c) imprudent.

15) *insurmountable*

- a) unfriendly;
- b) not sensible;
- c) impossible to deal with successfully.

Exercise 13. Complete the phrases.

1) *to give in to child's* _____

- a) room
- b) school
- c) demands

2) *to take up a firm* _____

- a) line
- b) update
- c) attitude

3) *to provide a secure emotional* _____

- a) validation
- b) comfort
- c) background

4) *to be a shortcoming of* _____

- a) character
- b) team
- c) family

5) *to be the act of giving* _____

- a) success
- b) teaching
- c) schooling

6) *to encourage the development of* _____

- a) morals
- b) rights
- c) believes

7) _____ *for knowledge*

- a) encourage
- b) strive
- c) associate

8) *After waiting for an hour, I began to* _____ *patience.*

- a) strive
- b) run out of
- c) require

9) *to provide an* _____ *for learning*

- a) incentive

- b) authority
 - c) lecture
- 10) to give somebody too much _____
- a) knuckles
 - b) obedience
 - c) rope

Exercise 14. Which characteristics are positive, and which are negative?

Inquisitiveness, generosity, obedience, rowdyism, gratefulness, violence, truthfulness, parent battering, truancy, diligence, resourcefulness, indifference, initiative, tardiness, selfishness

Positive	Negative

Exercise 15. Choose the suitable word.

1. Making educational opportunities *responsive* / *responsible* to personal needs may help students to gain needed skills faster.
2. Teenagers tend to be especially *sensible* / *sensitive* about their appearance.
3. Some women make a *deliberate* / *delinquent* choice to rear a child alone.
4. He struck me as being particularly hardworking, energetic, and *industrious* / *industrial*.
5. These students, bored and *idle* / *ideal*, may turn to making trouble to gain attention.
6. There was a *revolting* / *revolving* smell that lingered in the air.
7. I feel like the *haughty* / *naughty* schoolboy who's been called to the headmistress's office.

Exercise 16. Find 11 pairs of synonyms.

<i>peremptory, revolting, buttoned-up, wayward, callous, self-possessed, mischievous, amiable, outgoing, ruthless, persevering, conscientious, worthless</i>	<i>diligent, persistent, sociable, friendly, imperative, shocking, balanced, naughty, heartless, unruly, secretive, idle, mannerly</i>
--	--

Exercise 17. Match the following word-expressions with their definitions.

1) to hit it off with smb	a) to be suited for smth
2) to cut out for smth	b) to speak angrily to smb because they have done smth wrong

3) to give smb enough rope	c) to become friends with each other immediately
4) to reason with smb	d) to reply quickly and often rudely to smth that smb says. This expression is especially used to describe children being rude to their parents
5) to tell smb off	e) to allow smb to do what they want to, knowing that they would probably fail or get into trouble
6) to go to extremes	f) to express smb your strong official disapproval (or criticism) of them
7) to rap one's knuckles	g) to try to persuade smb to do smth by explaining why you think it is sensible
8) to talk back	h) to be excessive in one's efforts to do something

Exercise 18. Insert the necessary preposition or the part of the phrasal verb.

1. To take a firm attitude
2. To impose one's standards smb
3. To play right smb's hand
4. To be exposed many unsatisfactory influences
5. To show disregard smb
6. To get one's skin
7. To get one's nerves
8. To send the wrong-doer from the lesson
9. To pass petty offences
10. To put an ugly creak smb's relations
11. To comply the rules and regulations
12. To be a real cause concern
13. To learn example
14. To segregate themselves groups
15. To withdraw ordinary society
16. To test adults / one's teacher
17. To speak oneself

Exercise 19. Use the correct negative prefixes. E.g. wise – unwise

wise – punctual – explicable – patient – reasonable – efficient – prudent – cultured – consistent – responsive – inspiring – tolerant – mature

in-	un-	im-

Exercise 20. Fill in the gaps using the words from the previous exercise.

1. Tom did not study for the exam. It was *unwise*.
2. Jane is self-centered and unable to think independently. When people don't pay her enough attention, she pouts and even cries. She is
3. John is the most person I have ever met. He is late for every meeting.
4. Our teacher can be very of students who don't share her opinion.
5. Military families often move, and their children are particularly vulnerable to educational standards that are from state to state.
6. It is important to find answers to what we currently find
7. Too many school buildings are dull, and institutional.
8. I am totally when it comes to art. I don't know anything about it.
9. Some teachers can be quite when it comes to dealing with bullies. They often pretend nothing bad is happening.
10. Mrs. Smith is She easily gets annoyed when her students need time to think.
11. Hannah made some remarks without taking into consideration the current situation.
12. The price of this textbook is It is not worth the money.

Exercise 21. Match the phrases and replace the underlined words in the sentences below with the phrases that have a similar meaning.

1) to provide an incentive	a) out on somebody
2) to give an outlet	b) on somebody
3) to withdraw	c) for learning
4) to take one's irritation	d) to one's feelings
5) to look up	e) from ordinary society
6) to lavish something	f) to somebody

1. Jane admires and respects her teacher.
2. Since his parents' divorce Nick became quieter, less friendly, and more concerned about his own thoughts.
3. Mrs. Jones always motivates her students to gain knowledge.
4. Teachers should never make students suffer because they feel irritated.
5. Parents gave a lot of compliments to their child's teacher.
6. I like writing essays because they help us to express our emotions.

Exercise 22. Match the halves of the expressions:

1. To find
 2. To impose
- a. One's attention
 - b. One's irritation out

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 3. To give | c. One's interest |
| 4. To gain | d. One's whims |
| 5. To establish | e. One's respect |
| 6. To take | f. Faults with |
| 7. To evoke | g. One's opinion |
| 8. To indulge | h. One's authority |

Exercise 23. Choose the correct answer:

- 1) to be out for teaching
 - a) born
 - b) destined
 - c) cut
- 2) to an incentive for
 - a) take
 - b) give
 - c) provide
- 3) to one's opinion / standards on smb
 - a) take
 - b) impose
 - c) provide
- 4) to be hard smb
 - a) on
 - b) with
 - c) to
- 5) to faults with
 - a) make
 - b) find
 - c) do
- 6) to have all the of a teacher
 - a) makings
 - b) doings
 - c) beings
- 7) to one's respect
 - a) to capture
 - b) to get
 - c) to win

Exercise 24. Fill the gaps with the topical vocabulary:

- 1) to be out for teaching
- 2) to an incentive for
- 3) to one's opinion / standards on smb
- 4) to be hard smb
- 5) to touch with
- 6) to make a about a trifle

- 7) to faults with
- 8) to smb too much rope
- 9) to be too of a dictator
- 10) to have all the of a teacher
- 11) to one's attention to smb

Exercise 25. Match the expressions in Russian with their English equivalents:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Задерживать провинившегося после занятий | a) to sentence the wrongdoer to some work |
| 2. Вызвать кого-либо на школьный совет | b) to lecture smb |
| 3. Доложить завучу | c) to notify smb's parents |
| 4. Заставить провинившегося выполнить работу | d) to detain the wrong-doer after class |
| 5. Отчитать | e) to report to the Head-teacher |
| 6. Вызвать родителей в школу | f) to summon the wrong-doer's parents to the school |
| 7. Сообщить родителям | g) to bring smb before the school-board |
| 8. Выгнать с урока | h) to send smb away from the lesson |

Exercise 26. Fill in the missing letters:

1. Inq_ _sitive
2. L_ _n_ _ent
3. Ent_ _siasm
4. A_ _ _ority
5. To get ad_ _ _sted
6. To e_ _ite one's interest
7. To show impart_ _ _ _ty
8. Pedag_ _ _ _al
9. Au_ _ _r_ _tative
10. Al_ _ _nation

Exercise 27. Match the synonyms:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) To cultivate | a) to tell off |
| 2) Permissive | b) considerate |
| 3) To pamper | c) to hamper |
| 4) To have a talent for teaching | d) to mould |
| 5) Firm | e) to be a born teacher |
| 6) To assert one's authority | f) to indulge |
| 7) To yield | g) to establish one's authority |
| 8) To hinder | h) to give in |
| 9) To scold | i) lenient |
| 10) Tactful | j) unyielding |

Exercise 28. Match the expressions in English with their Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. To put pressure | a) унижать |
| 2. To find faults with | b) запугивать |
| 3. To hurt one's feelings | c) «раздувать из мухи слона» |
| 4. To use corporal punishment | d) придирааться |
| 5. To mistreat | e) усугублять |
| 6. To humiliate | f) плохо обращаться |
| 7. To threaten | g) обвинять |
| 8. To make a fuss about a trifle | h) ранить чувства |
| 9. To blame sb for | i) оказывать давление |
| 10. To aggravate | j) использовать телесное наказание |

Exercise 29. Give the antonyms using the negative prefixes:

Tactful, consistent, punctual, responsive, responsible, patient, competent, prudent, wise, cultured, reasonable, inspiring, efficient, honest, tolerant.

Exercise 30. Distribute the actions below into 2 columns describing what good and bad teachers do:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Impose their opinion | introduce a sense of humor in class |
| Find a way with every child | win children's respect |
| Take their mood out on the children | find faults with them |
| Mould kindness in the children | give individual attention |
| Create a business-like atmosphere | evoke the students' interest |

Good teachers...	Bad teachers...

Exercise 31. Match the expressions and their definitions:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) to take up a firm attitude | a. To turn away, to make sb feel isolated |
| 2) to scold | b. To protect from life |
| 3) to corrupt a child | c. To pay no or little attention to |
| 4) to alienate | d. To destroy one's honesty or hurt one's morals |
| 5) to neglect | e. To pour one's irritation on smb |
| 6) to shield sb from life | f. To criticize |
| 7) to take one's irritation out on smb | g. To be strict and resolute |

Exercise 32. Match the expressions and their definitions:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1) delinquency | a) strong influence of a group, especially of children, on members of that group |
| 2) rowdyism | b) the absence of a child from school without permission |

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 3) rebellion | c) disorderly behaviour |
| 4) peer pressure | d) a misdeed committed by a young person |
| 5) offence | e) resistance or opposition to authorities |
| 6) tardiness | f) passing time idly |
| 7) truancy | g) a quality or habit of not being on time |
| 8) hanging about | h) a violation or breach of a law, custom, rule, etc |

Exercise 33. Match the expressions in English with their Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) compliant | a) добросовестный |
| 2) outgoing | b) осмотрительный, рассудительный |
| 3) courteous | c) уступчивый |
| 4) discreet | d) трудолюбивый |
| 5) industrious | e) прилежный, старательный |
| 6) diligent | f) благодарный |
| 7) conscientious | g) настойчивый |
| 8) grateful | h) общительный |
| 9) persevering | i) учтивый, любезный |

Exercise 34. Fill in the gaps with the words from the chart:

**Teacher Personality Traits
That Make Classroom Management More Difficult**

<i>Resentment</i>	<i>influential</i>	<i>impatient</i>	<i>scold</i>	<i>undermine</i>
	<i>inconsistent</i>		<i>misbehavior</i>	

The following teacher personality traits make classroom management more difficult. You'll do well to leave them outside your classroom door.

