В.П. Новикова

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА (НА МАТЕРИАЛАХ СМИ)







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Учебно-практическое пособие

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Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов старших курсов факультета иностранных языков, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 44.03.05 «Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки)».

Работа над публицистическим материалом, предложенным в учебном пособии, подразумевает краткий лексико-грамматический анализ, толкование имеющихся в нем реалий, перевод на русский язык, критическое осмысление текста для выявления его идейного содержания и стилистических особенностей. Работа с языковым материалом предполагает нахождение ключевых фраз И словосочетаний, подстановку этих выражений в предложениях, перевод предложений, включающих ключевые слова. Система упражнений по дальнейшему развитию навыков диалогической и монологической речи строится на речевых образцах, материале публицистической статьи, активном словаре и завершается монологическим высказыванием заланием. или письменным Отдельное внимание уделяется работе над идиоматическими выражениями, пословицами и фразовыми глаголами по теме урока с целью расширения словарного запаса студентов. Материал обладает практико-ориентированной направленностью.

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введение

Данное пособие рассчитано на дальнейшее развитие навыков устной и письменной речи у студентов в результате овладения речевыми образцами, содержащими новые лексические и грамматические явления. Учебнопрактическое пособие состоит из шести уроков.

Тексты статей, на которых строится работа каждого урока, взяты из интернет-аналогов британских печатных СМИ и новостного сайта британской общенациональная общественной телерадиовещательной организации Би-Би-Си (BBC) за 2018–2021 годы. Проблемы, обсуждаемые в статьях, связаны с программной тематикой курса «Практика устной и письменной речи», а именно: «Проблемы высшего образования», «Суд и судопроизводство», «Воспитание детей», «Писатель и его творчество», «Музыка», «Средства массовой информации» и др.

Работа над публицистическим материалом на IV курсе подразумевает перевод текста статьи, краткий лексико-грамматический анализ статьи, толкование имеющихся в ней реалий, перевод на английский язык предложений с лексикой по предложенной теме, и, наконец, критическое осмысление текста для выявления его идейного содержания и стилистических особенностей. Система упражнений по дальнейшему развитию навыков диалогической и монологической речи строится на

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речевых образцах, материале публицистической статьи, дополнительных идиоматических выражениях. Каждый урок завершается заданиями на создание развёрнутых письменных или устных высказываний с элементами рассуждения и на перевод дополнительного текста с русского на английский по теме урока.

UNIT ONE HIGHER EDUCATION

TUITION FEES

Pre-reading activities

1. Study the following vocabulary:

tuition fee – плата за обучение interest rate – процентная ставка a rebate – скидка a cohort – группа (студенческая), группа людей one-off payment – единовременный платеж to be written off – быть списанным со счета bar <u>from smth</u> – препятствовать чему-л.; мешать, запретить

in-person teaching – очное обучение extortionate prices – «грабительские» цены display of solidarity – проявление солидарности

2. Match the following synonyms from the article.

1. overzealous	a. collapse
2. to contribute to	b. raise
3. rebate	c. promote
4. disruption	d. hinder

5. propose	e. diligent
6. call for	f. express
7. increase	g. effort
8. bar from	h. To suggest
9. voice	i. to ask for
10. attempt	j. a discount

3. Match the beginning and the end of the sentences.

The beginning of the The end of the sentence		
sentence		
1. We are asking for	a) which contributed to	
immediate financial	unrealistic expectations of	
justice	what this academic year would	
	look and feel like.	
2. Many were frustrated	ated b) for Covid-affected	
to find themselves	cohorts of university students.	
unable	In an ideal world, education	
	should be free.	
3. hey were overzealous	c) and we have been clear	
in their recruitment of	from the start of the pandemic	
students,	that the quality and quantity	
	should not drop.	
4. Students in Scotland,	d)to access rooms in halls of	
Wales and Northern	residence and flats they had	
Ireland signed the	already paid for.	
letter		

5. Universities have a	e)in a display of solidarity
strong track record in	with unions in England.
delivering excellent	
blended tuition,	

4. Read and translate the following article into Russian.

Students in England call for 30% Covid discount on tuition fees University students propose rebate for coronavirus-affected tuition, funded by increased interest rates.

University students in England are offering to accept higher **interest rates** on their loans in exchange for an immediate $\pounds 2,700$ discount on their **tuition fees** as compensation for the disruption to their education caused by the Covid pandemic.

A group of students unions led by the London School of Economics and the University of Sheffield have written to the education secretary, Gavin Williamson, and the universities minister, Michelle Donelan, to propose that the government funds a 30% tuition fee **rebate** for all students this year by increasing interest rates by 3% to 6.2%, meaning it would be repaid only by the highest earning graduates.

The letter stated: "We are asking for immediate financial justice for Covid-affected **cohorts** of university students. In an ideal world, education should be free; however, in a year when students are calling for compensation on their fees, we have created a fiscally neutral solution to adjust tuition fees, supporting students with a **one-off payment**."

The student leaders, who are all from research universities in the Russell Group, based their calculations on modelling from the London Economics consultancy. It suggested that increasing the interest rate on student loans would mean that the £1bn cost of the 30% rebate would be paid for by high-earning graduates, because loans **are written off** after 30 years, rather than the taxpayer or graduates on low incomes. The average male graduate would pay £6,500 more in loan repayments over their lifetime, with the very highest earners paying up to £29,800 more, but female graduates on average salaries could repay the same amount because their lifetime earnings are lower.

The pandemic meant most students **were barred from** their campuses from the end of the autumn term until 17 May, so they missed out on **in-person teaching**, access to facilities such as libraries, and social and extracurricular activities. Many were frustrated to find themselves unable to access rooms in halls of residence and flats they had already paid for. "Universities pitched themselves wrong in the summer of 2020.

They were overzealous in their recruitment of students, which contributed to unrealistic expectations of what this academic year would look and feel like. It's led to a situation where students are extremely angry they're being charged **extortionate prices** for their education," said David Gordon, the general secretary of LSE students' union.

Some students have voiced their anger with universities this year through rent strikes, building occupations and socially-distanced protests. Gordon said the refund modelling was an attempt to find a constructive way to speak to the government about compensation after exhausting other avenues, including the Competition and Markets Authority, the Office of the Independent Adjudicator, which handles student complaints, and the Office for Students, the higher education regulator for England.

The letter was signed by 17 students' unions from LSE, UCL, King's College and Queen Mary in London, Queen's University in Belfast, and the universities of Exeter, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Leeds, York, Glasgow, Durham, Manchester, Cardiff, Sheffield and Bristol. Students in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland signed the letter in **a display of solidarity** with unions in England.

A Department for Education spokesperson said: "Universities have a strong track record in delivering excellent blended tuition, and we have been clear from the start of the pandemic that the quality and quantity should not drop. "The Office for Students will be monitoring to ensure this is the case, and universities should be open about what students can expect."

> (URL: https:// www.theguardian.com/education/2021/may/31/ students-in-england-call-for-30-covid-discount-on-tuition-fees)

Post-reading tasks

1. Read the statements and decide if they are True (T) or False (F):

1. University students in England are offering to accept higher interest rates on their loans in exchange for an immediate \pounds 2,700 discount on their tuition fees.

2. A group of students unions have written to the education secretary, John Galsworthy, and the universities minister, Michael Donnovan, to propose that the government funds a 30% tuition fee rebate for all students.

3. Most students were allowed to live in their campuses though they missed out on in-person teaching, and they still have access to facilities such as libraries.

4. Some students have voiced their anger with universities this year through rent strikes.

5. The Office for Students will be monitoring the situation to ensure that the quality and quantity do not drop.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did students voice their anger with universities this year through rent strikes?

2. What solution was found by the universities?

3. Why could female students repay the same amount as low-earning graduates?

4. What did a Department for Education spokesperson promise?

5. Why couldn't some students use all the facilities and live in their dormitories?

6. How 'robust' do you think online teaching is?

7. What would you do about COVID-19 if you were your country's minister of education?

3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Мы просим немедленного финансового правосудия для определённых групп студентов университетов, пострадавших от коронавируса.

2. В идеальном мире образование должно быть бесплатным. Однако в тот год, когда студенты требуют компенсации за оплату их обучения, мы предлагаем нейтральное с финансовой точки зрения решение для корректировки платы за обучение, поддерживая студентов единовременной выплатой.

3. Студенты-лидеры ИЗ исследовательских университетов Russell Group построили свои расчеты на экономической модели лондонской консалтинговой Было компании. высказано предположение, что повышение процентной ставки по студенческим ссудам будет означать, что выплаты 30% скидки в размере £1 млрд придутся на долю высокооплачиваемых выпускников, а не налогоплательщиков или выпускников с низким доходом, поскольку ссуды списываются через 30 лет.

4. Многие студенты были разочарованы тем, что не смогли получить доступ к комнатам в общежитиях и квартирам, за которые они уже заплатили.

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5. Некоторые студенты выразили недовольство университетами в этом году, организовав протесты по поводу арендной платы, собираясь в конкретном месте или онлайн.

6. Гордон сказал, что моделирование возмещения было попыткой найти конструктивный способ поговорить с правительством о компенсации после того, как другие возможности были исчерпаны.

4. Find 5 sentences in the article containing the critical thinking toolkit presented in the table. Complete the table with the corresponding sentences. There is one sentence for each tool.

Critical thinking tool	Corresponding sentence
1. Fact	
2. Evidence	
3. Opinion	
4. Emotive language	
5. Conclusion	

5. Fill in the gaps with one of the money-related idioms below:

To foot the bill, pour money down the drain, an arm and a leg, bring home the bacon, go Dutch, from rags to riches

1. If the factory closes, that will be a million dollars' worth of investment

2. College tuition costs nowadays. Many people cannot afford it.

3. Jake went fromafter he won the lottery.

4. I'll and pay for everyone's meal at the restaurant.

5. The couple always likes and share their living expenses.

6. Louie while his wife takes care of the kids.

(htpp://www.idiomconnection.com)

6. a) Give Russian equivalents for the following English money-related proverbs and sayings (or translate them into Russian); b) Make up a dialogue to illustrate one of the proverbs:

- **1.** Money is the root of all evil.
- 2. When money speaks the truth is silent.
- 3. Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain.
- 4. Money is a good servant but a bad master.
- 5. Money has no smell.

7. Comment on the following statement: "Strikes and demonstrations are the best ways to solve social problems".

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write 200-250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem);

– express your personal opinion and give 2-3 reasons for your opinion;

- express an opposing opinion and give 1-2 reasons for this opposing opinion;

- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion;

- make a conclusion restating your position.

8. Translate from Russian into English.

От онлайн-обучения, в частности от массовых открытых онлайн-курсов, ожидали снижения неравенства образованию, однако в доступе к эмпирические исследования показали, что обучение в таком формате не уменьшает, а скорее может усиливать только не неравенство, увеличивая разрыв в образовательных результатах между учащимися с разным социальноэкономическим статусом. В условиях пандемии массовый переход на дистанционный формат стал единственным способом продолжить учебный процесс, при этом возникли риски усиления неравенства, причем в разных его измерениях. Первое измерение неравенства связано с техническими ограничениями доступа к интернету и наличием необходимой техники. В России, согласно исследованиям, охват молодежи в возрасте до 30 лет интернетом в 2018 г. достиг 99%. Однако это не означает отсутствия технических проблем в обучении. Во-первых, среди молодежи велика доля тех, кто пользуется мобильным интернетом, и рост охвата интернетом связан с увеличением именно этого сегмента. Среди молодежи 41% пользователей выходят в интернет с мобильных устройств, которые не являются оптимальными для полноценного обучения. Во-вторых, скорость интернета, его стоимость и проникновение сильно разнятся как в

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разных регионах России, так и внутри каждого из них в зависимости от размеров населенного пункта. В-третьих, исследования показывают, что доступ к интернету и различным техническим средствам (компьютерам, ноутбукам и т.д.) неодинаков в группах, различающихся по типу поселения, доходу. Второе измерение неравенства индивидуальные различия в пользовании интернетом, в силу которых люди, даже имея одинаковые технические возможности доступа в интернет, приходят к разным результатам. Исследования показывают, что в условиях повсеместного внедрения интернета люди используют его более высокий неодинаково: имеющие уровень образования - для обучения и карьерного продвижения, более низкий - для развлечения [Hargittai, Hinnant, 2008; Волченко, 2016]. При этом различия наблюдаются не только в поведении в Сети в целом, но даже в использовании одного и того же ресурса. Переход в дистанционный формат потребовал от студентов, а также от преподавателей и других сотрудников освоения новых площадок взаимодействия и нового уровня цифровой грамотности.

