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«САХАЛИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**  
**ДЛЯ НЕЯЗЫКОВЫХ НАПРАВЛЕНИЙ**  
**ПОДГОТОВКИ**  
(ТЕСТЫ И ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО ЧТЕНИЯ)

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Основными целями данного пособия является отработка навыков работы с англоязычными текстами гуманитарной направленности, тренировка грамматических упражнений, а также развитие навыков самостоятельной работы со словарем, перевода, анализа и краткого изложения прочитанного.

Содержание пособия соответствует требованиям ФГОС ВО. Оно может быть использовано не только для обучения студентов, продолжающих изучение английского языка на базе программы средней общеобразовательной школы, но и для самостоятельной работы всех желающих приобрести навыки общения на иностранном языке.

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящее пособие представляет собой практикум по курсу английского языка и подготовлен для студентов неязыковых направлений подготовки очной и заочной форм обучения.

Целью пособия является проверка уровня языковой компетенции студентов для решения социально-коммуникативных задач в различных областях бытовой, культурной, профессиональной и научной деятельности при общении с зарубежными партнерами.

Пособие также призвано обеспечить:

- повышение уровня учебной автономии, способности к самообразованию;
- развитие когнитивных и исследовательских умений;
- развитие информационной культуры;
- расширение кругозора и повышение общей культуры студентов;
- воспитание толерантности и уважения к духовным ценностям разных стран и народов.

Пособие построено по тематическому принципу и состоит из двух частей, проверочных тестов и текстов для дополнительного чтения.

Первая часть содержит шесть проверочных тестов, каждый тест объединяет в себе лексику и грамматику двух тематических блоков. Тестовые задания первой части разработаны на основе тем учебно-методического пособия «Английский язык для неязыковых направлений подготовки» с целью закрепления и углубления знаний, умений и навыков, полученных студентами при изучении теоретического материала. Первая часть направлена на тренировку лексического запаса, активизацию употребления лексики и грамматики, анализ и синтез различных видов информации. Вторая часть практикума содержит тематические тексты, направленные на формирование коммуникативных навыков, связанных с реальными жизненными ситуациями.

Практикум составлен в соответствии с программой дисциплины «Иностранный язык» и способствует формированию компетенций, предусмотренных ФГОС ВО.

## PART I

### Test 1 (Units 1–2)

**I. Put all types of questions to the following sentence. (General q-n, special q-s, alternative q-n, tag q-s, who q-n).**

I don't have much time to watch TV but sometimes I spend an hour or two watching an interesting film or news programme.

**II. Put the infinitives of the verbs into Present Simple or Present Continuous Tense.**

1. Every student who ... (live) far from the university has to rent a flat.
2. What ... (be) your mum? She (be) a housewife.
3. What ... you ... (do) today? I ..... (study) hard, as I want to pass my exams successfully.
4. ...Marry... (go) info sport? She...(look) so slim.
5. How often ...you...(surf) the Net?
6. What subjects ... (be) you good at?
7. "Stop ... (chat) girls!" – the teacher said. "The exam...(start) at 10 a.m.
8. A: Who...(be) this girl?  
B: It's Sarah, our new group mate. She ... (be) from Italy.
9. I ... (not like) Elizabeth. She ..... always (gossip) about everybody in our class.
10. A: When ... the lessons (start)?  
B: They ... (start) at 9 a.m.

**III. Translate the following phrases into Russian.**

1. to rent a flat
2. to pass exams successfully
3. to share the latest news
4. to go info sports
5. to surf the Internet
6. to be happily married
7. to be related to smb.
8. to come along
9. single-parent family
10. the only child

**IV. Translate the following words and phrases into English.**

1. Быть занятым, как пчела.
2. Скачивать.
3. Степень бакалавра.
4. Общежитие.
5. Справляться с трудностями.
6. Давать чувство стабильности.
7. Последствия развода.
8. Быть общительным и дружелюбным.
9. Поддерживать форму.
10. Быть похожим на кого-либо.

**V. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Через год Алекс получит степень бакалавра в области истории.
2. Элисон выходит замуж за Джека. Они знают друг друга с детства.
3. Мери увлекается танцами и игрой на фортепьяно.
4. Ты часто сидишь в Интернете? Какими сайтами ты пользуешься для учебы?
5. Бетти очень похожа на своего отца.
6. Глаза – зеркало души.
7. Сэм – единственный ребёнок в семье.
8. В университете каждый должен уметь позаботиться о себе.
9. Мои бабушка и дедушка – пенсионеры.
10. Моя свекровь научила меня справляться с трудностями.

**Test 2 (Units 3–4)**

**I. Put all types of questions to the following sentence. (General q-n, special q-s, alternative q-n, tag q-s, who q-n).**

When I was a boy I used to swim in the river with my best friends every summer.

**II. Put the infinitives of the verbs into Past Simple or Past Continuous Tense.**

1. – Hi Sam! Where ... (be) yesterday?  
– Hi Jess! I ... (be) at my granny's yesterday and ... (help) her about the house.
2. When dad... (come) home, the children ... (vacuum) the carpets.
3. At 2 a.m. yesterday Sarah ... (cook) the cake for dinner.
4. When we... (try) to open the door, my brother... (look for) the key.
5. At the age of 5 John... (use to swim) very well.
6. Ann ... (be) a typical housewife, she .. (wake up) early in the morning, ... (work) about the house, ... (do) all the gardening and... (cook) wonderful dinner for all family members.
7. When Jack ... (do the dishes), Susan ... (dust the furniture).
8. In 17<sup>th</sup> century people... (not have) washing machines, so they ... (do) the washing using some special scrub-boards.
9. ...you... (beat) the carpets when you ... (be) a child?
10. When my older brother... (study) at the university, he never (iron) his clothes!

**III. Translate the following phrases into Russian.**

1. to sweep the floor
2. to starch collars
3. thorough cleaning
4. a thick layer of dust
5. labor-saving devices
6. an early riser
7. to have a hasty bite
8. to find excuses to put smth. off
9. to sit up late
10. to keep late hours

**IV. Translate the following words and phrases into English.**

1. Бороться с сильным желанием.
2. Жаворонок.
3. Организовывать время с умом.
4. Слоняться без дела.
5. Перекусить на бегу.
6. Быть знатоком своего дела.
7. Тщательно вымыть пол.
8. Штопать, чинить одежду.
9. Толстый слой пыли.
10. Полоскать бельё.

**V. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Нас не было дома всего неделю, а на мебели образовался толстый слой пыли.
2. Когда бабушка была маленькой, ее мама гладила бельё тяжёлым утюгом с углём внутри.
3. Моя мама – настоящий жаворонок, она рано встаёт и рано ложится.
4. Каждые выходные мы делаем генеральную уборку.
5. В современном мире посудомоечная машина и стиральная машина помогают экономить время и силы.
6. Моя подруга опоздала на урок, потому что забыла завести будильник.
7. Если ты будешь есть на бегу, у тебя будет болеть живот.
8. Моя сестра тратит всё утро, чтобы нанести макияж.
9. Если ты хочешь всё успевать и быть полным энергии, тебе необходимо раньше просыпаться.
10. Ты всегда находишь оправдания, чтобы не мыть посуду.

