

SCRIPTS

UNIT 1

Lesson 1, ex. 3. a

There is no need to say how important family is for everyone. Your family make you strong by giving you their love.

My family means the world to me. I would do anything for them. I have three siblings and we get on really well. Any time my little brother and sister need something like a new toy or some money, if I have it, it's theirs. If I don't have it, I will try my hardest to get it for them. Even with my big sister I still try to help but more often she's the one who is there for me when I need it! My parents are the two most important people in the world. I know lots of times I can seem pretty ungrateful, but I appreciate everything they have done for me. The number one thing that I really appreciate, and I don't know if they know this but it's how they both brought me into this world. The number two thing is how every time I get into trouble or do something stupid, like I always do, they're always on my side no matter if I'm right or wrong, they always have my back to the fullest.

Another person I really appreciate is my big brother Bobbie. He passed away a year ago, but when he was here, he always helped me whenever I got myself into trouble. He may not be here anymore, but I know sometimes when I'm in a bad mood and need help, all of a sudden, the answer to my troubles somehow just comes to my mind. It's him looking down at me helping me out.

My family may not be perfect and neither I am, but I'll tell you what, you will never find another family quite like mine.

Lesson 3, ex. 2. c

Interviewer: What is a modern British family like?

Tony: The statistics show that 45% of British families tend to have two children, while around 19% have three, and only nine per cent have four or more. The average age to start having children is 27 years old.

As well as children, the families surveyed had an average of one pet, with a dog being the companion of choice, closely followed by a cat.

Two thirds or 67% of parents are married, according to the research, with 10% either single, divorced or separated.

Interviewer: How do the family members spend their time?

Tony: Mums and dads work about 30 hours a week on average.

The family usually wake up at 7 and send the kids to bed at half past 8, with sleepy adults following just an hour and a half later at about 10 pm.

The research also found that families spend an average of ten hours a week watching television, but only six hours a week spending quality time together.

Interviewer: What about family meals?

Tony: The tradition of the family meal is still very common for British households with the poll showing that families eat together, gathered at the

table on average four times a week, compared to only twice a week in front of the television.

Interviewer: How often does an average family travel?

Tony: British families enjoy two holidays a year together, one in the UK and one abroad. While one in eight families or 13% aren't able to go on holiday together at all.

Interviewer: What does an average family own today?

Tony: The poll shows that an average British family live in a three-bedroom house, with two toilets, one family room and one toy room.

Technology plays an important part in the modern family home, with families saying they own an average of two televisions, two tablets, two laptops, one computer, three phones and two games consoles.

Interviewer: Well, that's quite a few! What about the happiness index?

Tony: According to the Nationwide poll, 91 per cent of parents' class themselves as happy with family life, with nearly a third (31%) saying they are extremely happy.

Lesson 4, ex. 2. c

Necessity. Probability. Prohibition. Obligation.

Lesson 4, ex. 4. b

1. You should study hard if you want to pass the exam.
2. If you leave early enough, you must arrive on time.
3. You must have a ticket to ride on the bus.
4. You mustn't move any papers on the teacher's desk.
5. I really must work harder.
6. Children should help their parents.
7. A woman should quit smoking when she is expecting a baby.
8. It must be at least five weeks since I went to the theatre.
9. You don't have to be rich to be happy.
10. A good secretary has to speak at least one foreign language.

Lesson 5, ex. 3. b

Colin: Our families give us identity. This is who we are. There are two ways families influence the identity of their children: directly and indirectly. Parents tell their kids about right and wrong, interacting with other people, rules and manner. Indirectly, parents teach by example. Most kids grow up having the same beliefs as their parents. For example, if parents believe education is important, then their kids will most likely take their school seriously. However, if parents do not care how their kid does in school, the kid probably feels the same.

Lena: The role of a family is in caring about its members. I believe today's families have lost their knowledge, skills and resources in providing for the elderly. The common thing these days is to place them in a nursing home while we carry on with more important things. Today we see a growing population, which is getting older... In fact I really think that it's too late.

Noah: One of the primary functions of the family is to produce and reproduce persons, biologically and socially. However, producing children is not the only function of the family; the family is necessary to form an economically productive household. Living in families is much cheaper than living on your own. Besides, families provide material and non-material care and support to its members: children, older people and those suffering from illnesses.

Jess: Unfortunately, the family – the glue that holds the world together – is weakening. Divorce is a common issue these days, moreover, children are often born out of marriage. When the family becomes nothing more than “any group of people living together,” there is no moral authority in terms of standards of behavior. Children are left to hang around aimlessly and this may lead to trouble.

Lesson 6, ex. 2. b

Family traditions are things that families do together on a regular basis. They can be repeated daily, weekly, monthly or once a year. It is important for families to observe their traditions even as their children get older and here are the reasons why:

First of all, family traditions create positive feelings and special moments to remember. These are fun things to do and they are the memories that will last a lifetime.

Secondly, being a part of a family is more than living in the same home or having the same last name. It is about relationships and family ties. Since family traditions are something, you do together, they strengthen the ties you have between each other. This creates a stronger sense of belonging to the family, which in turn helps children with their identity. It helps to know that you ‘belong’ when you are trying to figure out who you are, which is important for teenagers. Moreover, with family traditions parents share the family’s values with their children.

Family traditions offer children a sense a security. Everyday a teenager faces some very difficult issues. Knowing that he/she is secure and has a family to turn to is a powerful tool to use against negative peer pressure, drug use influences, etc.

UNIT 2

Lesson 2, ex. 2. a

Speaker 1 (travel agent): I'd like to travel the world and my goal is to visit all the countries. I wish I had enough money to travel...But even if I don't have it now, I'm ready to do whatever it takes to make my dream come true. That is why I applied for the job in this agency. I thought this job would help me to achieve my goal, but it turned out that instead of visiting new places I have to stay in the office and do a lot of paperwork. I don't think my job will be needed in the future as today there are so many easy-to-use websites, so anyone can plan their holiday. All you need is a bank card and some time to look for a destination, a flight and a hotel room that would suit your budget and date range.

Speaker 2 (pilot): My father served in the Air Force, so it was only a matter of time for me to follow in his footsteps. Flying is in my blood!

I think it's more than a job, it's a real passion. It takes a lot of hard work to become a highly skilled professional, but on the other hand, the job is well-paid and it has some benefits such as health insurance and the opportunity to travel the world. Also, there's usually quite a lot of free time in between flights so I can spend it with my family or focus on my hobbies.

The thing that worries me is the tendency in modern commercial aircraft to give more preference to machines rather than people. There are fewer people in the flight crews, most flights are already auto-piloted and some Asian airlines actually prohibit people from landing the plane themselves.

Speaker 3 (cashier): I've been working in this department store for a year and it's been a real challenge for me. In my job I deal with clients, collect payments, make change and give receipts for everything they buy. The job doesn't require any qualifications, but it has poor working conditions – it's rather badly-paid and I have to work long hours at the weekends. I start at 8 in the morning and finish only at 11 in the evening. Another disadvantage is that there's no sense of job security. With all these contactless payments, Apple Pay and even BitCoin there will be no need for people working with cash payments.

Lesson 4, ex. 2. b

Interviewer: And here's some advice to school students from a career guide. We're now going to talk to Jenny Ogden, who works in the Career Advice Service. My first question to Jenny would be: How important is it to choose the right career?

Jenny: Choosing a career is probably one of the most difficult things in the world. You want to be doing something that you love for the rest of your life.

Interviewer: What would you start with if you were to choose a job?

Jenny: The first step would be to create a list of things that you like to do. For example, you can list down your hobbies or interests that you have been doing or would like to know about doing, something like 'I am good with numbers', 'I am a nature lover', 'I am a technology enthusiast', etc. You might also think back to your childhood. Your early years might be the best place to start. Assess your abilities.

What are your strengths? What are your weaknesses? What kind of skills do you have? You can try to come up with something that you are good at doing such as cooking or public speaking. Write down these ideas onto a piece of paper.

Interviewer: Well, what would the next step be?

Jenny: When you have the list of ideas that you like to be doing, try to brainstorm several jobs that for example might be related to food. For example, chefs, cooks, food specialists, kitchen helpers or even chemists are all professions that are related to cooking and food. If you've ever dreamed of becoming a movie star and walking down the red carpet, check out a career in media, the entertainment industry or public relations.

Interviewer: How relevant is school experience in choosing a career?

Jenny: Extremely relevant! You can begin by looking at the courses you are taking in high school. What are your best subjects? What kinds of extracurricular activities do you participate in? What kinds of things did you learn from part-time or summer jobs? There must be at least one class that stands out above the rest. If you love history, art or archaeology, check out a museum job. There are more options out there than you may think – even if you don't want to take tour groups around a museum, you could work on their marketing or manage the museum's finances. By going one step further you will be able to find a career that suits your interests.

Interviewer: So you've got a list of jobs. What do you do then?

Jenny: Now, assess these professions. You can gather information such as job descriptions, salary, education requirements, necessary experience, work related hazards, etc. Moreover, you can interview others who are already in the professions and visit the library for additional resources as well as searching the internet for relevant information. Think about what is most important for you in a job: helping society, working under pressure, group affiliation, stability, security, status, working alone or with groups, having a positive impact on others or something else?

Interviewer: If you were choosing a job, would you do a career assessment test?

Jenny: You can try some of the free career assessment tests. They will give you an idea of what you are good at and what you like to do when it comes to choosing a career. If you have the money, seek a career coach or guide for ideas. They are able to point you in the right career direction after assessing key areas which you are good at. You can also get free advice from parents, teachers, friends or relatives. But remember that parents' opinions are sometimes biased. As a result, the careers that they prefer might not be the one that fit you the best.

Interviewer: Are there any other options?

Jenny: You can apply for a summer job in a company that specialises in the area of your interest. This job may later become a temporary position which will give you added experience.

Interviewer: So, choosing a career is a hard task that a lot of people find difficult to complete. It takes time to determine the career that matches your interest. Simply choosing a career that pays the most won't keep you happy. Thank you, Jenny. I'm sure our listeners will follow your advice.

Jenny: You're welcome. I wish I were able to help everyone to choose a right career, but a lot depends upon you as well. Listen to yourself and work hard to achieve your goals. Good luck!

Lesson 5, ex. 1. a

Got my dream job today. I get my own 200-thousand-dollar company car and a corner window with a view of the city.

Being a city bus driver is a dream come true.

Lesson 5, ex. 3

1. Disney imaginer: Disneyland will have been welcoming visitors for more than 65 years by 2020. The company has always been looking for talented employees to make its amusement parks the best in the world. If you have ever dreamt of dreaming up the wildest ideas and making them a reality, this is a job for you. You are going to use your imagination to design new rides at Disney amusement parks around the globe. The term imaginer is a combination of imagination and engineer, which means you actually need to be a qualified engineer for this job. The salary varies from \$30,000 to \$130,000 per year.

2. Professional hugger: Yes, it's just what it sounds like – you get paid to hug people! If you are ready to deal with people who are depressed or undergoing some difficult moments in their life, this might be a job for you!

3. Private island caretaker: This job has been in high demand over the past years as the trend for buying private islands has become more popular among wealthy people. Not only is this job well-paid but you also have the best work conditions as you will spend your free time in the locations other people can only dream of visiting.

4. Professional Netflix watcher: If watching films and serials is your passion, this is a job you will enjoy. The job requirement is to watch massive amounts of shows and movies, categorise and assess them according to a list of aspects. Make sure that staying up late is your strength as you will have to work really long hours.

5. Luxury bed tester: You are paid to sleep in the most luxurious beds in the world and then report on your experience. The job is quite well-paid with a possible salary of up to \$20,000 per year. A major benefit of this job is that by the end of your contract you will have travelled around the world and stayed in the most luxurious hotels.

Lesson 8, ex. 1. b

The summer after college graduation, I was living at home, fishing in the daytime, spending nights with my friends-generally just hanging out. One afternoon my grandfather, who never went to college, stopped by.

Concerned with how I was spending my time, he asked about my future plans. I told him I was in no hurry to tie myself down to a career.

"Well," he replied, "you'd better start thinking about it. You'll be thirty before you know it."

"But I'm closer to twenty than to thirty," I protested. "I won't be thirty for ten more years."