(https://vo.hse.ru)

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GRADUATES AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Pre-reading activities

1. Study the following vocabulary:

unemployement rates – уровень безработицы disparities in employment rates – неравенство в показателях числа работающих людей

to fare better – жить лучше

to make repayments – производить выплаты

to fall gradually – постепенно снижаться

austerity - жесткая экономия

to be affected by childcare responsibilities – быть под влиянием обязанностей по уходу за ребёнком

1. coalition	a. paying
2. labour	b. shortfall
3. average	c. wage
4. shortage	d.work
5. payment	e. credit
6. loan	f. union
7. graduate	g. development
8. salary	h. standard
9. education	i. profit
10. income	j. alumnus

2. Match the following synonyms from the article.

3. Read and translate the following article into Russian, paying special attention to the vocabulary.

Graduates face highest unemployment rate since austerity era – report

Unemployment among recent graduates has risen to levels last seen during **the austerity** era, with young people worst affected by job shortages due to the pandemic, according to official data. The unemployment rate for recent graduates in England aged 21 to 30 reached 6,3% in 2020, after it had gradually fallen over nearly a decade since a peak of 6,5% in 2012, in the middle of the coalition government's austerity drive.

"Between 2007 and 2020, **employment rates** have fluctuated slightly more for the young population compared with the working-age population. This might suggest that the employment of young people is disproportionately influenced by changing structural conditions in the economy," stated the report on graduate labour market statistics published by the Department for Education.

Despite the rise in unemployment, pay rates held up for graduates who succeeded in finding a job, with graduates aged 21–64 being paid an average salary of £35,000, £9,500 more than their peers who did not go to university and an increase of £500 on 2019.

Salaries differed by industry and by gender, with men working in banking and finance making the most at £45,000, and women working in hotels and restaurants the least, at £26,500. Across all industries, men were paid more than women – including for graduates aged 30 and under, who are less likely to be affected by **childcare responsibilities**.

There were also **disparities** in employment rates among ethnic groups and people with disabilities. White graduates had the highest employment rate (86,8%) and proportion of high-skilled employment rate (67,0%), compared with 81,2% and 53,2% for black graduates. The rates for disabled graduates were 73,4% and 52%.

The figures showed an unemployment crisis facing young people who had not gone to university, with nearly one in four unemployed and not looking for work – almost double the rate for graduates.

Postgraduates have fared better than graduates during the pandemic, with a 1,8 percentage point gap in overall employment rates opening up compared with graduates. High-skilled employment rates were also 12,4 percentage points higher for postgraduates than graduates, while median earnings remained higher than for those with just an undergraduate degree at £42,000, the same level as in 2019.

Data on student loans in England also suggested that the pandemic employment market caused some graduates to be unable to make their scheduled repayments. According to figures for 2020-21 from the Student Loans Company, 201,900 fewer graduates made repayments through their salary than the previous year. Repayments in England are made only on income above $\pounds 27,295$.

The 2020/21 figures showed that the total amount of outstanding student loans for higher education rose to £160bn, including £4,1bn in interest, while repayments totalled £3bn. The average loan balance for 2021 graduates was £45,060.

(Режим доступа: https://www.theguardian.com/society/2021/ jun/10/graduates-england-face-highest-unemployment-rate-sinceausterity-era-pandemic-job-shortages)

Post-reading tasks

1. Read the statements and decide if they are True (T) or False (F):

1. Unemployment among recent graduates has fallen to levels last seen during the austerity era.

2. Across all industries, women were paid more than men.

3. The figures showed an unemployment crisis facing pensioners.

4. The 2020–21 figures showed that the total amount of outstanding student loans for higher education rose.

5. Despite the rise in unemployment, pay rates held up for graduates who did not succeed in finding a job. 6. High-skilled employment rates were also 12,4 percentage points higher for postgraduates than graduates.

7. The average loan balance for 2021 graduates was £85,45.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. In what period have employment rates fluctuated slightly more for the young population compared with the working-age population?

2. How do salaries differ by industry and by gender?

3. Who has the highest employment rates: white graduates or black graduates?

4. What age has the unemployment rate reached?

5. What did pandemic employment market cause?

6. Why were young people worst affected by job shortages?

7. What groups of people demonstrated the biggest disparities in employment rates?

3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Показатель безработицы для недавних выпускников в Англии в возрасте от 21 до 30 лет достиг 6,3% в 2020 году.

2. Безработица среди недавних выпускников повысилась до того уровня, который наблюдался в период жёсткой экономики.

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3. Зарплаты на предприятиях различаются в зависимости от пола и отрасли экономики. Например, мужчина, работающий в банке или сфере финансов, имеет высокий заработок, который может достигать £45,000, а женщина, работающая в отеле или ресторане, получает меньше всего, а именно £26,500.

4. Аспиранты живут лучше выпускников во время пандемии.

5. Цифры показывают, что кризис безработицы коснулся тех молодых людей, которые не посещали университет.

6. Выплаты в Англии производятся только при доходе свыше 27 295 фунтов стерлингов.

7. Данные за 2020-2021 годы показали, что общая сумма непогашенных студенческих ссуд на высшее образование выросла до 160 миллиардов фунтов стерлингов, включая 4,1 миллиарда фунтов стерлингов в виде процентов, а выплаты составили 3 млд фунтов стерлингов.

4. Find 5 sentences in the article containing the critical thinking toolkit presented in the table. Complete the table with the corresponding sentences. There is one sentence for each tool.

Critical thinking tool	Corresponding sentence
Fact	
Evidence	
Opinion	
Emotive language	
Conclusion	

5. Fill in the gaps with one of the job (business)-related idioms below:

draw up, cut back, fill the bill, go public, give a kickback, make a motion.

1. The lawyer spent several hours _____ a new contract.

2. The new machine should _____ for what we need to finish the job.

3. The construction company _____ to the local politicians.

4. The company has been _____ on entertainment expenses recently.

5. The manager _____ to finish the meeting early and continue the next morning.

6. The stock of the Internet company rose very quickly after the company _____.

6. a) Give Russian equivalents for the following English idioms (or translate them into Russian):

1. To cut corners;

2. A white-collar worker;

3. To throw in the towel;

4. A cash cow;

5. To break your back;

6. To learn the ropes;

7. To get the sack;

8. Work round the clock.

b) Make up a dialogue to illustrate one of the idioms.

7. Comment on the following statement: "Completing university education is thought by some to be the best way to get a good job. On the other hand, other people think that getting experience and developing soft skills is more important".

Discuss both sides and give your opinion.

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

1. Introduction

- Paraphrase the question;
- State two supporting reasons;
- Give your opinion.

2. Main body paragraph 1

• Topic sentence – outline the view you don't agree with;

• Explanation – explain why this view is held by some people;

• Example – give an example.

3. Main body paragraph 2

• Topic sentence – outline the view you do agree with;

• Explanation – explain why this view is held by some people;

• Example – give an example.

4. Conclusion.

UNIT TWO MAN AND MUSIC

MUSIC AND CULTURE

Pre-reading activities

1. Study the following vocabulary:

to resurrect – воскресить indigenous – местный grassroots – массовый to cement – укреплять sense of immediacy – чувство непосредственности to boast – насчитывать, хвастать to forge relationships with – наладить отношения с ... freedom in perpetuity – бессрочная свобода to question the status quo – подвергнуть сомнению статус-кво longstanding – давний notwithstanding – несмотря на explicit – явный

mural – фреска

2. Match the following synonyms from the article.

1. long-running	a. get widespread
2. go extinct	b. continuous
3. place an emphasis	c. report

4. didactic	d. carry out
5. deliver a message	e. underline
6. be embraced into the	f. longstanding
community	
7. magnify	g. match
8. coincide	h. enlarge
9. fulfill	i. instructive
10. ongoing	j. die out

3. Read and translate the following article into Russian, paying special attention to how hip-hop is saving a dying Colombian language.

In Colombia's historic town of San Basilio de Palenque, hip-hop is helping <u>resurrect</u> a local language in danger of dying out

By N. David Pastor 24th October 2019

Rap folklórico palenquero represents the voice of the people, says Andris Padilla Julio, leader of the Afro-Colombian hip-hop group Kombilesa Mi. The crew rapidly switches between Spanish and another language – but it is not English, the international language of hip-hop.

The other language is Palenquero, one of the two creole languages native to Colombia. There are 68 <u>indigenous languages</u> in the country, and many of them are under threat of going extinct from "pressure to assimilate" or Colombia's long-running internal conflict with drug cartels and paramilitary forces.

Palenquero traces its linguistic roots to the Bantu language family native to sub-Saharan Africa, and includes influence from several romance languages as well. It is centuries old, and hip-hop might help it survive further into the 21st Century.

"At one point, Palenquero was considered poorly spoken Spanish, and because of that, people felt bad and decided not to speak it," says Padilla Julio, who goes by the name Afro Netto. A <u>grassroots</u> revival in the latter half of the 20th Century sought to fight these negative stereotypes while at the same time re-establishing the language among the town's roughly 3,500 inhabitants.

Similarly, Kombilesa Mi places an emphasis on language and identity through its music, partly making Palenquero words and phrases accessible to audiences. "If we want people to learn how to say goodbye, we do it by singing, adding some rhythm, and people enjoy that," says Padilla Julia. This common <u>didactic</u> approach also explains why, for Padilla Julio, hip-hop is such a natural foundation for a rap version of folklórico palenquero: "With hip-hop, people can dance but they also listen, and since I'm interested in delivering a message... hip-hop allows me to do that and that's why I love it."

Adapting the rhythmic elements of hip-hop to traditional Palenque music and instruments <u>cements</u> it into the community. Though ultimately, it is hip-hop's

legacy as a form of social protest that gives rap folklórico palenquero its **sense of immediacy**." People see in us [Kombilesa Mi] that courage, that voice of support, that voice of protest, struggle," adds Padilla Julio. "And the way that we're using hip-hop, we're not just protesting, but making ourselves stronger, too." This is important given both the social context and history of San Basilio de Palenque, a town of 3500 people at the base of the Montes de María and the home of Kombilesa Mi.

Kombilesa Mi ("my friends" in Palenquero) was formed in 2011 and boasts nine members. The group released their debut album Así es Palenque in 2016, recording in San Basilio de Palenque's first and only studio. Along the music way, they've forged relationships with Afro-Colombian groups doing similar work in other cities across Colombia, such as Rostros Urbanos in Buenaventura and Son Batá in Medellín. Kombilesa Mi also has a strong presence, says Padilla Julio, among the Palenque diaspora in the capital Bogotá. In addition, the group has toured abroad, establishing rap folklórico palenquero not just as a musical genre, but a broader social movement connecting past to present for audiences both inside and outside Palenque.

For centuries, San Basilio de Palenque has been a symbol of resistance, one that shines through in its language, culture, and identity. The small town is known historically as the first free settlement in the Americas; escaped African slaves bound for Colombian plantations settled the town in the 17th Century and were granted their <u>freedom in perpetuity</u> in the 18th Century after nearly a century of fighting Spanish colonialists. It's the only settlement of its kind that survives into the present.

As a result, in 2005, Unesco recognised San Basilio de Palenque by adding it to the List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Kombilesa Mi have dedicated themselves to preserving this legacy, in the same way it was passed on to the group's members. "That's what our teachers used to tell us, that Palenque culture goes from generation to generation," says Padilla Julio.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays, for example, workshops on language, hairstyling, and community identity are held. On the remaining weekdays, the groups offer music and dance classes. "We do this so that the kids can grow up with a solid identity," says Guillermo Camacho, manager of Kombilesa Mi. "Our work is to strengthen Palenquero identity through music and language has always been an element that's allowed us to strengthen our community." The group also works on community **murals**, which often feature phrases in Palenquero.

Rap folklórico palenquero is at the heart of these initiatives. As such, hip-hop has been <u>embraced into</u> the community in a big way, especially among the youth, says Padilla Julio. This, he explains, is a byproduct of its fusion with Palenque culture and tradition rather than prior attempts to imitate hip-hop from other countries, such as Venezuela, Cuba, or the United States. Above all, rap folklórico palenquero has helped the community learn that hip-hop is a genre that encourages its listeners to "raise your voice and protest".

For Camacho, this ability <u>to question the status quo</u> resonates with the lives of Palenque speakers, from poor water and electric systems to cultural appropriation. "What does it mean to be free when you don't have access to education, to healthcare, to good jobs?" he asks. "What does freedom mean when they discriminate against you because of the colour of your skin?"

Though **longstanding**, these systemic issues – to an extent – are magnified following the 2016 peace accords, which ended a 52-year insurgency by guerrilla rebels from the left-wing Farc. "The problem isn't just the guerrilla," says Camacho. There are other forms of violence wrought against the community, racism and discrimination **notwithstanding**. Camacho adds that the ongoing murder of social activists and leaders in Afro and Indigenous communities – hundreds since the 2016 deal – is nothing new. "It's better to take away our path, because we are awakening other communities, other leaders," says Padilla Julio. That is why music has become such a powerful tool.

Kombilesa Mi are currently preparing for the release of their second album, entitled Esa Palenquera. A celebration of women and their contributions to

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Palenque, the album was recorded in the mountains of Minca, at the studio of producer Cristián Castaño.

The change of scenery coincided with an overall shift to a more organic sound. There are no guitars, nor digital instruments, just rap folklórico palenquero in its purest form, with tracks named for traditional dances such as Mapalé and Pica Pica, or a popular traditional beverage in the case of Ñeque. Others, such as No Más Siscriminación, carry an explicit social message. Los Peinados, in turn, takes a didactic approach, instructing the listener on the history of routes braided into the hair of escaped slaves, with a reference to Los Montes de María where the first palenque settlements were established.