**Test 3 (Units 5–6)**

**I. Put all types of questions to the following sentence. (General q-n, special q-s, alternative q-n, tag q-s, who q-n).**

When I've been to Paris with my parents, I have visited the Louvre museum and Notre-Dame de Paris.

**II. Put the infinitives of the verbs into Future Simple or Future Continuous Tense.**

1. The kettle ... (boil) right now so I ... (make) the tea.
2. He ... (fly) to Paris at this time tomorrow.
3. What do you think you ... (do) a year from now?
4. By the end of this century everyone ... (speak) English.
5. If you take three bars of chocolate, you ... (get) one bar free.
6. This time next week we ... (sail) round the Aegean Sea.
7. I can buy it for you. I ... (shop) in the afternoon anyway.
8. You are so late! Everybody ... (work) when you arrive at the office.
9. I'll have a holiday next week. I ... (not get up) at 6 o'clock as usual.
10. We ... (move) our house this time tomorrow.

**III. Translate the following phrases into Russian.**

1. the most striking feature
2. snobbish
3. aloof
4. habit of politeness
5. to remain good-tempered
6. fragile
7. intelligence
8. strict in judgments
9. simpleton
10. high forehead

**IV. Translate the following words and phrases into English.**

1. Быть похожим на родителей.
2. Вздёрнутый нос.
3. Острый подбородок.
4. Близко посаженные глаза.
5. Не иметь ничего общего.
6. Наиболее поразительная черта.

7. Ограниченный, узкий во взглядах.
8. Оставаться в хорошем настроении.
9. Законопослушный.
10. Быть привязанным к чему-то.

**V. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Невероятное чувство юмора – это ее наиболее поразительная черта характера.
2. Самодисциплина очень важна при подготовке важного проекта.
3. Мой сосед по комнате очень необщительный и замкнутый парень.
4. Занять место в очереди – это привычка вежливого человека.
5. У моей подруги очень милые ямочки на щеках.
6. У нас с сестрой родинка на одном и том же месте.
7. Кейт и Мэри – близнецы. Они похожи как две капли воды.
8. Согласно исследованиям ученых, генетический фонд нашей страны значительно ухудшился.
9. Девушки с прямыми волосами всегда их накручивают, а девушки с кудрявыми волосами постоянно их выпрямляют.
10. Мне нельзя сильно загорать, так как у меня очень светлая кожа.

**Test 4 (Units 7–8)**

**I. Put all types of questions to the following sentence. (General q-n, special q-s, alternative q-n, tag q-s, who q-n).**

Every time Sarah has a chance to help her parents she always does the work about the house.

**II. Put the infinitives of the verbs into Perfect or Perfect Continuous Tenses.**

1. It is already 9:30 PM and I ... (wait) here for over an hour. If John does not get here in the next five minutes, I am going to leave.
2. Did you hear that Ben was fired last month? He ... (work) for that import company for more than ten years and he ... (work) in almost every department. Nobody knew the company like he did.
3. I ... (see) many pictures of the pyramids before I went to Egypt. Pictures of the monuments are very misleading. The pyramids are actually quite small.
4. When Melanie came into the office yesterday, her eyes were red and watery. I think she ... (cry).
5. ... you already ... (to buy) bread and milk today?
6. By the afternoon I ... (make) an appointment with the dentist.
7. The facilities in this building ... by autumn (to improve).
8. By the end of the year this secretary ... at our office for eleven months (to work).
9. The friends of ours ... (arrange) a wedding party for two months by the beginning of May.
10. We'll definitely miss a good opportunity when it appears, because we ... (try) to make it better.

**III. Translate the following words and phrases into Russian.**

1. "high tea"
2. a sociable sort of thing
3. a mutton chop
4. to have a walk to the "local"
5. shopping spree
6. impulse buying
7. up-to-date
8. to haggle
9. stationery
10. mixture of tradition and modernity

**IV. Translate the following words and phrases into English.**

1. Играть важную роль.
2. Подходить по размеру.
3. Магазин самообслуживания.
4. Крытый торговый центр.
5. Крик моды.
6. Континентальный завтрак.
7. Консервированные фрукты.
8. Отбивная из баранины.
9. Кукурузные хлопья.
10. Оставшийся со вчерашнего обеда.

**V. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Утром я предпочитаю плотный континентальный завтрак.
2. Если ты не занят вечером, мы можем пройтись до местного паба и выпить по пинте пива.
3. В Англии русским чаем называют чай с лимоном.
4. В нашем местном магазине очень доступные цены.
5. Вы не подскажете, где находится отдел канцтоваров?
6. Сегодня отличный день, чтобы прогуляться по магазинам.
7. Наша семья владеет булочной и фруктовой лавкой.
8. Это платье не подходит вам по размеру.
9. В этом магазине большой выбор кожаных изделий.
10. Платья в горох – это последний писк моды.

**Test 5 (Units 9–10)**

**I. Put all types of questions to the following sentence. (General q-n, special q-s, alternative q-n, tag q-s, who q-n).**

Sam has a great collection of toy soldiers which started when he was 5 years old.

**II. Rewrite the sentences into Passive Voice.**

1. Ben repaired my computer yesterday.
2. My sister is making a tasty cake now.
3. We have bought tickets to the concert.
4. They grow strawberries every year.
5. Nobody told me that George had married an Italian girl.
6. He didn't know that somebody was recording his conversation with a suspect.
7. Somebody has probably left this mobile phone in the taxi.
8. They'll certainly translate his book into many foreign languages.
9. People speak French and English in Montreal.
10. The manager has showed us the new machine in the factory.

**III. Translate the following words and phrases into Russian.**

1. higher income
2. paid holiday
3. handicrafts
4. to be housed in museums and galleries
5. to become widespread
6. means of travel
7. local cuisine
8. to hitch-hike
9. a city dweller
10. the ruins of ancient towns

**IV. Translate the following words and phrases into English.**

1. Открыть для себя разные стили жизни.
2. Для смены обстановки.
3. Нежиться на солнце.
4. Вспоминать, глядя на фотографии.
5. Чувствовать себя плохо на борту самолёта.
6. Индустрия отдыха.

7. Не иметь реальной ценности.
8. Начинать с малого.
9. Рукоделие, ручная работа.
10. Всемирно известная коллекция.

