

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации

Федеральное агентство по образованию РФ

Владивостокский государственный университет
экономики и сервиса

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ЧИТАЕМ НАУЧНО-ПОПУЛЯРНЫЕ
ТЕКСТЫ

Практикум

Владивосток
Издательство ВГУЭС
2009

Рецензенты: С.Н. Котенко, ст. преп. каф. межкультурной коммуникации и перево-доведения;
М.Б. Ковалева, ст. преп. каф. межкультурной коммуникации и перево-доведения.

М 99 АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК: ЧИТАЕМ НАУЧНО-ПОПУЛЯРНЫЕ ТЕКСТЫ: практикум / сост. С.В. Мясникова, С.А. Уткина. – Владивосток: Изд-во ВГУЭС, 2009. – 56 с.

Практикум по домашнему чтению «Английский язык: Читаем научно-популярные тексты» включает специально разработанные упражнения и задания, которые направлены на расширение и закрепление лексики, развитие навыков чтения и перевода аутентичных текстов, развитие навыков устной речи.

Предназначен для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов специальностей 350200 «Международные отношения» и 350300 (специализация 350305) «Регионоведение (США и Канады)».

ББК 82,3 Англ 9

Печатается по решению РИСО ВГУЭС

© Издательство Владивостокский
государственный университет
экономики и сервиса, 2009

GREAT WALL OF CHINA OVERRUN, DAMAGED (PP. 32-34)

I. Vocabulary list

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| to vanish | to install (a gate) |
| to neglect | to dismantle |
| to carry out (a survey) | to nail |
| to charge (admission) | to draft a law |
| to crumble | to be fined (under the new rules) |
| to demolish | to detain |
| to exhort | be detained for smth., doing smth |

II. Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1. Find in the text English equivalents for the following words and expressions and use them in the sentences of your own:

пренебрегать, игнорировать; исчезать; проводить исследование; устанавливать ворота; юридическое лицо; разбирать (машину); уговаривать, предлагать; целостность, непрерывность; угрожать чему-либо; терпеть убытки; разрушать, стирать с лица земли; сыпаться, обваливаться; быть задержанным, арестованным; готовить законопроект; забивать гвозди, прибивать.

Ex.2. Use an English-English dictionary to find definitions to the following word combinations:

- to sit up and took notice;
- within a stone's throw of smth.;
- to pose a threat to smb./smth.;
- to hold raves;
- to sustain damages.

Ex.3. Find the words to the following definitions:

- to disappear suddenly, especially in a way that cannot be easily explained;
- to ask someone for a particular amount of money for something you are selling;
- to end or ruin something completely;
- to break apart into lots of little pieces, or make something do this;
- to make someone pay money as a punishment;

- to officially prevent someone from leaving a place;
- to put a piece of equipment somewhere and connect it so that it is ready to be used;
- to take a machine or piece of equipment apart so that it is in separate pieces.

Ex.4. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. He **exhorted** the workers to end the strike. 2. Marie decided not to move after all, but she **neglected** to inform the rental agency. 3. The youngster **vanished** without a trace one day and has never been found. 4. Lawyers **charge** such high fees, but they never seem short of clients. 5. The Museum has no **admission charge**. 6. When they **demolished** the church, a cave was discovered beneath it. 7. The first thing the soldiers did was to **dismantle** the enemy's surveillance equipment. 8. Crime has dropped since the video cameras **were installed** in the town centre. 9. Inspectors have the power to **fine** any passenger travelling without a ticket. 10. There is a shortage of people to **carry out** research. 11. She **was detained** in hospital with a suspected broken leg. 12. Rangoon's old buildings **are crumbling** from neglect. 13. The prisoners sat down together to draft a letter to the governor. 14. A sign saying 'No Fishing' **had been nailed** to the tree.

Ex.5. Translate into English paying attention to your active vocabulary:

1. Самолет пропал с экранов радаров вскоре после взлета. 2. Небольшие магазинчики устанавливают более высокие цены на аналогичные товары. 3. Восточное крыло здания было полностью уничтожено огнем. 4. Когда она вернулась машина исчезла. 5. В центре города были установлены камеры слежения. 6. Мы установили новое программное обеспечение. 7. Его дом и студия были уничтожены более 100 лет назад. 8. Необходимо было разобрать ворота чтобы освободить животное. 9. На компанию был наложен штраф в размере 2 млн. долларов за нарушение закона «О защите окружающей среды». 10. Исследования проводятся по всей стране. 11. Полиция задержала двух подозреваемых для допроса. 12. Каменная кладка (stonework) разрушилась и всему зданию был необходим ремонт. 13. Она работает над речью для конференции, которая состоится на следующей неделе. 14. Американский флаг был прибит на стене над кроватью.

Ex.6. Explain what is meant by the following and translate into Russian:

1. The New York-based World Monuments Fund put the Great Wall on its list of the World's 100 Most Endangered Sites.

2. Poorly executed restoration efforts have left sections near the capital, Beijing, looking like a Hollywood set

3. "It was a wake-up call," said Lindesay, who's spent more than 1,200 days on the wall over the past 20 years.

4. Already the new law is showing its teeth, or at least its gums.

5. Also important, the law says that "all citizens, legal entities and organizations" are charged with protecting the wall and reporting illegal activity to government agencies.

III. Speaking and Written Practice

Ex.1. Answer the questions:

1. What can be inferred from the title of the article?
2. What is the Great Wall of China?
3. What facts tell us that the Great Wall of China has been damaged?
4. Explain who is to blame for the destruction of the Wall?
5. Why does the author believe that tourists pose the biggest pose to the wall's survival?
6. How does Lindesay try to attract people's attention to the problem?
7. What measures are taken by different institutions to protect the Great Wall?
8. What other actions should be taken to protect the national treasury?
9. Which measures do you find the most effective ones?

Ex.2. Express your viewpoint on the problem (using your active vocabulary) as if you are:

- an archaeologist;
- a tourist visiting the Great Wall;
- a farmer living within a stone's throw of the Great Wall;
- a lawmaker drafting laws to protect the world's most endangered sites;
- an entrepreneur who works with tourists visiting the Wall;
- the author of the article.

Ex.3. Do a written translation of the passage 'A constructions company.... (to the end)'

Ex.4. Write a précis of the article.

UNDERGROUND CITIES PROJECT IN JAPAN (PP.55-56)

I. Vocabulary List

to inhabit humidity
habitation artificial
to burst with smth. abundant
to be confident obstacle
to be resistant to endure
resistance to foresee
to be vulnerable to solution
to shelter shortage

II. Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1. Make up 5 sentences of your own using Active Vocabulary.

Ex.2. Explain in English:

densely inhabited country; to extend; to be sustained by smth.; water leakage; to trap; to be installed; temporary; to flourish; expansion

Ex.3. Express in one word using Active Vocabulary:

- Protection from danger or from wind, rain, hot sun;
- the deliberate spreading of secret information when gas, water leaks in or out;
- to be aware of or realize beforehand;
- able to be hurt or injured, exposed to danger or criticism;
- the process of coping with a problem;
- not originating naturally;
- having plenty of smth.;
- keep air moist in a room.

Ex4. Translate into Russian:

1. I can't endure that noise a moment longer. 2. It was a house unfit for habitation. 3. That bag is bursting with potatoes. 4. My heart was bursting with grief. 5. The government is confident that it will win the next election. 6. If a person is vaccinated, he is resistant to a certain disease. 7. The committee put up a lot of resistance to the chairman's plan. 8. We are in a vulnerable position here, with the enemy on the hill above us. 9. In the rain people were sheltering in the doorways of shops. 10. She welcomed me with an artificial

smile. 11. The country has abundant supplies of oil. 12. She felt that her family was an obstacle to her work.

Ex.5. Translate into English using Active Vocabulary:

1. Он не ожидал, что его путешествие будет отложено из-за плохой погоды. 2. Очень трудно найти решение данной проблемы. 3. Во время военных действий люди испытывали недостаток воды и пищи. 4. Это была красивая жилая зона. 5. «Мария очень стойкая девушка, она быстро поправится», - сказал доктор. 6. Молодая девушка выглядела очень **уязвимой**. 7. Фермеры **укрыли** груды найденного металла, т.к. боялись установленных властями штрафов. 8. Недостаток **влажности** может привести к засухе. 9. Я не могу больше **выносить** эту ужасную головную боль. 10. Петр не мог сесть в автобус, т.к. автобус был **переполнен** людьми.

III. Grammar Section

Ex.1. Decide what parts of speech the following words are according to the text:

inhabit; habitation; resistant; shelter; abundant; shortage; resistance.

IV. Speaking Practice

Ex.1. Answer the following comprehension questions:

1. What is the main problem in Japan?
2. What is the way of solving this problem?
3. What will the underground cities be sustained by?
4. What can be said about safety of such structures?
5. What will be controlled in underground cities by special devices?
6. What will be done to make artificial environment appear more natural?
7. Are there any problems connected with underground cities?

Ex.2. Recall the situations from the text illustrating the Active Vocabulary.

Ex.3. Say everything you can about:

- Japan and Japanese population;
- Safety of underground cities;
- Problems connected with underground cities.

Ex.4. Make up a dialogue between:

a scientist researcher and a publisher of one of international newspapers about underground cities.

Ex.5. Retell the story as if you were:

- A scientific researcher;
- A publisher;
- A citizen of an underground city.

Ex.6. Discuss the following questions:

- What other ways of the problem solution of Japan's shortage of space can be suggested?
- Why will there be some obstacles to realize such project?
- If you were a Japanese, where would you live above ground or underground?