In the end, each of these kinds of tracks fulfills the purpose of rap folklórico palenquero. "This is what the town's residents have been looking for a long time," says Padilla Julio, "a way for the younger generation to guarantee, in part, the future of San Basilio de Palenque's traditions."

(https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20191024-how-hip-hop-issaving-a-dying-colombian-language)

Post-reading tasks

1. Read the statements and decide if they are True (T) or False (F):

1. "If we want people to learn how to say goodbye, we do it by singing, adding some rhythm, and people enjoy that," says Padilla Julia. 2. Kombilesa Mi ("my friends" in Palenquero) was formed in 2011 and boasts ten members.

3. In 2005, Unesco recognised San Basilio de Palenque by adding it to the List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

4. According to the text, hip-hop is a genre that encourages its listeners to "raise your voice and protest".

5. Kombilesa Mi are currently preparing for the release of their first album, entitled Esa Palenquera.

6. The groups offer music and dance classes at the weekend.

7. Kombilesa Mi makes Palenquero words and phrases privileged for the audiences.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. Why has music become such a powerful tool?

2. How does hip-hop help the musician to deliver a message?

3. What has San Basilio de Palenque been for centuries?

4. Where was the album recorded?

5. How many indigenous languages are there in the country?

6. What gives rap folklórico palenquero its sense of immediacy?

7. What is the new sound of Kombilesa Mi?

3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Фольклорный реп представляет голос народа.

2. Многие языки коренных народов страны находятся под угрозой исчезновения из-за «давления с целью ассимиляции».

3. Комбелиза Ми посредством своей музыки делает акцент на языке и культурной идентичности.

4. Этот общий дидактический подход также объясняет, почему для Падиллы Хулио хип-хоп является такой естественной основой для рэп-версии folklórico palenquero.

5. Группа также работает над фресками, на которых часто встречаются фразы на языке Паленкеро.

6. Существуют и другие формы насилия против общества, невзирая на расизм и дискриминацию.

7. Смена декорации совпала с общим переходом к более органическому звучанию.

4. Find 6 sentences in the article containing the critical thinking toolkit presented in the table. Complete the table with the corresponding sentences. There is one sentence for each tool.

Critical thinking tool	Corresponding sentence
Fact	
Bias	
Evidence	
Opinion	
Emotive language	
Conclusion	

5. Fill in the gaps with one of the music-related idioms below.

Broken record, toot one's own horn, whistle blowers, all the jazz, play it by ear, face the music, carry a tune

1. My dad is like a he has told me that story about 5 times now.

2. You don't need to ... your own ..., we know you are great athlete.

3. ... are very brave to risk their job and career to prevent further harm to the community.

4. I can't wait for summer when it will be warm, sunny, relaxed and

5. My friends often get annoyed that I never make plans, I much prefer to because I never know what I will want to do when the time comes.

6. He has to and talk to them, he created these problems so he has to solve them.

7. I couldn't if my life depended on it, but my friend sings beautifully!

6. a) Give Russian equivalents for the following English music-related proverbs and sayings (or translate them into Russian):

- 1) Hope is grief's best music.
- 2) For Whom the Bell Tolls.
- 3) To have Van Gogh's ear for music.
- 4) A word dropped from a song makes it all wrong.
- 5) Jack of all trades.

b) Make up a dialogue to illustrate one of the proverbs.

7. Comment on the following statement: "Hip-hop has been embraced into the community in a big way, especially among the youth".

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem);

– express your personal opinion and give 2-3 reasons for your opinion;

- express an opposing opinion and give 1-2 reasons for this opposing opinion;

- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion;

- make a conclusion restating your position.

8. Translate from Russian into English.

времена музыка имела невообразимое Во все влияние на человека. Еще в древнем мире наши предки С инструментами для обработки земли наряду изготавливали музыкальные инструменты. Таинственные и мистические звуки помогали племенам в проведении Благодаря специфическим ритуалов. мелодиям, вызывали дождь, задабривали старейшины недружелюбных богов и просили об удачном урожае. А также, еще с тех времен этническая музыка стала возможностью демонстрации самоидентификации И собственной культуры. «Термином "этническая музыка" называют

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национальную музыку народов мира, или народный фольклор». Каждая страна имеет свои уникальные и самобытные народные мотивы, но есть что-то общее между этнической музыкой стран мира. Это желание продемонстрировать свою культуру и национальные традиции. Этно-музыка (как универсальный и понятный всем язык) выражает стремление и переживания своего народа. Сегодня народные мотивы обрели второе дыхание и завоевывают сердца огромной аудитории слушателей. В современной культуре интерес к этносу проявился в эпоху барокко. В XX веке на пике популярности оказался этнос народов Африки, что повлекло за собой становление культурного и музыкального направления под названием джаз. Его особенностью стала музыкальная импровизация и ритмичная мелодия - свинг. Благодаря джазу сегодня мы стали свидетелями образования целой национальной афроамериканцев. культуры Также свое влияние этническая музыка оказала на рок. Популярная во всем мире культовая рок-группа The Beatles часто использовала в своем творчестве индийские национальные мотивы. Кроме восточных мелодий, участники группы играли на индийском инструменте классическом ситаре. Культовым исполнителем, обратившимся к истокам, стал Боб Марли. В средине шестидесятых годов прошлого века Боб Марли произвел настоящий фурор, объединив современную музыку с национальными мотивами народов Ямайки, впоследствии этот стиль получил название регги. Сегодня можно говорить о влиянии этноса на практически все музыкальные направления:

- рок: некоторые произведения The Beatles, Led Zeppelin;
- поп: Шакира, Хулио Иглесиас, Дженнифер Лопес;
- электронная этно-музыка: Deep Forest, Enigma.

Кроме того, безусловное влияние этнос оказал на становления народных ансамблей, главная цель которых – создание и популяризация народной музыки своей страны.

(URL: https://zen.yandex.ru)

MUSIC AND EDUCATION

Pre-reading activities

1. Study the following vocabulary:

nativity plays - рождественские пьесы

statutory music provision in schools – обязательное обеспечение музыки в школах

to meet curriculum obligations – выполнять обязательства по учебной программе

inexorably – неотвратимо

hasten the trend - ускорить тенденцию

the government's muted response to something – сдержанный ответ правительства

educators' pleas for help – просьбы педагогов о помощи

to be too narrow a gauge of something – быть недостаточным показателем чего-то

to be fundamental to a well-functioning society – быть основополагающим для хорошо функционирующего общества

to foster sympathy and belonging – способствовать сочувствию и сопричастности

2. Match the following synonyms from the article.

1. harried	a. dissonant
2. off-key	b. to deviate
3. statutory	c. unwise

4. inexorably	d. to cultivate
5. shortsighted	e. mandatory
6. to aid	f. to abet
7. to go haywire	g. tormented
8. to foster	h. inevitably

3. Read and translate the following article into Russian, paying special attention to words pertaining to the semantic field of education.

The Guardian view on music education: not an optional extra

22 December 2020

For anyone connected with a school, the last couple of weeks should have been <u>a harried</u> pile-up of <u>nativity</u> <u>plays</u>, choir performances, talent shows, crumbling mince pies, off-key carols. One school did make a nativity film in the Cumbrian hills. Others "sang" in sign language. But a report by the Incorporated Society of Musicians found, alarmingly, that 53% of primaries and 63% of secondaries that normally hold a festive concert at the end of the first term of the academic year did not do so.

It was physically safer that way, of course. No dangerous droplets, no viral mists. But there are other invisible harms. <u>Music provision</u> in schools, <u>statutory</u> until the age of 14, is under pressure. Last year, work for the all-party parliamentary group for music education found that – due in large part to the government

insistence on maths and English testing, and the 2010 introduction of the Ebacc – more than 50% of primary schools <u>were not meeting their curriculum obligations</u>.

It is deeply troubling that music is no longer being taught to 11- to 14-year-olds in more than half of state secondaries. Parliamentarians found that some children got as little as one day of music tuition a year. Free lessons are provided by a few councils. If this situation is allowed to persist, music-making will become, inexorably, the preserve of those who can afford it. And, as in so many sectors, Covid-19 has only hastened this trend. A survey published this month of more than 1,300 music teachers found that a third of British primary schools are not singing - not even maths rhymes, or tidying-up rhymes - while a quarter have ceased instrumental lessons. Almost threequarters of primary and two-thirds of secondary schools have cancelled extracurricular music. This week, work for Ofsted confirmed how badly the pandemic has affected music provision, but appeared to put this down to schools themselves, rather than pointing the finger at the government's muted response to educators' pleas for help.

This is very sad and **shortsighted**. On the most basic level, music aids academic achievement. The self-control and focus required for music practice and group music-making are strong indicators of future academic success. Research suggests that the musical demand for neurological fine-tuning improves speech and literacy.

Intriguingly, a failing Bradford school suddenly improved after providing up to six weekly hours of music.

But academic progress is too narrow a gauge of success. In her forthcoming book The Musical Child, Joan Koenig uses 30 years of neurological study to argue that music is fundamental to a well-functioning society. A baby bouncing to music in time with someone else has been shown to be more settled and cooperative immediately afterward.

Music-making <u>fosters</u> sympathy and belonging. "People stand a much better chance of finding meaning and happiness in their lives if they feel that they belong," as Koenig puts it. "Studies show that group musical practice can create and enhance this feeling. It is when people don't have a sense of belonging that things <u>go</u> <u>haywire</u>." In this time of uncertainty and fear, ensuring that all children can access music-making is a cause deserving of meaningful support and attention from ministers.

Post-reading tasks

1. Read the statements and decide if they are True (T) or False (F):

1. A report by the Incorporated Society of Musicians found that 53% of primaries and 63% of secondaries that had never held a festive concert at the end of the first term of the academic year did so this year. 2. Music lessons in schools, provided for by law until the age of 14, are under pressure.

3. The majority of primary schools in the UK are not meeting their curriculum obligations due to the government insistence on maths and English testing, and the 2010 introduction of the Ebacc.

4. Due to the limitations associated with the coronavirus infection, children now have more time for music lessons.

5. The self-control and focus required for music practice and group music making are strong indicators of future academic success.

6. Joan Koenig uses 30 years of neurological study to argue that music has nothing to do with a welloperating society.

7. In this time of uncertainty and fear the government should ensure the access to music-making to all children.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. Why didn't schools have a festive concert at the end of this year?

2. What did the parliamentary group for music education find last year?

3. What did a survey of more than 1,300 music teachers conclude?

4. How does music benefit the academic achievement?

5. What is the correlation between music making and well-functioning society, according to Joan Koenig?

6. What is the correlation between music making and children's well-being, according to Joan Koenig?

3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Объединенное общество музыкантов в своем отчете с тревогой пишут, что 53% начальных школ и 63% средних школ, которые обычно проводят праздничный концерт в конце первого семестра учебного года, не провели его в этом году.

2. В прошлом году работа общепартийной парламентской группы по музыкальному образованию показала, что в значительной степени из-за настойчивого требования правительства к тестированию по математике и английскому языку, а также введения в 2010 году *Ebacc* (*English Baccalaureate*) более 50% начальных школ не выполнили свои обязательства по учебным программам.

3. Опубликованный в этом месяце опрос среди более чем 1 300 учителей музыки, показал, что треть британских начальных школ не поют даже математические песни или стихи для уборки, в то время как четверть прекратила уроки инструментальной музыки.

4. На этой неделе проверка, проведённая для департамента *Ofsted*, подтвердила, насколько негативно пандемия повлияла на уроки музыки, но, похоже, вместо того чтобы указать на нежелание правительства услышать просьбы педагогов о помощи, ответственность за данный факт перекладывается на сами школы.

5. Самоконтроль и сосредоточенность, необходимые для занятий музыкой, являются основными показателями будущего академического успеха.

6. Исследования показывают, что совместная музыкальная практика может создать и усилить чувство сопричастности. Именно тогда, когда у людей не развито это чувство, все складывается неблагополучно.

7. Во времена неопределенности и страха обеспечение того, чтобы все дети могли заниматься музыкой, является делом, заслуживающим значимой поддержки и внимания со стороны министров.

4. Find 5 sentences in the article containing the critical thinking toolkit presented in the table. Complete the table with the corresponding sentences. There is one sentence for each too.

Critical thinking tool	Corresponding sentence
Fact	
Bias	
Opinion	
Evidence	
Emotive language	

5. Fill in the gaps with one of the education-related idioms below:

1. The teacher (got no response) from the students when she asked the question.

a) took attendance

b) filled in the blanks

c) drew a blank

d) cracked a book

2. The government is spending much money on (university and college education).

a) the three R's

b) show-and-tell

c) the old boy network

d) higher education

3. The final exam was (very easy) and everybody passed easily.

a) off campus

b) as easy as ABC

c) back to basics

d) from the old school

4. I decided to (study hard) for the final exam.

a) make the grade

b) call the roll

c) hit the books

d) know my ABCs

5. I was supposed to go to school today but I decided (not to go).

a) to learn by rote

b) to live in an ivory tower

c) to have my nose in a book

d) to play hooky

(taken from www.idiomconnection.com)

6. Give Russian equivalents for the following English education-related proverbs and sayings (or translate them into Russian). Make up a dialogue to illustrate one of the proverbs or idioms:

- 1. Education is the best provision for old age.
- 2. Better untaught than ill taught.
- 3. Live and learn.
- 4. Practice makes perfect.
- 5. Ignorance is bliss.