**V. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Очень часто коллекционеры выставляют свои частные коллекции в музеях, чтобы местные жители и туристы могли насладиться предметами искусства.
2. Граффити становится широко распространённым видом искусства.
3. Эта картина не имеет реальной ценности, это копия оригинала.
4. Чем ты любишь заниматься в свободное время?
5. У моей сестры очень широкий круг занятий, она пишет картины, занимается скульптурой, играет на скрипке и учит испанский.
6. Поход в горы – это отличный способ смены обстановки.
7. Моя подруга не любит посещать музеи и картинные галереи, ее любимое занятие – нежиться на солнце и обедать в экзотических ресторанах.
8. Я всегда беру с собой в путешествие фотоаппарат, чтобы делать снимки достопримечательностей и живописных мест.
9. Моя сестра боится летать на самолёте, и её всегда укачивает.
10. Многие подростки из Европы очень часто путешествуют автостопом.

**Test 6 (Units 11–12)**

**I. Put all types of questions to the following sentence. (General q-n, special q-s, alternative q-n, tag q-s, who q-n).**

One of the main reasons of global warming is the unstoppable process of cutting down the trees.

**II. Rewrite Direct Speech sentences into Indirect Speech.**

1. “Where is my umbrella?” she asked.
2. “Where have you been?” the mother asked her daughter.
3. “Are you going to the cinema?” he asked me.
4. “The film began at seven o'clock,” he said.
5. Robert: “Dennis often downloads the latest tunes.”
6. “What have you decided to do?” she asked him.
7. “You should revise your lessons,” he said.
8. He said: “I won't have enough time to finish the job.”
9. She told him: “Don't worry!”
10. They said: “We haven't been to the art gallery for a long time.”

**III. Translate the following words and phrases into Russian.**

1. ecological destruction
2. pollution
3. health issues
4. to have less access to
5. global challenge
6. to develop the modern tools of war
7. to use possibilities for the benefit
8. to provide people with an understanding of smth.
9. the origin and development of the human race
10. to be closely related

**IV. Translate the following words and phrases into English.**

1. Метеорологический спутник.
2. Прогресс в чистой науке.
3. Научно-технический прогресс.
4. Происхождение и развитие.
5. Предсказывать землетрясения.
6. Знания, предоставляемые кому-либо наукой.
7. Голод.

8. Бедность.
9. Неизлечимые болезни.
10. Разрушение экологической среды.

**V. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. В современном мире всё ещё существуют страны, где население имеет ограниченный доступ к воде.
2. Все больше и больше детей и подростков Африки умирают от голода.
3. Правительство ставит перед собой задачи по борьбе с бедностью и безработицей.
4. Политика многих стран направлена на борьбу с терроризмом.
5. Права и жизнь человека являются высшей ценностью.
6. Сегодня ученые научились предсказывать землетрясения.
7. До сих пор многие ученые спорят на тему происхождения человеческого рода.
8. Путём применения научных знаний на практике осуществляется научно-технический прогресс.
9. Современному человеку очень важно ориентироваться в меняющемся мире.
10. Тщательное исследование причин рака поможет учёным найти действенное лекарство.

## PART II

### ANGELINA JOLIE

Angelina was born in LA in 1976. She loved movies and started acting classes to follow her dream of movie stardom. She was rebellious and became a punk with dyed purple hair and tattoos. Her movie career took off in 1997 and within a few years she had won an Oscar. Her 2001 role as Lara Croft in the blockbuster "Tomb Raider" shot her to international fame.

Angelina hasn't limited her career to acting. She became involved in humanitarian work while filming in Cambodia. She is now a UN Goodwill Ambassador, visiting refugee camps in poor countries. She donates large sums of money to help the plight of underprivileged people. She has effectively used her stardom to highlight world problems.

Unfortunately, Jolie's personal life has come to overshadow her other pursuits. The tabloids are obsessed with her relationships, especially the current one with Brad Pitt. The couple is now referred to not as Brad and Angelina but as "Brangelina". The media seem more caught up with what they eat and drink than the important humanitarian work Angelina continues to do.

Helping other people is what truly motivates Angelina. In 2001, she said: "We cannot close ourselves off...and ignore the fact that millions of people are out there suffering." In addition to acting awards, she has received wide recognition for her humanitarian work. She became the first winner of the UN's Citizen of the World Award. It seems likely more accolades will follow.

**Exercise 1. Match the following phrases from the article:**

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. started acting classes to follow her | a. her career to acting        |
| 2. "Tomb Raider" shot her               | b. more accolades will follow  |
| 3. Angelina hasn't limited              | c. with her relationships      |
| 4. help the plight of                   | d. to international fame       |
| 5. She has effectively used her stardom | e. up with what they eat       |
| 6. The tabloids are obsessed            | f. dream of movie stardom      |
| 7. The media seem more caught           | g. to highlight world problems |
| 8. Helping other people is what         | h. underprivileged people      |

9. millions of people are  
10. It seems likely
- i. truly motivates Angelina  
j. out there suffering

**Exercise 2. The underlined, jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.**

1. She started cingta classes
2. She was sluoeeblir and became a punk
3. hintwi a few years she had won an Oscar
4. "Tomb Raider" shot her to international aefm
5. Angelina hasn't ilidtem her career to acting
6. She became ldeoivvn in humanitarian work
7. Jolie's npseaolr life
8. The aosbidtl are obsessed with her relationships
9. Helping other people is what truly totmevisa Angelina
10. irngeo the fact that millions of people are out there suffering

**Exercise 3. Put the words back into the correct order.**

1.	to her of stardom follow dream movie
2.	hair a with purple became punk dyed
3.	Angelina limited career acting hasn't her to
4.	camps refugee visiting countries poor in
5.	to world used stardom highlight problems her
6.	The are with relationships tabloids obsessed her
7.	with eat seem up they media caught what The more
8.	Angelina motivates truly what is people other Helping
9.	of people are out there suffering ignore the fact that millions
10.	accolades follow seems more will It likely

## THE HISTORY OF FORKS

In 1608 an Englishman, Thomas Coryate by name, was in Italy. He liked the country and wrote down everything he found interesting. But there was one thing, what he thought more interesting than any others. On one of the pages Thomas wrote: "When the Italians eat meat they use little forks. They do not eat with hands because they say people do not always have clean hands."

Before Thomas Coryate went to England, he bought a few forks. When he got home, Thomas Coryate gave a dinner party to show the forks to his friends. When the servants put the meat on the table, he took out the fork and began to eat like the Italians.

Everybody looked at him. When he told his friends what it was, they all wanted to take a good look at the strange thing. All his friends said that the Italians were very strange because the fork was very inconvenient.

But Thomas Coryate didn't agree with them. He said it was not nice to eat meat with fingers, because people didn't always have clean hands.

Everybody was angry with this. Did Mr. Coryate think that people in England didn't always have clean hands? And weren't the ten fingers we had enough for us?

Thomas Coryate wanted to show that it was very easy to use the fork. But the first piece of meat he took with the fork fell to the table. His friends began to laugh and he had to take the fork away.