CONCRETE (PP.54-55)

I. Vocabulary List

to discover
to set (a goal; an example; in motion)
to be liable to smth. (dispute; variations)
property
to be transparent
lump (lump of clay; lump of ice; lump of money)
binding
to glue

II. Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1. Make up 5 sentences of your own using Active Vocabulary

Ex.2. Explain in English:

high-tech material, Roman times, volcanic ash, ambitious plans, mixture of three ingredients; translucent concrete

Ex.3. Make four sentences of your own using the following phrasal verbs:

to set back – препятствовать, задерживать
to set forth – излагать, формулировать
to set forward – излагать, выдвигать
to set up – основывать, учреждать

Ex.4. Translate into Russian:

1. The binding of this book is torn. 2. The city is growing and property in the center is becoming more valuable. 3. Scientists have discovered that this disease is carried by rats. 4. He was not liable for his son's debts. 5. Her silk dress was almost transparent. 6. I take one lump of sugar in my tea. 7. She found a lump in her left breast. 8. She glued the two pieces of wood together. 9. The children are always glued to the television. 10. Roadblocks were set up by the police to catch the escaped prisoner. 11. The discovery of gold in California set off a rush to get there. 12. The bad weather will set back our building plans by 3 weeks.

Ex.5. Translate into English using Active Vocabulary:

1. Каковы основные составляющие цемента? 2. Основным препятствием для широкого производства прозрачного цемента является его

цена. 3. Ломоносов **основал** первый российский университет в Москве в 18 веке. 4. Ученые **выдвинули** новую гипотезу относительно теории Дарвина. 5. Отвечая на вопросы, ученик должен четко **формулировать** свои мысли и идеи. 6. Антибиотики **препятствуют** развитию и размножению болезнетворных бактерий в организме человека, тем самым помогая ему победить болезнь. 7. Квартира в центре города была его **собственностью**. 8. Пытаясь начать **склеивать** детали, Роман затратил много времени на поиски **клея** среди хлама на столе. 9. Имей он **массу денег**, он бы не стал скитаться по товарным лавкам в поисках хоть какой-то работы. 10. Елизавета имела **утонченные** черты лица, что говорило о ее дворянском происхождении.

Remember the meaning of some other word combinations:

as early as – еще, уже

as far back as – еще, уже

as late as – только, лишь; еще

as little/few as – всего (лишь), только

as many/much as – целых

as recently as – всего лишь, только

as long as – пока

as far as – насколько

as soon as – как только

five times as much – в пять раз больше

many times as large – во много раз больше

Ex.6. Translate the following phrases:

Всего неделя, еще/уже в 17 веке, целых 100 кг, еще в 1975 г., только в 2004 г.;

Насколько мне известно, пока я помню/не забыл, как только я приеду.

Learn the following expressions with the verb “**make**”:

to make it possible – давать возможность, делать возможным

to make it easy/difficult – облегчать/затруднять

easy/difficult to make – легко/трудно производить

Ex.7. Translate the sentences below from Russian into English:

1. Новые технологии дают возможность производить разные виды цемента.
2. Плохие погодные условия затруднили осуществление эксперимента.
3. Такой отчет нетрудно подготовить.

III. Grammar Section

Complex Object

Ex.1. Decide what parts of speech the following words are according to the text:

mix, clear, sounds, aggregate, solid, glue, cost

Ex.2. Suggest the following sentences in English using “as...as”:

1. Упражнения такие же трудные, как и текст.
2. Я собираюсь сделать это как можно быстрее.
3. Он не так умен, как кажется

Ex.3. Read the passage and distinguish the infinitive construction:

For the last hundred years we all watch the climate growing much warmer. This has had a number of different effects. First of all, glaciers have been melting very rapidly. For example, the scientists proved the Muir Glacier in Alaska to retreat two miles in ten years. Secondly, rising temperatures have been causing the snowline to retreat on mountains over the world. In Peru, for example, it has risen as much as 2700 feet in 60 years.

Ex.4. Give Russian equivalents of the sentences below:

1. Scientific research requires people to question received wisdom and to draw conclusion based on evidence.
2. The commission wants the government to draft a policy for protecting the environment.
3. As the creator of psychoanalysis, you might expect Freud to be its best practitioner. In fact he seems to have been a useless therapist.
4. State-of-the-art environmental controls will enable the delicate and rarely seen works of art to be shown for the first time.
5. Britons and Americans alike consider the English Puritans who settled New England to be the progenitors of the United States.
6. Antibiotics can cause more resistant strains of bacteria to develop.
7. Scientist found the theory correct.
8. Any person who has lived in the 20th century has seen a lot of changes take place in almost all areas of human existence.
9. Many immigrant groups in America want their children to know their own culture. Many Hispanics, for example, wish their children to learn both English and Spanish in school.
10. They admitted the results of his experiments to be disappointing.
11. Researchers have now proved earlier theories to have been wrong.

IV. Speaking Practice:

Ex.1. Answer the following comprehension questions:

1. Since what times has concrete been a high-tech material?
2. What should be added to make concrete less liable to shrink and more frost-resistant?
3. What can concrete conduct?
4. What other unusual properties do scientists plan to use while making concrete?
5. What are ingredients of concrete?
6. What can be said about translucent concrete?

Ex.2. Recall the situations from the text illustrating the Active Vocabulary.

Ex.3. Say everything you can about:

- Ingredients of concrete;
- Properties of concrete;
- Transparent concrete.

Ex.4. Make up a dialogue between a scientist and a publisher of one of newspapers.

Ex.5. Retell the story as if you were:

- A scientific researcher;
- A publisher;
- A worker at one of the building companies.

PRZEWALSKI'S HORSE (PP. 12-13)

I. Vocabulary list

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| wild/domesticated horse | muzzle |
| to keep and breed in captivity | affectionate |
| to reintroduce | to give birth to |
| extant | to roam |
| mane | extinction |

II. Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1. Find in the test the synonyms of the following words:

to wander, horse (3 words), loving, father or grandfather, abdomen, a group of animals, location.

Ex.2. Find in the text English equivalents for the following words and expressions and use them in the sentences of your own:

дикое животное; бродить, путешествовать, скитаться, странствовать; любящий, нежный; сохранившийся, дошедший до наших дней, существующий в настоящее время, наличный; вымирание (вида животных, племени и т. п.), рожать, содержать и выращивать в неволе;

Ex.3. Match the words and their definitions:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. mane | a) a group of similar plants or animals that is smaller than a species |
| 2. hand | b) the fur, wool, or hair that covers an animal's body |
| 3. extant | c) the nose and mouth of an animal, especially a dog or horse |
| 4. extinction | d) the long hair on the back of a horse's neck, or around the face and neck of a lion |
| 5. affectionate | e) a unit for measuring the height of a horse, equal to about 10 centimetres |
| 6. coat | f) showing in a gentle way that you love someone and care about them |
| 7. muzzle | g) still existing in spite of being very old Syn: present |
| 8. subspecies | h) when a particular type of animal or plant stops existing |

Ex.4. Translate into Russian:

1. Chickens and geese roam freely in the back yard. 2. In his book, he describes what life was like during his long captivity. 3. Only some endangered animals can be bred in zoos. 4. Meanwhile, he said he would not reintroduce the restrictions on foreign workers he had proposed earlier. 5. The dog lifted his muzzle to pick up a scent. 6. She brushed her long hair into a shining mane and arranged it carefully around her shoulders. 7. This is one of the few extant manuscripts. 8. He gave me an affectionate hug and then left. 9. Greenpeace believes that whales are in danger of extinction.

Ex.5. Translate into English:

1. Многие виды животных находятся на грани (on the verge/edge of) полного уничтожения. 2. Говорят, что он два года был в плену. 3. Это пруд, в котором разводят уток. 4. Правительство не планирует вновь вводить этот налог. 5. Пес покусал мальчишек, потому что она забыла надеть ему намордник. 6. На дошедших до нас картинах изображены предместья Древнего Рима. 7. Удивительно, что они сохранили нежные отношения, прожив в браке более 40 лет. 8. Биологи говорят о том, что многие виды женьшеня в Приморья находятся под угрозой уничтожения из-за действий китайских браконьеров (poachers).

Ex.6. Make up 5 sentences of your own. Try to put them into a story.

III. Speaking and Written Practice

Ex.1. Answer the questions:

1. Whom were the horses named for?
2. How does Przewalski's horse look like?
3. Why were Przewalski's horses on the edge of extinction?
4. Explain what is interbreeding. What role has it played in the survival of subspecies of wild horse?
5. Tell about the way horses live today. What endangers them?

Ex.2. Make up a dialog between a reporter of a local newspaper and a horse-breeder. Make sure that you are going to discuss the following:

- the horse's name and appearance;
- factors that have brought Przewalski's horses on the edge of extinction;
- threats to their existence;
- the role that interbreeding played in the survival of subspecies of wild horse;
- the way horses live today.

Ex.3. Find information about other species that is on the verge of extinction and share it with the group (make the group mates feel about asking questions).

Ex.4. Translate the text into Russian.

CICADAS AS FOOD: SUMMER'S LOW-FAT SNACK? (PP. 52-53)

I. Vocabulary list

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| protein | to eat raw/boiled/fried |
| carbohydrate (carb) | to treat with pesticides and herbicides |
| nutritious | hollow |
| to crawl | abdomen |
| to emerge | to take on |

II. Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1. Find in the text the following expressions and give Russian equivalents for them:

to crawl out of the ground; to carpet trees; to emerge from the ground; to be high in protein; to be low in fat; to suck sap from tree roots; to eat raw; to eat boiled; recipe; chocolate-covered insect; to have an allergic reaction; to treat with pesticides and herbicides; to absorb the chemicals into their bodies; to turn black and hard; hollow abdomen; to dip in a sauce; to take on a flavor.

Ex.2. Write down words and expressions (take advantage of the expressions from ex. 1) that can help you to:

- speak about cicadas as food;
- describe their way of living;
- dwell on the ways they can be cooked.

Ex.3. Explain the meaning of the following word-combinations: hollow cheeks; hollow sound, hollow tree, hollow tube, hollow victory, hollow promises.