"I see," he said, smiling. "And when will you be twenty again?"

Lesson 9, ex. 3

The shepherd's daughter

After William Saroyan

It is the opinion of my grandmother, God bless her, that all men should labour, and at the table, a moment ago she said to me: You must learn to do some good work, the making of some item useful to man, something out of clay, or out of wood, or metal, or cloth. It is not proper for a young man to be ignorant of an honourable craft. Is there anything you can make? Can you make a simple table, a chair, a plain dish, a coffee pot? Is there anything you can do?

And my grandmother looked at me with anger.

I know, she said, you are supposed to be a writer, and I suppose you are, but you must learn to make solid things, things that can be used, that can be seen and touched.

There was a king of the Persians, said my grandmother, and he had a son, and this son fell in love with a shepherd's daughter. He went to his father and he said, My Lord, I love a shepherd's daughter, I would have her for my wife. And the king said, I am king and you are my son, and when I die you shall be king, how can it be that you would marry the daughter of a shepherd? And the son said, My Lord, I do not know but I know that I love this girl and would have her for my queen.

The king saw that his son's love for the girl was from the God, and he said, I will send a message to her. And he called a messenger to him and he said, Go to the shepherd's daughter and say that my son loves her and would have her for his wife. And the messenger went to the girl and he said, The king's son loves you and would have you for his wife. And the girl said, What labour does he do? And the messenger said, Why, he is the son of the king; he does no labour. And the girl said, he must learn to do some labour. And the messenger returned to the king and spoke the words of the shepherd's daughter.

The king said to his son, The shepherd's daughter wished you to learn some craft. Would you still have her for your wife? And the son said, Yes, I will learn to weave straw rugs. And the boy was taught to weave rugs of straw, in patterns and in colours and with ornamental designs, and at the end of three days he was making very fine straw rugs, and the messenger returned to the shepherd's daughter, and he said, These rugs of straw are of the work of the king's son.

And the girl went with the messenger to the king's palace, and she became the wife of the king's son.

One day, said my grandmother, the king's son was walking through the streets of Baghdad, and he came upon an eating place which was so clean and cool that he entered it and sat at the table. This place, said my grandmother, was a place of thieves and murderers, and they took the king's son and placed him in a large dungeon where many great men of the city were being held, and the thieves and

murderers were killing the fattest of the men and feeding them to the leanest of them, and making a sport of it. The king's son was of the leanest of the men, and it was not known that he was the son of the king of the Persians, so his life was spared, and he said to the thieves and murderers, I am a weaver of straw rugs and these rugs have great value. And they brought him straw and asked him to weave and in three days he weaved three rugs, and he said, Carry these rugs to the palace of the king of the Persians, and for each rug he will give you a hundred gold pieces of money. And the rugs were carried to the palace of the king, and when the king saw the rugs, he saw that they were the work of his son and he took the rugs to the shepherd's daughter and he said, These rugs were brought to the palace and they are the work of my son who is lost. And the shepherd's daughter took each rug and looked at it closely and in the design of each rug she saw in the written language of the Persians a message from her husband, and she related this message to the king.

And the king, said my grandmother, sent many soldiers to the place of the thieves and murderers, and the soldiers rescued all the captives and killed all the thieves and murderers, and the king's son was returned safely to the palace of his father, and the company of his wife, the little shepherd's daughter. And when the boy went into the palace and saw again his wife, he humbled himself before her and he embraced her feet, and he said, My love, it is because of you that I am alive, and the king was greatly pleased with the shepherd's daughter.

Now, said my grandmother, do you see why every man should learn an honourable craft?

I see very clearly, I said, and as soon as I earn enough money to buy a saw and a hammer and a piece of lumber I shall do my best to make a simple chair or a shelf for books.

UNIT 3

Lesson 1, ex. 2. b

- So, Mr McKibben, you're an environmentalist. What do you actually do?
- Our environment is our planet. Human activities have a big impact on the environment. People are becoming more aware that their activities can seriously damage the planet and the animals and plants on it. Environmentalists assess this damage and give advice on what can be done to help clean up and protect our planet.
 - What environmental issues are most important today?
 - There are many of them and they are all interdependent. The most dramatic of them is, probably, climate change. It is the biggest environmental challenge facing the world today. Climate change refers to changes in the Earth's temperature over the last 100 years. In Europe, for example, climate change results in hotter and drier summers; warmer and wetter winters; more storms and rainfall; other extreme weather conditions and rising sea-levels.
 - That sounds really threatening. But is it only climate change that worries scientists?
 - Not only, of course. There are different types of pollution: air pollution, water pollution, even noise pollution. Radioactive contamination is a form of pollution, too. So, nuclear plants are very hazardous. Take Chernobyl or Fukushima, for example.
 - Nuclear waste is also a huge issue, isn't it?
 - All types of waste, actually. However, it is widely recognised that waste materials are a valuable resource, too. An English proverb says "One man's trash is another man's treasure." But let's get back to the treasures of our planet. There's the issue of resource depletion, as well. In the last decades people have been cutting down lots of trees, especially in tropical areas. Forests are being destroyed at the rate of 40 hectares a minute! Deforestation destroys the environmental balance and reduces biodiversity.
 - Talking about biodiversity. More and more animals and plant species are becoming extinct, aren't they?
 - Biodiversity is a term which describes how rich the Earth is in terms of species. So here we're dealing with another environmental issue: conservation. Environmentalists and conservationists are trying to save the endangered species. But as an American astronaut said, "If you want to see an endangered species, get up and look in the mirror."

Lesson 3, ex. 1. b

1. a gorilla; 2. a chimpanzee (chimp); 3. an orang-utan; 4. a gibbon.

Lesson 4, ex. 2. a

Do you have a favourite possession? Maybe it is your computer, or a backpack, or a sketchbook? Have you ever wondered where it came from? Do you know where it will go when you throw it away? It is likely that all the things you own

have moved through a system which is called materials economy. Today's world is dominated by this system and the problem is that this system is in crisis. In this programme we are going to take a look at all of the stages of the materials economy to try to understand what crucial impact it has on the environment and what can be done to make a difference.

The system starts with the extraction of raw materials. It means that materials such as oil, natural gas, coal, minerals and forest resources are removed from their natural environment. If we hadn't used so many of them, the planet wouldn't be in crisis. The problem we face here is that most of these resources are limited. So if we continue extracting them at the same rate as we do now, we will have run out of raw materials by 2050.

The next stage is production. Here the extracted materials undergo a complex procedure to be turned into fancy things people would like to buy. The process takes a lot of energy, so plants and factories need even more resources to function. What is more, the materials are exposed to numerous chemicals which increases emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

The products made are then sent to the shops for distribution or even directly to the people for consumption. And people do consume! There are more than 4 billion consumers in the world and this number will only grow. We already need the same as 1.75 Earth-like planets to provide enough resources, and we only got one! Only a small percent of what we buy is still in use after a six months period. In other words, most of the materials we extract, process, buy and consume become waste in a short period of time.

And last but not least is the disposal of the products we don't need any more. Most of them are buried in landfills, which are basically big holes in the ground. Or, what is even worse, first things are burned and only then buried. All of these contribute to land, air and water contamination. If people hadn't been producing so much waste for years, the climate wouldn't have changed so badly.

The whole system is flawed because it's linear. If people were fully aware of their impact, they probably wouldn't have gone so far in extracting raw materials. We live on a planet with finite resources and unless we start using renewable materials, stop producing and buying so many things we are doomed to become extinct. We must put the environment at the top of our priorities.

How can we do that? We need to build a circular system based on three principles: Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. The first one can be achieved by reducing the amount of material used in the production – consumption cycle; by making the products more durable and, obviously, we must consume less and buy products with biodegradable packaging or even without any packaging. Instead of simply throwing things away we can think of the ways to reuse them at home, or alternatively, you can resell or donate those things. The third key to make this system effective is to recycle as much as possible.

If we used renewable resources and if people became more educated consumers, we could dramatically reduce our carbon footprint and increase the chances to save our planet.

Lesson 6, ex. 2. a

My name's Leah and I'm seventeen. I want to become a conservationist. I'm keen on apes as they are absolutely incredible animals. Did you know that apes use sticks and leaves to build a kind of a bed to sleep or that they use facial expressions, gestures and a large vocabulary of sounds to communicate with each other? Some of them even proved to be able to understand human language and even do Math!

Ever since I was a child, I used every opportunity to learn anything about apes, and the older I got, the more disturbing facts appeared. The forests of Congo – the natural habitat of the gorilla species are being cut down to mine coltan – the material used in phones, game consoles and other gadgets. Today's technologies made it possible for the poachers to make a fortune by selling endangered animals via Instagram and other social media.

One day I was scrolling through Instagram and came across the news about a sixteen-year-old girl, Greta Thunberg, who addressed the U.N.'s Climate Action Summit in New York City. So I thought: she made the whole world listen to her, why can't I? I must say I don't think Greta is a role model for me, or that she should be for anyone. I think she's being too provocative and the way she fights for the environment is more of words than of deeds. But she did attract attention to climate change issues, and that was what I drew inspiration from.

I've always been good at computer science, so I decided to create an app which would make it possible to donate money with just one tap on the screen. It wasn't that easy but I was determined to achieve my goal and eventually I did it! The app is basically an arcade game where you help a cute chimp called Muffin to get through a labyrinth to the nature reserve avoiding poachers and other dangerous traps on its way. The game is free, but you can buy hints, extra time and clothes for Muffin in the game store. All the items are no more expensive than 10 pence and all the profit goes to the Jane Goodall Institute which helps to protect chimpanzees and promotes action to conserve the natural world.

The game has been at the top of the local app chart for a few weeks and I hope it'll only gain in popularity. Some people say it's a great achievement for someone my age but I feel it's just a drop in the ocean. If only I'd started much earlier. If I'd started a couple of years ago, I could've done much more to help those in need. But what I've realised is that you don't need to be rich or a person in power to change this world for the better, it's actually a small thing that can make a difference.

Lesson 8, ex. 2. a

Dreamer

Gazing through the window at the world outside,
Wondering: "Will mother earth survive?"
Hoping that mankind will stop abusing her sometime.
After all, there's only just the two of us
And here we are, still fighting for our lives,

Watching all of history repeat itself time after time.
I'm just a dreamer,
I dream my life away.
I'm just a dreamer
Who dreams of better days.
I watch the sun go down like everyone of us,
I'm hoping that the dawn will bring a sign,
A better place for those who will come after us ... this time.
I'm just a dreamer,
I dream my life away, oh yeah.
I'm just a dreamer,
Who dreams of better days.
Your higher power – maybe God or Jesus Christ –
It doesn't really matter much to me.
Without each other's help there is no hope for us.
I'm living in a dream of fantasy,
Oh yeah, yeah, yeah.
If only we could all just find serenity
It would be nice if we could live as one...
When will all this anger, hate and bigotry be gone?
I'm just a dreamer,
I dream my life away
Today.
I'm just a dreamer
Who dreams of better days,
Okay.
I'm just a dreamer
Who's searching for the way
Today
I'm just a dreamer,
Dreaming my life away
Oh yeah, yeah, yeah.

Lesson 9, ex. 1. b

Sound of Thunder (abridged)

after Ray Bradbury

The sign on the wall burned in the darkness:

TIME SAFARI, INC.
SAFARIS TO ANY YEAR IN THE PAST.
YOU NAME THE ANIMAL.
WE TAKE YOU THERE.
YOU SHOOT IT.

"Does this safari guarantee I come back alive?"

"We guarantee nothing", said the official, "except the dinosaurs." He turned. "This is Mr. Travis, your Safari Guide in the Past. He'll tell you what and where to shoot. If he says no shooting, no shooting. If you disobey instructions, there's a stiff penalty of another ten thousand dollars plus possible government action on your return."

"Hell and damn," Eckels breathed, the light of the Machine on his thin face. "A real Time Machine." He shook his head. "Makes you think. If the election had gone badly yesterday, I might be here now running away from the results. Thank God Keith won. He'll make a fine President of the United States."