Fifty years passed before people in England began to use forks. Now it is difficult to imagine a lot of common things we use every day have been innovations. There are some things that we take for granted today like silk, porcelain, the kite and even the umbrella. The Chinese discovered gunpowder and it had a huge influence on the whole world.

**Exercise 1. Choose the necessary words from the box and put them in the sentences below:**

*England, servants, found, to use forks, to show, Italians, inconvenient, fingers, dinner party, thing.*

1. Thomas Coryate liked the country and wrote down everything what he ... interesting.
2. There was one... what he thought more interesting than any others.
3. How do ... eat meat?
4. Thomas Coryate gave a ... to show the forks to his friends.

5. When the ... put meat on the table everybody was very surprised.
6. The Italians were very strange, because the fork was very...
7. Why did they eat meat with the ... ?
8. Did Mr. Coryate think that people in ... hadn't had clean hands?
9. What did Thomas Coryate want ... to his friends?
10. Fifty years passed before people in England began ... .

**Exercise 2. Are the following sentences true or false?**

1. In 1806 an Englishman, Thomas Coryate by name, was in Italy.
2. Thomas wrote: "When the Italians eat meat they use little spoons..".
3. Before Thomas Coryate went to England, he sold a few forks.
4. When the servants put the meat on the table, he took out the fork and began to eat like the Chinese.
5. All his friends said that the Italians were very strange because the fork was very inconvenient.
6. He said it was nice to eat meat with fingers, because people always had clean hands.
7. Thomas Coryate wanted to show that it was very inconvenient to use the fork.
8. His friends began to laugh and he had to take the fork away.
9. Fifteen years passed before people in England began to use forks.
10. English people invented the kite and gunpowder.

**Exercise 3. Match the words and phrases.**

- |                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. more interesting than any others | a. сердиться                      |
| 2. the Italians were strange        | b. было легко пользоваться        |
| 3. to be angry                      | c. итальянцы были странные        |
| 4. to be inconvenient               | d. хотел показать                 |
| 5. to tell smb's friends            | e. принимать как должное          |
| 6. wanted to show                   | f. пришлось отложить в сторону    |
| 7. the fork fell to the table       | g. более интересное, чем другое   |
| 8. had to take it away              | h. быть неудобным, вилка упала на |
| 9. it was easy to use...            | пол                               |
| 10. to take for granted             | i. говорить своим друзьям         |

## CHINA DIVORCE TEST

China is looking at a new way of stopping the country's increasing divorce rate. Couples who file for divorce are being asked to take an exam to find out how much they love each other and whether the marriage can be saved. Up to half of Chinese marriages between those born in the 1980s have ended in divorce. People say the rising divorce rate is because of there being more working women. They are more financially independent and less in need of a partner. The rise of social media and dating apps has added to the problem. Now there are more extramarital affairs.

The divorce test has had a mixed reaction. A marriage-registration office said the test was aimed at reducing the divorce rate and preventing "impulsive divorces". It said: "Only the harmony of millions of family units can achieve the harmony of an entire society." Other Chinese people were less enthusiastic about the 15-question test. One post on social media asked: "So if you remember your wedding anniversary you can't divorce? Divorce isn't a case of amnesia." Another wrote: "They are adults and they have the right to divorce. This is interference in domestic affairs."

**Exercise 1. Decide whether the following sentences true or false.**

1. Every Chinese couple in China must now take an exam to get divorced. T / F
2. Up to half of all marriages between people in their 80s end in divorce. T / F
3. One reason for higher divorce rates is there are fewer working women. T / F
4. More people are cheating on their partners because of social media. T / F
5. The test is to stop people getting divorced on impulse. T / F
6. There are 15 questions on the test. T / F
7. A social media user suggested divorce wasn't about forgetfulness. T / F
8. A social media user called the test an intrusion into national affairs. T / F

**Exercise 2. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)**

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. couples who file | a. an entire society |
|---------------------|----------------------|

- |                                     |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2. whether or not their marriage    | b. to the problem  |
| 3. financially independent and less | c. anniversary     |
| 4. dating apps are adding           | d. divorces        |
| 5. extramarital                     | e. reliant         |
| 6. preventing impulsive             | f. for divorce     |
| 7. the harmony of                   | g. can be salvaged |
| 8. determine a couple's love        | h. to divorce      |
| 9. wedding                          | i. affairs         |
| 10. they have the right             | j. for each other  |

## SLEEPING LATE

A new study says that going to bed late may be bad for our health. It may even shorten our life. The study was carried out in the United Kingdom. Researchers spent six-and-a-half years looking at the lifestyles of 430,000 adults between the ages of 38 and 73. At the end of the study, the researchers compared the deaths of people who went to bed early to those who went to bed late. They found that night owls (people who go to bed late) were 10 per cent more likely to die during the period of the study. The researchers concluded that night owls were at higher risk of an early death than early birds (people who slept early). Night owls were also at a greater risk of poor health compared to early birds.

The researchers said society and working patterns needed to change to reduce the risks of ill health for night owls. Researcher Malcolm van Schantz said: "This is a public health issue that can no longer be ignored." He suggested that night owls should be allowed to start and finish work later in the day so they could sleep longer in the morning. The researchers said that night owls were more likely to suffer from mental problems, diabetes, and stomach and breathing troubles. They were also more likely to smoke, drink alcohol and coffee, and take drugs. Researchers also said different sleeping patterns during the week and at weekends could increase the chances of health problems for night owls.

### *Exercise 1. Match the words and phrases.*

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. carried out | a. Might happen or be true; probable.  |
| 2. lifestyles  | b. Looked at two or more things to see how they are the same or different.                       |
| 3. compared    | c. The way a person or group of people lives.  |
| 4. night owls  | d. People who like to wake up early in the morning   |
| 5. likely      | e. Done; performed an action.  |
| 6. concluded   | f. People who like to go to bed late.  |
| 7. early birds | g. Came to have a final opinion about something after thinking about it or researching it.       |
| 8. ociety      | h. Decided not to look at something, not talk to someone or not to take an action.               |
| 9. reduce      | i. The action of taking air into your body (through your mouth or nose) and then letting it out. |
| 10. issue      | j. A disease where too much or not enough sugar in your body can cause problems.                 |

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 11. ignored   | k. Make smaller or make less.   |
| 12. Diabetes  | l. Risks; possibilities something might happen.                                 |
| 13. Breathing | m. All of the people living in a country, and the laws, customs, cultures, etc. |
| 14. chances   | n. A big or important problem or topic to talk about.                           |

**Exercise 2. Decide whether the following sentences true or false.**

- A study into sleeping late was conducted by researchers in the USA.  
T / F
- The research looked at the lifestyles of people aged from 21 to 70.  
T / F
- The study said that night owls are people who like to go to bed early.  
T / F
- Early birds have a better chance of living longer than night owls.  
T / F
- Researchers said working patterns should change to help people sleep.  
T / F
- A researcher said night owls should start work earlier. T / F
- Night owls will probably drink alcohol and smoke more than early birds. T / F
- Different sleeping patterns at the weekend could cause problems.  
T / F