Ex.4. Express the following in one word or phrase:

- full of the natural substances that your body needs to stay healthy or to grow properly;
- one of several natural substances that exist in food such as meat, eggs, and beans, and which your body needs in order to grow and remain strong and healthy;
- to appear or come out from somewhere;
- a substance that is in foods such as sugar, bread, potatoes etc, which provides your body with heat and energy and which consists of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon;

- the end part of an insect's body, joined to the thorax;
- having an empty space inside;
- to begin to have a particular quality or appearance;
- to put a special chemical substance on something in order to protect is from e. g. weed;
- to put uncooked food in your mouth and chew and swallow it.

Ex.5. Translate into Russian:

1. Glover would **crawl out** after him on the roof at the top of the house and look down on the lake. 2. Black widow venom affects the muscles, and may cause severe cramping in the **abdomen** and other parts of the body. 3. The walls are made of **hollow** concrete blocks. 4. It can only obtain it by eating animal **proteins**. 5. **Carbohydrate** foods do indeed have a tendency to produce a rebound hunger. 6. Not only is *it* known to be extremely **nutritious** but it too has special protective properties against illness. 7. She **emerged** from the divorce a stronger person. 8. Like all foods, certain individuals may have an allergic reaction if they eat cicadas raw. 9. We never **treat** our vegetable garden **with pesticides** or insecticides and this is the wonderful result. 10. Don't **take on** too much work – the extra cash isn't worth it

Ex.6. Translate into English:

1. У этих насекомых на брюшке не могут располагаться ни крылья, ни ножки. 2. Несмотря на то, что он смертельно устал, он выполз из кровати и попытался подойти к двери. 3. Они победили, но победа того не стоила. 4. Кальмар – исключительно питательный и полезный продукт, поскольку содержит много белка (протеина). 5. Исследования подтвердили тот факт, что если употреблять в пищу больше углеводов и меньше жиров, можно эффективно терять вес. 6. В аэропорту мы ждали когда пассажиры, прилетевшие из Москвы, появятся из дверей таможенного пункта. 7. Если Вы питаетесь нерегулярно, то в перерывах между основными приемами пищи ешьте фрукты и овощи, которые не подвергались тепловой обработки. 8. Считается, что обработка полей гербицидами позволит уменьшить количество сорняков, однако, на практике этого не происходит. 9. Жареные цикады приобретают привкус ореха.

Ex.7. Make up 5 sentences of your own.

III. Speaking and Written Practice

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. Can cicadas be named a food for dieters? Why? Why not?
2. Why aren't we going to hear about Brood XIII again for 17 years?

3. What kinds of insect are best as a food?
4. How do gourmands get cicadas cooked?
5. What recipe is the best one? Which one do you favor?
6. Why eating cicadas can turn out to be dangerous?
7. How do you understand the phrase: 'More crunch than munch'?
8. What might be your arguments if you wanted to encourage your friend to eat cicadas?

Ex.2. Make up a dialogue between a gourmet who tries to persuade people that cicadas is the best food that they can ever eat and a person who has never eaten anything weird but is looking for something new to taste. Make sure that you are going to discuss all the pluses and minuses of such a menu.

Ex.3. Make up a plan of the text and retell it using the words and expressions from your active vocabulary.

Ex.4. Render into English using the vocabulary studied:

Первые сведения о том, что цикады вкусны, получили еще английские колонисты от местных индейцев, которые один раз в 17 лет собирали их, готовили и ели с большим удовольствием. Колонисты, хотя и считали цикад саранчой, однако следовать примеру индейцев не спешили. То ли дело сейчас. Газеты печатают рецепты блюд из цикад, гурманы с их страниц советуют, как лучше делать заготовки впрок (оказывается, лучше всего просто замораживать), а один вашингтонский ресторан собирался предлагать своим посетителям закуску из цикад по 10 долларов за блюдо, но в последний момент почему-то передумал.

А в соседнем с Вашингтоном штате Мэриленд была-таки устроена дегустация жареных цикад, причем на самом высоком уровне. Заместитель министра сельского хозяйства Мэриленда Джон Брукс, по профессии ветеринар, провозгласил, что жареные цикады это — «гастрономический восторг». «Очень вкусными» назвал их специальный помощник губернатора Джон Мотц, который. Сам губернатор на дегустацию не явился, и я его понимаю. Лягушек ел, улитками восторгаюсь, а вот на цикад не решился. С чужих слов могу лишь сообщить, что, по мнению одних, они на вкус напоминают фисташки, а, по мнению других, — спаржу. Кому больше верить, не знаю. Возможно, все зависит от рецепта приготовления. Поскольку в России такого изобилия цикад, как в США, не предвидится, рецепты не привожу.

Гурманы, в первую очередь, конечно, из числа лесных жителей, для цикад угрозы не представляют. Вопреки наставлению Суворова брать не числом, а умением, они берут именно числом, пренебрегая защитной окраской. Сколько бы и кто бы их ни ел, насекомых не убывает.

PLANTS CAN RECOGNIZE, COMMUNICATE WITH RELATIVES (PP.51-52)

I. Vocabulary List:

kin (n) tiny
to lack crop (n;v)
cognition (adj) yield (n;v)
species (n) (pl.species) harvest
competitive to prey on
siblings inbreeding (n)
vigorous (adj) to fertilize
benefit (n)
to restrain

II. Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1. Make up 5 sentences of your own using Active Vocabulary.

Ex.2. Translate the following words and expressions into Russian:

to have family values; to share resources; to be capable of; social interactions; hidden social life; to share soil; to plant in pots; maternal family; to succeed in one's environment; to develop different stem length; to speculate; to attract wasps; insect-ridden plants; to emit; pollen; self-incompatibility mechanism

Ex.3. Give as many synonyms as you can:

yield; tiny; to plant; vigorous; kin; benefit; to speculate

Ex.4. Translate into Russian:

1. His next of kin was told of his death. 2. The plants lacked water. 3. The competitive nature of business is known all over the world. 4. His vigorous speech inspired his company to work much harder during these difficult times. 5. She had the benefit of a good education. 6. If you can't restrain your dog from biting people you must lock him up. 7. Wheat is a widely grown crop in Britain. 8. A tiger is a beast of prey. 9. Bees fertilize the flowers.

Ex.5. Translate into English using Active Vocabulary:

1. Нам очень **не хватало** одежды, еды и воды. 2. **Познание** происхождения мира- задача на которую до сих пор не дано точного ответа. 3. В ботаническом саду можно увидеть большое разнообразие растений, т.е. их **различные виды**. 4. Джек и Том были **братья** с богатой родо-

словной. 5. Я сделал это для его же **блага**. 6. Он ненавидел **ограниченность** жизни в маленьком городе. 7. Он рассматривал эту **крошечную** монету уже полчаса. 8. Его бизнес **приносит большие доходы**.

III. Speaking Practice

Ex.1. Answer the following comprehension questions:

1. How do plants communicate?
2. What can be said about Sea Rocket, a North American species?
3. What is better: to be planted right up next to siblings or to strangers?
4. How do plants react to attacks from insects?
5. What stops plants from being fertilized by the plant from the same maternal family?

Ex.2. Recall the situations from the text illustrating the Active Vocabulary.

Ex.3. Say everything you can about:

- Sea Rocket
- Communication of plants
- Plants' reaction to attacks from insects
- Guarding against inbreeding

Ex.4. Make up a dialogue between a scientist researcher of plants and a publisher.

Ex.5. Retell the story as if you were:

- A scientific researcher;
- A publisher;
- An insect;
- A plant.

Ex.6. Discuss the following:

There's been a bad harvest of potatoes this year. Discuss the possible reasons.

SMALLPOX (PP. 45-46)

Read the text and choose the most appropriate sentence (A—G) to fit each gap. There is one extra sentence.

Smallpox is an acute, highly infectious disease, producing high fever and a pinkish rash of spots which, when they dry up, leave ugly scars on the skin. 1. _____ . It was not until 1980 that the World Health Organization declared that the disease was eradicated.

About two hundred years ago the English physician Edward Jenner discovered the process of vaccination which eventually offered reliable protection and caused smallpox to disappear completely. 2. _____. Here he saw people suffering both from smallpox and from cowpox, a weaker, much less dangerous form of infection frequently found in cows. He made an interesting observation that the local country people who caught cowpox because of their daily contact with cattle, did not catch smallpox even if close friends and family were infected. 3. _____. This process was called vaccination from *vacca*, the Latin word for cow.

Although other studies were being carried out elsewhere in Britain during the eighteenth century, Jenner made the clinical breakthrough, and the immunity he provided against one of history's most terrifying diseases brought him fame and fortune. 4. _____. He was also given the freedom of the City of London in 1805, an honour not lightly granted. He died in 1823.

5. _____. By this time vaccination had become a compulsory part of many countries' public health programmes. It may seem surprising that Jenner's great discovery was not fully exploited at the time. 6. _____.

In the village of Berkeley in Gloucestershire, where Edward Jenner used to live, there is a museum which aims to remind us of this English physician's pioneering achievement. The lives of thousands of people have been saved by this one man's careful observation and clinical work.

The onset of the last known case of smallpox was recorded in two remote area of Ethiopia. Because man is the only known reservoir of the smallpox virus, the disease will be eliminated forever when the last infected person recovers. If epidemiologists of the World Health Organization discover one, the victim will be isolated under 24-hour guard and everyone who has been in contact with him will be vaccinated. An effort will be made to trace the chain of infection back to a previously known, contained outbreak. For two years after the last case is recorded the search will continue for additional outbreaks. If none is found and if a WHO international commission can be satisfied that the search has been thorough, it will be declared that smallpox has been eradicated from the earth.

A. This can be partly explained by the fact that complete eradication required a concerted effort from all countries.

B. By experimenting on local people, therefore, Jenner was able to prove in 1796 that injections of the cowpox virus could provide protection against smallpox.

C. He was paid generous sums by the British government when the authorities realized the importance of his achievement.

D. After a lifetime of hard work Jenner finally retired to the country still hoping for the recognition he felt he had earned.

