

Reading 3

36 Read the article. Choose the best phrase from A-G to fill in gaps 1-6, to complete the text. There is one phrase you won't need to use.

Work for Money or Experience?

There's a line of reasoning that young people should not work during their school years. All their efforts should be fully concentrated on preparing themselves for the employment in their chosen fields through school itself instead of compromising the preparation by working in unrelated jobs to pay current expenses. The recent research shows that some teens may get lower grades as they have less time to complete their home assignments. Employment may place constraints on the student's study and sleep time. The working teen may be discouraged (1) or lack of preparation for the day's academic activities. Teens may even get into trouble with drugs and alcohol as a result of after-school jobs. Being under constant pressure both at school and work they might start looking for this kind of relaxation.

But there are excellent reasons why holding down a part time job during the school years is really beneficial for teenagers. Parents of teens today know how expensive it can be to have a teenager in the house: electronics, clothes, even a car can all add up to huge bills. Some families can afford these trappings of teen life, but not every parent is willing to go to considerable expense. When teens take on a part time job, they are better able to (2) or completely fund them for themselves. That's why working makes adolescent life more affordable.

Sure, kids can learn about personal finance from earning an allowance, but when they begin to earn their own money, the real lesson begins. Encouraging teens to hold down a job during high school and start paying for some of their own expenses can help them build budgeting skills. Such treats as meals out with friends or trips to the movies can be covered with their own hard-earned dollars. Allowances can (3) or reduced in order to teach a teen how to curb impulse purchases and balance a budget before striking out on his or her own. Earning money offers an opportunity for financial education and the means to keep building a healthy nest egg for life after graduation.

These days, the job market tends to favor those with experience over education. Although a college degree is still very valuable, it's even more valuable when it is paired with a resume full of experience, which testifies that they are able to successfully balance work and education at the same time. Moreover, by working part time, teens can establish contacts with adult employers that can function as references and give recommendations in the future. Besides, employers offer a sort of adult supervision for teen workers, (4) Keeping teens busy might be the key to keeping them out of trouble during the afternoon and evening.

Although it's true that having a job can interfere with school work, this strain is also an important lesson. Teens who work while still maintaining school learn about the struggles of an adult life full of responsibilities and have an opportunity to explore how they will

balance all their commitments as an adult. Learning this lesson while still under a watchful parental eye offers a great opportunity to explore when the stakes are not so high. This way teens (5) to adulthood and better practice of independence and self-reliance.

When an adult has trouble finding a job, it's a big deal, but teens who struggle to find employment don't have so much at stake. Conducting a job search as a teen is a great time to teach kids skills like filling out an application, writing a resume, and learning how to give a good interview. If these skills (6), it will help teens to be better equipped when it's time to find a career-launching job.

Working teens can be a double-edged sword. But the benefits outweigh the potential risks. A part-time job can help kill two birds with one stone, teens gain the opportunity to learn how capable they are, build confidence and self-reliance and acquire a lot of important skills. This can help teens feel more independent, and develop a sense of responsibility as a young adult.

- A. giving them a productive activity beyond their school work
- B. be included into the budget of the family
- C. are mastered at a young age
- D. from going to school by fatigue
- E. are provided with a healthy and painless transition
- F. contribute to the purchase of their fun expenses
- G. comes along with teen work

37 Ask six (general, special or alternative) questions about *the benefits and risks of a part-time job*.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

38 A Write down four arguments *why teenagers should work*. Use the information from the above text. Use linking words.

1.
2.
3.
4.

B Write down four arguments *why teenagers should not work*.

1.
2.
3.
4.