"Yes," said the man behind the desk. "We're lucky. If Deutscher had gotten in, we'd have the worst kind of dictatorship. There's an anti-everything man for you, a militarist, anti-Christ, anti-human, anti-intellectual. People called us up, you know, joking but not joking. Said if Deutscher became President, they wanted to go live in 1492. Of course, it's not our business to conduct escapes, but to form Safaris. Anyway, Keith's President now. All you got to worry about is ..."

"Shooting the dinosaur," Eckels finished for him.

"A Tyrannosaurus Rex. The Tyrant Lizard, the damnest monster in history. Sign this release. Anything happens to you, we're not responsible. Those dinosaurs are hungry.

They moved silently across the room, taking their guns with them, toward the Machine.

First a day, then a night and then a day and then a night, then it was day-night-day-night-day. A week, a month, a year a decade! A.D. 2055. A.D.2019, 1999! 1957! Gone! The Machine roared.

The Machine slowed; its scream fell to a murmur. The Machine stopped.

The sun stopped in the sky.

"Christ isn't born yet." Said Travis. "Moses has not gone to the mountain to talk with God. The Pyramids are still in the earth, waiting to be cut out and put up. Remember that, Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon, Hitler – none of them exists. That" – Mr. Travis pointed – "is the jungle of sixty million two thousand and fifty-five years before President Keith."

"And that," he said, "is the Path, laid by Time Safari for your use. Its purpose is to keep you from touching this world of the past in any way. Stay on the Path. Don't go off it. For any reason! If you fall, there's a penalty. And don't shoot any animal we don't okay."

"Why?" asked Eckels.

"We don't want to change the Future. Not knowing it, we might kill an important animal, a small bird, a flower even, thus destroying an important link in a growing species. Say we accidentally kill one mouse here. That means all the future families of this mouse are destroyed, right? And all the families of the families of that one mouse! With a stamp of your foot, you annihilate first one, then a dozen, then a thousand, a million, a billion possible mice!"

"So what?"

"Well, what about the foxes that'll need those mice to survive? For want of ten mice a fox dies. For want of ten foxes, a lion starves. Fifty-nine million years

later, a cave man goes hunting sable-tooth tiger for food. But you, friend, have stepped on all the tigers in that region. By stepping on a single mouse. So the cave man starves. And the cave man is an entire future nation. Destroy this one man, and you destroy a race, a people, an entire history of life. Step on a mouse and you crush the Pyramids. So be careful. Stay on the Path. Never step off!"

"Of course maybe our theory is wrong. Maybe Time can't be changed by us. Or maybe it can be changed only in little subtle ways."

"How do we know which animal to shoot?" "They're marked with red paint. We kill animals with no future that are never going to mate again. You see how careful we are?"

Out of the silence of the jungle, with a sound of thunder, Tyrannosaurus Rex appears. The Tyrant Lizard is so huge and horrible that Eckels gets shocked and scared. He decides to return to the Machine. On his way back, without knowing it, he runs off the Path and walks on the grass. Finally, he finds his way to the Machine. The others kill the dinosaur and come back too.

Travis came walking, glanced at Eckels. "This son of a bitch nearly killed us. But it isn't that so much. Hell, no. It's his shoes! Look at them! He ran off the Path. God knows what he's done to Time, to History!

1492.1776.1812. 1999. 2000. 2055.

The Machine stopped.

The room was there as they had left it. But not the same as they had left it. ... There was a feel. What sort of world it was now, there was no telling.

But the immediate thing was the sign painted on the office wall, the same sign he had read earlier today on first entering.

Somehow, the sign had changed:

TYME SEFARI INC.
SEFARIS TU ANY YEER EN THE PAST.
YU NAIM THE ANIMALL.
WEE TAEK YU THAIR.
YU SHOOT ITT.

Eckels felt himself fall into a chair.

"Not a little thing like that! Not a butterfly!" cried Eckels. It fell to the floor, an exquisite thing, a small thing.

"Who - who won the presidential election yesterday?"

The man behind the desk laughed. "You joking? You know damn well. Deutscher, of course! Who else?

Eckels dropped to his knees. He scrabbled at the golden butterfly with shaking fingers." Can't we take it back, can't we make it alive again? Can't we start over? Can't we ..."

He did not move. He heard Travis shift his rifle.

There was a sound of thunder.

Lesson 9, ex. 2. b

For want of a Nail

For want of a nail the shoe was lost.
For want of a shoe the horse was lost.
For want of a horse the rider was lost.
For want of a rider the battle was lost.
For want of a battle the kingdom was lost.
And all for the want of a horseshoe nail.

Lesson 9, ex. 4. a

Town and Counry

by Celia Berrell

It's both town and country air
that we ultimately share.
So, polluting one, expect
to get a butterfly effect.
If the key to all our health
is to share in nature's wealth,
then we'd best invest a plan
to save our wildlife while we can.

UNIT 4

Lesson 1, ex. 2. b

The United Kingdom is an island country located off the northwestern coast of mainland Europe. The United Kingdom comprises the whole of the island of Great Britain as well as the northern part of the island of Ireland. Great Britain contains three geographic and historical parts: England, Wales and Scotland. Thus, the official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The name Britain is sometimes used to refer to the United Kingdom as a whole.

The red, white and blue flag of the UK combines the Crosses of St. George (England's flag), St. Andrew (Scotland's flag), and St. Patrick (the flag of Ireland). Initially the Union Flag was called a jack only when it was flown by the British Navy. But by the late 17th century it was commonly called the Union Jack. Now either name is acceptable.

Each constituent unit of the UK has its own capital. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh, Wales's capital is Cardiff, Northern Ireland's capital is Belfast. London is the capital city of England and of the UK.

The UK's head of state is Queen Elizabeth II, a modern constitutional monarch. She represents the House of Windsor – the reigning royal house of the UK and the other Commonwealth realms. She performs an important but mainly symbolic function in the British political system. She opens each new session of Parliament, dissolves it before a general election, and represents the country abroad. The Prime Minister is the head of the British government.

The English Channel separates the southern coast of England (part of Great Britain) from the northern coast of France. In French, the channel is called La Manche.

The English Channel is 560 kilometers long. At its widest point it is 240 kilometers across. At its narrowest it is only 34 kilometers across.

As long ago as the 1800s, people thought of building a tunnel under the channel to connect England and France. In 1978 the British and French national railways reached an agreement on the idea. The Channel Tunnel, or "Chunnel," as it is sometimes nicknamed, opened in 1994.

There are 32 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in the UK and the British Overseas Territories. Some of them are Canterbury Cathedral, Stonehenge, the Lake District, the Giant's Causeway and the ruins of Fountains Abbey.

The U.K. ranks number 21 in the list of countries by population. There are about 67 million people living in the country. 83.2 % of the population is urban – they live in towns and cities.

The two main political parties in the country are the Conservative Party and the Labour Party.

Lesson 3, ex. 2

Today's differences between British people have to do with one's schooling, social status, upbringing and occupation.

Many British are proud of their working-class status. They can view the upper classes with suspicion and may have little desire to join their ranks. The majority of the UK is now considered to be 'middle class'. The elite or aristocracy of the British society are usually inheritors of old money or land.

Boasting about one's status is not appreciated in the United Kingdom and the practice is usually ridiculed. Furthermore, the British strongly value fair play, believing everyone should have an equal opportunity to better their circumstances regardless of their background. Fair play also translates into a respect for order. The British do not like those who cheat the system. People are expected to wait their turn and work hard.

The British feel pride that their nation and society is built upon generations of hard work and social progress. People pride themselves on the capacity to 'grin and bear it' whilst being diligent and respectable. The British have earned a reputation for remaining stoic through tough times, rarely letting their emotions show, though they might complain in private. As the slogan goes, "keep calm and carry on."

The British are generally quite reserved. Speaking out, complaining or making a fuss is seen to cause unnecessary problems. Negative opinions or impressions are usually only expressed in private or are politely delivered. This can make the British seem quite reserved in public, though quite vocal in other major public events.

Humour is used as a way of being more polite and direct. It can establish informality, relax a room, bring people together over differences, introduce risky ideas and even present criticism in an acceptable way. Most topics can be lightened with good humour and the British poke fun at almost everything: themselves, their queen, politicians, religion, class, society and you. British sarcasm and understatement can be very subtle. It can sometimes be difficult to understand whether they are joking or not. However, while their humour may seem harsh at times, overall, the British are reasonable, sensible and considerate people.

The UK is becoming more and more multicultural. There are large populations of migrants in almost every city – particularly migrants and their children from former British colonies (such as India, Pakistan, Jamaica). In 2014, approximately 13.6 million people living in the UK were either born abroad or had a non-British nationality – roughly 20 per cent of the population. London alone had 3 million foreign-born residents. Many alternative cultures, customs and traditions have arrived with this migration.

Lesson 5, ex. 3. a

When people think of Australia they usually think of the outback; or koalas, kangaroos, surfing and the Great Barrier Reef. In many ways Australia is a unique country which remains half-unknown as its current affairs rarely hit worldwide headlines.

The country is officially called the Commonwealth of Australia. The name Australia comes from Latin *australis* meaning 'southern', and dates back to the 2nd century legends of an 'unknown southern land' (*terra australis incognita*). When the Dutch were exploring the area in the 17th century, they named it *Nova Hollandicus* or New Holland. As Australia lies in the southern hemisphere people often call it 'the land down under' since it lies south of the equator, 'below' many other countries on the globe.

Australia's first inhabitants, its indigenous population or the Aboriginal people, are believed to have migrated from Asia to Australia between 50,000 and 60,000 years ago. While Captain James Cook is credited with Australia's European discovery in 1770, the Portuguese were possibly the first to sight the country, while the Dutch are known to have explored its coastal regions in the 1640s.

The first European settlement of Australia was in January 1788, when the First Fleet sailed into Botany Bay. Originally the United Kingdom saw the benefits of Australia's exploration. It was established as a penal colony, then the number of free settlers increased.

Although Australia is a small continent, it is the sixth largest country in the world: only Russia, Canada, the United States, China, and Brazil have larger areas. It is an island continent and also the only continent occupied by a single nation. It consists of the mainland of the Australian continent, the island of Tasmania and numerous smaller islands.

It is the smallest and least populated of the inhabited continents. Most of the population live on or near the coast in the east and south of the country. Australia contains six states (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania) and two internal territories (the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory). Canberra is Australia's capital city. With a population of approximately 320,000 people Canberra is roughly half way between the two largest cities Melbourne and Sydney.

Australia is the driest and the flattest continent on earth. The geography of the country is extremely diverse, ranging from the snow-capped mountains of the Australian Alps and Tasmania to large deserts, tropical and temperate forests. With a height of 2,228 meters above sea level Mountain Kosciuszko located in the Snowy Mountains in New South Wales, is the highest mountain on the continent. It was named in honour of the Belarusian, Polish and Lithuanian national hero.

Australia's best-known animals are the kangaroo, koala, platypus, wombat and spiny anteater. Isolation enabled the Australian continent to become a safe place for them. There are over 60 species of kangaroo, ranging from some that stand as tall as a man to others as small as cats.

Of the bird species listed in Australia, 400 – including the large, flightless emu – are found nowhere else. Isolation also allowed for the development of strange

birds. They range from tiny honeyeaters to the flightless emu which stands at nearly two metres tall. There are 55 species of parrots in Australia, and the birds are as numerous as they are colourful. A map by one of the earliest navigators suggested the Australian continent should be called 'the land of parrots'. There are more species of poisonous snakes than on any other continent and the spiders are also among the world's most poisonous.

Lesson 5, ex. 3. b

Of Australia's 17.7 million inhabitants, about 23 percent were born elsewhere, and 1.5 percent are of aboriginal descent. Over 86 percent of Australia's people live in cities, yet only 10 percent of its area is cultivated. Australia enjoys one of the world's highest standards of living – it is the 16th among the industrialised nations. It is a diverse, technologically advanced industrial economy, with abundant mineral and other resources. It leads the world in wool production and coal exports.

Lesson 7, ex. 2. b

– Hello, today we are going to talk about the Australian national symbols. Certainly, the first question will be about the national flag.

– The Australian National Flag has three elements on a blue background. The Union Jack acknowledges Australia's historical links with the United Kingdom. Below the Union Jack is a white Commonwealth Star. It has seven points representing the unity of the six states and the territories of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Southern Cross is shown on the right hand side of the flag. This constellation of five stars can be seen only from the southern hemisphere and is a reminder of Australia's geography.