**Exercise 3. Phrase match: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)**

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. going to bed late may               | a. to change                 |
| 2. The study was carried               | b. likely to die             |
| 3. between the ages                    | c. the week                  |
| 4. 10 per cent more                    | d. an early death            |
| 5. at higher risk of                   | e. of 38 and 73              |
| 6. working patterns needed             | f. from mental problems      |
| 7. This is a public health             | g. be bad for our health     |
| 8. more likely to suffer               | h. drugs                     |
| 9. take                                | i. issue                     |
| 10. different sleeping patterns during | j. out in the United Kingdom |

## HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

Scientists say we are unaware of a massive cause of pollution that is right under our very noses. Everyday household items such as toothpaste, shaving foam, deodorant, perfume and furniture polish contain volatile compounds that help to cause pollution. Dr. Brian McDonald, an air-pollution researcher at the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, conducted research into how our homes create pollution. His team was surprised to find that household items now contribute as heavily to particular types of air pollution as cars, trucks and other vehicles. Dr. McDonald said that as “the transportation sector gets cleaner, these other sources... become more and more important”.

The researchers focused on volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in a whole range of household items. VOCs react with sunlight to form ozone pollution. This escapes into the environment and gets trapped in our house or apartment, causing pollution in our homes. The scientists said VOCs interact with other chemicals to form tiny particles in the air. These particles can lead to lung damage. Dr. McDonald said governments should regulate household products more tightly to reduce their negative impact on our health. He issued a stark warning, saying: “The things I use in the morning to get ready for work are comparable to emissions that come out of the tailpipe of my car.”

**Exercise 1. Match the words and phrases.**

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. unaware    | a. Likely to change very quickly and unpredictably, especially in a bad way.   |
| 2. massive    | b. Carried out an action; did.   |
| 3. foam       | c. Having no knowledge of a situation or fact.   |
| 4. volatile   | d. A distinct part or branch or part of a nation's economy or society or of an area of activity such as education, health, transport, etc. |
| 5. conducted  | e. Very, very, very big.   |
| 6. contribute | f. A kind of thick and soft creamy substance that contains many small bubbles.   |
| 7. sector     | g. Help to cause or bring about.   |
| 8. compounds  | h. The production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation.   |

9. range i. Things that are made up of two or more separate things or chemicals.
10. react j. A set of different things of the same general type.
11. particles k. Control or supervise something, especially a company or business activity by means of rules or laws.
12. regulate l. Very, very, very small pieces of something (like dust or other small things).
13. stark m. Respond with hostility, opposition, or a contrary course of action to something or someone.
14. emissions n. Unpleasantly or sharply clear.

**Exercise 2. Decide whether the following sentences true or false.**

1. Scientists said pollution is adversely affecting our noses. T / F
2. Toothpaste contains compounds that add to pollution. T / F
3. Some scientists were not surprised by the findings of their research. T / F
4. Household items create a similar amount of pollution as cars and trucks. T / F
5. The scientists looked carefully at volatile organic compounds (VOCs). T / F
6. VOCs and sunlight can mix to create ozone pollution. T / F
7. A scientist said government regulation was not necessary. T / F
8. A scientist said he needed his car's tailpipe in the mornings. T / F

**Exercise 3. Synonym match: match the following synonyms from the article.**

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. massive    | a. discharges    |
| 2. volatile   | b. carried out   |
| 3. conducted  | c. origins       |
| 4. sector     | d. variety       |
| 5. sources    | e. captured      |
| 6. range      | f. enormous      |
| 7. form       | g. effect        |
| 8. trapped    | h. field         |
| 9. impact     | i. unpredictable |
| 10. emissions | j. make          |

## 3D PRINTERS

Having a roof over your head is a basic human need, but there are 1.2 billion people in the world without adequate housing. This may change thanks to a revolutionary, low-cost use of 3D printers to construct houses. With 3D printing, materials are joined together or reinforced by using a computer-controlled device to create a three-dimensional object. Two companies have joined forces to try and ease homelessness around the world by building affordable homes using 3D printing. Tech company ICON has developed a method for printing a one-floor, 60-square-meter house out of cement in a day for just \$10,000. This is a fraction of both the time and cost needed to build a similar construction using conventional methods.

ICON has teamed up with the non-profit, international housing organization New Story. Together, they will start building homes in developing countries. Their joint venture will see 100 new homes constructed in El Salvador next year. New Story's co-founder Alexandria Lafci acknowledged that the 100 homes were just a drop in the ocean. She said: "There are over 100 million people living in slum conditions, in what we call survival mode." She also saw possibilities for 3D-printed houses to become common in richer countries in years to come. However, she said that for the moment: "The tech is ready now to print very high-quality, safe homes in the places we're building."

**Exercise 1. Phrase match: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)**

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Having a roof over your head is a basic | a. time and cost needed     |
| 2. 1.2 billion people in the world         | b. dimensional object       |
| 3. thanks to a revolutionary, low-         | c. in the ocean             |
| 4. create a three-                         | d. without adequate housing |
| 5. a fraction of both the                  | e. venture                  |
| 6. ICON has teamed                         | f. to come                  |
| 7. joint                                   | g. human need               |
| 8. the 100 homes were just a drop          | h. slum conditions          |
| 9. 100 million people living in            | i. cost use of 3D printers  |
| 10. in years                               | j. up with the non-profit   |

**Exercise 2. Choose the right answer.**

- 1) Having a roof over your head is a basic \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. human needs
  - b. human needy
  - c. human needed
  - d. human need
  
- 2) but there are 1.2 billion people in the world without \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. adequacy housing
  - b. adequate housing
  - c. adequately housing
  - d. inadequate housing
  
- 3) try and ease homelessness around the world by building \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. affordable home
  - b. affordability homes
  - c. affordable homes
  - d. affordability home
  
- 4) ICON has developed a method for printing a one-floor, 60-square-meter house \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. on off cement
  - b. out of cement
  - c. up off cement
  - d. from of cement
  
- 5) the time and cost needed to build a similar construction using \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. conventional methods
  - b. conventionally methodologies
  - c. convention all method
  - d. conventional methodical
  
- 6) ICON has teamed up with the non-profit, international \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. housing organization
  - b. house in organization
  - c. housed in organization
  - d. house an organization

- 7) Their joint venture will see 100 new \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. homes construct it
  - b. homes constructing
  - c. homes construction
  - d. homes constructed
  
- 8) Alexandria Lafci acknowledged that the 100 homes were just a \_\_\_\_\_ ocean
  - a. drip in the
  - b. drop in the
  - c. drab in the
  - d. drub in the
  
- 9) There are over 100 million people living in slum conditions, in what we call \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. survival mode
  - b. survival node
  - c. survival code
  - d. survival lode
  
- 10) possibilities for 3D-printed houses to become common in richer countries in \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. years to go
  - b. years to come
  - c. years to been
  - d. years to gone

**Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What do 1.2 billion people in the world not have?
2. What did the article say about the expense of using 3D printers?
3. How many companies are collaborating to lower homelessness?
4. How much will the 3D-printed houses cost?
5. What did the article say 3D printers could build houses at a fraction of?
6. What is the name of the non-profit organization in the article?
7. How many homes will the joint venture build in El Salvador next year?
8. What did co-founder say the homes were a drop in?
9. What conditions did the co-founder say 100 million people lived in?
10. Where might 3D-printed houses become common in the future?