(1)..... teachers talk fast, move fast, and tend to either look the other way in the face of misbehavior, or react emotionally to it. They rush through lessons, which produces a restless, excitable classroom that is primed to cause trouble.

When you yell, (2)....., use sarcasm, or otherwise lose your cool, you distance yourself from your students and (3)..... their trust and respect of you. You become less likeable, and less (4)..... – all critical keys to creating a well-behaved classroom.

Teachers who are pessimistic in nature are unable to create the well-behaved classroom they desire. Negative thoughts, feelings, and attitudes about students – particularly difficult students – are impossible to hide. They reveal themselves through your words, body language, and tone of voice and make building relationships with them an impossibility.

Irritability communicates to students that they can't trust you or depend on you. It creates (5)....., confusion, and instability. It also causes you to be (6)..... – both with your classroom management plan and in your

interactions with students – leading to more frequent and more severe misbehavior.

Teachers with thin skin – those who take (7)..... personally – inevitably, and often subconsciously, seek revenge against their students. They can't help themselves [14].

Exercise 35. Translate into English:

1. Учителю важно уметь заинтересовать студентов.
2. Молодым учителям приходится подстраиваться под старших коллег.
3. Он был гибким и беспристрастным человеком.
4. Прогулы – частая проблема в школе.
5. Его выгнали с урока за плохое поведение.
6. Нелегко поддерживать дисциплину в классе.
7. Учителя любят трудолюбивых и прилежных студентов.
8. Дети учатся на примере своих родителей и учителей.
9. Он всегда раздражается на своих учеников.
10. Не навязывай мне свое мнение!

Exercise 36. Match the words with their antonyms:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1) compliant | a) outgoing |
| 2) unsociable | b) disciplined |
| 3) hypocritical | c) cruel |
| 4) industrious | d) self-centered |
| 5) ill-behaved | e) stubborn |
| 6) compassionate | f) sincere |
| 7) generous | g) idle |

Exercise 37. Comment on the statements below in writing using the topical vocabulary. Express your ideas in not less than three sentences:

1. The roots of delinquency lie in the family.
2. It is no easy matter to win the students' respect.
3. Scolding a student before the whole class is humiliating.
4. The kinds of punishment that were used at school before are out of date now.
5. One of the teachers' common mistakes is taking their irritation out on the students.
6. It is not right to assert one's authority by threatening.
7. The teacher's personality is of less importance in teaching than his or her professional skills.
8. Students' compliance is a desirable quality only for teachers.
9. Parents and teachers should cooperate on cultivating positive qualities in students.
10. Bullying is no longer a problem students face at school.

CHILD UPBRINGING

Exercise 1. Match the halves of the phrases.

1) moulding a	a) understanding
2) mutual	b) quality
3) to take a great	c) the younger generation
4) to be an indispensable	d) child's character
5) to raise	e) sense of values
6) to maintain a correct	f) deal of experience
7) to teach somebody the art of	g) relaxed atmosphere
8) to create a friendly	h) living together
9) to find a	i) way with something
10) to put up	j) way with somebody

Exercise 2. Fill in the missing parts with the phrases from Exercise 1. Some sentences require changes in the phrases above.

1. As parents, we all want our children to succeed in life. As we focus on giving them a head start in life through an education in school, the best gift we can give them is the gift of strong values and character that will guide them through life. But how do we go about in our children?

2. There are so many of a leader, but the most important one is courage.

3. is simply a certain relationship stage in which two people obviously like each other, but not into a true or lasting relationship.

4. Adolf Hitler stated, "I want to devoid of conscience, relentless and cruel".

5. It to bring up a worthy citizen.

6. Employers value employees who, such as honesty, integrity, and responsibility.

7. In order to their children's, parents should show them a good example.

8. How can I in my College English class?

9. I will not your bad behavior any longer!

10. To succeed in business, it is necessary to to reduce costs.

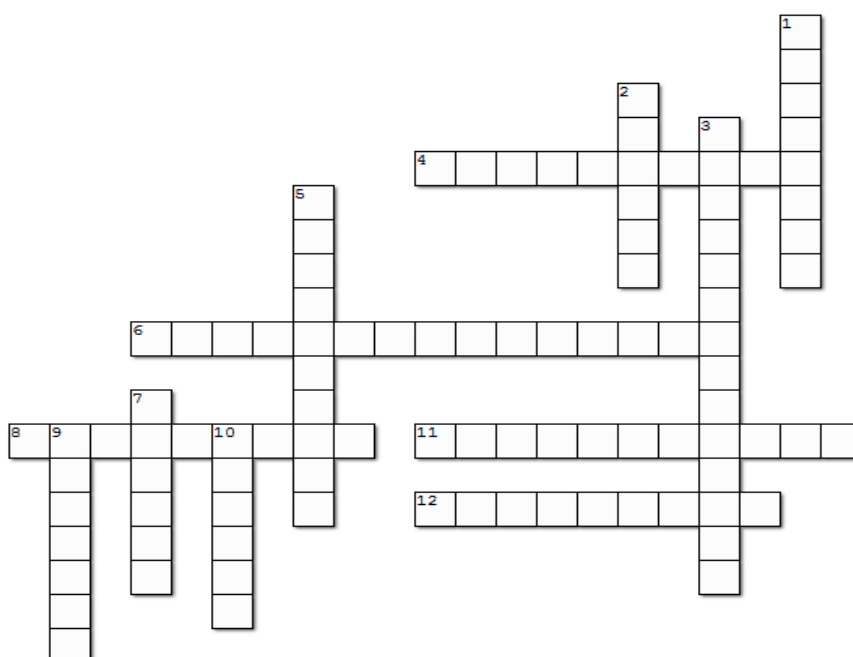
Exercise 3. Find 15 pairs of antonyms.

1) the older generation	a) overexactness
-------------------------	------------------

2) grown-ups	b) indifferent
3) overindulgence	c) the rising generation
4) benevolent	d) uninventive
5) mutual understanding	e) children
6) affectionate	f) incautious
7) atrocious	g) malignant
8) narrow-minded	h) discord
9) prudent	i) insensitive
10) considerate	j) sympathetic
11) inquisitiveness	k) foolishness
12) consistent	l) open-minded
13) wisdom	m) inconsistent
14) self-sacrificing	n) disinterest
15) resourceful	o) selfish

Exercise 4. To complete the crossword “Upbringing”, give synonyms or fill in the phrases or sentences.

Upbringing



Across:

- 4) a teenager between the ages of 13 and 19;
- 6) to develop or encourage smb's ;
- 8) the and training of the child within the home;
- 11) puberty;
- 12) moulding a child's

Down:

- 1) thinking and decision making should be encouraged at school;
- 2) the YOUNG generation;
- 3) leniency;
- 5) if someone is guilty of , they have failed to do something which they ought to do;
- 7) adult (adj.);
- 9) parenting.
- 10) understanding.

Exercise 5. Match the halves of the expressions:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. To find | a. Over petty offences |
| 2. To put | b. Smb out of doing smth |
| 3. To pass | c. One's energy into the right channels |
| 4. To use | d. A way with children |
| 5. To talk | e. A secure emotional background |
| 6. To hit | f. A relaxed atmosphere |
| 7. To direct | g. Up with smb |
| 8. To provide | h. Corporal punishment |
| 9. To treat | i. It off with smb |
| 10. To create | j. Smb with respect |

Exercise 6. Choose the correct answer:

- 1) to it off with smb
 - a) make
 - b) put
 - c) hit
- 2) to treat smb respect
 - a) with
 - b) by
 - c) at
- 3) to up with smth / smb
 - a) take
 - b) put
 - c) hit
- 4) to a secure emotional background
 - a) give
 - b) make
 - c) provide

- 5) to over petty offences
 - a) go
 - b) pass
 - c) walk
- 6) to use punishment
 - a) physical
 - b) corporal
 - c) corporate
- 7) to talk smb doing smth
 - a) of
 - b) out
 - c) out of

Exercise 7. Fill the gaps with the topical vocabulary:

- 1) to one's energy into the right channels
- 2) to pass petty offences
- 3) to put with smb
- 4)-sacrificing
- 5) to smb with respect
- 6) to use punishment
- 7) to a way with children
- 8) to talk smb doing smth
- 9) to it off with smb
- 10) to have one's interests
- 11) to provide a secure emotional
- 12) to create a relaxed

Exercise 8. Fill in the missing letters:

1. _ninspiring
2. Comp_tent
3. Eff_c_ent
4. Am__ble
5. Re_our__ful
6. Get a__usted
7. Impart__lity
8. __responsive
9. Criti_i_e
10. A__ravate

Exercise 9. Match the verbs in English with their Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. To raise | a. Поощрять |
| 2. To indulge | b. Смиряться |
| 3. To yield | c. Вовлекать |
| 4. To put up with | d. Потакать |
| 5. To reason with | e. Уступать |

6. To hit it off
7. To encourage
8. To threaten
9. To forbid
10. To involve

- f. Спорить, обосновывать
- g. Запрещать
- h. Воспитывать
- i. Быстро поладить
- j. Угрожать

Exercise 10. Match the adjectives in English with their Russian equivalents:

1. Lenient
2. Creative
3. Amiable
4. Considerate
5. Impartial
6. Resourceful
7. Educated
8. Stimulating
9. Exacting
10. Responsive

- a. Чуткий, отзывчивый
- b. Мотивирующий
- c. Требовательный
- d. Образованный
- e. Мягкий, снисходительный
- f. Творческий
- g. Дружелюбный
- h. Учтивый
- i. Беспристрастный
- j. Изобретательный

Exercise 11. Match the words with their synonyms:

- 1) responsive
- 2) educated
- 3) amiable
- 4) considerate
- 5) impartial
- 6) resourceful
- 7) lenient
- 8) stimulating
- 9) exacting

- a) unbiased
- b) tactful
- c) sensitive
- d) permissive
- e) friendly
- f) cultured
- g) strict
- h) inventive
- i) encouraging

Exercise 12. Match the words and their definitions:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1) flexible | a) a freely giving things person |
| 2) generous | b) a person using good judgment |
| 3) caring | c) a person that shows feelings of love |
| 4) reasonable | d) a careful person avoiding risks |
| 5) witty | e) a person willing to accept other people's behaviour and beliefs |
| 6) prudent | f) a person that can easily adjust to new things |
| 7) affectionate | g) a kind person giving emotional support |
| 8) broad-minded | h) a person using words in a clever and funny way |

Exercise 13. Add the appropriate noun to complete the table:

Adjective	Noun
lenient	

strict	
permissive	
exacting	
negligent	
impartial	
consistent	
sincere	
sympathetic	
generous	

Exercise 14. Choose the right preposition where necessary.