E. For centuries it killed rich and poor alike spreading fast when it took hold in an area, and often seriously disfiguring or blinding those sufferers who escaped death.

F. Smallpox was not finally wiped out, however, until almost two centuries later.

G. Jenner was born in 1749 and, after studying medicine, lived and worked as a doctor in a small village in rural Gloucestershire.

I. Vocabulary list

to disfigure

to take hold (of)

compulsory

to bring fame and fortune

to make breakthrough

to carry out studies

to eradicate, to wipe out

to leave ugly scars

infectious disease

acute disease

II. Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1. Find in the text English equivalents for the following words and expressions and use them in the sentences of your own:

коровья оспа; обезобразивать, уродовать; охватывать, овладевать; обязательный; приносить славу и богатство; сыпь; совершить прорыв; проводить исследования; искоренять (болезнь); оставлять шрамы; заразная болезнь; острое заболевание; вакцинация; иммунитет, невосприимчивость; врач; приступ (болезни); вспышка заболевания.

Ex.2. Express the following in one word or phrase:

- to spoil the appearance that something naturally has;
- to completely get rid of something such as a disease or a social problem;
- to start to have a definite effect;
- very serious, very strong;

- when an illness can be passed from one person to another, especially through the air you breathe it is called...
- mandatory; something that must be done because it is the law or because someone in authority orders you to.

Ex.3. Translate the following words and expressions into Russian:

- to offer reliable protection;
- to provide immunity against smth.;
- to take hold of;
- to be a compulsory part of public health programs;
- to trace the chain of disease;
- the case of smallpox;
- to make an interesting observation;
- to produce high fever and rash of spots.

Ex.4. Translate into Russian:

1. She fell on her knees **taking hold** on the skirt of his coat. 2. The fever was beginning **to take hold**. 3. The text is **disfigured** by irritating errors and sloppy proofreading. 4. It is now **compulsory** for anyone claiming state benefit to register with a job centre. 5. He never really achieved the fame and fortune he dreamed of. 6. One man's **breakthrough** is often another's trifling adaptation. 7. Boston employers are facing an **acute** labour shortage with potentially serious consequences for economic growth. 8. Patients with **acute** lower back pain often do well with bed rest and painkillers. 9. This problem has now been completely **eradicated**. 10. The fur trade **has wiped** leopards **out** in some areas. 11. In comparison studies, babies wearing them seem to have **rash** less often and less severely.

Ex.5. Translate into English:

1. Глубокое отчаяние завладело ею. 2. Его лицо было изуродовано в результате несчастного случая. 3. Автострахование является обязательным. 4. Все молодые люди должны проходить обязательную службу в течение двух лет. 5. Установка индикаторов дыма является обязательной во всех зданиях. 6. Он отправился на поиски славы и успеха. 7. На переговорах стороны сделали прорыв в разрешении одной из самых серьезных проблем – проблемы, касающейся гарантии занятости. 8. Пациентам, страдающим острыми формами депрессии, необходимо медикаментозное лечение (medication). 9. На Западе болезнь искоренили путем вакцинации. 10. Ничто не могло стереть из памяти (искоренить) горькие воспоминания о прошлом. 11. У моей мамы выступает сыпь, если она ест морепродукты.

Ex.6. Make up a piece of news using your active vocabulary. Some examples have been provided below:

- Be careful! A young man with a disfigured face was found dead near the highway. His relatives said that he had set off to find fame and fortune 2 days before.
- A breakthrough was made in Omsk, Russia. A vaccine created by young scientists helps to eradicate an acute disease that used to disfigure people's hands.
- British scientists have made a breakthrough: they proved that in the left hemisphere of people's brain some unknown parasites exist. Be careful! They might take hold of your thoughts!

III. Speaking and Written Practice:

Ex.1. Answer the questions:

1. What is smallpox and how one can identify this disease?
2. What is the English physician Edward Jenner famous for?
3. What is vaccination and how does it work?
4. Did vaccination use to be compulsory? What for?
5. Has smallpox been eliminated forever?
6. What is WHO? What are the actions of this organization if an infected person appears?
7. What disease would you like to find cure from if you had a chance? Why?
8. How would you reward the work of outstanding physicians?

Ex.2. Say whether the following is true or false:

- In 1980 the World Health Organization declared that smallpox was eradicated.
- Jenner experimented on cows, not people.
- He was paid generous sums by the British government so that he could find treatment against smallpox.
- Complete eradication of smallpox was possible only if all countries tried to use vaccine against smallpox.
- The last known case of smallpox was recorded not far from the capital of Ethiopia.

Ex.3. Say everything you know about:

- smallpox and cowpox;
- physician Edward Jenner and his observations;
- the WHO;
- vaccination and its application.

Ex.4. Choose one of the following situations and make up a dialogue:

- 2 friends are exchanging their views on the problem of experimenting on animals; on people. One of them is strongly against any experiments.
- A student (who works for a university newspaper) has an interview with a university professor to find out what made it possible to eradicate smallpox. He needs this information to write an article about it.
- 2 students are arguing about which disease they would like to find treatment against if they had a chance.

Ex.5. Make up a monologue (as a comprehensive answer to one of the questions provided):

- Which disease would you like to find cure for if you had a chance? Why?
- Can you justify experimenting on animals? Give your reasons.
- Do you think that if smallpox vaccine (or some other vaccine) is found it should become compulsory for everyone? Why? Why not?

Ex.6. Write an email to your friend (200 words) summarizing everything you have learnt about smallpox.

MADNESS AND CREATIVITY (PP.46-47)

I. Vocabulary List:

creativity (n) to excel
rigour(n)/rigorous (adj) at the expense of
genius(sing)/genii(pl) to pursue
to foster to endure
burden (n)(v) mediocrity
clue /not have a clue
to devastate
to speculate

II. Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1. Make up 5 sentences of your own using Active Vocabulary.

Ex.2. Translate the following words and expressions into Russian:

to outline one's findings, to leaf through, to search for clues, template of success, contrary to, physical frailty, to spark an inner angst, a feeling of inferiority, to generate inner tension

Ex.3 Find synonyms to the following words and phrases:

to ponder, greatness, conventional, permanently, crucial, outstanding, to highlight, anguish

Ex.4. Translate into Russian:

1. Someone with creativity is needed for this job. 2. He deserves to be punished with the full rigour of the law. 3. His latest book is a work of genius. 4. We hope these meetings will help foster friendly relations between our two countries. 5. Have any clues been found that can help the police to find the criminal? 6. We can only speculate about the future. 7. She excels as a teacher of dancing. 8. He had to repair his car at his own expense. 9. The police are pursuing an escaped prisoner. 10. I can't endure that noise any longer. 11. I will not burden you with a lengthy account of what happened.

Ex.5. Translate into English using Active Vocabulary:

1. У нее *талант* к музыке. 2. Эйнштейн был *гением*. 3. Мы *заботились* о маленькой девочке, пока ее мама была в больнице. 4. Ты знаешь, когда приходит следующий поезд? Нет, у меня *нет и мысли*. 5. Он пытался выглядеть умно *за мой счет*. 6. Путешественников *преследовали* попрошайки. 7. Наша фирма была *обременена* большими налогами. 8. О чем вы говорите? Он простая *посредственность*, не более того.

Ex.6. Paraphrase the following sentences:

1. Who takes care of you while your parents are away?
2. She has a talent for music.
3. War destroyed the city completely.
4. He finished the job having lost his health.
5. He continues his studies at the university.
6. I can't bear your complaints any longer.

Ex.7. Match two columns:

- a) a creative person 1. to pursue
- b) to be very good at smth. 2. burden
- c) to follow; to chase 3. to endure
- d) to experience and survive (pain or hardship) 4. to foster
- e) to bring up a child that is not one's own 5. cue
- f) a signal to do smth. 6. creativity
- g) to destroy 7. to devastate
- h) to form opinions by guessing 8. to excel
- i) a heavy load or obligation 9. to speculate

III. Speaking Practice

Ex.1. Answer the following comprehension questions:

1. What does genius require?
2. What did Prof Ludwig discover?
3. How does the death of parents influence children, relatives?
4. What is the difference between madness and creativity?
5. Is it possible to be born a genius or a mediocrity?

Ex.2. Recall the situations from the text illustrating the Active Vocabulary.

Ex.3. Make up a dialogue between:

- Prof Ludwig and a journalist;
- Prof Ludwig and one of the members of the artistic family.

Ex.5. Retell the story as if you were:

- Prof Ludwig;
- As it is;
- A journalist.

ALCHEMY AND ALCHEMISTS (PP.47-48)

I. Vocabulary List

to find out by trial and error to compose of smth.
to bleach in vain
to dye/dye (n) to doom
to foretell fraud
superior to fall into disrepute
to rearrange fanciful
substance to cure
to come under influence
to conquer

II. Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1 Translate the following words and expressions into Russian:

mercury, sulphur, copper, tin, iron, mysterious substance, to lead to the growth, to make experiments, colouring agent

Ex.2 Find synonyms to the following words and phrases:

to seek smth., to cure, fanciful, fabric, to foretell

Ex.3. Translate into Russian:

1. The skeletons of dead cattle were bleaching in the sun. 2. No one could have foretold such a freak accident. 3. They fought with great courage against a superior force of invaders. 4. The meeting has been rearranged for Tuesday. 5. The wood is coated with a special substance that protects it from the sun. 6. The tribes were easily conquered by the Persian armies. 7. The song was specially composed for their wedding. 8. Did all these young men die in vain? 9. She felt she was doomed to work in an office all her life. 10. The whole research programme was an elaborate fraud. 11. What a fanciful suggestion! 12. It might be several months before she's fully cured.