Vocabulary Practice 3



Phrasal Verbs

39 Look at Appendix 1 and match a phrasal verb to its definitions, then look up corresponding Russian equivalents in the dictionary and complete the table.

come up to

draw back

hold back

keep on

run out of

go on

make for

put aside

put off

take after

try on

turn down

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Translation
1. to come up to	1. to be equal to, to meet the standard 2. to total	сводиться к чему-либо, приравниваться
2.	to put on and see if an item fits you	
3.	to refuse an offer, invitation, request	
4.	1. to do sth at a <u>later</u> time or date; to delay 2. to make you dislike or not want to do sth	
5.	to save money regularly; to stop doing sth in order to start doing sth else	
6.	to look or behave like an older relative	
7.	1. to go in the direction of a particular place/ to head for a place 2. to cause a particular result	
8.	to have no more of sth/ there is nothing left of sth	
9.	to continue doing something	
10.	to do sth many times/ to persist in something	
11.	1. to stop yourself from showing an emotion 2. to keep sth(information) secret	
12.	1. to be unwilling to keep a promise 2. to move away	

40 Fill in the correct particle(s).

- On seeing a snake she drew in terror .
- She couldn't understand what it was he had been holding from her all those years.

3. He kept asking questions until he grasped the idea of the plan.
4. We will soon run all our money, unless we start living within our means.
5. If you go earning so little money we won't be able to pay off our debts.
6. The ability to save for a rainy day makes a calm, peaceful life.
7. He put the contract that had been sent to him and got down to calculations.
8. Hearing the news, the manager got up and made the door.
9. Their elder son takes their father: he acts and looks just like him.
10. She went into the fitting room to try her dress.
11. Her any suggestion was turned even without being listened to.
12. Don't let your failures put you – try harder and you'll achieve your goal.
13. His work didn't come the required standard so he was dismissed.
14. One has to hold emotions at work.
15. The match has been put till tomorrow because of bad weather.



Word Formation 3: Verbs Mix

41 Form verbs using the same suffix or prefix for all three words in each item. Make any further spelling changes necessary.

-ize/ -en/ -ate/ -(i)fy/ -er <i>threaten-straighten-sadden</i>	en- / dis-/ re-/ under-/ fore- <i>enrich-enjoy-enlist</i>
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0. terror – <i>terrify</i>	significance – <i>signify</i>	qualification – <i>qualify</i>
1. special	modern	sympathy
2. sharp	hard	deaf
3. satisfaction	simple	identity
4. difference	captive	valid
5. discovery	different	gathering
6. ....cycle	.....fresh	.....locate
7. ....large	.....courage	.....danger
8. ....believe	.....qualify	.....please
9. ....estimate	.....line	.....take
10. ....cast	.....tell	.....go



Words Often Confused

fake
banknote, fur, leather,
lashes, nails, news, pearls,
name, smile, tan, accent,
watch, goods, jewels etc

artificial
hand, heart, lights, limb,
flowers, colours, flavours,
intelligence, sweeteners,
mind, intellect,
smile (=not genuine) etc

false
teeth, promise, alarm,
statement, story, sense (of
security), charge, claim,
accusations, modesty etc

42 Complete the sentences with the appropriate adjective in the correct form.

1. Environmentally conscious people replace real fur with and still look stylish.
2. Her smile was never genuine. It was always.....

3. I hate wearing designer goods. Why did you buy a Rolex watch?
4. Since real pearls are outrageously expensive many women opt for ones.
5. The news that the project was going to be closed turned out to be a alarm.
6. In order to reduce your sugar intake try replacing sugar with ... sweeteners.
7. Don't get upset. We'll take your tooth out and put in a ... one instead.
8. The dress code in this company is very strict and ... nails and lashes aren't allowed.
9. The senior manager's smile gave her a ... sense of support and amicability.
10. I can say, without ... modesty, that I am the best student in our group.
11. Her name, as well as accent and lashes proved to be
12. This product contains no flavours or coloring agents.
13. The truck had a floor, under which a million dollars' worth of drugs was hidden.
14. Media Lab helps artists in fields like virtual reality and intelligence.