To laugh smth	—
To reason	in
To consult	of
To lead	off
To result	with
To be in charge	with
To find a way	to
To hit it	with
To put up	off

Exercise 15. Choose the correct word:

1. It is very important to put / develop / direct the children's energy in the right channels.
2. He is very impartial / consistent / prudent, he never has any prejudices against people.
3. He is very impartial / consistent / prudent, he always thinks twice before making decisions.
4. He is very impartial / consistent / prudent, he always follows his principles.
5. I like witty / considerate / inventive people. They always create new things.
6. I like witty / considerate / inventive people. They always say nice things.
7. I like witty / considerate/inventive people. They always say funny things.

Exercise 16. Fill in the missing parts in the adjectives:

1. Gene _ _ _ _
2. Enthu _ _ _ _ _ _ _
3. Consid _ _ _ _ _
4. Sinc _ _ _
5. Affec _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6. Exa _ _ _ _ _

7. Resour_____
8. Sympa_____
9. Bene_____
10. Ami_____

Exercise 17. Match the verbs in English with their Russian equivalents:

1) to laugh smth off	a) отстаивать
2) to have smb's interests at heart	b) уговорить что-то сделать
3) to coax smb into doing smth	c) перевешивать
4) to have confidence in smb	d) поддаваться
5) to pass over	e) отделаться шуткой
6) to make a stand	f) действовать, исходя из чьих-то интересов
7) to give away	g) быть уверенным
8) to outweigh	h) оставлять без внимания

Exercise 18. Find the antonyms:

1) lenient	a) stingy
2) inconsiderate	b) strict
3) biased	c) reserved
4) careless	d) negligent
5) caring	e) prudent
6) affectionate	f) objective
7) generous	g) tactful

Exercise 19. Replace the underlined words and expressions with the ones that have a similar meaning:

1. He is such an inventive teacher.
2. Amanda was brought up by her aunt.
3. The younger generation faces a lot of problems nowadays.
4. This way one can damage the children's personality.
5. Being considerate is a rare virtue.
6. This problem is of great concern.
7. Mr. Lewis took the trouble to broaden his students' outlook.

Exercise 20. Distribute the adjectives below into 2 columns describing parents' desirable and undesirable qualities:

Imprudent, impartial, callous, resentful, benevolent, considerate, consistent, shallow, irritable, arrogant, narrow-minded, witty, sensible, broad-minded

Desirable qualities	Undesirable qualities

Exercise 21. Correct the mistakes if there are any:

Inconsistence, intolerant, uncultured, unconsiderate, unpunctual, dishonest, irresponsible, irresponsible, unreasonable, incompetent, inefficient, uninspiring.

Exercise 22. Fill in the gaps with the words from the chart:

Mutual *talk* *hinder* *consistent* *involve*
utmost indispensable *put up* *welcoming* *consult* *outlook*

1. What are the qualities of a good parent?
2. Reading will broaden your
3. Parents should follow certain principles and be in their methods of upbringing.
4. It is a parents' task to make a home a place for children.
5. I have been feeling depressed recently. I need to a psychotherapist.
6. You cannot change the way he is, so you will have to with his habits.
7. understanding between children and parents is of importance.
8. Overindulgence can the child's personality.
9. You should try to them in this work.
10. She failed to me out of doing it.

Exercise 23. Fill in the gaps with the words from the chart:

Is there such a thing as a "perfect" parent?

Dealing *unfair* *enjoyable* *raise* *solve* *techniques*
behavior *independence* *trust* *vulnerable*

Many people believe in the myth of the perfect parents – the ideal mother and father who (1)..... happy, well-adjusted problem-free children. In truth, there is no such person as a perfect parent – or a perfect child.

Problem (2)..... is common among school-age children and takes up a significant portion of a parent's time. School-age children have about five or six traits or behaviors that their parents find difficult. These might include avoiding chores, spending too much time watching TV or playing videos or having difficulty completing homework. Other common problems for parents are (3)..... with a temperamentally difficult child, or coping with a child who either wants too much (4)..... or hasn't achieved enough autonomy.

As a parent, you need to recognize that it is normal to feel worried, confused, angry and guilty because of your child's behavior. That is part of being a parent.

Think back to how you behaved, or misbehaved, as a child, about how your parents dealt with your behavior, and how you felt about their disciplinary (5)..... They were not perfect, but neither was anyone else.

All parents and all children make mistakes in their attempts to communicate and deal with one another and in trying to (6)..... problems. Parents need to (7)..... themselves and their instincts. Mothers and fathers tend to have good intuition and knowledge of their own children. They often know more than they think they do, and they should not be afraid of making mistakes.

However, parents who “live for their children” are putting themselves in a very (8)..... position. They are also being (9)..... to their family. Parents should not expect to receive all their personal fulfillment from their children or from the parenting role. Parents need other activities to fulfill their self-images.

While parenting is a great challenge, it can also be one of the most rewarding and (10)..... experiences of your life [9].

Exercise 24. Translate into English:

1. Многие родители непоследовательны в своих методах воспитания.

2. Родители не должны быть ни чрезмерно снисходительными, ни слишком строгими.

3. Мы с ним сразуладили, как только познакомились.

4. Я думаю, тебе стоит проконсультироваться с психотерапевтом.

5. Это было разумно с твоей стороны промолчать об этом.

6. Он очень образован и начитан.

7. Мне нравятся остроумные люди.

8. Родители должны поощрять детскую любознательность.

9. Мне всегда легко найти подход к детям.

10. Они относились к родителям с уважением и доверием.

Exercise 25. Comment on the statements below in writing using the topical vocabulary. Express your thoughts in not less than three sentences:

1. Overindulgence can damage the child's personality.

2. Being self-sacrificing is essential in upbringing.

3. Children shouldn't reason with their parents.

4. It is a parents' job to direct their children's energy in the right channel.

5. Parents should afford their children enough privacy.

6. No parent is perfect.

7. One teaches best by setting good examples.

8. It is the mother's job to make a home a welcoming place.

9. Consulting a psychotherapist is a waste of time and money.

10. Most parents try to have their children's interests at heart.

EDUCATION PROBLEMS

Exercise 1. Guess the types of education. The initial letter of every word and the number of letters in a word are given.

Types of Education

D _____ (10) education
 A _____ (13) education
 C _____ (10) education
 H _____ (12) education
 T _____ (9) education
 C _____ (10) education
 V _____ (10) education

Exercise 2. Match the halves of the phrases.

1) systematic	a) powers
2) mental	b) ability
3) to line with	c) solutions
4) fee-paying	d) training
5) mentally	e) establishment
6) sports	f) progress
7) educationally	g) thinking
8) free of	h) students
9) non-patterned	i) retarded
10) non-standard	j) subnormal children
11) an authorized	k) education
12) innate	l) facilities
13) self-	m) charge
14) educational	n) absence

Exercise 3. Fill in the missing parts with the phrases from Exercise 2. Some sentences require changes in the phrases above.

- The school is attended by from many countries.
- is a developmental disability that first appears in children under the age of 18. It is defined as an intellectual functioning level that is well below average and significant limitations in daily living skills.

3. A sports complex is a group of For example, there are track and field stadiums, football stadiums, baseball stadiums, swimming pools, and gymnasiums.

4. The Association for began in 1970 as an initiative by a group of parents to provide a special curriculum for children with an intelligence quotient between 50 and 70.

5. When developing the skill of thinking, we are conditioned from the beginning to have

6. Among we offer unusual shapes, sizes and colors of windows, a full range of glazing that meets the diverse needs of the user as well as solutions allowing for the unique application of roof windows.

Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

education, tutor, admit, tuition, apply, enroll, train, entrance, tuition, funding cuts

1. I to be a French and Russian teacher.

2. I came over to England to complete my

3. He was privately

4. The proposal is popular among parents who are unhappy with public education but cannot afford private school

5. Many educational institutions have not been able to make needed improvements because of

6. increased by 5 % at universities this year.

7. He three times but he did not get in.

8. He at the University of London to study history.

9. Students to British universities largely on the basis of their results in the examinations for the General Certificate of Education at Ordinary or Advanced level.

10. Independent preparatory schools prepare their pupils for public school

Exercise 5. Match two halves of the phrases.

1) to graduate with	a) a degree
2) to earn	b) classes
3) to drop out of	c) discomfort at the lesson
4) to skip	d) into the classroom
5) to apply for	e) honors
6) to reduce	f) non-patterned thinking

7) to introduce games	g) college
8) to cultivate in children	h) good teaching results
9) to pass along	i) a scholarship
10) to obtain	j) knowledge to pupils

Exercise 6. Add the appropriate noun or verb to complete the table:

Verb	Noun
to pay	
	studies / studying
to educate	
	trainer / trainee
to apply	
	enrollment
to enter	
	matriculation
to admit	
	graduation

Exercise 7. Choose a suitable expression for each sentence.

<i>authoritarian education, approaches to education, pedagogical arrogance, lopsided view of things, educationally subnormal children, non-patterned thinking, gifted, handicapped</i>
--

1. Yet the very qualities that had propelled him to success – his unyielding certainty, his , his need to dominate – did not endear him to those he was trying to influence.

2. What we want now is not an educational system based on dogma, interdiction and coercion but an educational system based on free thought, non-standard solutions, and behavior.

3. I think it's the which gives pupils a profound knowledge of fundamental subjects.

4. We are asking our educators to search for new

5. It is important to increase a number of schools catering, on the one hand, for children and, on the other, for ones.

6. require a curriculum suited to children whose background of experience and insight into relationships are restricted.

7. You have an extremely , choosing only to see what you want.

Exercise 8. Fill in the preposition.

