

Reading 2

17 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.

Is the Internet a Blessing or a Curse?

The Internet is believed to enforce literacy and worldwide communication. We appreciate (1) and communicating our ideas fast and to a large audience. World knowledge is certain to be a valuable asset for everyone. With just a few clicks of the mouse, you are sure to get hold of all secrets about evolution, symptoms of physical diseases or recipes of a chocolate cake. You can basically educate yourself in any subject. At schools computer labs save students time and allow them to find the necessary information online or do their research using the Internet.

However, the Internet is likely to be a deadly weapon if people (2) Anything can spread to millions of people within hours or days on the web, including things that are false or made up. Such information can cause panic and severe misinformation in society. Acts of antisocial human behaviour, political protests, social and political disorder are believed to be planned and organized on the web only to be later committed in the streets of cities and towns. Such social issues as racism and violence spread like a virus in today's society with the help of the Internet. So the Internet doesn't always appear to make the world better!

At the same time the Internet gives people the opportunity for immediate communication, whether through email or instant messaging. This is especially helpful for people living in different countries or divided by long distances. You have no difficulty in talking to your distant relatives in other parts of the world, as well as (3)....., as it is far cheaper and quicker to communicate via the Internet than talk on the phone or send letters. I can chat with my friends half way across the globe for nearly next to nothing and voice chat is almost phone quality. It goes without saying that the Internet is a great substitute for the telephone and the postal service.

The Internet has brought the world closer to people making them gradually withdraw into an artificial world of communication. Lots of young people find virtual reality more attractive than their everyday lives. Having no access to the Internet on a regular basis presents a problem for some people. Such dependence on the Internet might turn into an addiction. When we go on the Internet, we postpone talking to real people, such as our family. We prefer (4) we hardly know rather than lend a sympathetic ear to our dearests. Computer addiction makes us neglect our everyday responsibilities, such as school or work. The Internet has made the world a smaller place, and at the same time separated and isolated people from each other.

The Internet itself is believed to be useful if it's applied as a tool for learning. However, it is also a very dangerous tool considering that it could turn the whole world into chaos. There will always be hackers who break through the newest anti-virus programs and gain control over your computer using secret backdoors. And if you are not secure, they are

certain to access your personal data, like home address, and lay their hands on your credit card numbers or bank accounts. It's not very hard for these "clever hands" to find someone on the Internet. People regularly (5) Fortunately, if you are accustomed to being conscious of potential dangers on the web, this is unlikely to happen.

There is no denying that the Internet has completely changed the financial life of many people. They run their own web design and development companies which are considered to be sufficient sources of income. Some people do a lot of business through the Internet, which makes it possible for them (6) and keep up their living standard. Other Internet users practise paying all types of household bills on the web. Purchasing everything from food to theatre tickets online saves them the trouble of spending a lot of time and effort on real shopping.

- A. to earn their living
- B. talking to each other online from all around the world
- C. paying your phone bills
- D. to have an opportunity to speak to a lot of people
- E. to get obsessed with the lives of people
- F. don't mean well while using it
- G. have their identities stolen

18 Ask six questions (general, special or alternative) about *the pros and cons of the Internet*.

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

19 Write down six arguments for the statement *The Internet makes our life both easier and more complicated*. Use the information from the above text. Start with linking words and phrases.

! Remember to answer WHY-questions!