Grammar Practice 3: Causative Form: Have sth done

We use **have + object + done** to say that we arrange for someone to do something for us.
*He **had his car repaired**. (He asked the mechanic to repair his car. He didn't do it himself – the mechanic did it.)*

Present Simple	He has his dog <u>looked</u> after every time he goes on holiday.
Present Cont.	He is having his dog <u>looked</u> after now.
Past Simple	She had her dog <u>looked</u> after last week.
Past Continuous	He was having his dog <u>looked</u> after from five to seven yesterday.
Future Simple	He will have his dog <u>looked</u> after when he goes on holiday.
Future Cont.	He will be having his dog <u>looked</u> after from five to seven tomorrow.
Present Perfect	He has had his dog <u>looked</u> after lately.
Present Perf. Cont.	He has been having his dog <u>looked</u> after for the last two weeks.
Past Perfect	He had had his dog looked after until he returned from his business trip.
Past Perfect Cont.	He had been having his dog looked after for a week by yesterday.
Infinitive	She can have her dog looked after while she is away.
-ing form	She likes having her dog looked after.

- The verb to have, when used in the causative, forms its negations and questions with do/does (Present Simple) and did (past Simple). *She **doesn't have** her hair cut.*
- **Get** can be used instead of **have** in the causative. *Did you **have/get** your hair cut?*
- **Have sth done** can be used instead of the passive to express accidents or misfortunes. *She **had her bag stolen** last night. (= Her bag was stolen last night)*
- Mind the possible ways of the translation of this pattern into Russian.
I will have my hair cut tomorrow. – Завтра я постригусь/ пойду стричься.
She is having her children looked after now. – За ее детьми сейчас присматривают.
He has had his suit ironed. – Ему уже погладили костюм.
He had his arm broken in a fight. – В драке ему сломали руку.

43 Write sentences using the causative form as in the example and translate them.

1. The doctor examined her injury. *She had her injury examined.*
2. Our kitchen hasn't been painted for three years.
3. The dentist will be filling Jane's tooth tomorrow.

4. When was Anna's purse stolen?
5. Can you deliver my car to the airport?
6. The children who live next door always clean our car.
7. You can't wash this silk dress by hand, it can only be dry-cleaned.
8. Why don't you have some professional to manage your money matters?
9. Would you like some good film to raise your spirits?
10. When will the mechanic examine our car and repair it?
11. A famous artist is going to paint her portrait.
12. Are they treating your arm?
13. Did the police tow Adam's car away?
14. Someone broke into Jim's flat yesterday.
15. Someone has stolen all our money, so we need help.

44 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form (use have or get sth done).

1. She (the household/run)? – Yes, she also (her shopping/do)?
2. When you (your eyes/ test) last? I (never/they/test).
3. By the time you get home, I (the house/clean).
4. When..... (you/your appendix/remove)? – When I was six years old.
5. Our bedroom is in a mess, so we (it/redecorate) next week.
6. Why you always..... (your debts/pay off) by your parents?
7. Douglas..... (the painting/value) by an expert yet?
8. I can't afford to buy a new watch, so I think I (my old one/mend).
9. Tomorrow at six I (two teeth/take) out by the dentist.
10. Richard (his roof/repair) when the accident happened.
11. How often you (your car/service)? – Usually twice a year.
12. They (their TV-set/steal) when they left their front door unlocked.
13. (your windows/break) by yesterday's storm?
14. I'm astonished. How did you manage (your old house/sell) at a profit?
15. My wife (her shopping/deliver) by the time I came back home.
16. You (your hair/cut)? You look ten years younger.

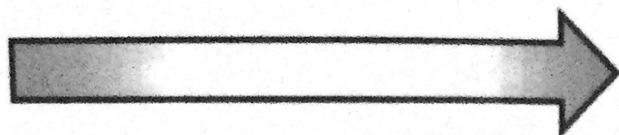


LISTENING 3

45 You will hear 6 people talking about shopping. Look at the statements (1-7) and say which of the speakers (A-F) each statement refers to. There is one extra statement which you do not need to use.

1. Shopping raises my spirits.
2. Jewellery and clothes are of no importance to me when I go shopping.
3. I spend my money on jewellery with an easy mind.
4. I really appreciate a good company.
5. Reading is the window to the world.
6. I always need something to read.
7. When I am on the move I prefer comfort.