1. He was educated Bristol University.

2. Melanie trained a career in music.

3. Teachers train their students exam techniques.

4. He applied London university.

5. Students apply admission a particular college.

6. He interviewed applicants admission.

7. He enrolled the University of London to study history.

8. Bill enrolled a four-year teacher-training course.

9. Cecil matriculated Trinity College, Oxford.

10. He was accepted Magdalen College.

11. He graduated the University of London.

12. Tom has just graduated honors in psychology.

13. My brother was excluded school for bad behavior.

14. We are carrying out a study how much time people spend watching television each day.

15. Adam doesn't spend enough time his studies.

16. He was absent school without permission for three days.

17. However popular the school might be at any moment, many of the students were needy and scholarship.

18. Without a student grant, I would never even have gone higher education.

19. The course is the capacities of most people.

20. I have no skills writing essays.

Exercise 9. Fill in the missing parts to form a phrase. The initial letter of every word and the number of letters in a word are given.

free t _ _ _ _ _

non-standard s _ _ _ _ _

n _ _ -p _ _ _ _ _ thinking

cognitive and intellectual c _ _ _ _ _

c _ _ _ _ / s _ _ _ _ -centered education

to be a science of t _ _ _ _ _

to be the art and p _ _ _ _ _ of teaching

to offer a wide r _ _ _ _ of subjects

to have sharp d _ _ _ _ _ of opinion on teaching and education

to search for new a _ _ _ _ _ to education

to rely on c _ _ _ _ _ sense

Exercise 10. Choose the right preposition or a part of phrasal verbs (for, of, in, into, on, out, with, without, up, by).

- 1) to be the act giving teaching
- 2) to be carried in all kinds of settings
- 3) to be concerned academic, technical (etc.) education
- 4) to specialize / concentrate professional training
- 5) to be dominated one-dimensional teachers
- 6) to be made commercial / domestic courses
- 7) to stand the pedagogy which could encourage pupils to be thinkers
- 8) to propose a system teaching rigour; blows and compulsion
- 9) to introduce games the classroom
- 10) to be an advocate the child-centered point of view

Exercise 11. Match two halves of the phrases.

1) to be the development of	a) pedagogical truths
2) to be a set of	b) individual's potential
3) to give children	c) as a whole person on the educational process
4) to focus on	d) into classes
5) to earn respect by	e) the curriculum
6) to involve the student	f) an academic / pastoral role
7) to fulfill	g) the new approaches to education
8) to introduce humor	h) the moral and intellectual faculties
9) to implement	i) personal commitment
10) to search for	j) the right guidance

Exercise 12. Choose the correct preposition or a part of phrasal verbs (for, on, of, behind, into, from, out).

1. The State should provide primary and secondary education free charge for all citizens.
2. Tom decided to drop school and work full-time.
3. Some people think that all schools should accept pupils the selective basis.

4. Mr. Smith stands out the pedagogy which could encourage pupils to be independent.

5. Some educators are nervous about introducing games the classroom.

6. The student is now expelled the University of Groningen, and he is not allowed to ever again enter any university in the Netherlands.

7. Although there has been some improvement in rates of school attendance, orphans continue to lag non-orphans.

Exercise 13. Unscramble phrases: find the right place for the word in bold (*an example* – academic **standards**).

1. Academic **children** _____ .
2. Non-patterned **interdiction** _____ .
3. Cognitive **standards** _____ .
4. A correct sense of **arrogance** _____ .
5. Day **values** _____ .
6. Intellectual **centres** _____ .
7. Handicapped **thinking** _____ .
8. Pedagogical **faculties** _____ .
9. To be based on **development** _____ .
10. All-round **capacities** _____ .

Exercise 14. Find 7 pairs of antonyms.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1) fee-paying | a) religious |
| 2) authoritarian | b) private |
| 3) secular | c) democratic |
| 4) co-educational | d) lag behind |
| 5) state | e) free of charge |
| 6) be ahead of | f) subject-centered |
| 7) child-centered | g) single-sex |

Exercise 15. Complete the following sentences using the words given below.

aids, curriculum, applauding, discomfort, mind, preach, interdiction, capacities

1. A very important part of implementation is that the teacher should consider carefully the order in which learning targets should be learnt.

2. A sense of humor can help to reduce all unnecessary at the lesson.

3. A good education should not be based on and coercion.

4. With the passage of time many teachers start using different kinds of visual and educational films to make effective learning.

5. students for trying to speak up even if they come up with the wrong answer is the best way to encourage students who are always worried about making mistakes.

6. It's not easy to treat the of a pupil as if it were a living organism which searches for food and digests it.

7. Not all teachers creative activity and creative self-determination in education.

8. A good teacher is always concerned with the development of both intellectual and emotional of his students.

Exercise 16. Find 13 pairs of synonyms.

1) vocational	a) to fail the test
2) to undergo	b) to help
3) compulsory	c) to undergo major reforms
4) to aid	d) to be widely discussed
5) to flunk the test	e) professional
6) to kill the exam	f) to teach smb smth regularly
7) truant / good for nothing	g) to pass the exam with flying colors
8) to be much spoken of	h) to be the upbringing of the young
9) to reorganize something	i) to experience
10) to be realized in diverse ways	j) to be a cause for concern
11) to be systematic training	k) idler
12) to be an act of nurturing the adolescent	l) obligatory
13) to be a thing to worry about	m) to be carried out in all kinds of settings

Exercise 17. Match the words with their definitions.

1) retarded	a) a school for children who are younger than five years old
2) pre-school	b) the act of stopping smth or of not allowing smth
3) curriculum	c) a legal or other obligation to do something

4) compulsion	d) smb who has a permanent injury, illness or other problem that makes them unable to use their body or mind normally. This word is now considered offensive, and it is more polite to say that smb is learning disabled, visually impaired, hearing impaired, or simply disabled
5) interdiction	e) an old-fashioned word for someone who has not developed mentally as much as most other people of the same age. The word is now considered offensive
6) handicapped	f) a list of the main subjects in a course of study
7) syllabus	g) an area of land where children can play, esp. at a school or in a park
8) kindergarten	h) the subjects studied in a school, college, etc. and what each subject includes
9) playground	i) a place where babies or small children are looked after while their parents are busy
10) creche	j) Am. the first year of formal education in the US, for children aged 5 or 6; Br. a nursery school (a school for children between the ages of 3 and 5)

Exercise 18. Make phrases and fill in the gaps with them.

1) detailed	a) concepts
2) complex	b) consciousness
3) Social	c) self-determination
4) theoretical	d) syllabus
5) sharp	e) arrogance
6) new	f) point of view
7) creative	g) assessment
8) pedagogical	h) differences
9) child-centered	i) discomfort
10) unnecessary	j) approaches

11) personal	k) standards
12) light-hearted	l) commitment
13) audio / video	m) aids
14) very good	n) remarks
15) high	o) teaching results

1. It often happens that old staff and probationers have of opinion on teaching and education.

2. Enthusiastic and creative teachers always search for to education.

3. Sociologists usually rely in their researches on as well as on practice.

4. Primary school should preach creative activity and in education to help pupils become personalities.

5. Sometimes it's difficult for old staff to get rid of

6. To reduce all at the lessons, a teacher can introduce games into classes.

7. A good teacher is an advocate of the

8. has been prepared for a new studying year.

9. Students need, not only marks on subjects, but personal characteristics and merits.

10. She earned respect by providing an example for the pupils.

11. It says a lot about professionalism when a teacher treats a wrong answer as the occasion for some

12. It is better to educate using technologies such as

13. Through years of work with pleasure, teachers obtain

14. While setting for pupils, teachers should improve themselves too.

15. It is essential to arouse in pupils as they are members of society.

Exercise 19. Fill in with suitable words or phrases. Change the form if it is necessary.

to be much spoken about, to re-examine, to stand up, vocational, subject-centered, handicapped, extra-mural, non-patterned thinking and non-patterned behaviour

1. The system of education by many people all over the world.

2. Teachers should cultivate in children to make them be broad-minded and resourceful.

3. Sociologists for the pedagogy which could encourage pupils to be thinkers.

4. To improve the education, it is indispensable to make it not only, but also child-centered.

5. Necessary equipment is bought especially for ESN and children.

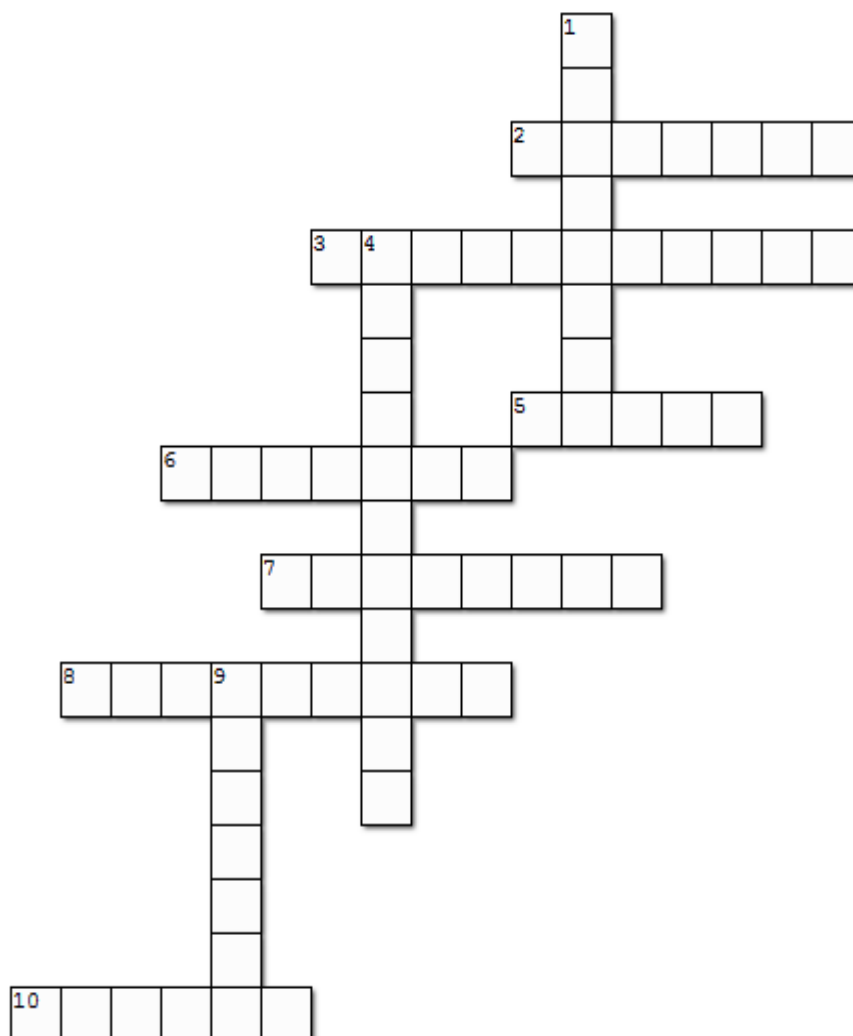
6. education prepares students for a particular type of job.