7. How does music relate to academic achievement? What do scientists have to say about it? Do the research and deliver a report. Dwell upon whether or not music aids academic achievement or not, and if it does, in what ways? (Your talk should be less than 7 minutes long and may be supported by a demonstration).

8. Translate from Russian into English.

B ЭТОМ отношении представляет интерес ОПЫТ преподавания в англосаксонских школах такого предмета, как драма. В Англии он вошел в официальный перечень школьных дисциплин в 1988 году. Будучи предметом по выбору, драма пользуется популярностью у учащихся. Английские школы располагают специальными аудиториями, оборудованными театральной техникой для проведения занятий. На уроках драмы дети на сцене выполняют импровизированные театральной этюды на выражение характеров и воспроизведение

характерных жестов, мимики и действий. Усваивая поведения, чувственных реакций некоего модель персонажа, ученик формирует и расширяет опыт воплощенного присутствия. При этом, как показывает пример, обретение опыта данный воплощенного присутствия подразумевает переживание интеркорпоральности, т.е. выхода за пределы своего наличного образа тела и освоения чужого. Уроки драмы включают не только сценические действия, но и другие виды деятельности, которые также представляют интерес с точки зрения обретения учащимися опыта воплощенного присутствия. Так, учитель драмы и танцев одной из чикагских школ просит учеников взглянуть на пространство и задать себе вопрос: как они двигаются в нем? При этом речь может идти как о реальном, так и о воображаемом пространстве. Например, детям предлагается изобразить их движения, когда они плывут и когда вода их движет сама. Подобные вопросы (просьбы), обращенные к ученикам, помогают им облекать их впечатления и ощущения в понятия кинестетического словаря. Выявление телесно выраженной разницы между «двигаться в воде» и «быть движимым водой» способствует укоренению в опыте учащегося такой социально и мировоззренчески важной оппозиции, как «свобода - необходимость». Само вхождение данной оппозиции в опыт учащихся, уяснение ее смысла осуществляется вместе с обретением корня, материальной телесного осязаемости, ею плотности. Или другой пример. Учитель просит детей показать, как бы они перемещались в пространстве, если

бы оно было заполнено арахисовым маслом или если бы они вышли на лед. В первом случае телесное поведение детей обратиться к заставляет смыслу понятий «ограниченный», «медленный», «тяжелый», а во втором -«неопределенность», «неизвестность». Важно, что раз, детям предлагают изобразить всякий когда понимание некоего качества или явления с помощью просят рассказать, почему действия, ИХ они предпринимают те или иные действия. Здесь обретение воплощенного присутствия опыта тесно связано с культивированием осознания, рефлексии.

(URL: https://vo.hse.ru/data/2017/12/20/1159983189/volkova.pdf)

UNIT THREE FAMILY LIFE

RELATIONSHIP FOR POST-PANDEMIC LIFE

Pre-reading activities

1. Study the following vocabulary:

to prep - to prepare - подготовить

to find footing - найти опору

to be revisited – подлежать повторному рассмотрению

а сосооп – кокон

an ongoing discussion – непрекращающееся обсуждение

to ease the transition - облегчить переход

an adjustment - регулировка, поправка

2. Match the following synonyms from the article.

	-
1. lifted	a) change
2. relationships	b) revisited
3. conversation	c) partnership
4. opinions	d) negotiation
5. transition	e) concerns
6. checking in	f) find ways
7. to work together	g) connecting

3. Read and translate the following article into Russian, paying special attention to words pertaining to the semantic field of relationship:

How to Prep Your Relationship for Post-Pandemic Life Experts share tips on how couples can adjust to spending time apart again

By Maggie Parker June 8, 2021

More than a year into the pandemic, many couples have finally <u>found their footing</u>. But don't get too comfortable – all that's about to change. Again.

Vaccinations are becoming increasingly available, restrictions are being lifted or revisited, and people are getting more comfortable with the idea of coming out of their <u>cocoons</u>. Many couples will face more <u>adjustments</u>.

"Most couples I'm seeing are looking forward to the post-pandemic period," said Kimberly Panganiban, a marriage and family therapist based in San Diego. "Some of these couples I believe will be able to navigate this time well, as they are talking openly about it and the changes that may come. Others are unaware of how it may impact them as the excitement of other things takes the focus."

How can you prep your partnership for the postpandemic period?

"The conversation and negotiation of navigating a post-pandemic world is critical for couples and should occur as soon as possible," said Jess Carbino, an online dating expert who has a doctorate in sociology. "If couples are unable to discuss and prepare for the challenges they may face, it may lead them to a heightened degree of conflict," Dr. Carbino said.

Experts suggest prioritizing communication during this <u>time of transition</u>. "Make time and space for ongoing discussions about one another's feelings and needs as our lives change yet again," Ms. Panganiban said. "We'll all experience a range of emotions. Supporting each other through this time is crucial to the health of the relationship."

First, acknowledge the issues that could arise. There may be conflicting comfort levels when it comes to taking health risks, opposing opinions about the vaccine, different vaccination statuses, and separation anxiety.

Sharon Gilchrest O'Neill, a marriage and family therapist, suggests jotting down concerns together, without trying to sort out any differences just yet. Over a few weeks, **revisit** these lists together and add to or refine them as necessary. "In a 'next' discussion, begin to look at the differences and how to accommodate each other's needs," she said.

There are a few changes that will likely affect all couples. "For many people, it will be very challenging to go from spending lots of time together to much less time together," Ms. Panganiban said. "Creating rituals that will help keep partners connected even when they aren't together as much can help. And planning ongoing time with one another can help <u>ease this transition."</u>

Nick Bognar, a marriage and family therapist, agrees. "I suspect couples will need to readjust to not seeing one another all the time and being apart for large portions of the day," he said. "After a year of sharing space with someone, even while wearing headphones or working in different rooms, people are probably pretty acclimated to feeling close to one another all the time, so more frequent checking in and connecting may be a solution."

Ms. Panganiban is currently seeing many couples in which one partner is content in the couple-cocoon, while the other is ready to emerge. "If one person is ready to branch out sooner, it's important that they take turns sharing how they're feeling and what they need. Make sure both feel completely heard and understood before discussing what to actually do about it."

For couples in this space, Ms. Gilchrest suggests "keeping their partner's needs in mind and considering how they can re-establish the importance of the relationship and the two of them being a team again at home and out in the bigger, new world."

Isolation could also be caused by each other's social circles; one partner's friends or family might be ready to socialize while the other's aren't. "If one member of a couple finds themselves more isolated than the other," Dr. Carbino said, "they should work together to find safe ways for the more isolated partner to socialize."

One issue that has plagued couples throughout quarantine is opposing opinions about Covid safety. "We all have our own feelings and level of comfort regarding safety in the pandemic – these issues will continue to arise," Ms. Panganiban said. "Being honest with themselves and their partner about how they feel is important. If they disagree, the best thing to do is take time to hear and understand one another."

Dr. Carbino said "couples may not necessarily be aligned about the risks they are willing to assume publicly. One partner may feel less comfortable socializing with individuals who have not been vaccinated."

Dr. Carbino suggests that long-term couples who live together "should have a discussion around what elements of pre-pandemic and pandemic life they would like to incorporate into their post-pandemic lives together."

Couples that met during quarantine should prepare for another discovery phase. "They only know one another through the pandemic lens," Ms. Panganiban said. "It will be important to enter this period with the knowledge that as the world opens back up, they will be learning new things about one another – things they enjoy and things that are challenges. Making sure to keep

the lines of communication open during this time will be important."

Dr. Carbino urges newer couples to have a conversation about how their life was structured before the pandemic and how they would like to structure their lives moving ahead. "Perhaps they were early risers who went to the gym before going to the office, worked at the office 12 hours a day, and then went out for drinks with colleagues after work. This routine-related information would have been revealed organically relatively quickly in a pre-pandemic world but may not have been during quarantine when many of these activities and social interactions have not been possible."

No matter what the current status of your relationship, you will be retested as you emerge from quarantine. If the pandemic period was more of a burden for your partnership, Ms. Panganiban suggests "continuing to work on managing challenges in the relationship as best as possible as you wait for things to begin to shift." Now is a good time, she said, to start "processing some of the hurts that have occurred during this period and discussing what you want things to look like moving forward."

(https://www.nytimes.com/2021/06/08/style/how-to-prep-yourrelationship-for-post-pandemic-life.html)

Post-reading tasks

1. Read the statements and decide if they are True (T) or False (F):

1. Many couples have finally found their footing in a pandemic.

2. Most couples aren't looking forward to the postpandemic period.

3. An open talk of navigating a post-pandemic world is a crucial thing for couples.

4. There are a few changes that will likely affect all couples.

5. Nowadays, as a rule, both members of a couple have similar views concerning Covid safety.

6. It's not a problem for the couples readjust to not seeing one another all the time and being apart for large portions of the day as they've been doing it all the time before.

7. Couples need to make sure both feel completely understood before discussing what to actually do about the post-Covid world.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What issue has plagued couples throughout quarantine?

2. What is the best thing to do if your partner disagrees with you?

3. What advice is given to long-term couples who live together?

4. What advice is given to couples that met during quarantine?

5. What should newer couples do?

6. What will help keep partners connected even when they aren't together as much?

7. What issues could arise among couples when they're getting ready for a post-pandemic life?

3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Некоторые пары смогут хорошо ориентироваться, поскольку они открыто говорят о переменах, которые могут произойти.

2. Разговоры о поведении в постпандемическом мире имеют решающее значение для пар и должны произойти как можно скорее.

3. Выделите время и пространство для постоянных бесед о чувствах и потребностях друг друга, когда наша жизнь снова изменится.

4. Признайте проблемы, которые могут возникнуть.

5. Эта рутинная информация была бы раскрыта относительно быстро в мире до пандемии, но, возможно, не во время карантина.

6. Важно быть честным с собой и своим партнером касательно того, что вы чувствуете. Самое лучшее, что можно сделать, – это найти время, чтобы услышать и понять друг друга.

7. После года совместного проживания с кем-то, люди привыкли все время чувствовать близость друг к другу, поэтому если вы будете чаще проверять как у кого дела, это послужит решением проблемы.

4. Write down each advice given to a certain type of a couple.

long-term couple	"met during the pandemic" couple	newer couple
•	•	•

5. a) Give Russian equivalents for the following English communication-related idioms (or translate them into Russian):

1) to talk to a brick wall;

2) to bite one's tongue;

3) to clear the air;

- 4) to drop someone a line;
- 5) to get a word in edgewise;
- 6) word of mouth;
- 7) to take something with a grain of salt.

b) Make up a dialogue to illustrate one of the communication-related idioms.

6. Deliver a report "What challenges I've faced during the pandemic and about to face nowadays?" (Your talk should be less than 7 minutes long and may be supported by a demonstration).

7. Translate from Russian into English.

Период самоизоляции стал испытанием для всех: для экономических государств власти, И отношений, бизнеса... В том числе были подвержены проверке на прочность и межличностные отношения. Из разных источников СМИ мы постоянно слышим о том, как в какой-то стране повысилось количество разводов по причине увеличения насилия, появления непонимания в семье между супругами. В каждой конкретной семье после самоизоляции укрепились, отношения или или ухудшились. И первую очередь ЭТО в вопрос психологической грамотности супругов. Сама природа позаботилась о том, чтобы мужчины и женщины безошибочно составляли пары. Каким образом? С помощью феромонов влечения. Это те самые запахи, которые мы не осознаем. Они воспринимаются древним мозгом, сигнал о том «свой» перед вами человек или нет идет прямо в мозг. Мы часто называем такое ощущение «мне нравится» или «не нравится» собеседник.

Вы слышали, наверное, о том, что противоположности притягиваются? Это на самом деле так. Природа предусмотрела такой сценарий для того, чтобы создавшаяся пара была устойчива на ландшафте. То есть чтобы у вас было больше шансов выжить в условиях окружающей среды. Поэтому часто бывают различия в темпераменте, привычках и предпочтениях. Один супруг гибок как физически, так и психологически, является основным «добытчиком мамонта», шустрый (даже говорит быстро), а другой – неторопливый,

размеренный, для которого главными ценностями являются семья и уют в доме. Причем в перечисленных психических свойствах нет привязки к гендерным признакам. В моем, например, окружении есть мужьядомоседы и жены-добытчицы.

О чем еще позаботилась природа? О том, чтобы возникшее влечение, основанное на феромонах, длилось до трех лет. Как раз столько времени необходимо для того, чтобы женщина в этих отношениях могла выносить ребенка, родить и вырастить до момента, когда тот может сам одеваться и держать ложку. Роль мужчины за этот обеспечивать чувством защищенности период И безопасности свою женщину и ребенка, заботится, кормить и оберегать от опасностей. Спустя указанное время мужчина и женщина перестают слышать запах феромонов партнера. И тут вступает в силу эмоциональная связь, которую женщина выстроила. После трех лет отношения держатся на той душевной близости, родстве и дружбе, которые сформировались.