Ex.4. Translate into English using Active Vocabulary:

1. Солнце **обесцветило** его волосы. 2. Мы уважали **сверхзнания** Билла в данной области. 3. Он отказался обсуждать **содержание** встречи. 4. Альпинисты **покорили** еще 6 вершин. 5. Он сел и **составил** заявление об увольнении. 6. Мы прошли пешком несколько миль, **безуспешно** пытаюсь найти извозчика. 7. Полиция расследует случай **мошенничества**. 8. Многие ранее неизлечимые болезни сейчас могут быть **излечены**.

III. Speaking Practice

Ex.1 Select the answer which is the most accurate according to the information given in the text:

1. Primitive man
 - A. knew nothing about chemistry
 - B. succeeded in carrying out a few chemical processes
 - C. failed to carry out any chemical processes
 - D. knew how to work copper and make pottery
2. The practical basis of several modern chemical industries was developed
 - A. by the ancient Egyptians
 - B. by prehistoric man
 - C. even before the ancient Egyptian civilization
 - D. in the nineteenth century
3. The ancient Greeks
 - A. were superior to the Egyptians in chemical experiments
 - B. were more fond of discussing theories than doing practical work
 - C. were not interested in chemistry
 - D. taught the Egyptians to work metal, pottery and dyes
4. Early alchemists tried to change
 - A. the element fire into water
 - B. all four elements into mercury
 - C. the future using the stars
 - D. inexpensive metals into gold
5. The Arab conquerors
 - A. took alchemy to Egypt
 - B. spread alchemy to Western Europe
 - C. learned “the art of Egypt” in Spain
 - D. overran the whole of Western Europe
6. Jabir ibn Hayyan
 - A. extended the Greek theories about the “elements”
 - B. claimed that all metals were composed of four “elements”
 - C. discovered “the philosopher’s stone”
 - D. wrote two important books on mathematics
7. From the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries alchemy was
 - A. successful on its objectives
 - B. a somewhat disreputable study
 - C. not studied
 - D. the most respected branch of philosophy
- 8 Later alchemists
 - A. changed gold into medicine

- B. changed “the philosopher’s stone” into medicine
- C. directed their ambitions from gold to medicine
- D. perfected the “elixir of life”

Ex.2 Explain the meaning of the following:

- AD;
- “the philosopher’s stone”;
- “the elixir of life”.

Ex.3 Answer the following comprehension questions:

1. Where and when did alchemy appear?
2. What ideas influenced alchemy?
3. What are the four elements of alchemy?
4. What was the main aim of alchemists?
5. Who was the greatest Arab alchemist and what can you say about his ideas?
6. What are pros and cons of alchemy? Can it be called a science?
7. How did alchemy influence other sciences?

THE POWER OF MUSIC (PP.35-36)

I. Vocabulary list

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| sequence | to elaborate |
| rival | utterly |
| longing and pain | to torture |
| pitch | intricate |
| to respond (to) | to suffer s stroke |
| appreciation (for smth) | tribal ancestor |
| to track smth down | |

II. Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1. Find in the text English equivalents for the following words and expressions and use them in the sentences of your own:

гаммы и аккорды; до мажор; ученый; головокружительная сложность; соперник; височная доля головного мозга; эволюционировать; сущность; полушарие; выследить, исследовать до конца; пытка.

Ex.2. Translate into Russian:

1. The questions should be asked in a logical **sequence**. 2. Basic computer code consists of **sequences** of ones and zeros. 3. The fight started as an argument between **rival** gang members. 4. Ultrasonic waves are at a higher **pitch** than the human ear can hear. 5. He said he had new evidence, but refused to **elaborate** any further. 6. You look **utterly** miserable. 7. The farmers use an **intricate** system of drainage canals. 8. Damage to the corresponding part of the right **hemisphere** had no effect on speech. 9. The militias have been known to use **torture** to get people to confess.

Ex.3. Translate into English:

1. Танец – это последовательность шагов, которые вы повторяете снова и снова. 2. Объемы продаж нашей фирмы превышают объемы продаж наших конкурентов. 3. Они пытались пропеть на разной высоте слова своей песни и выбрать лучший вариант для записи. 4. Этот аргумент будет более подробно изучен в следующей главе. 5. Ее комментарии по поводу молодых людей были просто смешны. 6. Лазеры используются для того, чтобы вырезать из дерева сложные узоры (design). 7. Какая же это пытка для ребенка выслушивать родительские наставления! 8. Пытка это самый простой и быстрый способ получить важную информацию.

III. Speaking and Written Practice

Ex.1. Answer these questions:

1. What is the text about?
2. What do you know about rivalry between Mozart and Salieri?
3. Why do you think the text begins and ends with this story?
4. What is the relation between music and languages?
5. What music do you like? Can you explain why?
6. Does our appreciation for music depend on culture? Give examples.

Ex.2. Label the following statements 'true/false' according to the text:

1. By understanding the physics of the sound waves, we will understand why people respond to music in the way they do.
2. Much of our appreciation for different types of music is learned.
3. Although in most cultures music is very important, in some human societies there is little or no music at all.
4. We are usually attracted to and like music that is very different from what we are used to.
5. According to the author, human beings respond to music mainly because we have a special 'music receptor' in our brain.
6. Music ability and language ability seem to develop in children at approximately the same time.
7. Because of the similarities between music ability and language ability most scientists believe that music is really language in another form.
8. When scientists discover the exact location of the brain's 'music receptor', the mystery of why we like music will finally be solved.

Ex.3. Speak on the topic of music as if you were:

- a physicist;
- a poet (or musician);
- a psychologist;
- Salieri.

Ex.4. Comment on the following statements:

- Music is not confined to sound waves.
- A great deal of our appreciation for music is learned.
- Musical intelligence is something that is separate and coequal with other forms of intelligence, such as an ability with words or with numbers.
- The power of music lies not in the sounds but in ourselves.

FAMILY HEIRLOOMS (P.36-37)

I. Vocabulary List:

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| indignation | to reckon |
| heirloom | to cut subsidies |
| acquisition | to raffle off/ raffle (n) |
| fraud | to cover expenses |
| wicked | to bequeath/ bequest (n) |
| to swallow budget | to pay fortunes |
| incursion | reticent |
| intact | lump it |

II. Vocabulary Exercises:

Ex.1. Translate the following words and expressions into Russian:

the level of state funding, breach of trust, to keep a collection intact, reticence, art treasures, financially exhausted, priceless bits of art, incursion, beyond repair, scholarship.

Ex.2. Translate the following words and expressions into Russian:

фамильные ценности; разрешение; подвал; негодование; склонность к влажности; вторжение, нашествие, приход; платить целое состояние; стоит рассмотреть; считать, полагать; (зд.) распродавать направо и налево; волей-неволей мириться с чем-л.; заявлены, завещаны; нарушение доверенным лицом своих обязательств; нетронутый (невредимый); умалчивание; терять голову.

Ex.3. Translate the following words and expressions into Russian:

- a valuable object given by older members of a family to younger ones over many years or even several centuries;
- deceitful behaviour for the purpose of gain, which may be punishable by law; dishonesty;
- very bad; evil;
- a way of making money, esp. for charity, by selling numbered tickets of which one is chosen by chance to win a prize;
- undamaged, complete;
- the statement of being reserved;
- a grant of money towards education.

Ex.4. Translate into Russian:

1. I expressed my indignation at being unfairly dismissed. 2. This car is my latest acquisition. 3. The judge found the man guilty of fraud. 4. The building of the bridge swallowed the whole budget of the city. 5. I was ready to pay fortunes for these priceless bins of arts. 6. I reckon him as a friend among my friends. 7. That plant can support itself, that's why the local government has cut subsidies still further. 8. They bequeathed him a lot of money. 9. To his indignation, Charles found that his name was not on the list. 10. Old heirloom lace was at her throat and wrists. 11. The media was criticized for its thoughtless incursion into the domestic grief of the family. 12. It's the law so you can like it or lump it. 13. Only the medieval tower had remained intact. 14. Somehow his reputation survived the scandal intact. 15. She's strangely reticent about her son. 16. Hearing the news, the ladies of the court swooned with joy.

Ex.5. Translate into English:

1. Он сказал, что был страховым агентом, но позже она поняла, что он просто **мошенник**. 2. **Полагаю**, что он хороший политик. 3. Он выиграл машину в **лотерее**. 4. Для того чтобы **покрыть расходы** на покупку квартиры, ей пришлось взять кредит в банке. 5. Новость о том, что дедушка **завещал** ей \$5000, привела ее в полный восторг. 6. Ее **возмущение** таким жестоким обращением было понятно. 7. Вся столовая была уставлена мебелью, все предметы которой представляли собой **фамильную ценность**. 8. Правительственные войска смогли остановить **вторжение** повстанцев. 9. Главным **призом** (который разыгрывали) карнавала был новенький Кадиллак (Cadillac). 10. При переезде мебель **не пострадала** (осталась невредимой). 11. Джон всегда был более **скрытным** чем его сестра.

Ex.6. Make up 5 sentences of your own using Active Vocabulary.

III. Speaking Practice

Ex.1. Answer the following comprehension questions:

1. What is "wholly understandable" according to the writer?
2. What are the factors that are said to give value to heirlooms?
3. Why is it sensible, according to the writer, to sell off some works of art?
4. Why does the writer use the term "slippery slope" to describe the process of selling off art treasures?
5. Why might a gallery become 'desperate'?

6. Why does the writer oppose the argument for retaining certain books in the John Rylands Library?

7. What do you understand by the expression “They will have to lump it”?

8. In what way might a museum be guilty of “an implicit breach of trust”?

9. What arguments does the writer use to justify breaking up a collection?

10. Why does the writer consider the “truth” to be “melancholy”?

Ex.2. Recall the situations from the text illustrating the Active Vocabulary.

Ex.3. Say everything you can about:

- Situation with collections of books in British Museum and in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.
- Rylands Library case.

Ex.4. Make up a dialogue between the director of the National Museum and one of the members of a governmental group proposing a new legislation.

Ex.5. Discuss the following questions:

- Whether to permit national museums and galleries to sell their collections of work or not.
- What the profit from such sales should be spent on?