– Another national emblem is the coat of arms and here we immediately recognise the unique Australian animals. Why was the emu chosen for the coat of arms and not, for example, the koala, which is a true symbol of Australia for many?

– The Australian coat of arms consists of a shield with the symbols of all the six states. The kangaroo and emu are the native animals that hold the shield with pride. Some say the kangaroo and emu were chosen to symbolise a nation moving forward. This is based on the common belief that neither animal can move backwards easily.

– So that is the reason why they are our official symbols.

– It's not really so. The matter is that Australia has never adopted any official faunal emblem. By popular tradition, however, the kangaroo and emu are widely accepted as such.

– What about a floral symbol?

– The golden wattle, also found on the coat of arms, was proclaimed the official national floral emblem in August 1988. Above, there is the Commonwealth Star. The national colours are green and gold.

– There is one more official flag in Australia. Could you explain what it represents?

Yes, that is the Australian Aboriginal Flag. It represents Indigenous Australians and is one of the official flags of the country.

Lesson 8, ex. 1. b

1. New Zealand's name in Maori is 'Aotearoa', which means 'land of the long white cloud'.
2. The Maori were the first inhabitants of New Zealand. They came there in canoes from Polynesia in the 14th century.
3. New Zealanders are called Kiwis as the kiwi bird is native to this country.
4. New Zealand consists of two main islands – the North Island and the South Island.
5. For many years New Zealand has been ranked among the happiest countries in the world.
6. There are three official languages in New Zealand: English, Maori and the sign language.
7. New Zealand was the first country to give women the vote in 1893.
8. The first man to conquer Mount Everest was Sir Edmund Hillary, born in New Zealand. He climbed this mountain together with Sherpa mountaineer Tenzing Norgai in 1953.
9. The proton was discovered by a New Zealander – Sir Ernest Rutherford.
10. The first commercial bungee jump was made in Queenstown, New Zealand, back in 1988.
11. The clearest lake in the world is Nelson's Blue Lake.
12. There are no snakes in New Zealand. None.

UNIT 5

Lesson 1, ex. 1. c

There are many symbols that represent the United States of America in general, but every state has its own flag, its own emblem and its own anthem too.

The American flag is often called “The Stars and Stripes” or “The Star-Spangled Banner”. In the top left hand corner there are 50 white stars on a blue background: one star for each state. The flag has 13 horizontal stripes which stand for the original 13 states. On 4 July, 1776 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, thirteen British colonies declared independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain and became the first states in the USA. You can see the Liberty Bell, an iconic symbol of American independence, in Philadelphia.

“The Star-Spangled Banner” is the national anthem of the United States of America. The song “America the Beautiful” is an unofficial national anthem because it is one of the most popular US patriotic songs.

The Statue of Liberty is the symbol of American democracy. It stands on Liberty Island in New York. This National Monument was a present from France to the USA. France gave the statue to America in 1885 as a symbol of friendship. Liberty has the torch of freedom in her right hand. In her left hand, she is holding a tablet with the inscription “July 4, 1776” – American Independence Day.

The United States Capitol in Washington, D.C. is the meeting place of the United States Congress, the federal government of the United States. It represents the American people and makes the nation's laws. The White House is the official residence and workplace of the President of the United States, located in the capital city. It has been the residence of every U.S. president since John Adams in the year 1800.

The Mount Rushmore National Memorial features sculptures of the heads of four United States presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln. The sculptor selected these four presidents because in his view, they represented the most important events in the history of the United States.

The US has been a leader in science since the late 19th century. The inventions of the telephone, the light bulb, radio and the first movie camera have been made by Americans. The USA is also the best in space technologies and computers. The proof is such names as Apple and Microsoft, both pioneering technology companies. And, both were long associated with charismatic co-founders – Steve Jobs and Bill Gates.

Lesson 1, ex. 2. a

George Washington, the first US president, led the colonists in the American Revolutionary War to win independence from Great Britain. He was the father of the new country and laid the foundation of American democracy. Thomas Jefferson, the third president, was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence, a document which inspires democracies around the world. Abraham Lincoln, the 16th president of the USA, held the nation together during the Civil War and stopped slavery in the country. Theodore Roosevelt was the 26th president and

he provided leadership when America experienced fast economic growth as it entered the 20th century.

Lesson 1, ex. 3. a

O beautiful for spacious skies, for amber waves of grain
For purple mountain majesties, above the fruited plain
America, America, God shed His grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood, from sea to shining sea.

Lesson 4, ex. 2. a

Before the Civil Rights Movement

Before the American Civil War, there were almost four million black slaves in the United States. Only white men with property could vote, and only white people could be United States citizens. After the Civil War, the United States government passed three Constitutional amendments:

- the 13th Amendment (1865) ended slavery;
- the 14th Amendment (1868) gave African Americans citizenship;
- the 15th Amendment (1870) gave African American men the right to vote (No women in the U.S. could vote at the time. Only the 19th amendment (1920) gave them this right.).

However, in many states, especially, in the South, there was racial segregation – separation of blacks and whites. For example, blacks could not:

- go to the same schools, restaurants, or hospitals as whites;
- use the same bathrooms as whites or drink from the same water fountains;
- sit in front of whites on buses.

Violence against black people increased. Individuals, groups, police, and huge crowds of people could hurt or even kill African Americans, without the government trying to stop them or punishing them. African Americans tried to fight back against racial discrimination. Their activists decided to use a combination of protests and nonviolence. This is how the African-American Civil Rights Movement of 1954–1968 began.

Lesson 4, ex. 3. a

On 1 December, 1955, local black leader Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a public bus to make room for a white passenger. She was arrested.

African-Americans gathered and organized* the Montgomery Bus Boycott. They decided they would not ride on the buses again until they were treated the same as whites. Under segregation, blacks could not sit in front of whites – they had to sit in the back of the bus. Also, if a white person told a black person to move so they could sit down, the black person had to. Most of Montgomery's 50,000 African Americans took part in the boycott. It lasted for 381 days and almost bankrupted the bus system. As a result, the Supreme Court ordered Alabama to de-segregate its buses. The boycott ended with a victory.

* В разделе про США и Канаду используется американская орфография.

Lesson 4, ex. 4. b

- I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

- I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today.

- And when this happens, and when we allow freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual: "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"

Lesson 5, ex. 2. b

Speaker 1: It is known as an iconic American road trip destination and is now visited by nearly 3 million people every year. The monument features 18 m faces of four former US presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. It took 14 years to complete the project started in 1927. I heard a woman complaining that the monument didn't live up to its reputation and in real life appeared much smaller than in the photos. Perhaps, but for me, it was just amazing to stand on the Grand View Terrace and walk along the Presidential Trail. I should have stayed there longer to see the Evening Lighting Ceremony.

Speaker 2: It is probably the most famous political building in the world. Maybe because it is printed on the back of a 20-dollar bill! So if you are in Washington, DC, seeing the home of every US president is a must. I walked around it and took pictures. It's really cool to get a photo with the South Lawn in the background. Yet I envy those who could get a reservation to take a tour around it. They must have booked months in advance!

Speaker 3: Located in the Mojave Desert, the city advertises itself as the entertainment capital of the world and is known for its huge casino-hotels, restaurants, shops and nightlife. It ranks as one of the world's most visited tourist destinations. The center of the gambling and entertainment industry is located on the Strip. I think the boulevard with its illumination and fountains is more beautiful at night. It's a real paradise for tourists but such a money-pit for the wallet. I really shouldn't have entered that casino – I lost a thousand there.

Speaker 4: I must admit that at first I was a bit nervous about walking on the glass bridge almost a mile above the floor of the Canyon. But it turned out to be my best trip ever! The bridge offers amazing views of one of the world's Seven Natural Wonders. It's a pity though that cameras and cell phones are not allowed on the Skywalk. Now I think I also ought to have tried the zip line across the Canyon: it truly could have been an experience unlike any other.

Lesson 6, ex. 4. b

The fact that Canada and the USA share the same continent and are neighbours doesn't mean that we have the same political systems.

Both countries are democracies and federations. Canada is made up of ten provinces and three territories and is less centralised than the United States.

However, there are important differences in the way Canadians and Americans govern themselves. Let me name a few.

One basic difference between our two countries, of course, is that we are a constitutional monarchy and they are a republic. Our Head of State is Queen Elizabeth II represented by the Governor General, who is appointed by the monarch. In practice, the monarch and her representative mainly perform ceremonial functions. The Head of Government is the Prime Minister. In the United States, the head of state and the head of the government are one and the same person – the President. Neither the president nor any member of the Cabinet can be a member of the Parliament, which there is called the Congress. Our Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet ARE expected to be members of the Parliament.

The Parliaments in our countries have two houses and the upper house is called the Senate. However, Canadian Senators are appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister and can serve up to the age of 75. American Senators are elected for a period of 6 years. The lower house in Canada is known as the House of Commons, while in the US it is the House of Representatives. If you want to learn more, I'd recommend you ...

Lesson 7, ex. 2. b

Canadian history did not begin with the arrival of Europeans over 500 years ago: various Indigenous peoples had already been living there for thousands of years. When British and French explorers came to the country we now call Canada, they found First Nations and Inuit societies with their own beliefs, way of life and rich history. These peoples lived off the land, some by hunting, fishing, and gathering, others by raising crops. The arrival of Europeans changed their way of life forever. Large numbers died of European diseases. There were also other dark pages in the history of relations with indigenous peoples.

The Vikings from Iceland reached Labrador and the island of Newfoundland 1,000 years ago and the remains of their settlement are a World Heritage site. However, the real European exploration began in 1497 with the expedition of John Cabot, who was the first to draw a map of Canada's East Coast. He claimed the new land for England but English settlements did not begin to appear until 1610. Between 1534 and 1542, Jacques Cartier made three voyages across the Atlantic, claiming the land for the King of France. Cartier mistook the word Kanata meaning 'village, settlement' for the name of the country and by the 1550 the name of Canada began to appear on maps.

English colonies eventually became richer and more populous than New France. In the 1700s, France and Great Britain fought for control of North America. The British won the battle at Québec City in 1759 marking the end of France's empire in America.

On July 1, 1867, four provinces Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Québec united and the Dominion of Canada with the capital in Ottawa was officially born. In the years that followed, the other provinces and territories joined the confederation, making today's Canada. Starting with 1950s, government institutions gradually stopped using the word 'Dominion' as it didn't accurately reflect Canada's maturity as a nation. The Constitution Act, 1982 is a landmark document in Canadian history as it made the country a fully sovereign state. Since then July 1 is officially known as Canada Day.

Lesson 7, ex. 3. c

Immigration has been the most important factor in Canada's population growth. Over the past 160 years, there have been several waves of immigration. Canada experienced its highest recorded immigration wave just before the start of the First World War. During this period, more than two million people, mostly from Europe, arrived in this country. They settled in the Western provinces, where free land was being offered. Changes in immigration policy in the early 1960s encouraged the process. Canada is perhaps one of the few countries in the world where welcoming refugees is regarded as patriotic. According to the 2016 census data, one in five Canadians was born abroad.

The 1901 Canadian census recorded 25 different ethnic groups; by 2016, there were more than 250 groups enumerated in the census. While historically the main birthplace of recent immigrants was Europe, the proportion of European-born immigrants has decreased over time.

The Canadian Constitution recognises three groups of indigenous peoples; Indians (more commonly referred to as First Nations), Inuit and Métis. In the 1901 census, only 127,941 people claimed Indigenous ancestry. However, beginning with the 1950s, the number of people of Indigenous origin began to increase. In 2016, it reached more than 2.1 million, which makes up about 4% of the country's total population.

The country has a total population of about 38 million as of 2020. 82 per cent lives in urban areas. Six Canadian cities have more than 1 million residents, with Toronto at the top of the list. Three of the biggest cities are among the 10 most liveable in the world. Canada continues to be among the top countries with the lowest population density: 3.9 people per square kilometre. Nearly 80 per cent of Canada's population lives within 150 kilometres of the Canada-United States border, leaving a vast part of the country virtually uninhabited. More than half of Canadians live in just two provinces: Ontario and Québec.