Speaker	A	B	C	D	E	F
Statement						



49 Translate the sentences paying particular attention to the adjectives “false”, “fake”, “artificial”.

1. Ему объяснили, почему все обвинения были *ложными*. 2. Идея *искусственного* разума впервые была введена английским математиком. 3. Интересно, эта куртка сделана из *искусственной* или натуральной кожи. 4. Многие были обмануты (to deceive sb) его *фальшивой* улыбкой. 5. Студентам продемонстрировали, как работает *искусственное* сердце. 6. Она делает *искусственные* цветы, чтобы заработать на жизнь. 7. *Искусственный* загар не приносит большой пользы здоровью. 8. Многие известные люди (a celebrity) делают себе *искусственные* зубы. 9. Детская одежда делается без каких-либо *искусственных* красителей. 10. Это утверждение *ложное*. И все твои обещания *тоже далеки от правды*.

50 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct active, passive or causative form.

1. Yesterday I (tell) that the issue (not consider) yet, but when it (be) I (inform) immediately.
2. Rugby is a team game that (play) in Britain since the middle of the 19th century. According to legend, it (invent) at Rugby School in England in 1823 by a boy who (call) William Webb Ellis. A game of football (play) at school when Webb Ellis suddenly picked up a ball and ran with it.
3. Tom is staying at his sister's place, because he (his flat/renovate).
4. Liam (not/utter) a word, knowing that whatever he said (meet) by the same silence. That (not/be) the first time such a tactic (use) by him.
5. The conference which (hold) in Hall 7 (be) over already in two hours.
6. As we (our furniture /deliver) on Monday morning I'll have to stay at home to check that it (not damage) during transit.
7. If we don't hurry, all the tickets (sell) by the time we (get) there.
8. A new building for a picture gallery (construct) in the town now. When it (construct), all the pictures that the museum possesses (display) in it.
9. Where (the envelope/find)? – Behind the dining-room clock.
10. When the policeman stopped our car, it (drive) by my younger brother who didn't have a driving license. He (fine) \$50.
11. All our dishes (serve) with French fries and a green salad.
12. I (tire) of repeating that I am not Kevin, I'm Dustin. I (always/mistake) for my cousin. – (you/ always/get) irritated like that?
13. The Titanic (cross) the Atlantic when it (strike) by an iceberg.
14. They say a new play (rehearse) by the school theatre. – Oh, yes, all the parents and teachers (already/invite). The first night is due next month.
15. I (copies of the book/print) at my expense. And I (they/sell) at book shops now. I'm encouraged, as the books (sell) well.
16. You'll never believe what (happen)! Our house (burgle)! – Well, we (our house/burgle) last year so I know the feeling.
17. Tourism now (believe) to be one of the world's biggest industries, which (develop) at a fast pace for the last twenty years.
18. How long (Julie/ marry) to Bill? – For only five years. Their love story is unusual. She (engage) to him for ten years and then they (marry).

19. They say that by 2050 hotels (build) underwater!
20. Your room looks completely different. I (my room/redecorate) by a painter! – When you (it/redecorate)?

51 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct active, passive or causative form.

Edward Klimt (1) (say) to be the richest television producer in Hollywood, and in a city which (2) (long/know) for its wealth, his wife Rebecca (3) (consider) the biggest spender since the first film (4) (produce) and the first \$200000 (5) (earn) by him. \$10 million (6) (recently/pay) by the couple for the huge house which once (7) (own) by the famous American singer, Bing Crosby. Then they (8) (it/tear down) and a considerably bigger mansion (9) (build). So far they (10) (charge) \$25 million for the construction. But they say they (11) (a bigger swimming pool/build) soon. Moreover, the plans to have an indoor ice-skating rink and private zoo (12) (consider).