7. Old approaches of education should be

8. education consists in learning with the help of teachers and in self-studying.

Exercise 20. Fill in the missing words in the phrases below to complete the crossword.

The Teacher's Profession and Education Problems



Across:

2) to deny smb's

3) to exaggerate the value of talks;

5) to smb for one's failures;

6) to students for trying to speak up if they come up with the wrong answer;

7) to encourage students to be more independent as ;

8) to extract through fear and threats;

10) to one's opinion / standards on smb.

Down:

1) to use Punishment;

4) to involve the student as a whole person in the Process;

9) to work hard on preparation, presentation and matching of work to a pupil's needs and

Exercise 21. Fill in the article about higher education in England with the words from the box.

participation rate, higher, part-time, leaving, tuition, entered, university system, well-paid, degrees, teaching quality

Almost Half of All Young People in England Go on to Higher Education

Tony Blair's pledge that half of all young people should go on to (1)..... education is within a whisker of becoming true as official figures revealed that 49 % of those in England are expected to have (2)..... advanced studies by the age of 30.

The government's measure of higher education participation has reached its highest level since the introduction of £9,000 (3)..... fees in 2012, equalling the previous record of 49 % since the annual estimates were first produced in 2006.

The figures show that the (4)..... rose by 1.4 percentage points last year, thanks to a 10,000 rise in the number of those aged 17–30 going to university for the first time in 2015–16, including full-time and (5)..... learners.

The participation rate among people entering higher education immediately after (6)..... school also reached a record level last year, with more than 27 % of all 18-year-olds going into higher education and growing at a faster rate than the increase in the population...

“Young people recognise that (7)..... gained from UK universities can lead to rewarding and (8)..... jobs – this is why more people are going to university than ever before, including record numbers of 18-year-olds from disadvantaged backgrounds,” he said.

“We continue to improve the (9)..... to ensure that students get value for money and are creating a new regulator, the Office for Students, to hold universities to account for (10)..... and student outcomes through the teaching excellence framework.” [7]

(Source: theguardian.com)

Exercise 22. Match the halves of the expressions:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. To be rather | a. Across to pupils |
| 2. A correct | b. Behind |
| 3. To cover | c. The curriculum |
| 4. To implement | d. Smb in smth |
| 5. To set smb | e. The exception than the rule |
| 6. To get knowledge | f. From |
| 7. To lag | g. The syllabus |
| 8. To be expelled | h. Sense of values |
| 9. To give | i. Good examples |
| 10. To drill | j. A class |

Exercise 23. Choose the correct answer:

- 1) to syllabus
 - a) implement
 - b) cover
 - c) realize
- 2) to smb a good example
 - a) teach
 - b) give
 - c) set
- 3) to get knowledge to smb
 - a) across
 - b) along
 - c) away
- 4) to behind
 - a) lag
 - b) go
 - c) run
- 5) to the curriculum
 - a) implement
 - b) cover
 - c) realize
- 6) to be from school
 - a) exempt
 - b) expelled
 - c) exposed
- 7) to an experiment
 - a) make
 - b) do
 - c) perform
- 8) to one's academic achievements
 - a) assess
 - b) value
 - c) evaluate

Exercise 24. Fill in the gaps with the topical vocabulary:

- 1) to be rather the than the rule
- 2) a correct of values
- 3) to implement the
- 4) to cover the
- 5) to smb a good example
- 6) to the knowledge across to smb
- 7) to lag
- 8) to drill smb smth
- 9) to be from school
- 10) to be good smth
- 11) child-..... education
- 12) a-paying school
- 13)-round education

Exercise 25. Match the synonyms:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) versatile | a) to yield |
| 2) optional | b) to excite interest |
| 3) to give a class | c) standard thinking |
| 4) to get the knowledge across to smb | d) all-round |
| 5) obligatory | e) to reprimand |
| 6) to give in | f) to hold a class |
| 7) to evoke interest | g) elective |
| 8) patterned thinking | h) to hinder one's personality |
| 9) to scold | i) compulsory |
| 10) to damage one's personality | j) to pass along the knowledge to smb |

Exercise 26. Match the expressions in Russian with their English equivalents:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Оценивать академическую успеваемость | a. To drop out of school |
| 2. Всестороннее развитие | b. To be expelled from school |
| 3. Вылететь из школы | c. To assess one's academic achievements |
| 4. Включенный в учебный план | d. All-round development |
| 5. Быть исключенным из школы | e. Optional |
| 6. Внеклассное мероприятие | f. To lag behind |
| 7. Обучение, ориентированное на ребенка | g. Non-standard thinking |
| 8. Отставать | h. To be included in the curriculum |
| 9. Факультативный | i. Out of class activity |
| 10. Нестандартное мышление | j. Child-centered education |

Exercise 27. Fill in the missing letters:

1. Non-pa _ _ _ _ ned thinking
2. Compul _ _ ry
3. As _ _ _ sment
4. To enc _ _ _ _ ge students to do sth
5. Cur _ _ _ _ lum
6. To be exp _ _ led from school
7. To cover the s _ _ lab _ s
8. Elect _ _ _ courses
9. To make exp _ r _ ments
10. _ _ _ -round development

Exercise 28. Match the definitions and the words:

1) a course that you can choose to study	a) syllabus
2) the subjects that are included in a course of study or taught in a school, college or university	b) to reprimand
3) good at doing many different things	c) vocational
4) a list of the topics and books that students should study in a particular subject at school or college	d) to get knowledge across to smb
5) to criticize strongly	e) elective
6) training that teaches you the skills you need to do a particular job	f) all-round
7) studies that involve students from outside a particular college or university	g) curriculum
8) to communicate ideas to smb	h) extra-mural

Exercise 29. Translate into English:

1. Всестороннее развитие ребенка – важная часть воспитания.
2. Этот предмет должен быть включен в учебный план.
3. В России образование является обязательным в возрасте от 7 до 16 лет.
4. В нашем колледже недостаточно факультативных занятий.
5. Задача учителя заключается не только в передаче знаний.
6. Тесты не лучший способ оценивать академическую успеваемость.
7. Учителя должны развивать в детях нестандартное мышление.
8. Он был исключен из школы в возрасте 14 лет.
9. Я не хочу отстать от класса.
10. В нашем городе нет платных школ.

Exercise 30. Fill in the gaps with the words from the chart:

Education in Russia

go on compulsory stage vocational primary secondary curriculum field

Education in Russia is (1)..... up to the 9th form inclusive. The stages of compulsory schooling are a (2)..... education for ages 6-9, followed by a (3)..... school for ages 10–15. If pupils of a secondary school wish to (4)..... in higher education, they must stay at school for two more years. Primary and secondary education consists of 11 years of studying. Every school has a core (5)..... of academic subjects, such as Russian, Literature, Mathematics, History, foreign languages and others. After completing this (6)....., pupils are awarded the Certificate of Secondary Complete General Education.

After finishing the 9th form, pupils continue studying at a (7)..... school which offers programs of academic subjects and a study program of training in a technical (8)....., or a profession.

After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium pupils can go on in higher education [8].

Exercise 31. Comment on the statements below in writing using the topical vocabulary. Express your thoughts in not less than three sentences:

1. Schools should be co-educational.
2. The quality of teaching at fee-paying schools is higher than that at state ones.
3. Subjects should be optional in senior grades.
4. Teachers should introduce more games in the classroom.
5. Modern pupils lack non-standard thinking.
6. Teachers need to develop new ways of assessing the students' academic achievements.
7. There are too many out-of-class activities at modern school.
8. The teacher's job is to find what each student is best at.
9. Teachers should encourage their students to express their opinions freely.
10. Modern tests cannot assess the students' knowledge properly.

YOUTH PROBLEMS

Exercise 1. Make up words. What problems do young people face?

algingbm

ilismhin

eindqluenyc

acditindo

vyropet

nlercua tareht

scaoli iusenjtio

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

treatment, control, sick, cured, death, ongoing, affects, pregnancy, diseases, antiretroviral, virus, prevent, positive, transmitted, airborne, therapy, eliminate, contact, saliva

HIV Myths and HIV Facts

“HIV is a (1)..... sentence.”

In the 1970s and 80s, people with HIV had extremely limited (2)..... options, and often died quickly after they first got (3)..... . Since then, advances in medical treatment have made it possible to live long and well with HIV. Research into still better treatment is (4)..... .

“HIV only (5)..... gay men or drug users.”

HIV is an equal opportunity (6)..... . Newborn babies, women, seniors, teens and people of all races or nationalities can have HIV. The prevalence of the virus in different groups varies (as it does for other (7).....), but it can affect anyone. Of HIV (8)..... people worldwide, slightly more than half are women. Find out how HIV is (9)..... .

“HIV can be (10)..... .”

Beliefs that HIV can be cured – through specific sex acts or by new medicines – are unfounded. There is no cure for HIV. Antiretroviral (11)..... can reduce the presence of the virus in the body, but not (12)..... it. Learn more about current treatments.

“HIV can be spread through casual (13)..... , through kissing or by mosquitoes.”

Contact with the blood, semen, vaginal fluid or breast milk of someone with HIV is necessary to get the virus. HIV is not (14)..... and cannot be caught by touching skin, sweat or (15)..... . This means that holding hands, sharing drinking glasses and other casual contact can't spread HIV. Open-mouthed kissing is likewise extremely low risk – open sores or blood would need to be present for transmission. Mosquitoes do not inject other people's blood when they bite, and so can't spread HIV. Find out how HIV is transmitted.

“HIV can’t be spread if you’re taking (16)..... medicine, or if you use birth (17).....”

Safer sex and, if you inject drugs, clean works are necessary to keep from spreading HIV. Antiretroviral therapy will control HIV symptoms and progression, but it won’t (18)..... infection by itself. Birth control methods like the pill, sponges, diaphragms and spermicides are designed to prevent (19)..... , not infection. None of these methods protect against HIV or other STDs (*sexually transmitted diseases*) [12].

Exercise 3. Guess a phrase or a word by its definition. The initial letter of every word and the number of letters in a word are given.

1. A continuous worrying feeling that you are much less important, cleverer than other people – the i _ _ _ _ _ c _ _ _ _ _ .

2. A physical or mental condition that means that a part of your body or brain does not work correctly – i _ _ _ _ _ .

3. The state of feeling nervous or worried; a worry or fear about smth – a _ _ _ _ _ .

4. To be in a situation where you may be harmed – to be a _ r _ _ _ .

5. Likely to be affected by something unpleasant or to do something bad – to be p _ _ _ _ to smth.

6. To put somebody on trial for a crime in court – to p _ _ _ _ _ .

7. To help somebody have a normal, useful life again after they have been very ill or in prison for a long time – to r _ _ _ _ _ .