1. Firstly,
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Vocabulary Practice 2

20 Useful Word combinations

be/stay/get connected to/with sb/sth – оставаться на связи с к-л, ч-л
be/stay/get disconnected from sb/sth – быть разъединенным с к-л, ч-л
connection between sth/sb and sth/sb – связь между ... и | **in connection with** – в связи с ч
be available for sth/to sb – иметься в наличии, быть доступным для к-л, ч-л
(hold sth) in store (for sth/sb) – иметь ч-л в запасе, наготове (для к-л, ч-л)
do/carry out research (into/on sth) – проводить исследование чего-л, исследовать ч-л
keep sb up to date with sth (events) – держать к-л в курсе (событий)
be/become addicted to sth/doing sth – пристраститься к ч-л/ иметь склонность к ч-л
 (обычно плохому), постоянно делать ч-л в силу привычки
replace sth with sth – заменить ч-л чем-л; **be replaced with/by sth/sb**
pros and cons of sth – аргументы за и против чего-л, плюсы и минусы
do sth in person – делать ч-л лично, собственной персоной
be absorbed in(to) – быть погруженным во ч-л, увлеченным, занятым, поглощенным ч-л
deny sth/doing sth – отрицать ч-л, не признаваться в ч-л/в том, что сделал
there is no denying (that/sth) – нельзя отрицать, что
far from sth/doing sth – далеко не/ отнюдь не
be used/accustomed to doing – иметь привычку к ч-л; привыкнуть к ч-л
get used/accustomed to doing – приобрести привычку к ч-л; привыкнуть к ч-л
it's no use/good doing – бесполезно/нет пользы делать ч-л
what's the use/point/good of doing – какой смысл/какая польза делать ч-л
there is no point/sense in doing – бессмысленно/нет смысла делать ч-л
have (no) difficulty in sth/doing – (не) представлять трудность(и) для к-л сделать ч-л
be similar to sb/sth in sth – быть подобным, похожим на ч-л, быть сходным с ч-л в ч-л
forbid (forbade, forbidden) sb to do – запретить кому-л делать ч-л
within an hour/the next hour/the last ten years; within the space of a year; within a matter of weeks – в течение/за к-л период времени: за час/в течение часа, год, последних 10 лет и т.д./ **within 100 metres from here** – в 100 метрах отсюда, на расстоянии 100 м

21 Fill in the correct preposition.

1. Conditions are still far ideal. 2. You risk becoming addicted ... social networks. 3. The Internet helps stay connected your friends all over the world. 4. I'm always available you help. 5. Nick is too absorbed the virtual world. 6. Some people have difficulty keeping calm after a long Internet session. 7. There is a direct connection pollution and the death of trees. 8. I would like to raise the issue of addiction connection the topic of technology. 9. We don't know what life has store us the next several years. 10. Scientists are now carrying extensive research the harm done by social media. 11. Everyone these days is desperate to keep date most recent technologies. 12. I think conventional books will never be completely replaced e-books. 13. The pros and cons Instagram culture are a topic of heated debate these days. 14. I'm accustomed working at night and sleeping in the day. 15. What's the use avoiding talking person any longer? 16. There is no point raising that minor issue at the meeting with the

President. 17. Her tastes are similar mine food and clothes. 18. We'll be allowed to have the test results back 24 hours.

22 Translate the sentences using the above phrases and the Vocabulary of the Unit.

1. Вам будет *несложно* сдать экзамены, так как вся *необходимая информация доступна в Интернете*. И на ее поиск *стоит* потратить время.
2. Социальные сети *вовсе не сближают* (соединяют) людей. Наоборот (just the opposite), люди *еще больше отдаляются друг от друга*.
3. Я *не привык* читать электронные книги, хотя их *легко можно найти* в интернете.
4. *Нет смысла* запрещать детям смотреть телевизор. *Стоит договориться* с ними, сколько времени в день они будут это делать.
5. В чем *смысл* заменять один новый метод другим (innovation) без внимательного изучения их *плюсов и минусов*? По моему, они *похожи друг на друга*.
6. Студент *признался в том, что* просто скопировал информацию из интернета, хотя изначально и *намеревался* написать доклад сам. Вот почему *не было смысла* читать его курсовую работу.
7. *Стоит взять себе на заметку*, что новый торговый центр находится всего в *десяти минутах ходьбы от* моего дома.
8. *Бессмысленно* проводить исследование без специалистов. На днях к нам приезжает известный ученый. Предлагаю *обратиться к нему за помощью*.
9. Если вы *не можете оторваться от компьютера и целыми днями просиживаете* в соц.сетях, то вы можете *потерять связь с реальностью*.
10. Я *совершенно не понимаю*, почему он так увлечён компьютерными играми. Нет *смысла отрицать*, что он все больше и больше *становится зависимым от них*.
11. За последнюю неделю тема образования *не раз обсуждалась* (получила широкое освещение) в средствах массовой информации.