(https://zen.yandex.ru)

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Pre-reading activities

1. Study the following vocabulary:

batter- избивать to feel inadequate - чувствовать себя неполноценным raping - изнасилование swearing - ругань escalate - обострять remorse - раскаяние perpetrator - виновник преступления in the line of duty - при исполнении stalking - преследование

2. Match the following synonyms from the article.

1. bruised	a) gain power over
2. violence	b) kicking
3. control	c) abusive
4. hitting	d) fear
5. trespassing	e) attack
6. onslaught	f) violation
7. intimidation	g) battered

3. Read and translate the following article into Russian, paying attention to special vocabulary related to the topic of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence: Causes and What We Can Do to Control It

By Martin Brenner

Domestic violence goes far beyond the typical stories you hear so often in the news. It can involve a spouse, former spouse, girlfriend, boyfriend, a child, parent or live-in partner. Hitting is but one aspect of domestic violence, a social issue across the globe that has a far-reaching impact. One recent example making international headlines is that of entertainer Chris Brown who allegedly battered his pop singer girlfriend Rihanna February 8th. The incident is said to have taken place in Brown's car on a Los Angeles street and photos leaked to the press reportedly show a bruised and battered Rihanna.

The media **onslaught** over the case has drawn attention to an important and often overlooked fact – that domestic violence is not just a problem for the poor and uneducated. Domestic violence is a pattern of behavior in which one partner uses violence or abusive behavior to control, intimidate or gain power over a partner or family member. It can include abuse that is physical, psychological, verbal, economic or sexual. Add alcohol, pills or other drugs to the scenario and you have a cocktail for disaster. Domestic violence can also escalate to murder, whether intended or not. The Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence reports that on average, more than 3 people are killed each day in the U.S. by domestic partners. They also note that about 14 percent of police officers killed in the line of duty die while responding to domestic calls.

Causes, Examples and Solutions

It can happen because we are angry, jealous, frustrated or feeling inadequate. In many cases, built-up rage learned in the childhood home spills over into adult relationships. This cycle needs to be broken as a high percentage of batterers report experiencing domestic violence within their families. The fear and shame experienced by many victims keeps them from reporting the abuse, so statistics reflect only substantiated cases.

Domestic abuse could include property crimes such as theft, vandalism and **trespassing**, violations of restraining orders, **harassment**, threats or **stalking**. Physical crimes include hitting, slapping, shoving, kicking, punching, tripping, raping, burning, choking, shooting, stabbing, hair pulling, restraining and confining. Emotional abuse includes shouting, yelling, criticizing, swearing, intimidation, humiliation, threatening, name calling and treating the other like a servant. Economic abuse is when one person withholds or hides money from another or imposes an allowance.

Controlling anger and other negative emotions takes restraint. When these feelings surface, it helps to just walk away. It's also very important to think before saying anything out of anger. Treat others the same way you would want to be treated. This may sound easier than it is. Anger management counseling, whether court mandated or not, can help you sort through issues and find new ways to cope with negative emotions. Understanding your personal triggers can help you avoid situations and improve self control. You do have control over how you act and react. Recognizing that is a step in the right direction.

Domestic Violence is About Control

Recent media reports that pop star Rihanna has taken back boyfriend Chris Brown after an alleged battering has sent shock waves around the world. Media outlets like TMZ have reportedly shown pictures of the two reuniting at a secluded Florida location just three weeks after Brown was arrested in connection with the incident. Though police have not officially named the victim, pictures leaked to the press show a bruised and battered Rihanna after the February incident in which he allegedly attacked and bit her in his car on a Los Angeles street.

Women – or men – who go back to their abusers are not a new phenomenon. Because domestic abuse is most often about control, abusers try to manipulate their victims, often professing their sorrow and vowing it will never happen again. In most cases it does happen again. When it does, the abuser often escalates the violence, and the cycle of abuse and reconciliation continues. This is a very dangerous cycle that can leave lasting physical, emotional, mental and spiritual scars.

The Cycle of Violence Rolls On and On

Victims who abandon their regard for personal safety risk severe injury, even death. Remorse is often short lived. Without proper anger management intervention, violence can continue for years and often goes unreported. People who haven't been in an abusive situation don't understand those who choose to stay. It's hard to walk in someone else's shoes and make sense of the complicated relationship between abuser and victim.

Domestic Abuse can be physical, mental, emotional, sexual or economic in nature. Examples include hitting, punching, slapping, biting, yelling, criticizing, withholding money, restricting the other's individual rights and sexual assault. The victim can be a spouse, exspouse, boyfriend, girlfriend, live-in partner, parent or sibling. Abusers often report being abused during childhood, proving that what is learned early on can surface later in life and continue in a cycle. Breaking the pattern requires that abusers and victims get help to deal with their feelings and the role they play in the relationship.

Victims and Abusers: Where to Go For Help

So what makes victims like Rihanna decide to go back to their abusers? In many cases, it has less to do with love and more to do with feelings of inadequacy, low selfesteem or co-dependency. Supportive therapy can help to resolve these issues. Specialists can help victims of abuse sort through feelings and provide support to help them get out of their situations. Victims of abuse owe it to themselves to get out and should not be afraid to ask for help. Caring organizations, shelters and programs exist to offer support and a safe place to go.

Therapy and anger management programs can help abusers sort through their issues and reign in their anger and frustration. The cycle of abuse can be broken but requires perpetrators of domestic violence to acknowledge the problem, seek help and be willing to change. If you or someone you know has been abused or is abusing someone else, I can help.

> (https://www.experts.com/articles/domestic-violence-causesand-what-we-can-do-to-control-it-by-martin-brenner)

Post-reading tasks

1. Read the statements and decide if they are True (T) or False (F):

1. Domestic violence can involve a spouse, former spouse, girlfriend, boyfriend, a child, parent or live-in partner.

2. Domestic violence is a pattern of behavior in which one partner uses violence or abusive behavior to control.

3. It can't include economic abuse.

4. More than 14 people are killed each day in the U.S. by domestic partners.

5. It can happen because we are angry, jealous, frustrated or feeling inadequate.

6. Abusers seldom report being abused during childhood.

7. Caring organizations, shelters and programs exist to offer support and a safe place to go.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the causes of domestic violence?

2. Who can be subjected to domestic violence?

3. Why do victims of domestic violence return to their abusers?

4. Do situations in childhood affect the tendency to violence?

5. What kind of domestic violence can there be?

6. Are there places where victims can be helped to cope with a difficult situation?

7. What can help you control yourself, your negative emotions?

3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Контроль гнева и других негативных эмоций требует сдержанности.

2. Во многих случаях возвращение к насильнику связано не столько с любовью, сколько с чувством неадекватности, низкой самооценкой или зависимостью.

3. Специалисты могут помочь жертвам жестокого обращения разобраться в своих чувствах и оказать поддержку.

4. Цикл жестокого обращения может быть разорван, но требует, чтобы лица, совершающие насилие в семье, признали проблему, обратились за помощью и были готовы измениться.

5. Жертвы, которые забывают о своей личной безопасности, рискуют получить серьезные травмы.

6. Насильники пытаются манипулировать своими жертвами, часто выражая свое горе и клянясь, что это никогда не повторится.

7. Относитесь к другим так же, как вы хотели бы, чтобы относились к вам.

4. Find 5 sentences in the article containing the critical thinking toolkit presented in the table. Complete the table with the corresponding sentences. There is one sentence for each tool.

Critical thinking tool	Corresponding sentence
Fact	
Bias	
Opinion	
Evidence	
Emotive language	

5. Fill in the gaps with one of the family-related idioms below:

a family man, one big happy family, bad blood, born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, a chip off the old block, to wear the pants

1. "Our firm has been successful because of our close-knit relationship. We're"

2. "I won't spend my bonus on myself. I'm, so I'll probably use the money to buy something my wife and kids want."

3. "Most presidential candidates were..... Rarely do they come from middle class families."

4. "My mother definitely..... My dad only thinks he does."

5. "Are you sure you want to invite all of your cousins to your party? Isn't there between two of them?"

6. "Tiffany is an accomplished pianist just like her mother. She's"

6. a) Give Russian equivalents for the following English family-related proverbs and sayings (or translate them into Russian). b) Make up a dialogue to illustrate one of the proverbs:

1) the apple doesn't fall far from the tree;

2) to follow in someone's footsteps;

3) in one's blood;

4) black sheep;

5) A house divided against itself cannot stand.

7. Match the word	and its definition.
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c) feeling annoyed and impatient
because you cannot do or achieve
what you want
b) stopping somebody/something
from doing something, especially
by using physical force
g) a feeling of being ashamed or
stupid and having lost the respect
of other people
f) making something greater,
worse, more serious
e) hitting somebody/something
with the flat part of your hand
d) required by law
a) the act of annoying or worrying
somebody by putting pressure on
them or saying or doing
unpleasant things to them

8. Translate from Russian into English.

Домашнее насилие затрагивает все уровни функционирования личности пострадавшей стороны. Это ведет к определенным психологическим нарушениям. В результате женщинам сложно самостоятельно уйти от абьюзера. Им обязательно нужна посторонняя помощь. Часто они много раз уходят и возвращаются. Это происходит потому, что домашнее насилие приводит к определенным личностным изменениям, таким как:

Заниженная самооценка

Они недооценивают или вообще обесценивают свои возможности. Обычно партнер, совершающий насилие, внушает жертве, что она ничего не может сделать хорошо, убеждает ее в том, что она несет ответственность за насилие, которое он над ней совершает. Женщины часто говорят: «Должно быть, я чтото сделала не так».

Социальная изоляция

Домашнее насилие приводит к их изоляции, которая создается абьюзером. В последствии в тяжелых случаях изоляция «поддерживается» самой женщиной за счет уверенности в своей никчемности, страха взаимодействия с окружающими и стыда за то, что с ней происходит. Это происходит примерно так. Партнер жестко контролирует ее социальные контакты и взаимодействия. Часто она лишается встреч с родственниками, друзьями, иногда врачом. Со временем жертва лаже С такого психологического насилия начинает верить тому, что ей говорит партнер, о ее некомпетентности, социальном устройстве и т.п. Через определенное время она сама теряет связь с реальностью, не получает информации об окружающем мире вследствие своей изоляции. После физического насилия женщина может продолжить сама себя изолировать эмоционально или/и физически, так как испытывает стыд и страх.

Беспомощность

Домашнее насилие порождает у женщины чувство беспомощности. Это чувство может быть настолько сильным, что женщина теряет способность принимать

какие-либо решения в своей жизни и заботиться о себе. Жертвы домашнего насилия теряют надежду помочь себе, однако зачастую у них сохраняется надежда на то, что их партнер изменится к лучшему и насилие прекратится.

Зависимость

Домашнее насилие так же приводит к тому, что жертвы насилия часто идентифицируют себя, дают себе оценку, основываясь на мнении других людей, на отношениях со своим партнером, на его отношении к себе. Женщины, подвергающиеся насилию, зачастую определяют свое поведение в зависимости от того, одобряет его их партнер или нет. Эта зависимость может проявляться в виде: заботы о партнере, совершающем насилие; его оправдания; самообвинений; поисков причин неправильности своего поведения. Они часто испытывают психологическую зависимость, которая может выражаться в страхе одиночества, страхе того, что отношения закончатся. Часто имеется экономическая зависимость.

Недостаточная информированность

Женщины, подвергающиеся насилию, зачастую имеют мало информации о том, что такое насилие в личных отношениях, о его определении, о различных формах и средствах защиты от него. Часто это сочетается с тем, что они имеют об этом неверную информацию.

Дефицит навыков

Женщины, подвергающиеся насилию в личных отношениях, не владеют навыками продуктивного развития взаимоотношений. Часто у них нет опыта и примера удовлетворяющих их взаимоотношений.
HEALTH AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Pre-reading activities

1. Study the following vocabulary:

overall health – общее состояние здоровья wellbeing – благополучие to handle – справляться debriefing time – время для разбора полетов shared interests – общие интересы connecting time – время общения mindfulness – осознанность unplugged times – время отключения от сети to cuddle – обниматься tantrum – вспышка гнева truculent – свирепый

2. Match the following words from the article with their synonyms.

1) detrimental	a) bring up
2) positive	b) common
3) nurture	c) disobedient
4) cuddle	d) harmful
5) a couple	e) react
6) frequent	f) favorable
7) rebellious	g) fit of anger
8) tantrum	h) hug
9) respond	i) a pair

3. Read and translate the following article into Russian, paying special attention to the recommendations given by the author. What are the recommendations given by the author related to?

Health and wellbeing are tied up in the quality of our familial relationships

By John Sharry 10 February 2019

The closer we are to the people we love, the more happy we feel and the greater our overall health and wellbeing. Doing fun activities together, sharing experiences and having good conversations all make for satisfying relationships between parents and children and between parents. However, good family relationships don't "just happen" and require frequent attention and nurturing if they are to remain healthy and positive.