ELEPHANT SEALS, THE CHAMPION DIVERS OF THE DEEP (PP.9-12)

I. Vocabulary List

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| ponderous | to plunge |
| juvenile | feat |
| to abduct | mammal |
| abductor | to withstand |
| jubilant | to squeeze |
| to sustain | to venture |
| vigilance | impediment |
| to evolve | to descend |
| to ascend | to molt |
| to reveal | predator |
| to scrutinize | |

II. Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1. Make up 5 sentences of your own using Active Vocabulary.

Ex.2. Translate the following words and expressions into Russian:

to be all murk; to defy understanding; mating season; to have no inkling; oxygen deprivation; to make the round-trip journey; to remain submerged; to propose collaboration, molting season; shedding of one's coats; to get a wink of sleep; foraging expedition; swallow water, to take a detour, to break the record

Ex.3. Translate the following words and expressions into English:

пожирать; огромный; устанавливать новые рекорды; прыгать; погружаться на рекордные глубины; пренебрегать; выносливость; взрываться; селезенка; почка; ожидать добычу; дремать; реветь; идти кратчайшим расстоянием; привыкнуть к темноте

Ex.4. Express in one word using Active Vocabulary:

- Slow and awkward because of size and weight;
- A young person;
- Filled with or expressing great joy;
- Watchfulness;
- A clever action, showing strength, skill or courage;
- To oppose without yielding; to resist;

- A fact or event which makes action difficult or impossible;
- To lose or throw off (feathers; hair; fur);
- An animal living by killing and eating other animals.

Ex.5. Translate into Russian:

1. The police thinks the missing boy has been abducted. 2. A jubilant person shouted all the way to his house. 3. The meal sustained us through the day. 4. The British political system has evolved over several centuries. 5. The car stopped suddenly and he plunged forward. 6. It was quite a feat to move piano by yourself. 7. Children's furniture must withstand kicks and blows. 8. Don't venture too near the edge of the will; you may fall in. 9. It's difficult to understand him because he has a speech impediment. 10. She descended the stairs quickly. 11. The stairs ascended in a graceful curve. 12. The curtains opened, to reveal a darkened stage.

Ex.6. Translate into English using Active Vocabulary:

1. Он не мог **сдержать** своего интереса. 2. Цены **упали**. 3. Многие **млекопитающие** занесены в Красную книгу и охраняются законом. 4. Машина была полная, но в конце концов я смог **протиснуться**. 5. Я **отважусь** сделать предположение, что люди будут жить на луне. 6. Солнце **опустилось** за холмы. 7. Она неожиданно **открыла** тот факт, что она не замужем. 8. Путешественники спустились в пещеру, где был полный **мрак**. 9. Государство отвергло достижение новых результатов в изучении **млекопитающих в брачный сезон**, не смотря на то, что ученые сделали **огромную** работу. 10. Кит – самое большое морское **млекопитающее**. 11. **Молодой похититель** зашел в мрачную комнату. 12. Главный вопрос состоит в том, как **юные ликующие** верблюды смогли **найти кратчайшее расстояние** до ближайшего оазиса и вынесли нехватку корма и воды.

III. Speaking Practice

Ex.1. Answer the following comprehension questions:

1. What was the purpose of experiment with Camille?
2. How far do these creatures plunge?
3. What is the length and weight of elephant seals?
4. What do mammals do during mating season?
5. When was the first portable depth-recording equipment introduced?
6. Are there any true limits to what depths mammals can descend?
7. How much time does it take them to descend?
8. Can elephant seals remain submerged?
9. Where is oxygen contained in elephant seals?

10. What happens with their temperature?
11. What is the difference between elephant seals and Weddell seals?
12. What for do they dive?
13. How long do they stay at the surface?
14. Who is the main predator who can eat them?
15. How do elephant seals sleep?
16. Why is the research of elephant seals important for scientists?

Ex.2. Recall the situations from the text illustrating the Active Vocabulary.

Ex.3. Say everything you can about:

- Experiment with Camilla;
- Characteristics of elephant seals;
- Difference between Weddell seal and elephant seal;
- The necessity of studying elephant seals.

Ex.4. Make up a dialogue between marine biologist and reporter of one of the scientific magazines, who is preparing an article about elephant seals.

YOUTH'S PROBLEMS (PP.63-64)

I. Vocabulary List

to spoil welfare
turmoil to counsel
juvenile job referrals
delinquency delinquent
abuse to rehabilitate
to pledge to lessen

II. Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1. Make up 5 sentences of your own using Active Vocabulary.

Ex.2. Translate the following words and expressions into Russian:

to receive academic tutoring, to provide, an after school program, to increase teen crisis awareness, to accept rides, to result in, to obtain federal welfare assistance, to cut down, substance abuse programs, drug addiction, juvenile court

Ex.3. Translate the following words and expressions into English:

бедность, безработица, избегать реальности, юношеская преступность, уменьшаться, увеличиваться, запрещать, фальшивые идентификационные карточки, признавать, подписывать контракт, присоединяться к программе против наркотиков, предписания, общественные программы, совершать преступления, варьироваться

Ex.4. Express in one word using Active Vocabulary:

- To make useless, ruin;
- State of great disturbance or confusion;
- A young offender, too young to be held legally responsible for his or her actions;
- Unkind, cruel or rude words;
- Youthful, childish, for young people;
- Behaviour, esp. of a young people that is not in accordance with the law;
- To make a solemn promise or agreement;
- To make or become less in size, importance, appearance.

Ex.5. Translate into Russian:

1. He spoils the soup by putting too much salt in it. 2. The town was in turmoil. 3. Juvenile delinquent was to blame for shop robbery. 4. He greeted

me with a stream of abuse. 5. Take this ring as a pledge of our friendship. 6. She is in welfare work: she helps people who have no jobs, family problems. 7. The counseling service for new students was opened in our university. 8. Tobacco and alcohol can be dangerous drugs. 9. Unemployment became worse as factories closed. 10. Crime is on the increase.

Ex.6. Translate into English using Active Vocabulary:

1. Фрукты **испортились** на солнце. 2. Кто прекратит эту **суматоху**? 3. Магазин специализировался на продаже книг для **юношества**. 4. Количество **преступлений** зависит от благосостояния общества и состояния экономики. 5. Они **покаялись**, что навсегда останутся верными друг другу. 6. Мы думаем только о его **комфорте**: мы хотим, чтобы он был счастлив в школе. 7. Будучи адвокатом, он всегда пытался **реабилитировать** преступников. 8. Ваше **преступное** поведение бросает тень на вашу репутацию. 9. **Бедность** помешала мальчику продолжить обучение. 10. Компания **уменьшила** количество рабочих.

Ex.7. Give all possible related words:

abuse, delinquency, juvenile, pledge, counsel

III. Speaking Practice

Ex.1. Answer the following comprehension questions:

1. Why do young people try to escape reality by turning to alcohol or drugs?
2. What are the regulations connected with the sale of alcohol in the USA?
3. How do Americans try to solve the problem of alcohol and drug addiction?
4. What other youth's problems are there in the USA?
5. How do Americans try to solve the problem of youth's pregnancies?
6. What are the reasons of committing crimes by young people?
7. What is the main purpose of juvenile courts?
8. What are the programs to help troubled youths?

Ex.2. Recall the situations from the text illustrating the Active Vocabulary.

Ex.3. Say everything you can about:

- Social programs which are created to help troubled youths.

Ex.4. Make up a dialogue between:

- The director of after-school program and the journalist of one of the local juvenile newspaper
- One of the participants of Students Against Driving Drunk organization and a journalist

Ex.5. Discuss the following question:

- Youth's problems in Russia and the way to solve them

THE LONELINESS OF THE HIGH-POWERED WOMAN (PP. 61-63)

I. Vocabulary list

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| to laud | to make passes at |
| stay-at-home | to grapple with (the issues) |
| discard | to pay the price |
| hostile | assumption |
| to derail | associate |
| to reconcile | to lay out the problem |

II. Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1. Give definitions to the lexical units in active vocabulary list using an English-English dictionary.

Ex.2. Give English equivalents to the following:

душераздирающий, восхвалять, модель, статус, жены домохозяйки, отвергнутые (жены), бесплодие, враждебный, крушить (планы), примирять, предположение, супруг, делать попытки ухаживания, пытаться преодолеть трудности, платить цену, партнер (в фирме), выявлять проблему.

Ex.3. Pick out sentences from the text in which the following word-combinations are used. Reproduce the situation.

to be lauded as; parental and marital status; to drop out of the workforce; popular assumption; to pay the price; spouses; an associate; have stay-at-home wives; make passes at; discarded first wives; lay out the problems; the problem of infertility; hostile; derauling plans; be assigned to.

Ex.4. Express the following in one word or phrase:

- angry and deliberately unfriendly towards someone and ready to argue with them;
- to praise someone or something;
- whether someone is married – used especially on official forms;
- something that you think is true although you have no definite proof;
- someone who you work or do business with;
- to get rid of something;
- to spoil or interrupt a plan, agreement etc;
- to try to kiss or touch another person with the intention of starting a sexual relationship with them;

- a wife who prefers staying at home, rather than working somewhere else, usually in order to take care of children;
- to make someone able to accept a difficult or unpleasant situation;
- to try hard to deal with or understand something difficult.

Ex.5. Explain the meaning of the following word-combinations:

1. hostile action, hostile climate, hostile environment, hostile reaction, hostile response, hostile takeover, hostile territory, hostile world.

2. to derail the peace process; to derail the plan; to derail a train; to derail the wedding.

3. to reconcile personal and group differences, to reconcile difficulty, to reconcile a problem, to reconcile the two theories.

4. to grapple with the problem of unemployment; to grapple with issue, to grapple with the homework; to grapple with the social changes; to grapple with the challenges.

Ex.6. Study the use of the active vocabulary in the sentences below. Translate them.