Word Formation 2: Suffixes of Nouns

23 Look at Appendix 3 and form nouns using the following suffixes.

-ing <i>beginning, meeting</i>	-hood <i>childhood</i>	-age <i>usage, voyage</i>	-ship <i>friendship, citizenship</i>
-ity/ety/ty <i>opportunity</i>	-ery/ary/y <i>robbery, bakery</i>	-al <i>proposal</i>	-th <i>truth, health</i>

1. the country's manufacturing (capable);
2. a quiet (neighbour);
3. a popular TV (document);
4. a unique (opportune)
5. (flexible) approach to education;
6. the football (champion);
7. to measure the (wide) and the (long) of the room;
8. the (similar) of their names;
9. (visible) on the road;
10. a scientific (discover);
11. a clear (understand) of the problem;
12. the (historic) of Scotland;
13. (companion) among students;
14. a (rival) between two teams;
15. the (able) to speak;
16. his feelings of (anxious);
17. to reach (adult);
18. a devoted (reader);
19. the (advertise) slogan;
20. a (renew) of the recent conflict;
21. to balance his career with (marry) and (father)
22. a (rehearse) for "Romeo and Juliet";
23. an underground (pass);
24. To attend a political (gather);
25. to suffer financial (hard)



Grammar Practice 2

Infinitive constructions: The Complex Object

sb + verb + sb/sth + (to) do/ to be done/doing

- advise, allow, ask (for), beg, believe, cause, choose, command, consider, encourage, expect, forbid, force, instruct, invite, know mean, order, permit, press, remind, report, suppose, think, urge, warn etc

+ sb + to do/to be done

- dislike, would hate, (would) like, intend (=want), want

+ sb + to do/to be done

- let+ sb + do (without to)
(allow sb to do)

- make+ sb + do (without to)
(insist that sb should do)

make sb happy/sad/disappointed etc

- have + sb + do (without to)/doing
(persuade or order sb to do)

- get + sb +to do
(persuade somebody to do)

verbs of perception:

- feel/hear/notice/listen/ see/watch
+ sb +do

(to express a complete action; something that one heard or saw from beginning to end)

- feel/hear/notice/listen/ see/watch
+ sb + doing

(to express an action in progress, an incomplete action, or a long action)

I consider the issue to concern everyone.

Я считаю, что этот вопрос касается каждого.

We didn't expect him to be asked this question.

Мы не ожидали, что ему зададут этот вопрос.

I don't want these rumours to be spread about.

Я не хочу, чтобы эти слухи распространялись.

I've chosen you to set about this task.

Я выбрал вас для выполнения этой работы.

He invited me to come and see him at his place.

Он пригласил меня навестить его дома.

He ordered the boxes to be loaded.

Он отдал распоряжение погрузить коробки.

Let's raise this issue at the meeting.

Давайте поднимем этот вопрос на собрании.

Let him download the film from the Internet.

Пусть он скачает фильм из Интернета.

I made him keep his promise.

Я заставил его выполнить свое обещание.

What makes you think I know the answer?

А с чего ты взял, что я знаю ответ?

The news made me happy.

Меня очень обрадовали новости.

Will you have somebody bring more chairs?

Попросите кого-нибудь принести еще стулья.

She got her children to learn a poem for the

New Year party. — Она уговорила детей выучить стихотворение к новогоднему празднику.

I heard her sing a beautiful song. (a complete action. I listened to it to the very end.)

Я слышал, как она спела красивую песню.

I saw them stand up and leave the room.

(one action after another; no "-ing form")

Я видел, как они встали и вышли из комнаты.

I heard her singing a beautiful song. (an action in progress) Я слышал, как она пела песню.

I saw him picking up flowers. (I saw part of the action. I didn't wait until he had finished.

Perhaps he picked more flowers.)

Я видел, как он рвал цветы.

The Complex Object is NOT used with

- the verb **to be**

- the verbs **see, hear, feel** in the meanings:

- see = understand
- hear = to learn, to be told/informed
- feel = understand

I felt that he was right, but I kept silent.

I saw that he was suffering a terrible pain.

I've heard (that) they have got married.

I saw that she was reading a funny book.

(But! I saw her reading a book.)

Put the verbs in brackets into the -ing form or the infinitive.

1. I noticed her (pick) up something and (put) it into the pocket.
2. Do you expect our naughty child (regret) (say) that?
3. For him (let) me (talk) to you in private is out of the question.
4. She felt her son's arms (go) round her and a warm wave (spread) over her. She felt like (ask) for the embrace (last) forever.
5. What's the use of (make) him (remember) (throw) away the rubbish. I have never known him (share) the domestic chores.
6. I could see Natalie (try) (push) her way in the crowd.
7. I will have the boss (choose) me (carry) out the research.
8. I listened to the rain (fall) on the roof, it made me (feel) sad.
9. Sara saw the stranger (reach) for the bottle and (fill) his glass.
10. The child watched a caterpillar (crawl) up the leg of a chair.
11. Do you suppose him (order) (apologize) for his behaviour?
12. She wanted him (get) accustomed to (trust) by her.
13. The school forbids students (smoke) in the classrooms.
14. She watched the man (run) across the garden, (open) a window and (climb) through it into the house without (stop) by anyone.
15. I didn't expect (invite) to the meeting (speak) on that matter.
16. We could hear the mother (beg) her child (behave).
17. I didn't expect her (allow) (invite) her friends (come).
18. You will never get me (sign) up to Facebook! Don't press me (do) it.
19. Within the minutes he had the whole audience (laugh) and (clap).
20. "I didn't mean it (happen)," he said. I urged him (stop) (sob).