Taking time for family relationships

Healthy families have routines which allow for daily times of chatting and talking between both parents and children, and between parents. For children, these connecting times can be simple everyday events; such as reading a story before bed or chatting together on the walk to school. For a couple, these times can include prioritising a daily "debriefing time" when you can chat through the stresses of the day or committing to keeping **shared** interests you both enjoy. Each family is different and all that matters is that most days you have this connecting time with your partner and each of your children. If you are lucky, such connecting times can become habits that lasts through the years; in many families the nightly ritual of reading a story before bedtime with a younger child becomes a nightly chat and check in with a teenager. Though the specifics change, the habit of talking and connecting before bedtime continues.

Being present in the family

A major challenge in our busy lives is being truly present in our relationships with loved ones. People are often rushing on to the next thing or drifting through the day on autopilot, forgetting to appreciate the important people in their lives. Technology and screens have further complicated family life, regularly taking people away from being present with each other. On an average evening in a family home, it is commonplace for the children and parents to be all using separate screens and devices - everyone is relating to social media and email and no one is relating to each other in the home. We read so much these days about the importance of mindfulness and living in the present moment. In families this translates to making time to be fully present with those we love. The key to managing technology is to have "unplugged" times during the day, when people listen to one another, face to face with full attention. If technology is used, try to ensure it sometimes enhances family relationships rather than diminishes them. This could be joining your partner to watch a TV series or learning to play a video game with your child.

Express appreciation

Family relationships are nurtured by frequent displays of appreciation, affection and encouragement. With small children this means creating a culture of constant encouragement and affection, and bringing this into daily habits such as keeping the routine of cuddling together during the bedtime story. With a teenager it could be persisting with encouragement and pointing out what you admire in them (despite their rolling eyes as they give you the impression they don't care). Teenagers continue to need affection and reassurance from their parents, but frequently parents stop reaching out to truculent or rebellious teenagers who don't respond like they used to. However it is important is to keep affection going for as long as you can. Keep the ritual of hugs when you greet your teenagers (perhaps out of sight from friends!) and be there with a reassuring pat on the back when they need it. In the couple relationship, it is so easy to get out of the habit of being affectionate and intimate, yet it is these habits that are central to the whole relationship and keep you close, even during the hard times. No matter how busy or tired you are try to finish the day with a kind word and some form of affection. Unfortunatley, it is easy to get into the habit of taking

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each other for granted, which pushes you down the road of neglect. Counteract this with a habit of daily appreciation. Frequently remind your partner of what you enjoy about them and how you value what they bring to your life. It is these small habits of kindness and affection that build closeness and intimacy.

Communicating well during conflict

Poorly handled conflict is detrimental to family relationships. Whether these are tantrums from small children, teenage rebellion or a couple constantly such conflicts can **fester** and arguing, damage relationships. In resolving conflict, listening is by far the most important communication skill. Taking time to understand where your child or partner is coming from and to appreciate how they might see things differently, is the starting point to resolving any conflict. It is then important to communicate your own needs and views in a calm, respectful way. Respectful and assertive communication is the way forward, whether dealing with a child's tantrum in a firm but understanding manner or keeping calm and maintaining respect as you argue with your teenager or honestly expressing what you most deeply need to a partner. Finally, all family relationships will involve disappointment and getting hurt at times. Being able to apologise and forgive are crucial to repairing relationships. Taking responsibility and apologising when you have hurt someone, and learning to move on and forgive when you have been hurt, are key to maintaining relationships through difficult times.

(https://www.irishtimes.com/life-and-style/healthfamily/parenting/health-and-wellbeing-are-tied-up-in-the-qualityof-our-familial-relationships-1.3777528?mode=amp)

Post-reading tasks

1. Read the statements and decide if they are True (T) or False (F):

1. Doing fun activities together, sharing experiences and having good conversations all make for satisfying relationships between parents and children.

2. Reading a story before bed or chatting together on the walk to school are ineffective methods of improving relationships.

3. Technology and social networks don't take people away from communication in the family.

4. The key to managing technology is to have "unplugged" times during the day, when people listen to one another.

5. When a teenager is praised, it is clear that he is very pleased.

6. In the couple relationship, the habits of being affectionate and intimate are central to the whole relationship and keep you close.

7. In resolving conflict, expressing your own opinion is by far the most important skill.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. How does a person's health depend on what kind of relationships develop in his family?

2. What does "debriefing time" mean for couples?

3. What family habits are important for children and teenagers?

4. How do gadgets take people away from communicating with their relatives?

5. How can people use technology to enhance family relationships rather than diminish them?

6. What rules should be followed to resolve the conflict in the family?

7. What skills are crucial to repairing relationships?

3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Хорошие семейные отношения не возникают «просто так». Взаимоотношения требуют внимания и заботы, чтобы оставаться здоровыми и позитивными.

2. Во многих семьях ночной ритуал чтения рассказа перед сном с младшим ребенком постепенно трансформируется в ночную беседу с подростком.

3. Люди часто спешат или плывут по течению на автопилоте, забывая ценить важных людей в своей жизни.

4. Технологии и экраны еще больше усложнили семейную жизнь, регулярно отвлекая людей от общения друг с другом.

5. Обнимать друг друга во время чтения сказки на ночь – важное проявление привязанности и поощрения.

6. Подростки по-прежнему нуждаются в любви и поддержке со стороны своих родителей.

7. Неурегулированные конфликты пагубно сказывается на семейных отношениях.

4. Make up your own sentences using the following phrasal verbs:

to bring someone up – растить, воспитывать кого-то

to get on (well) with smb - ладить с кем-то

to tell someone off - ругать, отчитывать кого-то

to take after someone – унаследовать (черты характера, внешность, поведение)

to look up to someone – равняться на кого-либо, уважать кого-либо, восхищаться

5. Fill in the gaps with one of the family-related idioms below:

Quality time, to fight like cat and dog, to be someone's own flesh and blood, to run in the family, to tie the knot, to be not on speaking terms

1. I've been working 12 hours a day this week and haven't been home once for the toddler's bedtime. This weekend I'm going to give them some quality time and take them to the zoo The atmosphere is a bit tense right now as my two sisters...

<u>2. As</u> young children, we used ... any time we disagreed.

3. He ..., I will definitely help him.

4. Brian and Lucy had been dating for a year before they decided

5. I've been working 12 hours a day this week and haven't been home once for the toddler's bedtime. This weekend I'm going to give them some and take them to the zoo

6. She has a very good sense of humour. I think it Her parents also like to joke.

6. a) Give Russian equivalents for the following English family-related proverbs and sayings (or translate them into Russian):

1. <u>You</u> may choose your friends; your family is thrust upon you.

2. Wash your dirty linen at home.

<u>3. As</u> the old cock crows, so does the young.

4. A babe in the house is a well-spring of pleasure.

5. Husband and wife live the same life.

6. Marry in haste and repent at leisure.

b) Make up a dialogue to illustrate one of the proverbs.

7. Comment on the following statement: "Marriage is the best thing to make you happy and relieve stress".

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem);

- express your personal opinion and give 2-3 reasons for your opinion;

- express an opposing opinion and give 1-2 reasons for this opposing opinion;

- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion;

- make a conclusion restating your position.

8. Translate from Russian into English:

Польза чтения: зачем читать детям книги на ночь?

1. Регулярное общение ребенка с книгой приведет к любви на всю жизнь к письменному слову. Ежедневно читая книги ребенку, вы привьете ему привычку читать на всю оставшуюся жизнь. Ни для кого не секрет, что дети копируют своих родителей. Вы можете ожидать, что ребенок полюбит книги, если будет видеть, что в его семье их с удовольствием читают. И ваше поведение и привычка к чтению станут этому примером, поэтому убедитесь, что вы «заразили» своего ребенка чтением.

2. Книга укрепляет связь «родитель – ребенок». Чтение вызывает «близкое впечатление», что делает прочной связь между родителями и детьми. Это настоящий подарок для занятых родителей, которые чувствуют угрызения совести, потому что они не проводят достаточно времени с любимым ребенком, а чтение перед сном позволяет посвятить себя полностью ребенку, без внимания на мобильный телефон и телевизор.

3. Чтение обогащает детский словарный запас новыми словами. На протяжении всей книги могут встречаться слова, которые обычно не используются в повседневной речи, так что они дополняют «бедный» словарный запас ребенка.

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4. Взращивание любопытства «рождает» интересные вопросы и стимулирует желание учиться. Чем любопытнее дети, тем больше они хотят учиться и разгадывать волшебный мир, который скрывают книги. Ведь книги определенно возбуждают воображение и желание проникнуть глубже и открыть для себя что-то новое. Читая, вы услышите бесчисленные вопросы, которые рождает детский ум. Может, большинство из них будет звучать смешно, но отвечая на них, вы будете лучше понимать вашего любимого человечка.

5. Ребенок проходит все ступени образования и вырастает успешным человеком. Чтение является ключевым звеном в процессе образования и основой успеха. Исследования показывают, что дети, чьи родители читают им регулярно, достигают больших успехов в школе. Но чтение позволяет добиться больших успехов не только в школьные годы, оно помогает добиться успеха профессионального. И хотя «не все люди, которые читают, являются лидерами, но все лидеры читают».

6. Книга позволяет учить детей на собственном примере. Дети могут извлечь уроки даже из волшебных сказок. Ребенок учится отличать хорошее от плохого, а затем проникает в тайны человеческих отношений. Описывая характеры героев книг и их действия, вы можете начать обсуждение с ребенком различных тем и через них передать важные уроки жизни.

(https://novostiliteratury.ru/2019/03/interesno/9-prichin-pochemupolezno-chitat-detyam-knigi/)

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UNIT FOUR

BRINGING UP CHILDREN

Pre-reading activities

1. Study the following vocabulary:

a stigma – клеймо feral – дикий, звериный whirlwind – вихрь unmitigated bliss – абсолютное блаженство fertility treatment – лечение бесплодия postpartum – послеродовой physical toll – физический ущерб to be ill-prepared for – быть плохо

подготовленным к чему-либо

2. Match the following synonyms from the article.

1. conspiracy	a) to recover
2. to bend the truth	b) conceited
3. to sneer	c) a missile
4. nonchalant	d) to deceive
5. smug	e) to suppress
6. umpteen	f) indifferent
7. bounce back	g) machination
8. Incomprehensibly	h) countless
9. bottle up	i) ambiguously
10. a projectile	j) to snicker

3. Read and translate the following article into Russian, paying special attention to the key in which it is written.

FAMILY AND PARENTING: WHAT DO NEW PARENTS LIKE ME REALLY NEED? THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH ABOUT BABIES

By Arwa Mahdawi 8 June 2021

For all the joys of new parenthood, there is still a stigma to admitting that having a baby is anything but sunshine, rainbows and bliss. I wish people could be more honest.

My wife gave birth to our first child, a beautiful baby girl, a few weeks ago. It's all been a bit of a milkscented blur, but the whirlwind of early parenthood has also helped me realise my true purpose in life: becoming a Baby Truther[™]. I'm not saying there's a vast conspiracy of silence about the realities of motherhood, but there's certainly still a massive stigma to admitting that it isn't all sunshine and rainbows. And, because there's so much pressure to act as if having a baby is unmitigated bliss, a lot of people seem to bend the truth about the realities of parenthood. So, in my new role as a full-time Baby Truther, I am here to cheerfully admit that looking after a newborn can, sometimes, be hell. And I wish more people were honest about that.

Here's something I have noticed: the moment you admit that having a baby isn't 100% joy and delight, there

are people who will immediately say something along the lines of: "Don't complain! You should be grateful you have a kid!" Or they'll sneer: "What did you expect?" So, before the "Motherhood is magic" crowd get riled up, let me get a few obligatory disclaimers out of the way: my wife and I spent a small fortune on fertility treatments; our baby was desperately wanted; and we don't take our new addition for granted. Also, I knew that looking after a newborn obviously wasn't going to be easy. Still, I'm not sure anything could have prepared me for just how exhausting, difficult and boring the early days of parenting were going to be. Yes, I love the tiny tyrant to bits. But that doesn't automatically make sleepdeprivation and changing umpteen diapers a day fulfilling.

Here's another thing I've noticed: the moment you become a parent, other parents will suddenly admit to things they kept quiet about before. "Why did you never tell me that before?" I wonder to myself as they nonchalantly tell me that they didn't feel like themselves again for a year, or they worried their nipples were going to fall off as a result of breastfeeding. It seems as if the first rule of Parent Club is that you don't talk about how difficult Parent Club is to the people in Childfree Club. Instead, you smile smugly and say things like: "You must have a kid, it's amazing!"

I should note that, being the non-birth mother, I've got it relatively easy when it comes to parenting. I didn't

have to deal with the physical toll of pregnancy, which is another thing I don't think we talk about enough and that a lot of women are <u>ill-prepared for</u>. Everyone knows that labour will be difficult, but there isn't a huge amount of discussion of how your body can change postpartum; women are just expected to bounce back. The realities of breastfeeding are another thing I'm shocked I knew so little about in my pre-baby life. I used to think that breastfeeding was something that was natural and easy and beautiful. Hah! Maybe that's true for some people, but just because something is "natural" doesn't mean it's easy.