1. He **lauded** his wife's charity work. 2. The boy feels **hostile** towards his father. 3. The Government is encouraging women back into the workforce – I think **stay-at-home** mums should be encouraged, too. 4. Forty-five people were injured when a passenger train **derailed** near Ottumwa, Iowa. 5. He tried to **reconcile** his father to the idea of the wedding. 6. Williams **is** now **paying the price** for his early mistakes. 7. A lot of people make **the assumption** that poverty only exists in the Third World. 8. Well, **lay out the problem** and let's try to do something about it. 9. The last thing she had wanted was for Luke **to make a pass at her**. 10. Two men **grappled with** a guard at the door. 11. Friends and **associates** describe him as a man of deep religious convictions. 12. People who **discard** their litter in the streets should have to pay heavy fines.

Ex.7. Translate the following into English:

1. Её всегда хвалят как хорошую хозяйку. 2. Все мы предположили, что новая компания скоро обанкротится. 3. Террористические группы пытаются сорвать мирный процесс на Ближнем Востоке (the Middle East). 4. Правительство столкнулось с проблемой безработицы. 5. Поэтому он расплачивается и за мои грехи и за твои. 6. Почему многие коллеги считают его недостаточно компетентным для этого проекта? 7. Может быть она пытается ухаживать за ним? 8. Какой смысл раскрывать перед вами проблему, которая не будет решена? 9. Мужчины редко пристают к девушкам в очках. 10. Часто избавляются от дорогого оборудования. 11. Для того чтобы достичь согласия нам необходимо устранить некоторые разногласия. 12. Наша передача ориентирована, прежде всего, на домохозяйек и мам.

Ex.8. Ask one another fact-finding questions stimulating the use of the active vocabulary.

Ex.9. Make up 5 sentences of your own using Active Vocabulary and try to put them into a story.

III. Speaking and Written Practice

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main problem laid out in the article?
2. What are the author's findings based on?
3. Name the reasons that cause the problem?
4. Do you agree that women are lonely because they care more about their career and not family and children?
5. Describe the situation at their workplace. In what way does the life of a career woman differ from that of a male associate?
6. Do you think that men are afraid of smart and intelligent women? What does the survey reveal?
7. What do you think can solve this problem?

Ex.2. Confirm or disprove the following:

- According to the survey most high-achieving women are childless because they didn't not want children.
- Hewlett confirms that most of these women cared more about their careers than about marriage and children, and now they are paying the price.
- Career women are childless because they are not married.
- It seems that boys are likely to make passes at girls who get MBAs.

Ex.3. Speak on the following topics:

- Most of these women cared more about their careers than about marriage and children, and now they are paying the price.
- Boys don't make passes at girls who get MBAs. Women who've become more successful are rejected by men.
- Loneliness of high-powered women in a male rather than a female problem.
- The corporate world is hostile to family life, regardless of your sex.

Ex.4. Read and do the literary translation of the paragraph on p. 62 beginning with the words 'Hewlett does a good job of laying out a problem' and till the words (on p. 63): 'But life has a nasty way of derailing plans'.

Ex.5. Recount the text as it would be told by:

- a stay-at-home wife;
- a high-powered woman;

- Sylvia Ann Hewlett;
- a bachelor.

Ex.6. Write:

- a) a summary of the text;
- b). a story that illustrates the following statement 'Life has a nasty way of derailing plans'. Remember to take advantage of the active vocabulary.**

TROUBLESOME BUSINESS (P. 65)

I. Vocabulary list

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| troublesome | to get on with |
| (nuclear) transfer | to wear out |
| nucleus/ nuclei | tissue |
| egg | in vitro fertilization |
| adult cell/ stem cell | reproductive cloning |
| embryo | therapeutic cloning |

II. Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1. Give English equivalents to the following:

пересаженное/трансплантированное ядро (клетки); клонирование; зигота (оплодотворенная яйцеклетка); зрелая клетка; стволовая клетка; ткань; генетический материал; изнашиваться; донор; отторжение трансплантата; до сих пор; представитель какого-либо биологического вида; по чьей-либо оценке; искусственное оплодотворение; неудачная пересадка ткани; строгий запрет.

Ex.2. Form all the derivatives of the following words: nuclear; embryo; clone; to fertilize.

Ex.3. Match the words and their definitions:

| | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. nucleus | a. a cell produced by a woman or female animal that combines with male cell to make a baby |
| 2. egg | b. the material forming animal or plant cells |
| 3. cloning | c. the central part of almost all the cells of living things |
| 4. zygote | d. a special type of cell in the body that can divide in order to form other types of cells that have particular qualities or purposes |
| 5. tissue | e. an animal or human that has not yet been born, and has just begun to develop |
| 6. stem cell | f. producing an animal or plant from one cell of another animal or plant, so that they are exactly the same |
| 7. embryo | g. causing problems, in an annoying way |
| 8. troublesome | h. a cell that is formed when an egg is fertilized |

Ex.4. Say in other words: reproductive cloning; transplanted nucleus; therapeutic cloning; replacement tissue; ethical dilemmas; transplant rejection; stern prohibitions.

Ex.5. Explain the meaning of the following word-combinations:

1. troublesome neighbourhood; troublesome rumors; a troublesome child; troublesome business; troublesome itching; troublesome question.

2. nuclear transfer; electronic data transfer; technology transfer; subway transfer; a job transfer.

3. to get on with smb.; to get on with one's work/homework; to get on with the search; to get on with it.

4. to wear out one's boots/clothes; to be (look) worn out; worn-out tools/equipment.

Ex.6. Study the use of the active vocabulary in the sentences below. Translate them.

1. The plant is regarded as a **troublesome** weed in rice fields. 2. Further studies are directed towards the understanding of the role which the **stem cell control factor** plays in the normal embryo. 3. We have already seen **in vitro fertilization** of both a panda and a gorilla. 4. A doctor could extract one of her **eggs** and try **to fertilize** it in a test tube. 5. **Get on with it**, we've a train to catch. 6. Meanwhile, studies published in the Western Journal of Medicine found no evidence linking implants with **connective tissue** diseases. 7. After only a month Terry **had worn out** the soles of his shoes. 8. All this shopping **has worn us out**. 9. Penny's applied for **a transfer** to head office. 10. Getting there often means a couple of **transfers** on a bus line.

Ex.7. Translate the following into English:

1. Инфекция может быть особо опасной, если поражены легкие или селезенка. 2. Президент США должен решить будут ли выделены деньги на исследование стволовых клеток. 3. Сторонники искусственного оплодотворения не смогли изложить свои аргументы в защиту клонирования. 4. В процессе клонирования ядро зрелой клетки помещается в яйцеклетку, из которой предварительно удалили ядро. 5. Давай приниматься за работу, у нас времени не так уж много. 6. Он предложил сначала провести анализ на совместимость тканей. 7. Ткани наших самых важных органов изнашиваются из-за болезней и старения. 8. Большинство счетов оплачиваются при помощи электронных переводов. 9. Результаты пересадки ядра зависят от множества составляющих.

Ex.8. Translate the sentences from the text paying attention to the phrases in bold:

1. Therefore any 'spare parts' grown from such cells and popped back into the patient might avoid the problem of transplant rejection which comes with genetically **mismatched grafts**.

2. Experience with species cloned **thus far** including sheep, cows and pigs shows it to be very inefficient; **according to one estimate** it would take 280 human eggs to produce a single line of embryonic stem cells.

3. Human eggs are in short supply and hard enough to obtain for routine *in vitro* **fertilisation, let alone** to meet the additional demands of therapeutic cloning.

4. Even with this safeguard, **together with stern prohibitions** on the reproductive cloning of humans in most countries with sufficient resources to do it, many feel therapeutic cloning is a step too far.

Ex.9. Ask one another fact-finding questions stimulating the use of the active vocabulary.

III. Speaking and Written Practice

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is cloning? Describe the process of cloning.
2. In what way do stem cells differ from other cells?
3. How can these cells be used to help needy patients?
4. Why is cloning a troublesome business?
5. Can you point out any differences between reproductive and therapeutic cloning?
6. Why does the author mention an ethical dilemma?

Ex.2. Speak on the following topics:

- Cloning is a step forward.
- Nuclear transfer is a troublesome business.
- Prospects of *in vitro* fertilization.

Ex.3. Choose the situations and make up a dialogue between:

- a person who favors cloning and somebody who is against it. Think carefully about your arguments. Remember that there are 2 types of cloning;
- 2 friends who are trying to figure out all the pros and cons of reproductive and therapeutic cloning.

Ex.4. Retell the article (make up 8-12 sentences) into English using your active vocabulary.

Орган с собственного огорода

Новость, получившая широкую огласку в середине ноября, стала счастливым завершением событий, происходивших около пяти месяцев назад. Столько времени потребовалось, чтобы убедиться в успехе операции с использованием поистине пионерской технологии.

Тридцатилетняя испанка Клаудиа Кастильо (Claudia Castillo) страдала туберкулезом. Болезнь вызвала сильное поражение левого бронха — «воздуховода», ведущего к легкому. Из-за этого пациентка не могла полноценно использовать свое левое легкое, и при обычном лече-

нии потребовалось бы его удаление. Такая операция существенно ограничивает трудоспособность — проблемой становится даже быстрая ходьба. Ситуацию могла частично облегчить пересадка донорской трахеи. Однако люди, которым пересадили донорские органы, до конца своих дней вынуждены принимать лекарства, подавляющие иммунитет, и опасаться отторжения пересаженного органа.

Все наше тело — клон из миллиардов клеток, в которые развилась (в типичном случае) одна-единственная оплодотворенная яйцеклетка. В ходе нормального развития эти клетки размножаются, взаимодействуют друг с другом и формируют каждого из нас. По окончании очередного этапа развития включаются механизмы, защищающие тело от аномалий роста — например, опухолей. Способность большинства клеток к размножению и специализации снижается до предела, допустимого с точки зрения безопасности организма. Лишь немногие клетки — стволовые — сохраняют способность к многочисленным делениям, так как в их функции входит производство быстро изнашивающихся клеток-потомков, таких как клетки крови. И после этого травмы и болезни начинают вырывать из наших тел кусок за куском.