25 Translate the sentences into English. Pay attention to the ways of translating the Complex Object into Russian. Make use of the Vocabulary of the Unit.

1. *Не сердь Том. У него плохое настроение, и твои шутки только все усложняют.*
2. *С чего ты взял, что все должны прийти на вечер? Пусть каждый решает за себя.*
3. *Поручи своему секретарю написать эти письма, если у тебя нет времени на это.*
4. *Давай уговорим Анну испечь торт к празднику, у нее они отлично получаются.*
5. *Вы хотели бы, чтобы ваших детей включили в школьную футбольную команду?*
6. *Дай мне взглянуть на твое сочинение. Надеюсь, оно меня не расстроит.*
7. *Я все-таки добила того, что он пошел на эту выставку.*
8. *Что тебя так обрадовало? Ты вся сияешь. – Я уговорила родителей отпустить меня на каникулы в Италию.*
9. *Почему твои родители решили, что ты отсутствовал на занятиях?*
10. *Если ты дашь мне знать, как только вылетишь из Москвы, я попрошу кого-нибудь тебя встретить в аэропорту.*
11. *Я не хотел, чтобы это случилось. Но он не позволил мне выполнить исследование до конца. Вот почему я приказал, чтобы лабораторию закрыли.*
12. *Почему твои родители запретили тебе сообщать сведения об их работе? Их кто-то вынудил это сделать?*
13. *Он наблюдал, как пятно растекалось (распространялось) по ковру.*
14. *Я умоляю тебя не распространять эту непроверенную информацию.*
15. *Пусть эту политическую новость заменяют на экономическую. Первую все-таки стоит еще раз проверить прежде чем пускать в эфир.*

26 Translate the sentences into English. Pay attention to the different meanings of the verbs *see, hear, feel, notice*.

1. Я видел, что наш разговор расстроил Лизу. 2. Я слышал, что ваша дочь скоро выходит замуж. 3. Продавец увидел, как женщина взяла батон хлеба и положила его в сумку. 4. Мы никогда не слышали, чтобы он так грубо разговаривал. 5. Вы заметили, что Анна совсем не умеет хранить секреты? 6. Мальчик заметил, что грабитель забрался в дом через окно. 7. Я вижу, что тебе бессмысленно что-то объяснять. 8. Вы чувствуете, что в соседней квартире что-то горит? 9. Ник чувствовал, что друзья не собираются ему помогать. 10. Том видел, как машина его отца остановилась (pull up at) у банка. 11. Слышали, что Рита бросила занятия музыкой? 12. Я увидел, что все смотрят вверх, и тоже поднял голову. 13. Она чувствовала, что он ее больше не любит. 14. Я почувствовал, как Мэри ухватила за мою руку. 15. Ты видел, как Линда вчера каталась на конках? Это было здорово! 16. Я слышал, что горный воздух оказывает благотворное (beneficial) влияние на легкие (lungs).



LISTENING 2

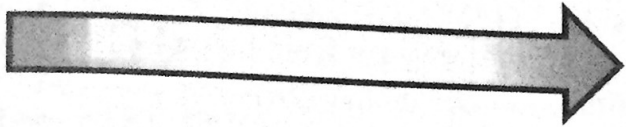
27 You will hear a radio interview with Mrs Norton, speaking about children who spend too much time at the computer. For statements 1-7, choose the best answer (True, False or Not Stated). You will hear the interview twice.

1. According to Mrs. Norton children who are overly shy and cannot easily relate to their peers are at a higher risk of developing a computer addiction.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. Only boys are considered to suffer from computer addiction.
1) True b) False c) Not stated
3. Any addiction affects not only the addict but also everyone who surrounds them.
1) True b) False c) Not stated
4. The convenience of Internet access does present the risk of addiction.
1) True b) False c) Not stated
5. An addiction to the Internet is manifested in both physical and emotional symptoms.
1) True b) False c) Not stated
6. TV-watching is part of computer addiction.
1) True b) False c) Not stated
7. Joint efforts of both parents and children are the basis for solving the problem.
1) True b) False c) Not stated

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 4

Conclusion



Home Assignment 2

30 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct grammar form (active or passive).