People say that a few years ago, on a typically warm Californian Christmas Eve, Rebecca (13) (a huge amount of real snow/deliver) to their mansion and (14) (spread) all over the green lawns. "A white Christmas" (15) (enjoy) by the Klimts family while other residents (16) (their lawns/decorated) with the artificial snow. Recently Rebecca (17) (decide) she (18) (need) a few more clothes. She (19) (a whole fashion show/fly) out to her from New York. The show (20) (accompany) by the designer and three models. Not only the entire collection (21) (buy) but – so the story (22) (go) at least – the bags and hats which (23) (take) along, (24) (purchase) as well.

52 Translate the sentences. Use the form "have sth done" where possible.

1. Мария очень *заботится* о своей внешности и *тратит* на это довольно много денег. Вчера она опять постригла и покрасила волосы (to dye). Интересно, сколько с нее *взяли за это*? – Это *стоило ей целое состояние*!
2. Едва ему отремонтировали машину, как она опять сломалась. – Ты думаешь, он продаст ее, когда ему ее починят? – Думаю, да. Но теперь ее можно *продать только за полцены*.
3. Когда вы делали ремонт в своей квартире? – Почти десять лет назад, но она снова *требуется* ремонта (redecorate). Нам *предстоят* (*предполагаются*) *значительные расходы*, поэтому сейчас мы *откладываем* деньги.
4. Почему Лиза так расстроена? – У нее украли кошелек (a purse), когда она *ходила по магазинам*. – А денег много было в кошельке? – Довольно много.
5. Скажи, а отчет для комиссии закончен? – Да, к обеду тебе его уже распечатают. – А тебе объяснили, куда его потом отнести для *обсуждения*? – Пока нет.
6. Она страшно расстроена (be bitterly disappointed). У нее украли вчера *бесценное антикварное кольцо*. Она *заняла* так много денег в банке, чтобы купить его.
7. *Предполагалось*, что Том выступит на конференции. Но он сказал, что его посылают в командировку. – Ну что ж, *справимся* и без него.
8. Даже если ты будешь *понимать*, что лечение пока не *принесло тебе пользы*, ты будешь *продолжать* лечиться *невзирая ни на что*. – *Обязательно*!
9. Попроси кого-нибудь *сходить в магазин за покупками*, если у тебя не будет совсем времени или если у тебя закончится еда.
10. Дж. Роулинг *отказали* во многих издательствах, прежде чем она опубликовала свою первую книгу. Сейчас ее книги печатаются во всем мире на многих языках.

11. Я не могу позволить себе эти туфли *по такой высокой цене*. – Может, подождем неделю? Я думаю, в магазинах начнутся *распродажи*, и *цены будут снижены*.
12. Его новая книга *продается* не так хорошо. Если *учесть*, что он *напечатал* ее за свой счет, можно только пожалеть его. – Может мне *одолжить* ему денег?
13. *Предположим*, тебе привезут платье через час, но тебе нужно еще прическу делать в салоне красоты (at the beauty parlour). А к 8 часам ты *должна быть* (предполагается) в ресторане. Ты *успеешь* все *сделать*? – Несомненно.
14. Ты *живешь не по средствам*. Хотя все счета *оплачиваются* не тобой, тебе вечно *не хватает* денег. Вдобавок, ты еще *влез* в огромные долги.
15. Ее машина сильно пострадала в аварии. – Сколько с нее *взяли* за ремонт?

53



Writing a letter. You received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Gordon who writes.

.... Some of my school friends receive as much as \$100 for each excellent mark they get at an exam. Are you or any of your friends paid any money for good marks? To what extent can cash rewards encourage children to work hard at school? What common form of motivation is used by parents in your country?

... As for me, I have found a part-time job.

Write back to Gordon.

In your letter (100-140 words)

- a) answer his questions
- b) ask 3 questions about his part-time job.

54



Look at the photos and describe one of them in as much detail as possible following the plan.



[64]

You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12-15 sentences).

In your talk remember to speak about:

- a) where and when the photo was taken
- b) what/who is in the photo
- c) what is happening
- d) why you keep the photo in your album
- e) why you decided to show the picture to your friend



[65]



[66]