Для Клаудии все закончилось благополучно: врачи смогли вырастить для нее новую трахею. Вначале все же пришлось использовать донорский материал (трахею умершего человека). Однако донорские клетки были разрушены, а сама трахея промыта и очищена настолько, что от нее осталась лишь коллагеновая основа. Коллаген — белок, являющийся основой соединительной ткани. Всем известный желатин — это част разваренный коллаген. Так вот, на коллагеновую основу донорской ткани были высажены стволовые клетки костного мозга самой больной. За несколько дней они заселили отведенное им пространство, сформировав живой орган. Эта трахея была пересажена Клаудии и на удивление быстро прижилась. Вскоре врачи уже не могли провести границу между естественными тканями и пересаженным фрагментом.

По оценкам экспертов, до массового выращивания органов из стволовых клеток самих больных пройдет еще лет двадцать. Вероятно, со временем можно будет синтезировать основу для размножения клеток искусственным путем, обходясь без донорского материала. Конечно, трахея — орган довольно простой, а, скажем, выращивание почки представляет куда более трудную задачу. И все-таки первый шаг сделан!

Ex.5. Write a letter to a friend explaining what cloning is.

MORE OF AN ART THAN A SCIENCE (PP. 66-67)

I. Vocabulary list

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| gene | blood clotting |
| DNA | to emerge |
| ewe | to unveil |
| to extract (from) | |

II. Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1. Give as many synonyms as you can to the following words: sheep; to unveil; to emerge; to indicate; to crack.

Ex.2. Give English equivalents to the following:

овца; репродуктивное клонирование; ДНК; ген; гемофилия; свертывание крови; считаться огромным шагом вперед; единственный успех; быть скорее исключением, чем правилом.

Ex.3. Express the following in one word or phrase:

- a part of a cell in a living thing that controls what it looks like, how it grows, and how it develops;
- a substance that carries genetic information in the cells of the body;
- a female sheep;
- a process of forming thick almost solid mass when blood or milk dries;
- a serious disease that prevents a person's blood from becoming thick;
- a sheep who was cloned by British scientists in 1997.

Ex.4. Match the synonyms:

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. to unveil | a. to remove the cover from something |
| 2. to extract (from) | b. to find the answer to a problem or manage to understand something that is difficult to understand |
| 3. to emerge | c. to become known after being hidden or secret |
| 4. to crack | d. to remove an object from somewhere, especially with difficulty |

Ex.5. Translate into Russian:

1. Information is transferred by **genes** in much the same way as it is by words. 2. Sometimes, though, two damaged pieces of **DNA** get together and the carrier pays the price. 3. And who can blame them if, after all, the right to keep 1,000 **ewes** is worth in excess of £40,000. 4. They used torture to **extract** information about their families. 5. Oils **are extracted** from the plants. 6. He developed a **blood clot** on his brain and died. 7. Baxter **emerged** from the building and walked across the parking lot to a waiting car. 8. The government **has unveiled** its plans for the future of Britain's armed forces. 9. The statue **was unveiled** by the Queen.

Ex.6. Translate into English:

1. У некоторых женщин есть ген, наличие которого увеличивает риск возникновения рака груди. 2. Иногда процесс воспроизведения ДНК не дает ожидаемых результатов. 3. На поле не было никого, кроме двух-трех овец. 4. Он извлёк маленькую записную книжку из бокового кармана. 5. Употребление в пищу чеснока помогает предотвратить свертываемость крови, тем самым снижая риск сердечного приступа. 6. Появились новые доказательства, которые противоречат ранее выдвинутой версии событий. 7. Во Владивостоке был торжественно открыт памятник Борцам за власть Советов.

III. Speaking and Written Practice

Ex.1. Answer these questions:

1. What have you learnt about the first successful experiment on cloning an animal?
2. What makes it possible to clone smth or smb?
3. Why did scientist clone Molly and Polly? What was interesting about these lambs?
4. Would you like to have a perfect clone of yourself? Why? Why not?
5. Do you favor cloning? Why? Why not?

Ex.2. Find some interesting facts about animals cloned and share it with your class-mates.

Ex.3. Say everything you know about:

- Dolly;
- Molly and Polly;
- blood clotting;
- 'pharming'.

Ex.4. Render the article into English using the active vocabulary:

Группа ученых из Шотландии удивила мир еще одним достижением – она вывела точные генетические копии еще двух овец, получивших имена Полли и Молли.

На этот раз ученые произвели клонирование с четкой прагматической целью. Они особым образом ввели в организм овец и человеческие гены. Ценность генетического клонирования овец заключается в том, что оно открывает новые пути лечения многих неизлечимых заболеваний человека. Таких, например, как кистозная болезнь легких, поджелудочной и других желез, эмфизема легких, гемофилия и другие.

Шотландские специалисты ввели овцам человеческие гены, которые заставляют овец в их молоке вырабатывать особые лечебные средства. Их затем экстрагируют, очищают и используют как лекарственные препараты. Здесь дело не только в том, что получены ценнейшие лекарства новым способом. Их преимущество в том, что они не дают побочных эффектов для лечения болезней человека. Овца, таким образом, превращается в биофармакологический заводик. Ну как после всего сказанного не поклониться братьям нашим меньшим. Особенно клонированным.

Ex.5. Imagine you are the editor of a newspaper. Write an editorial (an opinion article) discussing the ethics of animal cloning. Give your newspaper's opinion on what has happened (see the text).

GENETIC ENGINEERING (PP. 65-66)

I. Vocabulary List

complicated ultimately
to object to to escape
to resist consequence
pest to confirm
to yield to affect
to last deformity
alteration to appal

II. Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1. Make up 5 sentences of your own using Active Vocabulary.

Ex.2. Translate the following words and expressions into Russian:

to advance, science fiction, to turn into reality, unacceptable, to carry out experiments, genetically modified plants, to label, food chain

Ex.3. Translate the following words and expressions into English:

развитие, неприемлемы, производство еды, производить генетически модифицированные продукты, быстро портиться, быть обеспокоенным, произвести видоизменения, главный аргумент, иммунная система, безнравственное использование

Ex.4. Translate into Russian:

1. Don't ask me such complicated questions. 2. I wanted to climb the hill, but Bill objected that he was too tired. 3. The government are resisting the nurses' pay demands. 4. His business yields big profits. 5. This cheap watch won't last (for) very long. 6. The alterations to your coat will take a week. 7. Ultimately the President makes all decisions. 8. Some gas is escaping from the pipe. 9. Please confirm your telephone message in writing. 10. He affected illness so that he did not have to go to work. 11. He is very attractive in spite of his slight deformity.

Ex.5. Translate into English using Active Vocabulary:

1. Вы **против** того, чтобы я покурил? 2. Она едва ли могла **сдержать** свой смех. 3. Мы были вынуждены **сдать** наши позиции врагу. 4. Жаркая погода **продолжалась** до самого сентября. 5. Они **убежали** из горящего дома. 6. Министр **подтвердил**, что выборы будут 20 июня. 7. Мы были **испуганы**, когда узнали, что она была убита.

III. Speaking Practice

Ex.1. Answer the following comprehension questions:

1. What can be inferred from the title of the article?
2. What can be said about genetic engineering?
3. What for are the experiments being carried out to produce genetically modified plants?
4. What do people think about genetic engineering?
5. What can be said about the morality of using genetic engineering?
6. What are the pros and cons of genetic engineering?

Ex.2. Recall the situations from the text illustrating the Active Vocabulary.

Ex.3. Express your viewpoint on the problem (using your active vocabulary) as if you are:

- a scientist of one of a research centers;
- a writer of science fiction;
- the author of the article;
- a doctor of one of the centers where people with physical deformities are treated.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

| | |
|---|----|
| Great Wall of China Overrun, Damaged (pp. 32-34)..... | 1 |
| Underground Cities Project in Japan (pp.55-56)..... | 6 |
| Concrete (pp.54-55) | 9 |
| Przewalski's Horse (pp. 12-13)..... | 13 |
| Cicadas as Food: Summer's Low-Fat Snack? (pp. 52-53)..... | 16 |
| Plants can recognize, communicate with relatives (pp.51-52) | 19 |
| Smallpox (pp. 45-46)..... | 21 |
| Madness and Creativity (pP.46-47)..... | 26 |
| Alchemy and Alchemists (pP.47-48) | 28 |
| The Power of Music (pp.35-36) | 31 |
| Family Heirlooms (p.36-37)..... | 33 |
| Elephant seals, the champion divers of the deep (pp.9-12) | 36 |
| Youth's problems (pp.63-64) | 39 |
| The Loneliness of the High-Powered Woman (pp. 61-63)..... | 42 |
| Troublesome Business (p. 65)..... | 46 |
| More of an Art than a Science (pp. 66-67)..... | 50 |
| Genetic ENGINEERING (pp. 65-66)..... | 53 |

Учебное издание

Составители:

Мясникова Светлана Владимировна

Уткина Светлана Александровна

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ЧИТАЕМ НАУЧНО-ПОПУЛЯРНЫЕ
ТЕКСТЫ

Практикум

В авторской редакции
Компьютерная верстка Н.А. Игнатьевой

Лицензия на издательскую деятельность ИД № 03816 от 22.01.2001

Подписано в печать 20.07.2009. Формат 60×84/16.
Бумага писчая. Печать офсетная. Усл. печ. л. 3,20.
Уч.-изд. л. 3,25. Тираж 50 экз. Заказ

Издательство Владивостокский государственный университет
экономики и сервиса

690600, Владивосток, ул. Гоголя, 41

Отпечатано: множительный участок ВГУЭС

690600, Владивосток, ул. Державина, 57