## PENCILS

A study shows that new technology is reducing children's ability to use a pencil or pen. The study is from the National Health Service in the UK. Researchers said that nowadays, children spend so much time swiping iPads or mobile phone screens that they cannot hold a pencil properly. Children are not using pencils, so they now lack the muscle strength in their hands to be able to write properly. Researcher Dr. Sally Payne said: "Children are not coming into school with the hand strength and [ability] they had 10 years ago. Children coming into school are being given a pencil but are increasingly not able to hold it because they don't have the fundamental movement skills."

The researchers said technology is changing the physical way that children write, draw or make things. Children are increasingly using technology to create. Dr Payne explained why. She said: "It's easier to give a child an iPad than encourage them to do muscle-building play such as building blocks, cutting and sticking, or pulling toys and ropes. Because of this, they're not developing the underlying foundation skills they need to grip and hold a pencil." Some experts say technology may be causing bigger problems. One expert said if a child isn't strong enough to hold a pencil, perhaps their whole body is weak. She said it was better for children's physical development to climb trees than to watch YouTube videos.

### Exercise 1. Match the words and phrases.

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. reducing    | a. At the present time, compared to the past.                         |
| 2. nowadays    | b. Being without or not having enough of something.                   |
| 3. swiping     | c. Correctly; in the right way.                                       |
| 4. properly    | d. Move your finger across a touchscreen in order to use it.          |
| 5. lack        | e. Making smaller or less in amount, degree, or size.                 |
| 6. strength    | f. Basic.   |
| 7. fundamental | g. The quality or state of being physically strong.                   |
| 8. physical    | h. A person who has a lot of knowledge or skill in a particular area. |
| 9. encourage   | i. Relating to the body, not the mind.                                |
| 10. developing | j. Hold something tightly in your hand.                               |
| 11. foundation | k. Use the hands and/or feet to go up a tree, stairs, wall, etc.      |
| 12. grip       | l. Growing or causing to grow and become more adult.                  |

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| 13. expert | m. The starting point for build from.            |
| 14. climb  | n. Give support, confidence, or hope to someone. |

### Exercise 2. Decide whether the following sentences true or false.

- The article describes a study done by health services in the USA.  
T / F
- Children today do not have the muscle power to hold a pencil properly. T / F
- Children had more muscle strength to hold a pencil 10 years ago.  
T / F
- The article says schools no longer give pencils to children. T / F
- Technology isn't changing how children draw or make things. T / F
- A researcher said it's easier to give a child an iPad than building blocks. T / F
- A researcher said weak hands might be a sign of a weaker body.  
T / F
- Children climb trees more often than they look at YouTube videos. T / F

### Exercise 3. Choose the right answer.

- A study shows that new technology is reducing children's \_\_\_\_\_ a pencil
  - ability to use
  - ability to lose
  - ability to choose
  - ability choose
- Researchers said that nowadays, children spend so \_\_\_\_\_
  - much time sweeping
  - much time swipe in
  - much time swapping
  - much time swiping
- so they now lack the muscle strength in their hands to be able \_\_\_\_\_
  - to write property
  - to write proper
  - to write properly
  - to write propeller

- 
- 4) not coming into school with the hand strength and [ability] they had \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 years again
  - 10 years ago
  - 10 years ergo
  - 10 years age
- 5) increasingly not able to hold it because they don't have the fundamental \_\_\_\_\_
- move meant skills
  - move mint skills
  - moved meant skills
  - movement skills
- 6) The researchers said technology is changing \_\_\_\_\_
- the physically way
  - the physical weigh
  - the physical way
  - the physically weigh
- 7) Children are increasingly using technology to create. Dr Payne \_\_\_\_\_
- explain it why
  - explanation why
  - explains why
  - explained why
- 8) muscle-building play such as building blocks, cutting and sticking, \_\_\_\_\_
- or pull in toys
  - ore-pull in toys
  - ore pulling in toys
  - or pulling toys
- 9) Because of this, they're not developing the underlying foundation skills they \_\_\_\_\_
- needs to gripe
  - need to grip
  - needy to grab
  - needed to gripe

- 
- 10) She said it was better for children's physical development \_\_\_\_\_
- to climb trees
  - to clamber trees
  - to climate trees
  - took limb trees

## TO-DO LISTS

Scientists have an idea that could help us get to sleep faster. All you need is a pen and paper. The scientists are from Baylor University in Texas, USA. They did research into how we can fall asleep more quickly. They found that writing a to-do list helps people get to sleep faster. Doctor Michael K. Scullin was the lead researcher of the study. He said to-do lists make us relax because we don't need to worry about the things we have to do. He said that if we write down the things we need to do, we can forget about them, so we become calmer. He added: "We live in a 24/7 culture in which our to-do lists seem to be constantly growing and causing us to worry about unfinished tasks at bedtime."

The researchers looked at the sleeping patterns of 57 male and female university students aged between 18 and 30. Half of them had to write down a to-do list five minutes before they slept. They had to turn the lights out by 10:30pm and could not have access to technology. The researchers found that the participants who wrote to-do lists fell asleep an average of 9 minutes faster than those who didn't. They also found that the students who wrote really detailed lists fell asleep faster than students who wrote simple, general lists. The USA's National Sleep Foundation said that around 40 per cent of American adults have difficulty falling asleep at least a few times each month.

### *Exercise 1. Match the words and phrases.*

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. scientists    | a. Showing more feelings of being relaxed and not getting angry.                     |
| 2. idea          | b. The studying of materials and sources to find out facts and make new conclusions. |
| 3. research      | c. A thought or plan for possible future action.                                     |
| 4. lead          | d. Small jobs and things you have to do.   |
| 5. calmer        | e. A person who is studying or knows a lot about physics, biology, chemistry, etc.   |
| 6. constantly    | f. Top; most important.  |
| 7. tasks         | g. Happening all the time over a period of time.                                     |
| 8. patterns      | h. The right to do something or go somewhere.  |
| 9. male          | i. Normal or typical.  |
| 10. female       | j. People who take part in or join in with something.                                |
| 11. access       | k. Men or boys.  |
| 12. participants | l. Having or showing many facts.   |
| 13. average      | m. Regular actions or situations that happen again and again.                        |

14. detailed      n. Women or girls.