1. Lily begged me (let) her (try) (take) the exam again.
2. I've never heard your canary (sing). Have you ever made it (sing)?
3. News programmes encourage people (keep) up to date with the recent events.
4. They noticed local women (wash) their clothes in the river.
5. The father ordered some water (put) on the stove and some meat (cut).
6. I mean (get) Mario (cook) spaghetti for tomorrow's Italian party.
7. I'd prefer you (keep) the news secret rather than (give) it away.
8. The president had his advisors (arrange) a press conference.
9. You can't expect him (promote) just after two weeks in the new job!
10. She didn't let her kids..... (gulp) the food. She wanted them (learn) good manners as she expected them (invite) to the palace one day.
11. Have they finished (renovate) their house? – They still go on (do) it.
12. He saw the princess (approach) and could hear her dress (rustle).
13. I'd like you (remember) (admit) (lie) to me. I appreciate your (do) it. I consider it (be) a brave move.
14. I saw him (hear) the news and (break) down. And then all of a sudden he went on (laugh) which made me (feel) worried.
15. Why don't you get somebody (explain) the procedure to you?
16. He liked his clothes (properly/look) after and had the wife (take) care of them. She had his clothes (dry-clean) or (wash) by hand.
17. Though I appreciate (have) his help, he refused (pay) for it.
18. I wanted us (marry) at once, but she got me (put) it off.
19. I saw her (redden) on (hear) him (tell) he was unforgettably rude to her. They made him (apologize) to her.
20. I'd never seen apples (pick) so fast, but the man was a master at (do) it.
21. He felt the money (take) from his grasp, but he didn't let it (go).
22. I don't want the girl (see) me (help) up the stairs. I'd hate her (watch) me (carry). It means (make) her (feel) pity for me.
23. He was astonished (hear) such words (utter) by his own child.
24. Standing near the taxi, she watched the luggage (carry) into the house.
25. I heard her (instruct) by her mother (come) home before midnight.
26. I never forget (remind) my child(avoid) (talk) to strangers, as I'll never forget (frighten) by a stranger in my childhood.

31 A Mixed Bag. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

The jumper I (1) (give) for my birthday was too small for me (2) (wear) and I felt like (3) (exchange) it for a larger one. One day some friends with a car came (4) (visit) me. They suggested (5) (drop) me off near the department store where the jumper originally (6) (buy). I considered it (7) (be) an excellent idea. I jumped out of their car and I expected them (8) (pick) me up in ten minutes. The girl I (9) (speak) to at the counter was extremely helpful. But she regretted (10) (say) that they had no other jumpers in my size and as I saw no point in (11) (stay) at the store, I thought I would rather (12) (leave) with the original gift. I had the jumper and the receipt (13) (put) back in my bag by the shop assistant, and dashed outside. I (14) (stand) there, looking for my friend's car, when I felt someone (15) (grab) my arm from behind.

I made an attempt (16) (turn) round (17) (see) who it was but heard a man (18) (shout) "Don't try (19) (run) away!". As I turned, I didn't notice the jumper (20) (fall) out of the bag. Then a woman suddenly appeared in front of me and told me they were store detectives. I saw her (21) (pick up) the jumper. "Do you admit (22) (have) this in your bag when you left the store?" she asked accusingly. The shock prevented me (23) (concentrate). "Don't try (24) (deny) (25) (steal) it!" she whispered and went on (26) (call for) the manager of the store on the mobile phone. "You had better (27) (come) with us," she told me. Just at that moment my astonished friends arrived and watched the detectives (28) (march) me back into the store. "What do you think I (29) (suppose) to have done?" I demanded (30) (give) an explanation. The woman smiled. "Why don't you admit (31) (do) it?" she said. I (32) (realize) by this time that they thought the jumper (33) (steal) by me. I begged them (34) (allow) (35) (speak) to the shop assistant I (36) (speak) to earlier. The detectives preferred (37) (find out) the truth themselves rather than (38) (let) me (39) (enter) the store again.