8. To refuse to obey or keep a law, principle or agreement; to disturb or not respect somebody’s peace or privacy – to v _ _ _ _ _ .

9. To begin to have an illness – to c _ _ _ _ _ .

10. To have something happen to you – to u _ _ _ _ _ smth.

11. To pass something from one person to another – to t _ _ _ _ _ smth to smb.

12. To allow doctors to remove blood in order to help somebody who needs it – to d _ _ _ _ _ one’s b _ _ _ _ .

13. An instrument for taking blood from someone’s body or putting liquid, medicine, etc. into it, consisting of a hollow plastic tube and a needle – a s _ _ _ _ _ .

14. Intended to be used once or for a short time and then thrown away – d _ _ _ _ _ .

15. The discovery of exactly what is wrong with someone or something, be examining them closely – d _ _ _ _ _ .

16. The process of putting blood from one person into another person’s body – b _ _ _ _ t _ _ _ _ _ .

17. To collect money so that you can use it to help people – to r _ _ _ _ m _ _ _ _ .

18. To start a public activity that has been carefully planned – to l _ _ _ _ _ .

19. To protect something from harm or damage –
to s_____ a_____.
20. To support or recommend smth publicly – to a_____.
21. Something used to prevent disease – p_____.
22. The study and practice of preventing illness or stopping it from spreading by keeping things clean – h_____.

Exercise 4. Match the halves of the phrases. Complete the sentences below with some of these phrases.

1) to be a real cause	a) the senses
2) nuclear	b) threat
3) ozone	c) injustice
4) social	d) deprivation
5) economic	e) moral degradation
6) educational	f) life
7) generation	g) under the carpet
8) lack of interest in	h) for concern
9) to result in	i) layer depletion
10) to be swept	j) insecurity
11) to blunt	k) gap

1. So it is that has joined the chorus of scientists and environmentalists who are saying that the watery threat to New Orleans left standing by the end of the century.

2. The Initiative protects lives, the environment and our quality of life now and for future generations. Every day we work to prevent catastrophic attacks with weapons of mass destruction and disruption – nuclear, biological, radiological, chemical, and cyber.

3. The indicator measures the resources available for children's learning.

4. You made a mistake that cannot

5. Wine in excess can

Exercise 5. Complete the text using the following words and phrases:

Drugs, helpline, worried about, come out, mental health, mixed up with, relationships, falling out, through, sane, family, depend on, rely on, secure, anxiety, devastating, teenagers, things of the past.

Friends

What do you think is the biggest problem facing today's (1)..... ? Most British parents would guess that it's (2)..... , but they are wrong.

Interesting feelings have (3)..... of a survey conducted by "Get Connected", a telephone (4)..... for young people. They talked to 510 young people between the ages of fifteen and nineteen and also to their parents. They found that parents are so (5)..... their children getting (6)..... drugs that they fail to see that the main causes of (7)..... for most young people are (8)..... , especially those with friends. Nothing, it seems can be worse than (9)..... with your best friends.

Young people (10)..... their friends to talk (11)..... any problems they may have. If they fall out with their friends, then there's no one, and this can seriously affect their (12)..... . The message is therefore: it is your friends who keep you (13)..... .

People today rely less on large (14)..... groups, and more on friends. Young people today have larger groups of friends than was the case twenty years ago. Having a close group of people to (15)..... seems more (16)..... than one exclusive relationship with other person, which can be (17)..... if it goes wrong. In fact, students at Bristol University said recently that couples are a (18)..... .

Exercise 6. Choose the verbs or verbal phrases that can be used with *drugs*, *AIDS*, or *crime*:

To contract, to mess around with, atrocious, to be killed in disputes over, to crave for, to commit, to combat, to be addicted to, to be tempted to, to be screened for, to abstain from, to safeguard people against.

<i>drugs</i>	<i>AIDS</i>	<i>crime</i>

Exercise 7. Add the appropriate opposite word or phrase.

sensibility	
	irresponsibility
responsiveness	
	the superiority complex
curable	
	uncontrollable
checked	

	unused / misused
social justice	
	economic insecurity

Exercise 8. Unscrambled phrases: find the correct place for the word in bold (*an example* – a real cause for **concern**).

- 1) a real cause for **measurements** _____
- 2) educational **Deficiency** _____
- 3) drug **deprivation** _____
- 4) **raise** red-handed _____
- 5) Acquired Immune **degradation** Syndrome _____
- 6) trans **charity** _____
- 7) **caught** money _____
- 8) to launch **fusions** campaigns _____
- 9) to enforce stronger **concern** _____
- 10) to result in social **dependency** _____

Exercise 9. Please fill in the missing parts using the words in bold:

Doomed, swindling, contagious, innocent, intimidate, afflicted, defenceless, alienation, advocating, vindictive.

1. A disease spreads from one person to another through touch or through the air.
2. More and more children are by allergies.
3. She felt she was to work in an office all her life.
4. Under the law, everyone is considered until proven guilty.
5. The novel is a portrait of teenage
6. Adult courtrooms will inevitably young children.
7. Divorced couples often become quite towards each other.
8. It was an evil crime against a old man.
9. There is no point improved public transport unless we can pay for it.
10. They were accused of millions of dollars out of several international companies.

Exercise 10. Insert the necessary prepositions or parts of phrasal verbs.

- 1) to prevent the disease spreading
- 2) to guarantee a high measure safety
- 3) to call smb to combat AIDS
- 4) to use a weapon self-defence
- 5) to become a victim
- 6) to be smb's disposal

- 7) to be caused social problems
- 8) to bar virus-carriers entering the country
- 9) to transmit AIDS smb.
- 10) to supply smb drugs
- 11) to prevent the spread the disease

Exercise 11. Match the word and its definition.

1) to indulge	a) stupid or possibly dangerous ideas or behaviour
2) to inhale	b) lasting forever or for a very long time
3) to restrain	c) helpful, useful or good
4) destructive	d) feeling sad or without hope
5) eternal	e) to breathe air, smoke, or gas into your lungs
6) beneficial	f) to control the actions or behaviour of someone by force
7) gloomy	g) causing severe damage or harm
8) disposable	h) to allow yourself or another person to have something enjoyable, especially more than is good for you
9) lunacy	i) a needle fitted to a plastic tube, used for taking blood from your body or for putting medicine or drugs into it
10) syringe	j) is designed to be thrown away after you have used it once or a few times

Exercise 12. Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the box. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

inevitable, a vice, overindulgence, abominable, lunacy, abyss, to enlighten, to contract, plague, AIDS

1. The priority task of parenting children is to make them social persons, who are able to be responsible for every action, but the huge problem on the way of making them worth people is
2. Parents should be to avoid or to make problems concerning their children less severe.
3. Alcohol and drug addiction of teenagers leads them to
4. of children is causing a lot of problems, including illness or even death.
5. is a dangerous disease, which have been killing a lot of people during the centuries.

6. is the plague of the twentieth century.
7. Unfortunately, parents are confronted with behaviour of their children almost every day.
8. According to scientific data, people can AIDS through sexual contact, using dirty needles to take drugs, receiving blood from a person who has HIV, from an infected mother to her child through the exchange of body fluids.
9. Greed, pride, envy, and lust are considered to be
10. Stealing and rowdyism are the outcome of parents' carelessness.

Exercise 13. Match the halves of the expressions:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1) to result in | a) a drinking bout |
| 2) to produce | b) an overdose |
| 3) drug | c) the law |
| 4) to have | d) from drugs |
| 5) to die from | e) drinking |
| 6) to break | f) moral degradation |
| 7) to abstain | g) addiction |
| 8) generation | h) euphoria |
| 9) to take to | i) at risk |
| 10) to be | j) gap |

Exercise 14. Choose the correct answer:

- 1) to the law
 - a) to disturb
 - b) to break
 - c) to ruin
- 2) to die an overdose
 - a) from
 - b) of
 - c) by
- 3) to have a drinking
 - a) time
 - b) rout
 - c) bout
- 4) to from drugs
 - a) stay
 - b) remain
 - c) abstain
- 5) to be risk
 - a) in
 - b) at
 - c) on

- 6) to take drinking
 - a) up
 - b) for
 - c) to
- 7) to euphoria
 - a) make
 - b) create
 - c) produce
- 8) to result degradation
 - a) –
 - b) at
 - c) in

Exercise 15. Complete the gaps:

1. To from drugs
2. To take drinking
3. gap
4. To be risk
5. To euphoria
6. To in moral degradation
7. To have a drinking
8. To the law
9. To die an overdose
10. To be drugs

Exercise 16. Find the synonyms:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. To carry out | a. To get addicted to drugs |
| 2. To combat | b. To abstain |
| 3. To stay clean | c. To result in |
| 4. To take to drugs | d. To be examined |
| 5. To lead to | e. To catch the virus |
| 6. To be screened | f. To introduce |
| 7. To be infected | g. To spread |
| 8. To pass | h. To fight |

Exercise 17. Fill in the missing letters:

1. Virus-car__er
2. s_r_nge
3. h_g__ne (гигиена)
4. __curable
5. Immune D_f_c__ncy
6. d_s__se
7. pro__ylactic
8. to l__nch a prevention c_mpa__n

Exercise 18. Match the words in English with their Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) anxiety | a) опустошение |
| 2) frustration | b) комплекс неполноценности |
| 3) devastation | c) мания величия |
| 4) the inferiority complex | d) тревога, беспокойство |
| 5) the superiority complex | e) невосприимчивость |
| 6) unresponsiveness | f) безразличие |
| 7) apathy | g) чувство разочарования |

Exercise 19. Match the words and their definitions:

1) offence	a) murder of a public figure by surprise attack
2) violence	b) an offence or misdeed, usually of a minor nature, esp. one committed by a young person
3) delinquency	c) a planned killing of another person without justification or excuse
4) assault	d) the killing of a person without malice aforethought with either the intention to commit an unlawful act that leads to an unintended death, or with an otherwise murderous intent
5) murder	e) behavior or treatment in which physical force is exerted for the purpose of causing damage or injury
6) homicide	f) a violent physical attack
7) manslaughter	g) the killing of one person by another, regardless of intention or legality
8) assassination	h) a violation or breach of a law

Exercise 20. Match the words in English with their Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. High-jacking | a. Подделка |
| 2. Kidnapping | b. Захват |
| 3. Burglary | c. Изнасилование |
| 4. Blackmail | d. Ограбление |
| 5. Rape | e. Шантаж |
| 6. Forgery | f. Кража со взломом |
| 7. Robbery | g. Кража в магазине |
| 8. Shoplifting | h. Похищение |