I'm sure my daughter is going to print this article out to show her therapist one day, so I want to make it very clear, once again, that I love my child and many aspects of parenthood are, indeed, awesome. The smell of a baby's head? Feral, but incomprehensibly delightful: someone should bottle that up! Seeing your baby grow by what seems like the second? Fascinating! I wouldn't change my new life for anything, but that doesn't mean I have to pretend to enjoy every moment or act like my life pre-baby was incomplete. Parenthood can be amazing and awful. Admitting that doesn't make you a cry-baby.

(https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2021/jun/08/w hat-new-parents-really-need-unvarnished-truth-about-babies)

Post-reading tasks

1. Read the statements and decide if they are True (T) or False (F):

1. There is a vast conspiracy of silence about the realities of motherhood.

2. There is a massive stigma to admitting that motherhood isn't all sunshine and rainbows.

3. A lot of people seem to bend the truth about the realities of parenthood.

4. The moment you become a parent, other parents will suddenly admit to things they kept quiet about before.

5. The author of the article has to deal with the physical toll of pregnancy.

6. All the aspects of parenthood are, in the author's opinion, awful.

7. Parenthood can be amazing and awful at the same time.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What disadvantages of parenthood does the author of the article name?

2. How do people react when you admit that having a baby is not only joy and delight?

3. What do other parents admit to when you become a parent?

4. What are a lot of women bearing a child ill-prepared for?

5. Which aspect of parenthood does the author mean when she says "natural doesn't mean it's easy"?

6. What is the best number of children to have?

7. How important are children to making you happy?

3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Несмотря на все радости материнства, все ещё считается позором признать, что рождение ребенка – это что-то ещё помимо радужного блаженства.

2. Из-за необходимости вести себя так, будто рождение ребенка – это абсолютное блаженство, многие люди, похоже, искажают правду о реалиях родительства.

3. Я не уверена, что что-либо могло подготовить меня к тому, насколько изнурительными, трудными и скучными будут первые дни выполнения родительских обязанностей.

4. Вот еще одна вещь, которую я заметила: в тот момент, когда вы становитесь родителем, другие родители внезапно признаются в том, о чем раньше молчали.

5. Мне не пришлось столкнуться с физическими последствиями беременности, и это еще одна вещь, о которой мы недостаточно говорим, и к которой многие женщины плохо подготовлены.

6. Все знают, что роды – это трудно, но никто не говорит о том, как ваше тело может измениться после родов; считается, что женщины просто самостоятельно оправятся.

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4. Find 5 sentences in the article containing the critical thinking toolkit presented in the table. Complete the table with the corresponding sentences. There is one sentence for each tool.

Critical thinking tool	Corresponding sentence
1. Fact	
2. Bias	
3. Evidence	
4. Opinion	
5. Emotive language	
6. Conclusion	

5. Match the following baby idioms with their meaning.

1. Baby boomer	a) Born to parents who were not
	married
2. Born on the	b) To discard something
wrong side of the	valuable or important while
blanket	disposing of something
	worthless
3. Child's play	c) To experience a very deep
	and restful sleep; to sleep
	soundly
4. Like a kid in a	d) A person born in the years
candy store	following World War II, when
	there was a temporary marked
	increase in the birth rate

5. Throw the baby	e) A very easy task
out with the bath	
water	
6. Sleep like a baby	f) To be so excited about one's
	surroundings that one acts in a
	childlike or silly way

6. a) Give Russian equivalents for the baby idioms and fill in the gaps with one of the baby idioms:

1. America's health care costs are expected to soar as ______ become senior citizens.

2. Why are we scrapping the entire project? Come on, don't _____.

3. His parents eventually married, but that boy was _____.

4. I can't believe you finished a *triathlon*! You're going to ______ tonight.

5. After learning to drive a stick shift, driving with an automatic transmission is _____.

6. Liam loves football so much that he's _____ any time he steps into the stadium.

b) Make up a dialogue to illustrate one of the idioms.

7. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition:

1. I'm not saying there's a vast conspiracy _____ silence about the realities of motherhood.

2. My wife and I spent a small fortune _____ fertility treatments; our baby was desperately wanted; and we don't take our new addition _____ granted.

3. The moment you become a parent, other parents will suddenly admit _____ things they kept quiet about before.

4. I didn't have to deal _____ the physical toll of pregnancy, which is another thing I don't think we talk about enough and that a lot of women are ill-prepared

5. There isn't a huge amount of discussion of how your body can change postpartum; women are just expected to bounce ___.

8. Comment on the following statement: "Having children is the best thing anyone can do."

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)

- express your personal opinion and give 2-3 reasons for your opinion

– express an opposing opinion and give 1-2 reasons for this opposing opinion

- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion

- make a conclusion restating your position

9. Translate from Russian into English:

Материнство – интересный и непростой этап в жизни женщины. После рождения ребёнка многие мамы сталкиваются с вопросами, на которые сложно найти ответы. Поиск ответов в интернете, переполненном непроверенной информацией, не всегда дает положительный результат, а иногда и вовсе может нанести серьёзный вред как маме, так и ребёнку. Среди большого количества такого контента очень важно найти действительно достоверную информацию. Поэтому мы подготовили для вас подборку из трех блогеров в Instagram, которые освещают актуальные вопросы материнства и воспитания детей и делятся своим экспертным мнением, основанном на психологическом и научном подходе.

Екатерина – педагог-психолог, специалист по детскому сну, раннему развитию, развитию речи и грудному вскармливанию. В своём блоге она делится полезными упражнениями и играми для детского развития, проводит экспертные прямые эфиры на актуальные темы, развенчивает мифы про материнство, выпускает полезные гайды про материнство и освещает психологические аспекты, важные для здорового воспитания детей.

У блогера двое детей, на их примере она показывает, на что именно стоит обратить внимание при воспитании детей и каких ошибок можно и нужно избегать. Екатерина выступает за «взрослое материнство», подразумевающее не только осознанный подход к воспитанию ребёнка, но и психологический комфорт самой матери, любовь к себе и заботливое отношение. Своей самой главной задачей она считает просвещение женщин в вопросах материнства.

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Лариса – психолог и практикующий кандидат психологических наук. В своём блоге она поднимает и разбирает острые темы материнства и тонкости детского поведения: детская речь, пищевое поведение детей, безопасность ребёнка в интернете, страх темноты, семья после рождения ребёнка, истерика у ребёнка.

Блогер делится полезными упражнениями для детского развития и «экологичного» воспитания ребёнка. Лариса также является создателем курса «Адаптация к детскому саду и школе», в котором можно найти ответы на многие вопросы, волнующие родителей: как избежать истерик, слёз и страхов у ребёнка перед садом или школой, как защитить своего ребёнка в социуме, как помочь ребенку стать более самостоятельным, как заложить в ребенке адекватную самооценку и уверенность в себе.

Елена – клинический перинатальный психолог и специалист по раннему детскому развитию. Перинатальный психолог – специалист, который изучает и занимается вопросами планирования и зачатия ребёнка, самого процесса беременности и родов, а также послеродового состояния матери и ребёнка.

В этой области Елена работает более 20 лет, консультируя молодых мам, беременных женщин и женщин, которые только задумываются о деторождении.

Елена проводит курсы по раннему развитию ребёнка и построению психики младенца, организует марафоны по правильному подходу к желанной беременности, делится такими полезными чек-листами, как сенситивные периоды развития ребёнка от 0 до 6 лет; диагностика

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раннего детского развития до 1,5 года; развитие навыков и умений для детей от 1,5 до 2 лет; игры для ребенка 6–9 месяцев; подросток в доме и другими.

Она делает психологические разборы популярных детских мультфильмов и сказок «Гадкий утёнок», «Влюбчивая ворона», «Царевна-лягушка», «Колобок», делится полезными упражнениями по правильному воспитанию ребёнка, проводит прямые эфиры о важных вопросах материнства: истерики, речевое развитие 6-7 лет и восприятие языка, половая идентификация, начало творчества и другие.

(https://the-steppe.com/razvitie/tolko-nauka-i-psihologiya-5ekspertnyh-blogov-pro-materinstvo)

UNIT FIVE MAN AND MEDIA

Pre-reading activities

1. Study the following vocabulary:

outcome – последствие

to boost self-esteem - повышать самооценку

a sense of belonging - чувство связи

a validation – подтверждение

FOMO (fear of missing out) – страх что-то пропустить

to disrupt – разрушать

nausea – тошнота

a vulnerability – уязвимость

an airbrushing – ретуширование

a permanent fingerprint – постоянный отпечаток пальца

1) encourage	a) drop
2) significant	b) editing
3) announcement	c) defenseless
4) decrease	d) detached

2. Match the following synonyms from the article.

5) airbrushing	e) boost
6) vulnerable	f) nervousness
7) separated	g) permit
8) highlighting	h) emphasizing
9) allow	i) important
10) anxiety	j) statement

3. Read and translate the following article into Russian, paying special attention to the vocabulary penetrating to the semantic field of social media.

The Social Dilemma: Social Media and Your Mental Health

February 9, 2021

The Risks for the Reward

Social media has a **reinforcing** nature. Using it activates the brain's reward center by releasing dopamine, a "feel-good chemical" linked to pleasurable activities such as sex, food, and social interaction. The platforms are designed to be addictive and are associated with anxiety, depression, and even physical ailments.

According to the Pew Research Center, 69% of adults and 81% of teens in the U.S. use social media. This puts a large amount of the population at an increased risk of feeling anxious, depressed, or ill over their social media use. But what makes users come back for more even when it can literally make them feel sick?

"When the outcome is unpredictable, the behavior is more likely to repeat," Sperling says. "Think of a slot machine: if game players knew they never were going to get money by playing the game, then they never would play. The idea of a potential future reward keeps the machines in use. The same goes for social media sites. One does not know how many likes a picture will get, who will 'like' the picture, and when the picture will receive likes. The unknown outcome and the possibility of a desired outcome can keep users engaged with the sites."

To boost self-esteem and feel a sense of belonging in their social circles, people post content with the hope of receiving positive feedback. Couple that content with the structure of potential future reward, and you get a recipe for constantly checking platforms.

When reviewing others' social activity, people tend to make comparisons such as, "Did I get as many likes as someone else?," or "Why didn't this person like my post, but this other person did?" They're searching for validation on the internet that serves as a replacement for meaningful connection they might otherwise make in real life.

FOMO – fear of missing out – also plays a role. If everyone else is using social media sites, and if someone doesn't join in, there's concern that they'll miss jokes, connections, or invitations. Missing experiences can create anxiety and depression. When people look online and see they're excluded from an activity, it can affect thoughts and feelings, and can affect them physically.

A 2018 British study tied social media use to decreased, disrupted, and delayed sleep, which is associated with depression, memory loss, and poor academic performance. Social media use can affect users' physical health even more directly. Researchers know the connection between the mind and the gut can turn anxiety and depression into nausea, headaches, muscle tension, and tremors.

The Digital Age of Vulnerability

The earlier teens start using social media, the greater impact the platforms have on mental health. This is especially true for females. While teen males tend to express aggression physically, females do so relationally by excluding others and sharing hurtful comments. Social media increases the opportunity for such harmful interactions.

Sperling offers the example of a seventh grader whose best friend chooses a new best friend and posts pictures of the pair at the movies or on a weekend trip. "Twenty years ago, the girl may have been excluded from her best friend's activities, but she may not have known about it unless she was told explicitly," Sperling says. In addition to providing young people with a window through which they can view missed experiences, social media puts a distorted lens on appearances and reality. Facebook, Instagram, and Snapchat increase the likelihood of seeing unrealistic, filtered photos at a time when teen bodies are changing. In the past, teens read magazines that contained altered photos of models. Now, these images are one thumbscroll away at any given time. Apps that provide the user with **airbrushing**, **teeth whitening**, and more filters are easy to find and easier to use. It's not only celebrities who look perfect–it's everyone.

When there's a filter applied to the digital world, it can be hard for teens to tell what's real and what isn't, which comes at a difficult time for them physically and emotionally.

"Middle school already is challenging for students with all of their developmental changes. As they go through puberty, they're tasked with establishing their identity at a time when the frontal lobes in their brains are not fully developed, and there is a lack of impulse control. All of this happens while their relationships with peers become more important," Sperling says. "It's a very vulnerable population to have access to something where there is no stopgap before they post or press the send button. I think that's something of which to be mindful."

Adults are vulnerable, too. In recent years, plastic surgeons have seen an uptick in requests from patients who want to look like their filtered Snapchat and Instagram photos. A New York Times article that ran in June 2018 features a newlywed couple who nearly separated after their honeymoon. The reason: the wife spent more time on the trip planning and posting selfies than she spent with her husband.