Lesson 8, ex. 3. a

The best thing made of maple you will ever try is snow taffy. Not only does it taste incredible, but the experience of making it is unforgettable. You don't just go to a store and buy yourself some candy, but you have to travel to a remote sugar shack. That's a traditional Canadian building on a maple farm originally used for boiling sap, collected from maple trees, into maple syrup.

In fact, it's very easy to make snow taffy. You start by collecting fresh maple sap and then boil it for some time to get fresh maple syrup. Three

hundred years ago, natives used to add hot rocks directly from a fire in order to evaporate the water. This time-consuming method took them about 12 hours from start to finish. Times have changed and we can do it much quicker now. So you boil maple sap past the point when it becomes maple syrup, but not so long that it becomes maple butter or maple sugar. It's best to use a candy thermometer and stop applying heat when the temperature reaches 114C. If you don't have a thermometer, you can test it by dropping a bit of the syrup into a glass of cold water. If it balls up, it's ready.

Let the thick liquid cool for a few seconds until the bubbles settle down. Then pour it into small strips, about the length and width of a butter knife, onto the packed down snow. The cold will immediately start cooling the syrup, hardening it slightly and turning it into soft candy. So, press one end of a popsicle or a fork across one end of the taffy and gently but quickly roll the taffy onto the stick, lifting it out of the snow as you go. If you don't wrap the sticky taffy fast enough, it will harden too much. No big deal, you can eat it just with your fingers. Chewy, sticky, sweet maple heaven tastes better than you could imagine. Snow taffy or maple toffee is popularly eaten soft and served fresh. You may refrigerate it for a few hours, though it won't be half as fun as eating it on the spot right off the snow.

UNIT 6

Lesson 2, ex. 2. b

Host: Good afternoon! Here's Frank False and our Wednesday show "Fantastic Facts" Today two girls and a boy from Orlando will tell you more about customs all around the world. Each of them will tell us about two traditions and you will try to guess if it's a real tradition or FALSE! And we start with Jacob. Which countries have you been to, Jacob?

Jacob: Well, the first country in my list is Japan! I went there just before Christmas, so my customs will be about celebrating and visiting people's home on holidays. Well, you know in Japan it's believed that RED is the colour of death. For example people get red notice cards if somebody dies in their family. So it's risky to give your Japanese friend a RED Christmas card as a present because they can be very upset!

And another custom is that if you visit a Japanese house it's impolite to look in the kitchen. A lot of people don't know about it and do it by mistake. And it's really rude!!!!

And my second country would be Thailand. There it's very rude to come inside somebody's house wearing your shoes. It's necessary to take them off before entering.

Host: Amazing!!! Thank you, Jacob. And we turn to our lovely Olivia now. Olivia, are you ready?

Olivia: Yes, absolutely

Host: Are you going to tell us about an Asian country too?

Olivia: Nope! I've travelled to Europe and my story is about Norway. A Norwegian legend says that on Christmas Eve witches and ghosts come out of their home. It's believed that they are looking for brooms to ride. So all brooms in the house are hidden before Christmas!

Host: Oh, do they hide their vacuum cleaners as well?!

Olivia: Ha-ha! I'm not sure about that! Right! What do you know about Brazil?

Host: Well, it is famous for its carnivals and ...

Olivia: Nope! I stayed at my grandma's and visited a lot of my relatives there. First I was a bit worried because I thought that I had to buy tons of presents. But it all turned out to be ok. You see if you've been invited to somebody's home in Brazil it's unnecessary to take a present with you. But at the same time it's normal to send a thank-you note the next day.

Host: It's great! I'll come for a visit to Brazil too! We should say "Thank you" to Olivia. And finally I give the floor to Mia. Hello there!

Mia: I've been to Eastern Europe. And I've got some customs to tell you about too.

Host: Well, they can't be VERY different from ours.

Mia: Oh, they are! For example in Ukraine, it is customary to decorate a Christmas tree with an artificial spider and webs. It is believed that a spider web found on Christmas morning brings good luck.

Host: Brrrrr! Spiders! I hate them! Any more pleasant customs?

Mia: Sure! How about flowers!

Host: Yes! Flowers sound nice!

Mia: Do you know that in Russia it's impolite to present an even number of flowers. It's believed to be a symbol of death. So if you'd like to impress someone get them five, seven or nine roses, but not six!

Host: Oh, my!!!! Ok, I'll remember that! Thank you everybody! You've done a great job! Hope our listeners have learned something useful today!!! It was Frank False and my "Fantastic Facts"! See you next Wednesday! Take care!

Lesson 5, ex. 2. a

Speaker 1: Hello! I'm Anastacia from Minsk. And I'm into birdwatching.

I took it up when I was 12. My elder sister joined an organisation called "Ахова птушак Бацькаўшчыны" or "APB-BirdLife Belarus". She got a real addiction to watching different birds and she passed it to me.

It seems easy, but in reality it isn't. First you need some special training about what birds live in our country and their habits and voices. For example, I took a two-month course. Also to go birdwatching you need a pair of binoculars and maybe a camera to take pictures, and a pair of comfortable shoes so that you can walk for a long time. And of course a tasty sandwich with some and tea would be a good idea (giggling).

Now I can say my hobby made me a more mature person. I've been learning much about the birds in our country so I started sharing what I know. For example, I started a mini birdwatching club at my school. It's very popular. We share our stories on Instagram and already have 1,000 followers.

But the most significant change is that I have become very eco-friendly and made my household eco-friendly. I've learnt that birds can only live and nest in clean nice places, so I try not to use plastic where I can and take paper and glass for recycling. My parents were very surprised at first, but now they help and support me.

I can say that birdwatching helped me understand how beautiful our country and our planet is and how much we should cherish this beauty.

And my biggest dream now is to go birdwatching to a far-away place, for example to New Zealand or South Africa.

Speaker 2: Hi all, I'm Vitaly and I'm from Vitebsk. And today I'll tell you about my great addiction, and it's riding an electric unicycle. Guess many of you haven't heard of it, have you?

So before my birthday my uncle took me to Minsk to buy a new bike as a birthday present. On the day we arrived the shop was closed and we went for a walk along the cycling path in order to look at different models people ride. Suddenly I saw a guy who was flying over the cycling path like a bird. He was standing on something that looked like a huge wheel. I couldn't take my eyes off it and immediately started googling what it was. That's how I learnt about electric unicycles. I found out that the next day the shop selling unicycles organised a free lesson. My uncle was shocked a bit, but agreed to go.

That was the best day of my life. I managed to learn riding the unicycle in a couple of hours. As you can guess I came back home with a unicycle.

I'll be 18 soon, but I'm NOT planning to learn to drive a car, I have my own transport. I've become more active as it's easy to move around Vitebsk, I visit many places and meet a lot of people without waiting for public transport or asking my relatives to give me a lift. I have joined a unicycle group. They often organise different events for its members. For example, I took part in a big bike festival in Minsk and rode along the main Minsk avenue with other unicyclists.

But the most significant change that my hobby brought to my life is ... a NEW hobby. All unicycles are made in China and there are lots of videos on Youtube about them. So half a year ago I took up learning Chinese so that I can understand the videos. And also my biggest dream at the moment is to travel to China and take part in a unicycle competition. Who knows... maybe one day...

Lesson 8, ex. 2. a

– Oh, he's amazing!

– He who?

– I've just read a blog post of a girl who writes about Martin Freeman. I love all his films, especially Sherlock and The Hobbit. Also they say he might play James Bond one day.

– What?!?! No way a hobbit is playing James Bond. Ha-ha. MGM Studio aren't that crazy, are they? Most of their films are a great success, I don't think they will risk it.

– Yes, that's true. Almost all films by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer are good. Remember "A Star is Born" or ... well "Tom and Jerry".

– Right. Did you know that Louis B. Mayer, the creator of MGM, was in fact from Belarus?

– Really?

– Yeah! He was born in Minsk, and later his parents moved to New York where he helped his father in a shop. They also say that his birthday was unknown, so he took up the 4 of July as his official date of birth. He always understood what people wanted to see at the cinema and that's why his studio always had "more stars than there are in the heavens".

– How come you know all this?

– I prepared a report about him for our cinema club at school.

– I see. Then MGM should have invited Harrison Ford to play the part of James Bond.

– Why is that?

– Haven't you seen the programme called "Who Do You Think You Are". They invite famous people and travel with them around the world to learn the story of their ancestors.

– No. That's the first I have heard of it.

– I see. Well, one of the first programmes was with Harrison Ford... They showed the place in Minsk where according to the family story his ancestors lived.

– Cool! So do you mean his parents were born in Belarus?

– No, no, his grandparents.

– Aha, on his father's side?

- Nope, his mother's parents lived in Minsk, but his father's parents emigrated from Germany. So Harrison Ford is half German and half Belarusian.
- Fantastic! So worldwide known Indiana Jones is half Belarusian...
- Well, he became Indiana Jones not at once. Harrison Ford has had difficult times. He even had to work as a carpenter to earn money because his acting career wasn't very successful in the beginning.
- I really can't believe it! Anyway, let's google it. I'd like to know who else had ancestors from Belarus.
- I can tell you that Pavel Sukhoi, a famous military airplane constructor was born in Belarus, in the Vitebsk region. He was a very talented young man and as his career started during World War II he put all his talent and skill to save his motherland. Probably that's why his plane SU 27 is now considered to be one of the best in the world.
- And I've just found a website where they give the whole list of people with Belarusian roots. Louis B. Mayer, Harrison Ford, Pavel Sukhoi.... oh, guess who else is on this list!
- Who is it?
- Marc Chagall and Isaac Asimov.
- Is Marc Chagall an artist from Vitebsk? I think my mum has a poster of his painting.
- Yes, he is an artist. And he was born and lived in Belarus for a while. Oh, my... Can you imagine he had nine brothers and sisters and he was the oldest. I think it's terrible, you always have to look after a crowd of babies! ...Oh, and he died when he was 97. That's a long life!
- That's interesting! And who's Isaac Asimov?
- Isaac Asimov? You don't know the name? I thought you are into reading.... He's a famous sci-fi author!
- Oh, I'm not into sci-fi, so that's why I don't know the name. Is he from Belarus as well?
- They say he is. Let me read it... Aha, he was born in a place on the border between Belarus and Russia. His ancestors were millers and in 1923 they left the Soviet Union and arrived in New York City. There his father had a very successful candy store. Isaac learned to read when he was five and they say he was not only a science fiction writer, but also a respected scientist. And his books are fantastic! Do you remember the film "I, Robot" with Will Smith?
- Of course, I do.
- Is based on Asimov's story!
- Really?
- And they say that his series of short stories influenced everything from "A Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy" to "Star Wars" and "Futurama".
- Now I'd better read some of his stories. Are they long?
- Oh, come on! They are ...

UNIT 7

Lesson 1, ex. 2. b

As tourists become more and more demanding the travel industry comes up with new types of holidays tailored to people's unique interests. In today's podcast we are going to explore 6 types of tourism that do not conform to the basic stereotypes of travelling. If you're sick of beach holidays, and the thought of walking around the city following the tour guide gets on your nerves, stay tuned to learn that there's more to travel than just that.

If you are a film fan this is something that will definitely tug at your heartstrings. You'll be able to follow in the footsteps of the Game of Thrones' characters in Croatia, trace the adventures of Sherlock Holmes in the UK or see the alien landscapes of Star Wars in Tunisia. The experience of visiting places, being able to see, smell and touch the things previously seen on screen only is so compelling that a lot of film locations become people's stamping grounds.

This may sound pretty unconventional, but there are some that are devoted to voluntourism. This kind of tourism is aimed at helping people or animals. Doing voluntary work gives tourists a chance to discover new places and cultures along with helping out those in need. This can be really challenging but it's a rewarding and worthwhile type of holiday.

For those of you more adventurous there is slum tourism. Also called reality tourism or poverty tourism, this way of travelling lets people see poor and crowded areas of cities such as slums in India or favelas in Brazil to look at the harsh reality that locals have to survive in. While growing in popularity this type of tourism remains controversial as some people insist that it's just an excuse of wealthy people to satisfy their curiosity.