Exercise 21. Match the words and their definitions:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1) rape | a) the false making or altering of any document |
| 2) kidnapping | b) the act of attempting to obtain money by intimidation, as by threats to disclose discreditable information |
| 3) high-jacking | c) the crime of using force or the threat of force to compel a person to submit to sexual intercourse |
| 4) forgery | d) the crime of breaking into and entering the house, office, etc., of another with intent to steal |

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 5) blackmail | e) the unlawful act of capturing and carrying away a person against their will and holding them in false imprisonment |
| 6) robbery | f) robbery of a traveler or vehicle in transit or seizing control of a vehicle by the use of force |
| 7) burglary | g) the act of stealing goods from a shop during shopping hours |
| 8) shoplifting | h) the stealing of property from a person by using or threatening to use force |

Exercise 22. Fill in the missing letters:

1. D _ l _ nq _ _ ncy
2. As _ _ _ lt
3. B _ _ glary
4. Mansl _ _ _ _ _ er
5. H _ m _ c _ de
6. H _ _ _ jacking
7. Fo _ g _ ry
8. As _ _ s _ _ nation

Exercise 23. Translate into English:

1. Употребление наркотических смесей вызывает эйфорию.
2. Он в «запое» уже неделю.
3. Наш бывший одноклассник умер от передозировки.
4. Будущие матери должны сдавать анализ на ВИЧ.
5. Малолетняя преступность становится все более распространенной проблемой.
6. Одна из причин наркомании – потеря интереса к жизни.
7. Он был помещен в реабилитационный центр на 2 недели.
8. Контрабанда наркотиков – одно из тяжких преступлений.
9. Вирус может передаваться через грязные шприцы.
10. Проще предотвратить болезнь, чем лечить ее.

Exercise 24. Complete the sentences with the expressions from the chart:

Young People's Problems

<i>infants</i>	<i>outlook</i>	<i>generation gap</i>	<i>essential</i>
<i>guidance</i>	<i>drug addiction</i>	<i>temptation</i>	<i>well-educated</i>
<i>compromise</i>			<i>media</i>

Things are not easy nowadays even for adults, but for teenagers who have to find their own place in society, they are even more difficult. For your future it is (1)..... to have a good job. And to get a really good job you have to be (2)..... So there is a problem of choice, but a great part of young people are far from knowing what exactly they would like to do in their future.

Emotional problems for young people can be far more serious than financial ones. The typical teenager problem is that “nobody understands me”.

The parents often continue to treat their teenage children as if they were (3)..... when the latter probably consider them to be almost grown up.

There follows a problem of a (4)..... . Old people are always saying that the young are not what they were. The same comment is made from generation to generation and it is always true, but it has never been truer than it is today. The young are better educated and informed because of the (5)..... . Traditionally, it was that young people turned to their elders for (6)..... . Today, the situation might be reversed: the old could learn a thing or two from their children. And if a (7)..... settlement is made then there won't be any generation gap.

Then there is one more problem that has become very urgent nowadays. It's a problem of (8)..... . Information received from opinion polls is saying that more than half of Russian teenagers have ever tried drugs. Nevertheless there are many ways of keeping them away from it. One of them is organized sport, which changes young people's (9)..... and prevents them from the fatal (10)..... [18].

Exercise 25. Complete the extracts from the stories of real HIV-positive people.

infected, challenge, medication, healing, monogamous, pregnant, spiritual, long-term, sexual, false, diagnosed, suicide, virus, volunteer, swollen, original, illness, terminal, HIV-positive, negative

Suzanne

“I became (1)..... in 1992, while I was working in Africa. I'm a health professional, but like most of the 20 million positive women worldwide, I was (2)..... by my (3)..... regular partner.

The (4)..... for every positive person is to take back control of their lives, in “Living Positively” with the (5)..... . I'd always believed that good health was never maintained only by taking (6)..... . More than ever, HIV reinforced for me that health is not just physical health, but also mental, emotional and (7)..... well-being.

An important part of the (8)..... process for me is to be active in HIV / AIDS education, support and advocacy. I (9)..... in a number of HIV / AIDS organizations, and in particular Positive Women Victoria, because the impact of HIV / AIDS on women is very different than from men.” [13]

Chelsea

“Chelsea, a 30-year-old youth program manager from North Carolina, tested positive for HIV when she was 20 years old and a senior in college. After being in a (10)..... relationship through her high school and college years and testing (11)..... multiple times throughout the relationship, Chelsea and her boyfriend both tested positive.

But that wasn't where the news ended: Chelsea was (12)..... , too. “The doctor told me he thought it was a (13)..... positive and not to worry.”

When the baby was born, Chelsea was tested again. She was positive, but the baby was negative. As it turns out, her boyfriend was infected during (14)..... contact with another person. He then infected Chelsea.”

Jonathan

Lives in London with his partner. He was of the first people to be (15)..... with HIV in this country. The only thing that stopped me committing (16)..... was that I couldn't bear the thought of someone clearing up my mess. It was 1982, and I'd been to my GP with the kind of (17)..... glands that hurt when you shook hands with someone. Tests showed I had HTLV3, the (18)..... name for HIV. At the time there was all this news filtering in from the US about a mystery (19)..... – that it was terrifying, and (20)..... . If I can't kill myself, I thought, I'd better just get on with it [16].

Exercise 26. Unscrambled phrases: find the correct place for the word in bold (*an example – to drink to excess*).

- to drink to **smoking**
- to take to **excess**
- to **transmit** a drinking bout
- to **develop** sanitary rules
- to undergo a **tough** test
- to **donate** the virus
- to **have** one's blood
- to be at **insensibility**
- to advocate **blood** measures
- to **contract** various complexes
- to **violate** a disease
- to produce **risk**

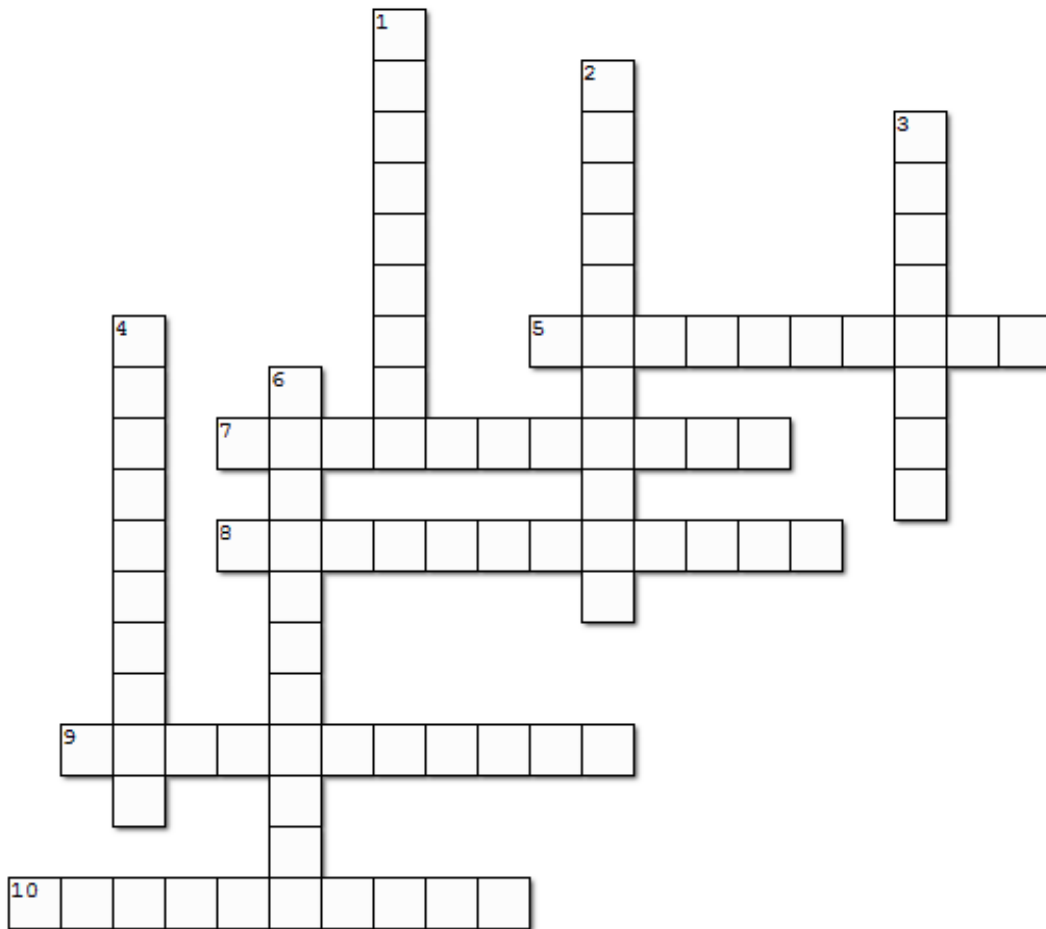
Exercise 27. Please match the halves of the phrases.

1) sexually-transmitted	a) fluids
2) to be prone	b) delinquency
3) juvenile	c) diseases
4) parental	d) to psychiatric disorders
5) bodily	e) injustice
6) distortion of eternal	f) negligence
7) cultural	g) families
8) broken	h) concepts of right and wrong
9) to sink rapidly into	i) complexes
10) the superiority	j) degradation

Exercise 28. Complete the crossword.

Youth Problems : Adjectives

Complete the crossword below



Down:

1. Very worried and angry because you do not know how to deal with an unpleasant situation.
2. Making you feel very embarrassed and ashamed.
3. Physically or mentally not fully able to do something.
4. Feeling annoyed and impatient because you are prevented from achieving something.
6. Insensible.

Across:

5. Having or showing a strong or unreasoning desire for revenge.
7. Not showing, producing, or putting up any resistance.
8. Made dirty, polluted, or poisonous by the addition of a chemical, waste, or infection.
9. Very unfriendly or unpleasant.
10. Intended to be used once or for a short time and then thrown away.

Exercise 29. Complete the text using the words from the box.

health, terrible, warning, spiritual, harm, blood, serious, risk

Loneliness Has (1)..... Health Risks and the Solution Is Social




Anyone who has experienced feelings of loneliness knows how (2)..... it is. In his poem To Edith, Bertrand Russell calls loneliness “the solitary pain” and evokes the “ecstasy and peace” his wife gave him after “so many lonely years”. Those who seek out loneliness are normally confusing it with (3)..... solitude.