When the woman detective came back a few minutes later, she had the man (40) (step) outside with her. I heard them (41) (whisper) in the corridor. Then the manager of the store arrived in order (42) (apologize) for what (43) (happen). I told him that nothing (44) (compensate) for the rudeness of his employees. My friends later urged me (45) (sue) the store, but I said that no ill feeling (46) (make) me (47) (do) it as I didn't want (48) (remind) of what (49) (happen), so I never did it, as well as (50) (go) (51) (shop) to that department store again.

32 Translate the following sentences with the Complex Object. Make use of the Vocabulary of the Unit.

1. Дети опять сидели в Интернете, пока вы играли в футбол? – Сначала да, но потом они с большим интересом наблюдали, как мы отыграли второй тайм.
2. Я никогда не слышал, чтобы Вера просто упоминала его имя, не говоря уже о том, чтобы рассказать всем, что с ним случилось, и почему они расстались.
3. Вы хотели бы, чтобы мы вам позвонили или связались по электронной почте?
4. С чего ты взял, что такое незначительное событие будет освещено в прессе?
5. Я видел, как она дважды пересчитала деньги и вручила их Джону.
6. Полицейские наблюдали, как мужчина вышел из вагона и пошел по платформе.

7. Мне бы очень не понравилось, если бы мои дети разговаривали со мной таким тоном. Советую тебе не *разрешать* им поднимать голос на родителей.
8. Я не допущу, чтобы ты *распространял* сплетни о коллегах в моем присутствии.
9. Я вижу, ты волнуешься, как я доберусь до города один? Почему ты решил, что это так уж сложно? Хорошо, я попрошу нашего соседа довезти меня до города.
10. Ее дружеская улыбка наполняла меня каким-то огромным счастьем.
11. Не сердь меня. – Прости. У меня *и в мыслях* этого не было.
12. Я чувствовал, что ситуация *выходит из-под контроля*, но видел, что он старается справиться с ней.
13. Если вы хотите, чтобы ваше письмо-жалоба было составлено правильно, уговорите Нину помочь вам. У нее большой опыт в написании деловых писем.
14. Темнело. Я увидела, как Мэри села у окна и стала смотреть на звезды.
15. Что заставляет тебя задерживаться на работе до позднего вечера?
16. Я бы очень хотел, чтобы этот танец был исполнен на конкурсе в пятницу.
17. Мы слышали, что кто-то разговаривает в соседней комнате. Странно. Все уже уехали, и в доме никого нет. Мы были уверены в этом.
18. Ник заметил, что девушка смотрит на него. Он вспомнил, что где-то видел ее.
19. Не лучше ли нам *позволить* ему пойти на вечеринку. Смотри, он *день ото дня* все грустнее. – Да, согласна. Стоит *разрешить* ему повеселиться немного.
20. Дай ему самому сделать покупки и оплатить расходы на транспорт.

33

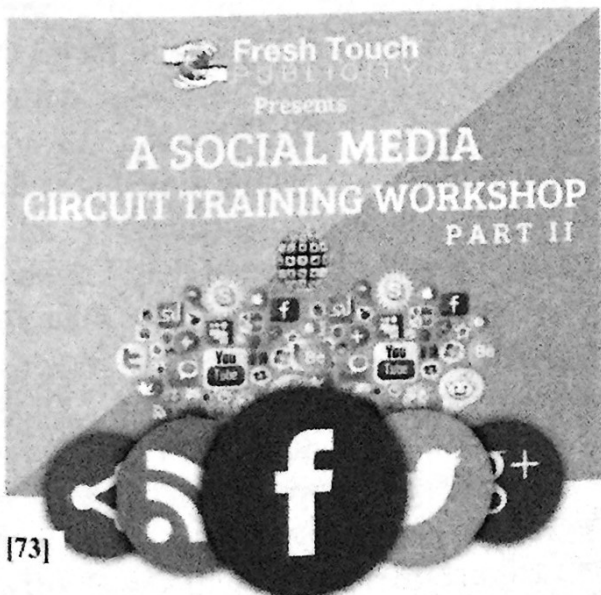


Essay Writing. Comment on the following statement. Use the Discussion Clock (Appendix 4) to draw ideas for the statement. Write 200-250 words.

Modern technology now allows rapid and uncontrolled access to different information and news. Far from being beneficial, this is a danger to our society.

34

Study the advertisement and ask 5 questions.



You are considering attending the workshop and you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out the following:

- a) topics covered
- b) speakers invited
- c) availability of places
- d) if any certificate is provided
- e) discounts for students

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.