Another growing trend is gastronomy tourism which involves tasting as many local dishes as possible and getting acquainted with the recipes of national dishes. Many will say it doesn't really differ from regular tourism as while visiting a new place people normally try local food and drinks, but gastronomy tourism is travelling somewhere exclusively for its food and everything related to eating. If that appeals to you, you should consider visiting Georgia for its khinkalis and wines, going to France to taste world's famous Camembert or travelling to the Chinese provinces to taste oolongs, red teas and Puer Yunnan.

People who want to burst out of their comfort zone and see the unspoilt corners of the planet can go on organised jailoo tours. Popular destinations include the Amazon jungle, reserves of Africa, the forests of Siberia and the mountains of Asia. Not touched by civilisation, these locations will allow tourists to experience primitive conditions, learn traditions, rituals and everyday routine of the indigenous population.

Last but not least and the most expensive on the list is space tourism. Companies like Virgin Galactic and SpaceX are already making a lot of effort to make this come true. In the near future sub-orbital spaceflight will be delivered for those few who will be ready to pay for that as it's extremely expensive. Another aspect of space tourism to take into consideration is that it's physically demanding, so those wanting to have a unique take on the beauty of our planet will have to undergo a lot of training programmes.

Lesson 1, ex. 3. b

1. The culture of the Ceylonese mixes modern elements with traditional aspects.
2. I don't feel ready for motherhood yet.
3. "O.K." is an Americanism now used all over the world.
4. Harry Potter books have a really strong fandom.
5. Today the medal is awarded only for exceptional heroism in battle.
6. There's little likelihood of a compromise.

Lesson 2, ex. 3. c

Linkers are words or phrases that we use to connect ideas. When we want to show the result of the action, we use "so", "as a result", "therefore", "consequently", etc. When we want to add more information, we use "moreover", "in addition", "also", "to begin with/secondly/finally", etc. If we want to show the contrast between the ideas, we use "however", "nevertheless", "on the other hand", "although", etc.

Lesson 2, ex. 4. a

Travel agent: Welcome to Star Travel. How can I help you?

Tourist: I need help planning my vacation.

Travel agent: Sure, have you chosen a destination?

Tourist: No, not really. I've been to many European countries and I also visited Vietnam and New Zealand last year. I'm not sure where I'd like to go, but I'm open to suggestions.

Travel agent: I see... Well, for such an experienced person I can suggest something that might burst you out of your comfort zone. We have a wide range of tailor-made tours and I think I've got something just for you. Have you ever heard of jailoo tours?

Tourist: Hmm... I don't think so. Could you tell me about it?

Travel agent: It's a fast growing trend in tourism. It's a great chance to take a break from the hustle and bustle of the city or the usual beach holidays in order to visit the faraway places unspoilt by civilization, to get a unique experience of living side by side with indigenous people, learning their culture and leading a primitive lifestyle.

Tourist: That sounds thrilling, but isn't it dangerous? What about the health recommendations for travel, and medical standards at my destination? Does the travel insurance cover all the risks?

Travel agent: You needn't worry, you will be accompanied by an experienced tour guide who will get your trip back on track if something goes wrong, and you'll have to do some necessary vaccinations before you go and that's it. The tour is even child-friendly and doesn't require any other preparations.

Tourist: And how long does the tour last?

Travel agent: It normally lasts for one week, but we can arrange a longer stay if you prefer.

Tourist: Could you tell me the price of the tour?

Travel agent: It's a hot season now, so the cheapest we can offer you is £1400.

Tourist: I was hoping to find something cheaper... My dates are flexible – do you think you could find another option?

Travel agent: Just a moment, let me check. There's another option next month for £1150.

Tourist: Hmm...Is that the best you can do?

Travel agent: I'm afraid so. But If you reserve it now, you'll be able to get first class tickets for the price of economy class.

Tourist: Oh, that would be great. It's a deal then.

Travel agent: All right! I'll just need your full name and ...

Lesson 4, ex. 2. a

Will: Hi everyone! Today I have a very special guest and I'm so excited about that because I have been following her on Instagram ever since she created it and I could never imagine talking to her in person. Over ten million followers, more than eighty countries visited and today in my studio the one and only – Lucy Earl.

Lucy: Hi Will, thanks for inviting me. It's great to be here.

Will: So, could you tell me about your last trip?

Lucy: Sure. It's the first time I was offered to work in collaboration with a travel agency which offers tailor-made tours and it turned out to be one of the most thrilling adventures that have ever happened to me. I went to China to climb up Mount Hua which is considered to be one of the most dangerous hikes in the world. I'm not easily scared but even I had to bite the bullet at times to continue my journey. I only got home a few days ago and I'm going to set off to Norway tomorrow.

Will: Wow, isn't that too soon? Don't you have to plan your itinerary, get everything ready and so on?

Lucy: Well, no, and that's the best part of hiring a travel agent. They deal with all the dull and time-consuming part of the preparation, so I only need to choose the destination and off I go!

Will: Wow! Personally I wouldn't dare to do such things. But I have to say, seeing those stunning photos you took in the places I've never heard of inspired me to burst out of my comfort zone and go to Saudi Arabia. Thank you for the post you made about it. I actually made use of a lot of tips you gave.

Lucy: Don't mention it! I feel that this is my responsibility to make people aware of the cultural differences to make their holiday as enjoyable as possible.

Will: So, Lucy, how did your career as a blogger start? Did you want to get rid of boredom?

Lucy: Well, when I was a university student I discovered such a thing as voluntourism. Back then it wasn't that widespread as it is now, so I was one of the pioneers of that type of tourism. I went to the slums of Manila, the capital of the Philippines and what I saw there really tugged at my heartstrings. I must admit it takes a lot of emotional and physical resources to cope with what you have to go through, but in the end that was definitely worthwhile. I found myself deeply immersed in the local culture and I guess that lead me to the point when I realised I need to broaden my horizons and see what this world can offer me.

Will: Are there any specific skills a traveller needs?

Lucy: I wouldn't say so. You don't have to be tech-savvy to download and use all of those apps that will make your trip more comfortable. The Hostelworld or Airbnb will help you find inexpensive accommodation, Skyscanner or Aviasales search millions of flights to give you the best options. Yelp or OpenRice will show you recommendations on best restaurants, shopping, nightlife and entertainment. And it won't take hours to plough through hundreds of web pages as you can filter your searches by many categories.

Will: What about the language barrier?

Lucy: Well, you can find an app for that too, but my personal recommendation would be to brush up on your language skills as it not only helps to meet your travelling needs, but also helps to build up connections with local people and develops your trip into a whole new experience.

Will: Lucy, there are thousands of other travel bloggers but you are the one who clearly stands out. What is your key to success?

Lucy: Honestly, there is no secret. Travelling is my passion and I enjoy all the perks of being a travel blogger. I believe what I experience is absolutely fascinating and I sincerely want to share it with others. I hope people feel it and probably that's what appeals to them.

Will: Is there any advice you would give to people who want to have a change of scenery?

Lucy: Um...it depends on what kind of holiday you're looking for. I would strongly advise on going with a travel agent if you want to have something different from the old stamping grounds, and if you get into any trouble, they will help you to get your trip back on track.

Another thing which I've learnt from my experience is to always split-store my money. Basically, it means to divide the money you take into three or more parts and keep those parts in different bags. You know, just to be on the safe side.

Will: That's really useful, thank you, Lucy. It was so nice to have you here.

Lucy: Oh, it's my pleasure, Will.

Lesson 5, ex. 1. a

1. mountain biking; 2. volcano viewing; 3. rafting; 4. extreme hammocking; 5. snorkelling; 6. storm chasing; 7. bungee jumping; 8. caving; 9. canoeing

Lesson 6, ex. 2. a

Speaker 1: I've been living in Spain for fifteen years but I'm originally from England and that's where my family lives. They visit me at Christmas and sometimes during their summer holidays. It's really great to catch up with them and it's a great opportunity for them to immerse themselves in a different society with its own cultural and historical background. These visits help us build closer connections and we also get a chance to learn a lot from each other. Besides, a chance to watch them enjoying every moment of their stay makes me really happy.

Speaker 2: I'm a designer and my job requires a lot of creativity. And whenever I feel I'm out of resources I travel to recharge my batteries. It feels so great to go

away for a while and even greater after my coming back home. New experiences and challenges give my creativity such a boost that makes me most productive.

Speaker 3: I've never imagined myself looking for adventures or bursting out of my comfort zone but the weather where I live gets so cold in winter that my brain almost gets frozen! As I'm a programmer, a wonderful perk of the job is that I am allowed to work remotely, so in winter I move to Thailand to enjoy the sun and the ocean.

Speaker 4: I finished school last year and decided to take a gap year to travel. I know my parents have been dreaming of their daughter entering a university but seeing me happy helped to change their mind. What I did is called voluntourism and it changed my outlook completely. It helped me to brush up on my language skills and gave me such a thrill that now I know exactly how I can make this world a better place and I'm on it!

Speaker 5: My life was all about work as I devoted every spare minute of my time to my business. It was impossible to live through a single day without an employee failing a task or getting on my nerves. When I realised how unhappy I was, I understood that I needed changes. The excitement from travelling went beyond my expectations. I challenged myself to survive while trekking in the Himalayas, I swam with sharks but the best thing about my experience is that I met the most amazing people in the world. Some of them became my close friends and we even started working together.

Speaker 6: I lost my job and I was going through a rough patch with my boyfriend and I couldn't find the way to take control of my life. I thought of going away for a while as a last resort. I went to a travel agency and they offered me a tailor-made tour to visit the jungles of the Amazon. All of my previous trips just pale in comparison with what I've been through there. I've learned that being happy is all about your staying positive when the things go wrong. It's unbelievable how travelling to a different place can expand the perspective of your own life.

Lesson 8, ex. 1

The Alchemist

After Paulo Coelho

And now it was only four days before he would be back in that same village. He was excited, and at the same time uneasy: maybe the girl had already forgotten him. Lots of shepherds passed through, selling their wool.

"It doesn't matter," he said to his sheep. "I know other girls in other places."

But in his heart he knew that it did matter. And he knew that shepherds, like seamen and like travelling seamen, always found a town where there was someone who could make them forget the joys of carefree wandering.

The day was dawning, and the shepherd urged his sheep in the direction of the sun. They never have to make any decisions, he thought. Maybe that's why they always stay close to me.

The only things that concerned the sheep were food and water. As long as the boy knew how to find the best pastures in Andalusia, they would be his friends. Yes,

their days were all the same, with the seemingly endless hours between sunrise and dusk; and they had never read a book in their young lives, and didn't understand what the boy told them about the sights and other cities.

... he gathered his jacket closer to his body. He knew that a few hours from now, with the sun at its zenith, the heat would be so great that he would not be able to lead his flock across the fields. It was the time of day when all of Spain slept during the summer. The heat lasted until nightfall, and all that time he had to carry his jacket. But when he thought to complain about the burden of its weight, he remembered that, because he had the jacket, he had withstood the cold of the dawn.

We have to be prepared for change, he thought, and he was grateful for the jacket's weight and warmth.

The jacket had a purpose, and so did the boy. His purpose in life was to travel, and, after two years of walking the Andalusian terrain, he knew all the cities of the region. He was planning, on his visit, to explain to the girl how it was that a simple shepherd knew how to read. That he had attended a seminary until he was sixteen. His parents had wanted him to become a priest, and thereby a source of pride for a simple farm family. They worked hard just to have food and water, like the sheep. He had studied Latin, Spanish, and theology. But ever since he had been a child, he had wanted to know the world, and this was much more important to him than knowing God and knowing about man's sins. One afternoon, on a visit to his family, he summoned up the courage to tell his father he didn't want to become a priest. That he wanted to travel.

* * *

"People from all over the world have passed through this village, son," said his father. "They come in search of new things, but when they leave they are basically the same people they were when they arrived. They climb the mountain to see the castle, and they wind up thinking that the past was better than what we have now. They have blond hair, or dark skin, but basically they're the same as people who live right here."

"But I'd like to see the castles in the towns where they live," the boy explained.

"Those people, when they see our land, say that they would like to be here forever," his father continued.

"Well, I'd like to see their land, and see how they live," said the son.

"The people who come here have a lot of money to spend, so they can afford to travel," his father said. "Amongst us, the only ones who travel are the shepherds."

"Well, then I'll be a shepherd!"