### *Exercise 2. Synonym match: Match the following synonyms from the article.*

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. idea        | a. use of       |
| 2. found       | b. get stressed |
| 3. relax       | c. easy         |
| 4. worry       | d. theory       |
| 5. constantly  | e. complete     |
| 6. half        | f. problems     |
| 7. access of   | g. discovere    |
| 8. detailed    | h. always       |
| 9. simple      | i. 50 per cent  |
| 10. difficulty | j. unwind       |

### *Exercise 3. Decide whether the following sentences true or false.*

- Scientists say a pen and paper could help you sleep more quickly. T / F
- The scientists say writing a to-do list can help you relax. T / F
- The researchers say we will soon be living in a 24/7 culture. T / F
- The researchers say we worry in bed about things we haven't done. T / F
- There were 570 participants in the sleeping research. T / F
- Half of the participants could use their mobile phone in bed. T / F
- People who wrote a to-do list fell asleep around 9 minutes quicker. T / F
- Over half of Americans have problems sleeping a few times a month. T / F

### *Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.*

- What two things did scientists say you needed to fall sleep quickly?
- Which state in the USA did the research come from?
- What does writing to-do lists help us do?
- What kind of culture did a researcher say we live in?
- What did a researcher say we worry about at bedtime?
- How many people took part in the research?
- What time did the test participants have to sleep by?
- On average, how much faster did those who wrote to-do lists fall asleep?
- What kind of lists helped people sleep even faster?
- How many US adults have difficulty falling asleep a few times a month?

## BRITISH ACCENT

An American woman has been diagnosed with the rare Foreign Accent Syndrome. The woman, Michelle Myers, 45, said that in 2015 she went to bed with a “blinding headache” and woke up with a British accent. The accent has remained with her ever since. Ms. Myers said she has woken up speaking a variety of accents before. She was totally perplexed at waking up and speaking with an Australian or Irish accent. These disappeared after two weeks but the UK accent has remained. Myers told journalists that she found her condition, “really difficult to begin with”. She said: “It was hard because I was really struggling. I have come to terms with the fact that I might sound like this forever. I realize it’s part of me now.”

Foreign Accent Syndrome (FAS) is a disorder that typically occurs after strokes or traumatic brain injuries that damage the language center of our brain. It varies in the degree to which it affects someone’s language and accent. In some cases, someone’s native language sounds like it is tinged with a foreign accent; in other instances, rhythm, stress and pronunciation can completely change. The condition was first documented in 1907 by French neurologist Pierre Marie. It is a relatively rare condition. Only about 60 cases of FAS have been documented over the past century. One of these was a Japanese stroke patient who woke up sounding Korean, even though he had never been to Korea.

### Exercise 1. Match the words and phrases.

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. diagnosed          | a. Continued to exist, especially after other similar or related people or things have ceased to exist.                                  |
| 2. syndrome           | b. So painful or intense as to block out everything else.  |
| 3. blinding           | c. A group of physical or mental features which consistently happen together, or a condition characterized by a set of related features. |
| 4. perplexed          | d. Accept a new and painful or difficult event or situation.   |
| 5. remained           | e. Found and identified an illness or other problem.   |
| 6. struggling         | f. Completely unable to understand and puzzled.  |
| 7. come to terms with | g. Really trying to do something in the face of difficulty or resistance.  |

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 8. disorder     | h. Differs in size, amount, degree, or nature from something else of the same general kind.                            |
| 9. typically    | i. A specialist in the anatomy, functions, and organic disorders of nerves and the nervous system.                     |
| 10. traumatic   | j. A person born in a specified place or associated with a place by birth, whether subsequently resident there or not. |
| 11. varies      | k. In most cases; usually.   |
| 12. native      | l. A sudden disabling attack or loss of consciousness caused by an interruption in the flow of blood to the brain.     |
| 13. neurologist | m. A state of confusion.   |
| 14. stroke      | n. Emotionally disturbing or distressing.  |

### Exercise 2. Decide whether the following sentences true or false.

- Foreign Accent Syndrome is a fairly common condition. T / F
- Doctors said a headache was the cause of the woman’s British accent. T / F
- The woman has also had Australian and Irish accents. T / F
- The woman has not yet accepted that her accent has changed. T / F
- Foreign Accent Syndrome affects the language center of the brain. T / F
- Foreign Accent Syndrome always completely changes someone’s accent. T / F
- Foreign Accent Syndrome was discovered 200 years ago. T / F
- A Japanese man woke up with a Korean accent. T / F

### Exercise 3. Choose the right answer.

- An American woman has been diagnosed with the rare \_\_\_\_\_
  - Foreigner Accent Syndrome
  - Foreigners Accent Syndrome
  - Foreign Accent Syndrome
  - Foreignness Accent Syndrome
- Michelle Myers, 45, said that in 2015 she went to bed with a «\_\_\_\_\_»
  - blinding headache
  - blinking headache
  - binding headache
  - binning headache

- 3) Ms. Myers said she has woken up speaking a variety \_\_\_\_\_
- of accents before
  - off accents before
  - over accents before
  - over-accent before
- 4) These disappeared after two weeks but the UK accent \_\_\_\_\_
- has rim mined
  - has ream aimed
  - has remind
  - has remained
- 5) I have come to terms with the fact that I might \_\_\_\_\_ forever
- sounds like this
  - sound like this
  - sounded like this
  - sounding like this
- 6) a disorder that typically occurs after strokes or \_\_\_\_\_ injuries
- trauma tick brain
  - trawl matt tick brain
  - traumatic brain
  - traumatise brain
- 7) It varies in the degree to which it affects someone's \_\_\_\_\_ accent
- language and
  - languages and
  - language arts and
  - language lab and
- 8) In some cases, someone's native language sounds like it is \_\_\_\_\_ foreign accent
- tinged wither
  - tinge with a
  - tin jade with a
  - tinged with a
- 9) The condition was first documented in 1907 by \_\_\_\_\_ Pierre Marie
- French neurology

- French neurologist
- French neurology is
- French neurologists

- 10) One of these was a Japanese stroke patient who woke \_\_\_\_\_ Korean
- up sound in
  - up sanding
  - up thousand
  - up sounding

**Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.**

- What is the name of the condition the woman was diagnosed with?
- What did the woman go to be with before her accent changed?
- What other accents did the woman temporarily have?
- How long has the woman had the British accent?
- How does the woman feel about having the British accent forever?
- What part of the brain does the condition affect?
- What can the condition change besides rhythm and stress?
- When was the condition first documented?
- How many cases of the condition have been documented?
- How did a Japanese man wake up sounding?