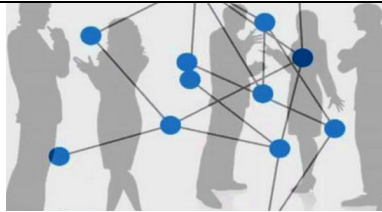



Unfortunately, loneliness can do much more (4)..... than simply produce an unpleasant feeling. It has an enormous impact on physical (5)..... too. Researchers have shown that the list of damages to your health caused by loneliness runs scarily long: depression, cognitive dysfunction, high (6)..... pressure, inflammation, altered immunity to disease – the list goes on.

Most frightening of all is the connection between loneliness and an increased (7)..... of death. This was raised recently at the American Association for the Advancement of Science’s annual meeting in a seminar on the science of resilient ageing. John Cacioppo gave an alarming (8)..... from his research on the topic: older adults with the highest levels of loneliness are nearly twice as likely to die prematurely than those with the lowest levels of loneliness [11].

** resilient – (of a person or animal) able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions*

Exercise 30. Please do the matching.

1) fatigue	a. 
2) juvenile delinquency	b. 
3) impairment	c. 

4) annihilation	d. 
5) a syringe	e. 
6) to have a drinking bout	f. 
7) contagious	g. 

Exercise 31. Find 10 words from the exercises above.

v	u	l	n	e	r	a	b	l	e
n	e	g	l	i	g	e	n	c	e
p	k	h	y	g	i	e	n	e	t
i	n	j	u	s	t	i	c	e	r
d	p	c	u	q	r	i	s	m	a
v	i	o	l	a	t	e	t	s	n
g	j	m	i	a	e	k	i	t	s
f	g	b	l	o	o	d	g	a	m
j	f	a	o	y	y	g	m	r	i
f	a	t	i	g	u	e	a	y	t

Exercise 32. Restore the table.

crime	criminal	action (verb / definition)
vandalism	vandal	to vandalize (to deliberately destroy or damage (public or private property))
	 (to take a person hostage in exchange for money or other favours)
	hijacker	
blackmailing		
	 (to make illegal copies of a document, painting, etc.)
swindling		
	thief	
smuggling		
	murderer	
	 (to attack someone in a public place and steal their money, jewellery, or other possessions)
burglary		
	shoplifter	
	 (to take money or property illegally from a person or place, often using threats or violence)

Exercise 33. Find the equivalents to the phrases below.

1. to commit a crime or an offence
2. to accuse someone of a crime
3. to charge someone with (crime)
4. to plead guilty (or not guilty)
5. to defend / prosecute someone in court
6. to pass verdict on an accused person
7. to sentence someone to a punishment

8. to acquit an accused person of a charge
9. to fine someone a sum of money
10. to send someone to prison
11. to release someone from prison / jail
12. to be tried
- a) what the judge does after a verdict of guilty
- b) to decide whether they are guilty or not
- c) to say someone is guilty
- d) to set someone free after a prison sentence
- e) to decide in court that someone is not guilty (the opposite of “to convict someone”)
- f) to swear in court that one is guilty or otherwise
- g) to punish someone by putting them in prison
- h) to argue for or against someone in a trial
- i) to punish someone by making them pay
- j) to do something illegal
- k) to bring someone to court
- l) to have a case judged in court

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Exercise 34. Fill in prepositions where necessary (please note that the same preposition may be used several times or not used at all).

<i>of</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>off</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>into</i>	<i>to</i>
-----------	-------------	------------	-----------	-------------	------------	-----------	-------------	-----------

1. Bill committed a crime when he broke a house.
2. Someone witnessed the crime and the police charged Bill a robbery.
3. They also accused his brother, Ben, being his accomplice.
4. After brief deliberations, the jury passed verdict them.
5. They decided that Bill was guilty but Ben was innocent. The judge acquitted Ben any involvement in the robbery but sentenced Bill three years in prison.
6. Bill had to go prison.
7. He served two years in prison but released prison a year early.
8. He got time for good behavior.

Exercise 35. Put the derivatives of the words below into the sentences.

<i>frustrate, deprive, atrocious, gamble, hearten, delinquent, annihilate, smuggle, concoct</i>

1. He was beginning to show symptoms of sleep
2. He was arrested for cocaine into Britain.
3. There is a high rate of juvenile in this area.
4. Soldiers have been committing against civilians.

5. They gave me a strange to drink.
6. The enemies were warned to capitulate or face total
7. I could sense his at not being able to help.
8. He spends all his time in the casino.
9. It's to see what little progress has been made.

Exercise 36. Raze out the words which do not suit the other ones in their groups and explain why.

- a) crime, offence, obedience, misdeed
- b) stealing, burglary, blackmailing, theft
- c) defenseless, hopeless, helpless, fearless
- d) to cause, to bring about, to destroy, to lead to
- e) temporary, long-term, long-standing, prolonged
- f) to hide, to hush up, to reveal, to sweep under the carpet
- g) nirvana, euphoria, joy, frustration

Exercise 37. Match the words and its definition.

1. a punk	a) someone in the 1960-s who was opposed to war and the traditional attitudes of society, and who showed this by having long hair and wearing very informal clothes
2. a rocker	b) a young person between the ages of 13 and 19
3. a hippie	c) someone who frequently drinks too much alcohol
4. an infant	d) a young man who has no status, breaks the law, and is often violent. He may also listen to a particular type of music, have bright-colored hair, and wear torn clothing with a lot of chains and pins
5. a teenager	f) a young person who shows no respect for the law
6. a dipsomaniac	g) someone who frightens or hurts someone who is smaller or weaker than they are
7. a drunkard	h) someone who plays or likes rock music
8. a hoodlum	i) someone who cannot control their feeling of wanting to drink alcohol
9. a bully	j) a baby or a very young child
10. campaigner	k) someone who tries to achieve political or social change by persuading other people or the government to do something

Exercise 38. Unscramble the phrase: find the correct place for the word in bold (*an example* – to become victims of poverty).

- a) to become **crime and violence** _____
- b) to beat **the problem** _____
- c) to tackle **stronger measures** _____
- d) to prevent **the basic causes** _____
- e) to ignore **somebody to death** _____

- f) to enforce **victims of poverty** _____
- g) to be at **prophylactic measures** _____
- h) to safeguard people against **blood** _____
- i) to advocate **psychiatric disorders** _____
- j) contaminated **control** _____
- k) disease **AIDS** _____
- l) to carry out **smb's disposal** _____
- m) to be prone to **tough measures** _____

Exercise 39. Find mistakes in these words and phrases.

to muttate
 to give somebody the enfection
 epidamic
 to be temted to crime
 to sufer
 to show resistans
 ofence
 frustrerion
 to comit a crime
 to ignore the basic cauces

Exercise 40. Match the word to its definition and use 9 words from here to fill in each text below.

1) funds	a) the murder of a famous or important person, especially for political reasons
2) currency	b) the crime or illegally taking control of a vehicle, specially a plane, using violence or threats
3) homicide	c) a physical attack on someone, or the crime of physically attacking someone
4) assault	d) the crime of cheating someone in order to get their money
5) manslaughter	e) an amount of money that you collect, save, or invest
6) assassination	f) the crime of making copies of valuable documents or works of art in order to make money by selling them
7) abduction	g) the act of killing someone
8) swindling	h) the process of taking someone away from their home, family, etc. using force
9) hijacking	i) the crime of causing someone's death illegally but either without intending to or with reasons that cause it to be less serious than murder
10) forgery	j) the system of money used in a particular country
11) rape	k) action involving deliberate destruction of or damage to public or private property
12) vandalism	l) the crime, typically committed by a man, of forcing another person to have sexual intercourse with the offender against their will

1. and intoxication are considered lesser degrees of murder because the person may not have intentionally killed the victim. For example, intoxication usually occurs when a person consumes too much alcohol and kills another while driving their vehicle intoxicated.

2. Criminally negligent occurs when the offender's actions are so careless that he causes the death of another person. This category of murder carries the least amount of culpability.

3. The crime of can occur in many different ways. For instance, an employee can do it to his or her employer by creating a scheme to deprive the employer of money or property belonging to him or her, such as creating false ledger entries to cover up stolen money.

4. Felony is a type of crime that involves intentional injury committed by one person against one or more others. The specifics of the crime can and do vary based on jurisdiction, but in general it is a crime with three core components: an intent to cause injury; a violent or deadly weapon; and an actual physical injury that results.

5. There are many types of child , and some are more common in certain areas than others. Kidnapping by a stranger is often the most feared type of it in most societies, but familial one is more common. In some areas. children can be taken away and forced into slavery, military service, or sex work.

6. In art , someone makes a piece of art which is meant to mimic the style of a famous artist. and then signs the piece with the name of the artist. Dead artists are common victims of it, since they are not alive to testify about the provenance of a work. Some art works are extremely clever, using a variety of techniques to make it difficult to identify a fake. Art historians, in turn, use a number of techniques to examine art in the hopes of weeding fakes from real words of art.

7. The exchange of foreign is a lucrative business and one that most international travelers deal with when they go outside their home country. You usually have several options, including exchanging it at home, through a bank or through an online service, or waiting until you get to the country where you are travelling and exchanging it there.

8. is an illegal activity where people seize control of an airplane. It is usually considered an act of terrorism and carries stiff penalties under law. The goal of it is usually threat and intimidation, rather than theft of the basic transportation.

9. Political activists are also seen as legitimate targets for by those who disagree with their views. Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King and Chico Mendes immediately spring to mind. In Europe, since the 1980-s, German industrialists, Greek ship owners, Spanish bank directors and Italian judges have all been bumped off.

Exercise 41. Find the synonyms of the following words: *isolation, struggle (v.), infected, loneliness, sick*

t	y	u	a	o	y	s	z	x	c	v	b
k	g	d	l	c	o	m	b	a	t	z	c
s	o	l	i	t	u	d	e	f	z	g	j
r	t	g	e	x	z	n	v	f	x	l	v
z	h	d	n	x	n	m	k	l	f	c	b
z	c	v	a	f	g	b	c	i	z	v	y
e	v	b	t	z	c	b	n	c	s	d	v
b	j	r	i	x	n	n	s	t	z	c	y
z	c	v	o	b	c	s	i	e	t	c	z
c	b	t	n	u	c	z	c	d	y	e	z
c	o	n	t	a	m	i	n	a	t	e	d
b	m	s	c	b	e	c	b	x	j	u	k

Exercise 42. Comment on the following statements in writing:

1. Young men are careless when it comes to their health.
2. The inferiority complex is a very common problem among teenagers.
3. People take to drugs because they lose purpose in life.
4. It is the parents' job to bridge the generation gap.
5. Students must be regularly screened for AIDs.
6. Virus-carriers should not be treated as outsiders.
7. More AIDS prevention campaigns should be launched by the government.

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(с использованием современных компьютерных технологий)

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