His father said no more. The next day, he gave his son a pouch that held three ancient Spanish gold coins.

"I found these one day in the fields. I wanted them to be a part of your inheritance. But use them to buy your flock. Take to the fields, and someday you'll learn that our countryside is the best, and our women are the most beautiful."

And he gave the boy his blessing. The boy could see in his father's gaze a desire to be able, himself, to travel the world – a desire that was still alive, despite his father's having to bury it, over dozens of years, under the burden of struggling for water to drink, food to eat, and the same place to sleep every night of his life.

... The boy thought back to that conversation with his father, and felt happy; he had already seen many castles and met many women (but none was equal of the one who awaits him several days hence). He owned a jacket, a book that he could trade for another, and a flock of sheep. But, most important, he was able every day to live out his dream.

... Whenever he could, he sought of a new road to travel... The world was huge and inexhaustible... It's the possibility of having a dream come true that makes life interesting, he thought...

Lesson 9, ex. 2. a

Hugh: I have been working in the industry for sixteen years and it's my fifth year with 'Winx' agency. The company was one of the pioneers of the unconventional types of tourism and is now number one on the list of those who would like to challenge themselves and go beyond the usual beaches and hop-on hop-off bus tours. I personally guide a group of tourists through the jungles of the Amazon. This is called jailoo tourism; I think you may have heard of it. I have to accompany the travellers on the way through the wild nature and make sure that every time they encounter the indigenous people or wild animals they stay safe. In case something goes wrong I have to do my best to help the tourists get back on track as soon as possible. My wife would like me to spend more time at home but when she sees how excited I get when I receive positive feedback from my clients, she realises how important my job is for me.

Margot: It wasn't my plan or dream to become a tour guide. It's just that there was nothing else to do. I didn't go to university and as I have always been interested in the history of my hometown, I decided to give it a go working as a tour guide. At first it didn't work well as I needed to brush up on my language skills, but when I did it gave my career such a boost that I could stay on top of my profession without making a lot of effort. What attracts tourists is my personal touch. Before the tour I get to know my clients and take into account what things can entertain them. I thoroughly plan out the itinerary to make sure our journey will be unforgettable. I love my job, but the only aspect of it that I can't stand is that I have to plough through dozens of web pages to find exactly what I need. Not only is it extremely boring but also very time consuming.

Luis: I have a degree in international tourism management and ever since I've graduated I have been working on my project which is giving online tours. My friend has been dreaming of travelling the world but as she has difficulties walking, it was unlikely to come true. She inspired me to create an online platform where guides can offer various tours available to anyone who has got access to the Net. I do one of the tours myself – it is called 'Mysterious Paris'. As is it part of the tour I walk with my camera through the tunnels of the Catacombs. The site attracts the curiosity of many people, but it could be physically challenging for some as you have to walk for about forty minutes in the tunnels which are twenty meters underground. I have to make sure my camera is on, I've got a connection and the client can see and hear what is going on. I think it's really amazing what modern technologies can offer, and it doesn't take to be tech-savvy to do that.

UNIT 8

Lesson 1, ex. 3. b

1. Since Belarus gained its independence, it has established relationships with more than 170 countries. Cultural ties are one of the most effective tools that create conditions for peaceful dialogue between them. The Code of the Republic of Belarus on Culture states the main directions of cultural cooperation of the country. Enriching the cultural life of Belarusians with the world cultural heritage is one of them. Others are acquainting the international community with Belarusian national culture and integrating it into world culture and global information space.

2. The main organisers of such international cultural events are the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Belarusian embassies abroad played an important role in promoting Belarusian heritage through organising Days of Belarusian culture.

3. Information cultural centres are important for effective cultural ties. Among the first foreign centres that started their work in Belarus were the Goethe Institute, the Polish Institute, and the Information Resource Centre of the US embassy.

4. Belarus participates in cultural programs of many international and regional organisations. UNESCO is an important partner that helps Belarus integrate into the world community. A lot has been done to preserve Belarus' historical and cultural heritage. UNESCO is also connected with libraries and museums and there has been much progress.

5. The "Cultural Capital of the CIS" programme focuses on joint cultural events. It helps create favourable conditions for cooperation between the CIS countries.

6. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have also contributed to the international cultural exchange. One of them is the Belarusian Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries. It includes about 40 friendship societies with different countries.

7. Relations also develop at grassroots level and include private and public initiatives.

8. The growth of cultural cooperation with other countries and international organisations has strengthened the position of Belarus.

Lesson 3, ex. 4. b

Reporter: I must say I was really puzzled when to my question about the whereabouts of the museum, I was told to go to Dukhovskoy kruglik.

Museum Guide: Well, Dukhovskoy kruglik is the name given to a 14th century tower because of its shape and location. The remains of its foundation were discovered in the 80s. When the idea of making the museum was born, the reconstructed medieval tower located next to the Summer Amphitheatre was the best place. Nowadays the tower houses two exhibitions: one about the history of Vitebsk and the other is dedicated to the festival. Visitors can still see the ancient basis of the tower on the ground floor.

Reporter: And what does the museum of the festival have on display?

Museum Guide: Lots of things. We have more than 720 items and their number is growing. For example, photos and posters, then prizes to the festival and festival prizes. For example, in this showcase you can see the evolution of the Grand Prix: from the crystal 'Golden cockerel' to the basket with a bunch of cornflowers and to the present-day 'Golden Lyre'.

Reporter: I can understand why you have photos, posters, accreditation cards, prizes and souvenirs. But what about the umbrella over there? What does it have to do with the festival? Did it use to belong to a celebrity? Or is it just a souvenir?

Museum Guide: Not really. Festival-goers started joking about rain because the weather not always had been kind to them. You know, in 2011 the street near the Summer Amphitheatre was actually flooded before the concert. So, three words 'July', 'Vitebsk' and 'rain' came to be associated with the festival. Contemporary folklore has made rain a lucky sign of the festival and the umbrella – a kind of mascot.

Reporter: I see. And why is this globe covered with cornflowers?

Museum Guide: Each flower marks a country that has participated in the festival.

Reporter: And they can be found on all the continents! How many of them are there?

Museum Guide: The globe was made 13 years ago so the number of the participants has grown since then and now there are more than 70.

Reporter: I've heard that some collectors are after the festival's currency. What is it? What does it look like? As far as I know no other festival has a currency of its own.

Museum Guide: Oh, you must be talking about these items. In fact, they are coupons to pay for meals and were born out of a very practical desire to make the life of artists easier. Since then there have been several emissions of the festival currency, the latest in 2017. Banknote feature festival venues and cornflowers, which explains the nickname – 'cornflowers'. 1 cornflower equals 1 Belarusian rouble. There are no coins, copecks are also banknotes and they are called 'petals'.

Lesson 4, ex. 3. a

In December 2019 UNESCO added the spring rite of Yurauski Karahod to the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding. Historically, the rite was practised across various villages around Turau. However, the complete tradition in its current form has survived only in the village of Pahost in Zhitkavichi District, Homel Region. The small settlement situated in a picturesque place of Polesie has a long history and was first mentioned in chronicles in 1520. In fact, the residents of the village uphold dozens of ancient rites and rituals to pass on to the next generation. It's interesting that in 2010 the American based news channel CNN ranked the village third on their list of the best places to celebrate New Year.

The rite to ensure a rich harvest was observed even during the hard years of the Great Patriotic War but later it was almost forgotten. Forty years ago the rite was revived thanks to Katsiaryna Panchenya and her folk group. Since there

has been performed annually by the local community regardless of the weather conditions and other circumstances. The unique rite gathers local residents and visitors on 6th May, St. Yuri's Day, who is considered the patron saint of domestic animals and harvest. By the Julian calendar it is St. George's Day marked on 23rd April. Tourists, journalists, and ethnographers come to see the performance.

Lesson 4, ex. 3. d

The first part of the rite is connected with cattle. In the morning villagers should take them to the field for the first time after winter.

The second involves a number of ceremonies. On the eve, villagers clean up their houses and courtyards and make wreaths. Women gather together to bake a loaf of ritual bread called "Karahod" (which means a circle dance) and decorate it with symbols of the harvest, handmade bright paper flowers and blooming twigs of fruit trees.

On the day of the rite, around 10 o'clock a procession consisting of women and men head for the field. The men carry the icon of St Yuri, the ritual loaf of bread, the 8-pointed star and a green apron fastened to a wooden rake. Two girls make a symbolic arch using an embroidered rushnik held up in the air for the procession to walk under it. In the field, the participants make a circle and after a prayer call on St. Yuri to "get up early, wash clean, saddle a horse, and go unlock the earth and let out the dew". A piece of rye bread with a red ribbon is buried in the field as a gift to Mother earth.

This is where a true celebration begins: everyone does a circle dance clockwise around the symbols of the rite, singing ancient spring-calling songs. The bread is held up to the sky three times, and the green apron is replaced with a red one. After that the procession returns to the village. They go door-to-door visiting every house in the village and offering a piece of the Karahod to everyone. The villagers thank them for wishes of health and well-being with treats. Eventually, all the residents gather in the centre of the village where the festivities accompanied with traditional Belarusian folk dances and songs continue late into the night.

Lesson 5, ex. 3. a

1. Belarus showcased its cultural heritage at the United Nations Office in Geneva.

The Belarusian Spring Festival became a cultural event featuring rich folk traditions and intangible heritage of Belarus. Visitors could see an information and photo exhibition and watch a performance of the ethno-rock band 'Vetakh' that included spring folk rites, songs, dances and bird welcoming. The director general of the UN Office received bird feeders that would be placed on the trees in the historical park of the UN Office. The event was organised by Belarus' Permanent Mission in Geneva in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Belarus.

2. Belarus artwork exhibitions and presentations were organised with the support of the Belarusian embassy in London on 2-12th April. The Belarusian designer Anastasia Falkovich presented her unique collection of clothes with national motives. The Step BY step exhibition was a showcase of contemporary Belarusian art. It invited everyone to talk about such universal values as

happiness, joy, beauty, and kindness. The photo exhibition 75 was dedicated to the anniversary of the liberation of Belarus from the Nazi invaders. It featured the works of Anastasia Andreichikova, a Belarusian photo artist, and the project Belarus Remembers.

3. BelTA reports that more than 150 people sang the Belarusian Anthem in Paris. The campaign Let's Sing the Anthem of Belarus Together began with the Belarusian embassy in France. It was dedicated to the celebration of Independence Day of the Republic of Belarus and took place in the square opposite the Louvre. Spectators could also enjoy Belarusian songs and dances performed by the folk music, dance and song company "Rey". Among those who joined the campaign were 30 former students of the Franco-Belarusian theatre association. Some of them came from Canada and Tunisia to support the campaign.

4. The Days of Belarusian Culture in Oman were packed with events. The opening ceremony took place on the stage of the House of Musical Arts of the Royal Opera House in Muscat. The Belarusian State Dance Company "Khoroshki" offered their best performance which was based on Belarusian folklore and history. The cultural program also featured the exhibition Patterns and symbols: the heritage of the Belarusian ornament. The exhibition from the collection of the Belarusian National Arts Museum highlighted the historical and cultural value of the Belarusian ornament, its religious and philosophical ideas.

5. The visit of the Director of the National Library of Belarus to the Presidential Library of Turkey fostered Belarusian-Turkish humanitarian cooperation. The new library, which officially opened on 20th October 2018, became the 25th institution to receive a gift from the National Library of Belarus: the facsimile editions of the Book Heritage of Francysk Skaryna and a set of books as part of the Belarus Today Project. The project was launched in 2010. Best Belarusian editions reflecting the history and culture of the country, its socio-economic and political life are annually given to the largest world libraries.

Lesson 7, ex. 3. a

I'm really glad to be a participant of the programme whose goal is to foster better understanding between Americans and Europeans.

I spent a busy month in Indiana studying American society and culture and at the same time presenting Belarus to Americans and other participants. All in all there were 55 of us, smart, talented young people: 10 Americans and 45 representatives of different European countries.

Over the course, we met with US politicians, scholars, and journalists, participated in debates, practical workshops, and seminars. We explored a wide range of topics. Among them were media literacy, intercultural communications, volunteer service, communication skills, critical thinking, tolerance and respect for diversity, youth leadership, team building and the list goes on. And we also learned how to organise and participate in community service activities. Alongside that, we worked on our own social projects to carry out on coming back home.