## BIRDS' STOMACHS TOO FULL OF PLASTIC TO EAT

BBC team made a worrying film about the devastating impact plastic pollution is having on seabirds in the Tasman Sea near Australia. The team was working on the remote Lord Howe Island for a documentary called "Drowning in Plastic". They filmed many birds that had died because their stomachs were full of plastic. The birds starved to death. There was no room in their stomachs for food. The team filmed marine biologists working to try and save the birds. The scientists captured hundreds of chicks and removed plastic from their stomachs to give them a chance of survival.

A marine biologist explained what was happening. She said the birds were predators that eat anything. She said: "They have no ability to detect...non-plastic, so they eat it." Adult birds feed the plastic to their chicks, not knowing what they are feeding them. The biologist said most of the plastic is "entirely preventable". She said much of the plastic could easily be swapped for other materials, such as aluminium or wood. She said: "My own toothbrush is made of bamboo." A BBC TV presenter said: "We saw... 90 pieces of plastic come out of one of the chicks."

### *Exercise 1. Match the following phrases from the article:*

- |                                  |                        |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. the devastating               | a. biologists          |
| 2. working on the remote         | b. of survival         |
| 3. their stomachs were           | c. Lord Howe Island    |
| 4. no room in their              | d. full of plastic     |
| 5. marine                        | e. from their stomachs |
| 6. The scientists captured       | f. stomachs for food   |
| 7. removed plastic               | g. hundreds of chicks  |
| 8. give them a chance            | h. impact              |
| 9. the birds were predators      | i. to their chicks     |
| 10. They have no ability to      | j. aluminium           |
| 11. Adult birds feed the plastic | k. feeding them        |
| 12. what they are                | l. be swapped          |
| 13. entirely                     | m. that eat anything   |
| 14. the plastic could easily     | n. of plastic          |
| 15. materials such as            | o. detect non-plastic  |
| 16. 90 pieces                    | p. preventable         |

### *Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps without looking in the text above.*

A BBC team made (1) \_\_\_\_\_ about the devastating impact plastic pollution (2) \_\_\_\_\_ seabirds in the Tasman Sea near Australia. The team was working (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Lord Howe Island for a documentary called "Drowning in Plastic". They filmed many birds that had died because their stomachs were (4) \_\_\_\_\_. The birds starved to death. There was no room in their stomachs for food. The team filmed marine biologists (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and save the birds. The scientists captured hundreds of chicks and removed plastic from their stomachs to give them a (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

A marine biologist explained (7) \_\_\_\_\_. She said the birds were predators that eat anything. She said: "They have no ability to (8) \_\_\_\_\_, so they eat it." Adult birds feed the plastic to their chicks, not knowing what they (9) \_\_\_\_\_. The biologist said most of the plastic is "entirely preventable". She said much of the plastic could (10) \_\_\_\_\_ for other materials, such as aluminium or wood. She said: "My own toothbrush is (11) \_\_\_\_\_." A BBC TV presenter said: "We saw...90 (12) \_\_\_\_\_ come out of one of the chicks."

### *Exercise 3. Decide whether the following sentences true or false.*

1. A documentary about seabirds was made by National Geographic. T / F
2. The documentary looked at seabirds on Australia's east coast. T / F
3. The documentary is called «Drowning in Plastic». T / F
4. The researchers could not remove the plastic from the chicks' stomachs. T / F
5. The birds in the documentary were not predators. T / F
6. The seabirds did not know whether or not what they ate was plastic. T / F
7. A scientist said she used a bamboo and not a plastic toothbrush. T / F
8. A TV presenter counted 90 pieces of plastic in a chick's stomach. T / F

## CARBON CAPTURE

Scientists at the Canadian company Carbon Engineering have said they are close to making carbon capture work. Carbon capture is the process of capturing waste carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from places like power plants and then storing it so it does not harm the environment. Carbon Engineering says its scientists are close to capturing CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere and turning it into carbon-neutral fuel. This could be a big step forward in the fight against global warming. The scientists also said they have greatly reduced the cost of carbon capture, to as low as \$94 per ton of CO<sub>2</sub> captured. Many scientists believed carbon capture would cost about \$1,000 per ton captured.

The technology works by sucking air into special industrial towers. The CO<sub>2</sub> is mixed with an alkaline liquid and frozen. It is then heated and combined with hydrogen. This produces liquid fuels like gasoline and jet fuel. The founder of Carbon Engineering, Professor David Keith, was optimistic about the future of this process. He believes his company could help to combat climate change. He said: "After 100 years of practical engineering and cost analysis, we can confidently say that while air capture is not some magical cheap solution, it is a viable and buildable technology for producing carbon-neutral fuels in the immediate future, and for removing carbon in the long run."

### *Exercise 1. Match the following phrases from the article:*

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| 1. capture | a. Something that is not wanted; the things that are unused or left over.                          |
| 2. process | b. Get or take something to keep and use.  |
| 3. waste   | c. Keeping things somewhere so they can be used later.   |
| 4. storing | d. Damage someone or something.  |
| 5. harm    | e. The different actions and steps that are needed to do or make something.                        |
| 6. fuel    | f. How much money you need to do something or to buy something.                                    |
| 7. cost    | g. Things like coal, gas, or oil that is burned to produce heat or power for our homes, cars, etc. |
| 8. sucking | h. Things like water, oil, milk, etc. that can spread over places, or flow along things.           |
| 9. liquid  | i. Hopeful and confident about the future.   |

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 10. combined        | j. Pulling air into your mouth; pulling air or other things into something. |
| 11. founder         | k. Joined; mixed.   |
| 12. optimistic      | l. Fight; take action to reduce, destroy, or stop something or someone.     |
| 13. combat          | m. The person who first started a company, university, organisation, etc.   |
| 14. in the long run | n. Far into the future.   |

### *Exercise 2. Decide whether the following sentences true or false.*

1. A French company is turning CO<sub>2</sub> in the air into fuel. T / F
2. Carbon capture is the processing of waste CO<sub>2</sub>. T / F
3. The fuel made from carbon capture could be carbon neutral. T / F
4. The new method could cost less than \$100 per ton of captured carbon. T / F
5. The new carbon capture process sucks air to extract CO<sub>2</sub>. T / F
6. The new technology will not be able to make jet fuel. T / F
7. A professor said carbon capture technology is 100 years old. T / F
8. The professor said carbon capture was a «magical cheap solution». T / F

### *Exercise 3. Match the synonyms from the article.*

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. process    | a. hopeful      |
| 2. plants     | b. advance      |
| 3. storing    | c. eradicating  |
| 4. step       | d. factories    |
| 5. greatly    | e. evaluation   |
| 6. combined   | f. fix          |
| 7. optimistic | g. technique    |
| 8. analysis   | h. considerably |
| 9. solution   | i. keeping      |
| 10. removing  | j. amalgamated  |

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