The varied cultural program included trips to Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. There was also an International Culture Night, a talent show, the 4th of July picnic, shows and concerts, movie nights and sporting events.

I liked staying at the university dorms but the ten days I spent with my host family was really a special time.

I must say, that although I was aware of the famous American smile, I still found it rather hard to react sincerely and felt embarrassed in the beginning. As for the problems, air conditioners became the main one and I'm not kidding. July in Indiana is the hottest month and almost every day the thermometer rose above 30°C while inside the classroom it was about 20°C. Add icy cold drinks. No wonder that within a few days I caught a cold.

The programme has helped us examine what we need to know about each other to communicate better and to face the many challenges of the 21st century together. It has created friendships that go beyond borders. It has given me the desire and courage to change something in this world and to make a difference.

Lesson 8, ex. 1. b

An open and respectful exchange of views between individuals and groups belonging to different cultures that enables them to live together peacefully and constructively in a multicultural world and develop a sense of community and belonging.

Lesson 9, ex. 2. a

Ask a foolish question

by Robert Sheckley

Answerer was built to last as long as was necessary – which was quite long, as some races judge time, and not long at all, according to others. But to Answerer, it was just long enough.

As to size, Answerer was large to some and small to others. He could be viewed as complex, although some believed that he was really very simple.

Answerer knew that he was as he should be. Above and beyond all else, he was The Answerer. He Knew.

Of the race that built him, the less said the better. They also Knew, and never said whether they found the knowledge pleasant.

They built Answerer as a service to less-sophisticated races, and departed in a unique manner. Where they went only Answerer knows.

Because Answerer knows everything.

Within him were the Answers. He knew the nature of things, and why things are as they are, and what they are, and what it all means.

Answerer could answer anything, provided it was a legitimate question. And he wanted to! He was eager to!

How else should an Answerer be?

What else should an Answerer do?

So he waited for creatures to come and ask.

Lesson 9, ex. 2. d

The two men looked at each other.

"I think I know what he means," Lingman said sadly. "Our basic ideas are wrong. All of them."

"They can't be," Morran said. "But life – he certainly could answer what life is?"

"Look at it this way," Lingman said. "Savages, that's what we are. Imagine a bushman walking up to a physicist and asking him why he can't shoot his arrow into the sun. The scientist can explain it only in his own terms. What would happen?"

"The scientist wouldn't even try to answer."

"It's maddening," Morran said, after a while. "This thing has the answer to the whole universe, and he can't tell us unless we ask the right question. But how are we supposed to know the right question?"

"We're bushmen. But the gap is much greater here. Worm and super-man, perhaps. The worm desires to know the nature of dirt, and why there's so much of it. Oh, well."

"Shall we go, sir?" Morran asked. "Sir! Sir!"

* * *

Alone on his planet, which is neither large nor small, but exactly the right size, Answerer waits. He cannot help the people who come to him, for even Answerer has restrictions.

He can answer only valid questions.

Universe? Life? Death? Purple? Eighteen?

Partial truths, half-truths, little bits of the great question.

How could they understand the true answers?

But Answerer, alone, mumbles the questions to himself, the true questions, which no one can understand.

The questions will never be asked, and Answerer remembers something his builders knew and forgot.

In order to ask a question you must already know most of the answer.

UNIT 9

Lesson 3, ex. 2. a

We know a lot of stereotypes concerning the United Kingdom and its natives. Using them we are able to create the national characteristic that British people are believed to present. Many stereotypes are wrong, but some of them seem to be good. We should be aware though, that some of them aren't true.

The typical British representative should be a tea lover. What is more, the tea should be drunk at the exact time. Most British drink their tea at 5 o'clock. They are also known to have a big traditional breakfast. The breakfast consists of many toasts covered with jam or marmalade which seem to be typical British. We couldn't even imagine how various the British toasts were. The other stereotype is connected with the traditional British cuisine and some cooking traditions. British meals are considered to be completely tasteless. They are unlikely to be accepted by foreigners. The basic British dish is called 'fish and chips' but most of tourists don't like it.

There are a number of stereotypes about British gentlemen. They appear to be too stiff and conservative. Moreover they speak with a strange British accent. They call the accent "Received Pronunciation" and it is thought to be a very distinguished one, but in fact it isn't. What is more typical, the British sense of humour is very specific. It is presented mainly in such British films and TV series as "Monty Python's Flying Circus", "Mister Bean" and "Black Adder". All of them present stereotypes, which aren't often true.

The other stereotype is that the British youth are believed to be club lovers, which means that they enjoy walking from club to club or pub at the weekends. It is a kind of modern British tradition, which is today observed in various countries. But British young people are believed to enjoy their lives. In fact, the British young people turn out to be very different as the young people all over the world.

Summing up, the British aren't as conservative as they are thought to be. Their main characteristic is that they are talkative and very friendly. They seem to be also pedantic, but we can say the same about every other nation. Every nation has the stereotypical positive features and negative ones.

Lesson 5, ex. 4. a

Presenter: Today, we continue speaking about national characters. Our guest is a Fulbright student Ariana Tobin and the usual question we ask people from different countries is: What makes Americans different from other nationalities? In other words, what is a typical American like?

Ariana Tobin: It is not an easy question. I'd rather start from afar. Let's say food. Choosing a restaurant in New York requires research. New cafés, streetcarts, and fancy dining halls open every day, on all corners of the city. Sushi? You can find it at 3 a.m. Tacos? Of course, and everyone has a favourite kind of taco sauce. Low-fat frozen yogurt with full-fat chocolate syrup? Try any one of the four ice cream shops on the same block. They're all competing to attract the hungry passer-by.

As a visitor, maybe you would like to try some plain, simple, typical American cuisine. Where should you go? What to eat? Don't worry: in New York City, it won't take you long to find a restaurant with "American Food" written on the window. In fact, you will probably see what we call the "classic American diner."

And there you might find some burgers and fries. But you also might not. Consider this a warning: the label "American food" is not much of a label at all. It will not help you to predict what might be on the menu, because no one can agree on what it means. Most diners serve everything from pasta and potatoes to seaweed and sauerkraut**, and few if any stick to one type of national cuisine. You are just as likely to find a painting of the Parthenon on the wall as you are to find Chinese lanterns hanging from the ceiling.

So is this misleading? Perhaps. A very small number of Americans can claim to come from families which are "American only" – those who identify as Native American or American Indian. Everyone and everything else came from Europe, or Asia, or Africa, or Australia at some point over the past 250 years. Including the food.

American food is difficult to characterise. In fact, American character is difficult to characterise. How can we draw comprehensive conclusions of any kind when no two neighbouring households eat the same kind of cereal for breakfast, and when every coffee shop customer orders a specialised, personalised drink? Americans like to think of themselves as "diverse" and "multi-cultural," as a "melting pot" or a "salad bowl" of immigrants and nationalities, a mixture too rich and too unpredictable for easy classification. The most common type of American is perhaps the American who doesn't want to be a "type" at all, those who see themselves as what we call "rugged individualists," "independent-minded," "convention-defying," and "non-conformist." Ask an American a question, and they are likely to give you a different answer than anyone else – and chances are, they'll be proud to tell you that their opinion is their own.

Lesson 6, ex. 1. a

1. This Brazilian never **spends** his time on beaches.
2. An Australian or a Canadian **speaks** English which is difficult to understand.
3. Neither an American nor a Canadian **is** able to pronounce the word tomato as [tə'mɑ:təʊ]
4. Either an American or a Canadian **is** able to pronounce the word tomato as [tə'mɑ:təʊ]
5. Either snake charming or walking on fire **is** going to amuse the kids in India.
6. Neither she nor I **am** materialistic, although we are both American.
7. A piece of salami or red hot chilly peppers **are** the basic ingredients for any Hungarian dish.
8. Either cheese or frog legs **are** very popular in France.
9. A Dutch and a Dane **are** those who love fame.
10. A kilt and a horn **are** the Scottish national symbols
11. A loud voice, as well as hand gestures, **are** so typical of the Italians.
12. Fried chicken, not healthy fish, **is** a popular dish in America.
13. Every one of the English guests **has left** without a goodbye.

14. In Holland every one **has** a garden full of tulips.
15. The majority of the Asian population **does** kung fu.
16. One-third of Italians **are** artistic.
17. The number of people who **treats** me normally is huge but a number of people **think** that I can play the balalaika because I am Russian.
18. – Is raw fish or wood mushrooms your favourite food?
– Neither of them is. I am Chinese, not Japanese.
19. Every Dutch student **is** able to teach you about tulips.
20. There are many Australians who **love** nature. But there is one Australian who **doesn't love** it at all
21. Russia is the nation that **seems** to have bought all the football clubs in England.
22. Three teapots a day keeps an Englishman at bay.

Lesson 8, ex. 2. a

Travelling and teaching abroad have become my passion. When I learned that I would be teaching in Minsk, I was very excited. I started my twenty-four hour journey from Syracuse, New York.

My first glimpse at the city of Minsk was through the windows of an old city taxicab. It was the middle of the night and the city was

completely empty—empty, but filled with lights. The buildings and monuments were huge. We passed by very modern buildings—like the National Library. Then I saw very beautiful monuments—like Victory Square statue and the eternal flame. Minsk was filled with an atmosphere of power and grandeur that I was not expecting.

In the days that followed, I spent a lot of time walking around the streets, getting lost and then finding my way again. I found myself wandering through beautiful parks filled with carnival rides. I saw children running and laughing along the banks of the river. I witnessed young couples holding hands and kissing on park benches. All of these images made me happy. The city felt completely alive. I was inspired to begin taking Russian classes in order to be able to read street signs and communicate with people outside the university.

My warm sentiments about the city of Minsk followed me to MSLU, where I met the most wonderful colleagues and students I could imagine. There is a real sense of community at MSLU that sometimes lacks at other educational institutions. The kindness and thoughtfulness I have encountered from the teachers and professors has made my time here wonderful thus far.

As I become more acquainted with the city, the people and the language, I am sure I will continue to enjoy my time and teaching experiences.

I believe I have a unique opportunity to not only teach Belarusians about American culture and life, but upon my return to the United States also share my experiences about Belarus with my colleague back home.

Lesson 8 , ex. 3. b

Last weekend, my American roommate and I were on the way out the door to meet Andrei, a 22 year-old Belarusian student, for what he called “a tour of his hometown.” I was grabbing my keys and putting on my jacket when, all of a sudden, I heard a scream from the other room.

“I think the bathroom’s broken,” my roommate said.

I called Andrei to cancel our meeting.

“I will help you,” he said.

“I don’t think you want to do that,” I replied. “It’s ugly over here.”

“You need help,” he said again.

He wouldn’t take no for answer. And as it turned out, we did need help – when we couldn’t reach our hosts, we finally accepted Andrei’s offer to come over and try his luck. This turned into an entire afternoon of Andrei arguing with telephone operators and technicians, and advising us on proper Belarusian Saturday-emergency-plumbing situation etiquette.

I hesitate to generalise about a country and its people. But as I described the day’s events to my friends and family in the USA, I realised that there was, in fact, a common theme running through my three months of emails home. Over and over again, I find myself saying: “the Belarusians I meet are nice.” They take me to the market. They give me their phone numbers and offer to “take me anywhere, to show me anything I might like.” They serve tea and set out cookies every time I teach a class. They spend entire afternoons helping to fix broken plumbing units – and, moreover, they seem glad to do it. Everyone I meet seems “glad to do it,” whatever “it” may be – and as a newcomer, I have needed a lot of local guidance. I can’t count the number of times I have had to show my passport, pay fees at the bank a few blocks away, sign papers, translate diplomas, take pictures, and so forth. Our landlady and landlord do not speak English, we always need interpreters. Ordering ice cream is, as a fellow American put it, “an adventure.” Even registering for Russian classes took two weeks and about two hundred official documents.

Yet, three months has felt like three weeks, and I suspect I know why. Perhaps I wouldn’t know it from the people riding the metro or waiting in line at the polyclinic. But I have never been someplace so cold, and yet so warm. I have been floored by Belarusian kindness, generosity, and beyond all else, hospitality.