> (https://www.mcleanhospital.org/essential/it-or-not-socialmedias-affecting-your-mental-health)

Post-reading tasks

1. Read the statements and say if they are true (T) or false (F):

1. Dopamine is the hormone which appears when person feels sad.

2. 19 % of teenagers in the USA don't use social media

3. People post photos only because they want to share their life with others

4. If person misses any kind of information, it can make him feel anxious and depressed.

5. Active social media users can have memory loss, and poor academic performance

6. In the past children were watching TV and listening to music a lot.

7. There is a low demand on plastic surgeries.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What do people do when reviewing others' social activity?

2. Who has a risk to get anxiety and depression?

3. What does FOMO mean?

4. What are the standard techniques of editing photos?

5. What happens with teenagers who start using social media too early?

6. Which problems can people get after using social media?

3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Использование социальных сетей подвергает значительную часть населения повышенному риску из-за возникающего чувства беспокойства, депрессии или недомогания.

2. Неизвестный результат и возможность желаемого результата могут удерживать пользователей на сайтах.

3. Чтобы повысить самооценку и почувствовать принадлежность к определённым социальным группам, люди публикуют контент в надежде получить положительные отзывы.

4. Когда люди просматривают Интернет и видят, что они исключены из какой-либо деятельности, это влияет на их мысли и чувства.

5. Исследователи знают, что связь между мозгом и кишечником может превратить беспокойство и депрессию в тошноту, головные боли, мышечное напряжение и тремор.

6. Социальные сети не только предоставляют молодым людям «окно», через которое они могут увидеть упущенный опыт, но и искажают их внешний вид и реальность.

7. В период полового созревания перед ними стоит задача установить свою идентичность в то время, когда лобные доли мозга еще не полностью развиты и отсутствует контроль над импульсами.

4. Fill in the gaps with the given words:

puberty, challenging, identity, vulnerable, mindful

"Middle school already is 1)_____ for students with all of their developmental changes. As they go through 2)____, they're tasked with establishing their 3)_____ at a time when the frontal lobes in their brains are not fully developed, and there is a lack of impulse control. All of this happens while their relationships with peers become more important," Sperling says. "It's a very 4)_____ population to have access to something where there is no stopgap before they post or press the send button. I think that's something of which to be 5)____."

5. Fill in the right preposition:

1. They're searching for validation on the internet that serves as a replacement ____ meaningful connection they might otherwise make in real life..

2. Sperling offers the example _____ a seventh grader whose best friend chooses a new best friend and posts pictures of the pair at the movies or on a weekend trip.

3. Apps that provide the user _____ airbrushing, teeth whitening, and more filters are easy to find and easier to use.

4. The idea of a potential future reward keeps the machines _____ use.

5. A New York Times article that ran in June 2018 features a newlywed couple who nearly separated _____ their honeymoon.

6. Find 5 sentences in the article containing the critical thinking toolkit presented in the table. Complete the table with the corresponding sentences. There is one sentence for each tool.

Critical thinking tool	Corresponding sentence
1. Fact	
2. Bias	
3. Evidence	
4. Opinion	
5. Emotive language	
6. Conclusion	

7. a) Give Russian equivalents for the following English social media-related idioms. Translate the sentences:

- 1. See eye to eye;
- 2. FOMO;
- 3. To go viral;
- 4. To turn a blind eye;

5. To take by storm;

6. Pull the wool over (someone's) eyes.

b) Make up a dialogue to illustrate one of the idioms.

8. Translate from Russian into English.

Максим Кронгауз, лингвист, профессор Высшей школы экономики

Когда мы говорим об особенностях речи или языка в интернете, мы сразу вспоминаем слово «мем» (англ. *тете*). Это очень важное для интернет-языка понятие. Что значит? Появилось слово оно «мем» сравнительно недавно. Его придумал английский популяризатор науки, ученый Ричард Докинз. Он ввел словечко, похожее на слово gene, и противопоставил эти два понятия, сказав, что ген - это хранитель биологической информации. А должен быть и хранитель культурной информации. Мемом, с точки зрения Докинза, может быть что угодно: фраза, музыкальная фраза, картинка. Это понятие стало относительно популярным. А дальше произошел взрыв популярности, потому что мемами стали называть некоторые явления в интернете, в общем похожие на то, о чем говорил Докинз. Это такая культурная информация. И обычная фраза, и музыкальная фраза, картинка (как с подписью, так и без подписи) может стать мемом. Но что, собственно, это означает? Давайте все-таки говорить о словах. Это нечто, некое выражение или фраза, внезапно популярной. чрезвычайно Ee ставшая начинают использовать люди, которые про нее вчера еще не слышали. Это явление немного уходит в сторону от классического мема, который придумал Докинз. По

существу, все, что становится модным, мы можем назвать мемом (если это относится каким-либо образом к культуре). Здесь важно понимать следующее: чем популярнее становилось это явление, тем опустошеннее было. Если вначале Докинз наполнил оно его определенным смыслом, то по мере того, как понятие становилось все более популярным и само слово очень разным становилось синонимом к «модным первоначального штучкам», оно лишалось своего содержания. Еще одна вещь, которую нужно понимать (или, по крайней мере, держать в уме, когда мы говорим о мемах), касается его предшественников или аналогов в досетевую эпоху. На самом деле мемы существовали и раньше. Просто их так не называли. Есть разные слова, которые близки к нему по смыслу. Некоторые известны всем, а некоторые - только узким специалистам. Например, есть выражение «крылатые По слова». существу, это те же самые мемы. И даже издавались словари крылатых слов. Это известные, как правило, цитаты из книг, фильмов, которые знают все, иногда даже забывая, откуда пришло это крылатое выражение, кто был его автором. По существу, явление очень похожее на мем, близкое к нему. Однако существует маленькая разница; впрочем, чем пристальнее на нее смотришь, тем она становится больше. Крылатые слова - это выражения, которые прожили долгую и счастливую жизнь. Если мы что-нибудь классики вспомним (скажем, ИЗ ИЗ произведений А.С. Грибоедова: «Влюбленные часов не наблюдают», цитаты из Пушкина), то эти «мемы», если использовать модное словечко, прожили уже больше века. Им скоро исполнится две сотни лет! Если мы вспомним какие-нибудь крылатые выражения из советских кинофильмов: «Ловкость рук и никакого мошенства» («Путевка в жизнь», 1931), «Мертвые с косами стоят» («Неуловимые мстители», 1967) и т.д., то эти мемы прожили десятилетия. А современные мемы, которые появляются в интернете, живут совсем недолго. Они вспыхивают мгновенно, захватывают все пространство Всемирной сети, а дальше умирают - иногда сразу, в случае слов и выражений-однодневок. В лучшем случае они живут неделю, месяц. А настоящие долгожители могут протянуть и год. Можно вспомнить какие-то мемы, чтобы разговор был более конкретным. Из последнего ждун (Homunculus loxodontus, скульптура голландской художницы Маргрит ван Бреворт). Картинка с оплывшей фигуркой символизирует человека, долго сидящего в очереди. Почему она стала мемом? Очень важно, когда нечто (картинка или фраза) выпадают из реальности. И эта фигурка действительно ни на что не похожа. Она странная. Это и позволяет ей воспроизводиться, потому что она привлекает внимание. Интересно, что инструмент мемов можно использовать даже для определения возраста человека. Я иногда на лекциях цитирую мемы эпохи «языка падонкафф» (олбанского). И если мои собеседники смотрят на меня пустым непонимающим взором, я понимаю, насколько они молоды. А если какая-то мысль пробивается в глазах, то я понимаю, что тот человек застал начало 2000-х и приближается к 30 годам. В данном случае язык выступает таким термометром, с помощью которого мы измеряем не только температуру, но и возраст собеседника.

(https://philology.hse.ru/conflictology/news/218732142.html)

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UNIT SIX BOOKS AND READING

LIBRARIES

1. Pre-reading vocabulary:

scrambling for – бороться за что-либо skyrocket – стремительно взлетать astounding – поразительный uptake – усвоение, поглощение, понимание e-readers – читатели электронных книг check-outs – запросы juvenile fiction – подростковая фантастика notoriously – печально известный capped – закрытый burst in – ворваться, вмешаться sustained – устойчивый, длительный repurchasing – повторная покупка

1. scrambling for	A. client
2. astounding	B. dark
3. patron	C. getting to
4. commuting to	D. searching for
5. notoriously	E. detective
6. grim	F. request

2. Match the following synonyms from the article.
7. sleuth	G. amazing
8. check-out	H. practically
9. de-facto	I. unfortunately
10. run	J. management

3. Read and translate the following article into Russian.

Libraries Are Dealing With New Demand For Books And Services During The Pandemic

If you find yourself scrambling for a good novel to escape the novel coronavirus, you're not alone. Across the country, libraries have seen demand skyrocket for their electronic offerings, but librarians say they continue to worry about the digital divide and equality in access - not to mention the complicated questions that must be answered before they can reopen for physical lending. "Since the library closed on March 16, we've had about seven thousand people register for library cards," says Richard Reyes-Gavilan, Executive Director for the District of Columbia Public Libraries. "We've had over 300,000 books borrowed since mid-March, which is astounding considering that our collections are limited."By the library's accounting, that's 37% higher than the same period in 2019, and DC isn't alone in an uptake in digital usage: Weekly library e-book lending across the country has increased by nearly 50 percent since March 9, according to data from OverDrive, a service used by many libraries to let patrons check out media **for e-readers**, smartphones and computers. Audiobook **check-outs** are also up 14% – not quite as large a shift, likely because fewer people are in their cars commuting to work.

How pandemic reading has (and hasn't) changed

Nationally, there's been a jump in titles checked out virtually across topics, but demand for children's e-books has more than **doubled** during this period. By comparison, e-book checkouts for adult fiction across the U.S. have grown by more than a third, and young adult fiction by more than 50 percent. There have been more checkouts of children's books than adult nonfiction on weekdays since the week of March 22. "The big change we've seen is within juvenile fiction," says Susan Gross, a data analyst with OverDrive. "Typically adult nonfiction is the second most popular type of title that's read, but now on certain days juvenile fiction surpasses adult non-fiction, which we haven't seen before ... our thought on that is that parents are probably trying to enrich their kids' during the school week when they would typically be in school. "Our thought on that is that parents are probably trying to enrich their kids' during the school week when they would typically be in school. So patrons seem to be reading more, but are they reading differently? At the macro level, the answer appears to be no. While adult nonfiction hasn't increased at nearly the same volume in total checkouts as fiction has, it started out much lower, and its relative rate increase is still proportional. Library categorization is **notoriously** messy, but OverDrive's rankings of the top national checkouts by genre indicate that readers aren't radically shifting their tastes on the grim/fluffy axis. The top categories have remained remarkably stable through 2020, led by thrillers, romance, "women sleuths," and literary fiction. That said, some sub-sub-genres are showing signs of our collective psychological strain: Within the self-help category, "motivation" and "happiness" titles have seen an increased number of checkouts, says Gross. Reves-Gavilan notes that he's seen greater interest in books on pandemics and race relations, although the latter is no doubt boosted by a program that made many titles available for instant checkout.

Libraries have also reacted to the closures by transitioning events to virtual spaces. DC's libraries added a chat service allowing readers to ask a librarian questions over the phone or the web. It also launched its "one city, one book" program online by offering free digital access to Elizabeth Acevedo's *With the Fire On High*, including a virtual talk by the author at the end of the campaign. And it's been holding Facebook-based storytimes with hundreds of participants.

"More than just their buildings"

Of course, while we typically think of libraries in terms of books, that's not all that they do: They're also a de-facto community center for access to services, which are now increasingly hard to deliver. Since closing physically, DC library buildings have kept their wireless access on, and have seen almost 20,000 devices connecting for more than 60,000 sessions. "One of the things that's extremely important in our libraries is the ability for people to print wirelessly from our copiers, for people who are printing out resumes, health forms, job applications, you name it," says Reyes-Gavilan. Across the country, while physical lending remains closed, five of Seattle's library buildings have been opened for restroom-only access since late April, in part hoping to slow the spread of COVID-19 by making handwashing easier for the homeless. Seattle's library system also runs a wi-fi hotspot lending program, which reserves 250 devices for high-need populations, like the homeless or poorer families without access. After the pandemic began, existing checkouts were extended, and Seattle's library foundation funded 75 additional hotspots to bring the total number to 325. The library has been installing these in weatherproof enclosures at homeless encampments around the city or assigning them to shelters and relief organizations. "The conditions that we're living in now kind of exaggerate or accentuate the digital divide, and so we also have teams working on figuring out ways to reach people outside the digital sphere."

Reopening and recovering

How libraries will adapt in the long run is still unclear. Digital titles are often three to five times more expensive than physical books, and unlike physical books (which can be borrowed hundreds of times) ebook licenses are typically **capped** at a short time period or limited number of checkouts (or both) before they must be renewed. As a result, if this **burst in** digital lending is **sustained**, it could be a financial problem for cash-strapped libraries. Seattle's libraries have been able to transfer funding to e-books while branches are closed for in-person borrowing, at some point they'll need to start **repurchasing** print materials again. Physical lending entails an entirely different set of challenges. Currently, many libraries plan to isolate returned books or media for 72 hours before they can be picked up by a librarian and reshelved. As a result, circulation may be slower than usual when service resumes.

(https://www.npr.org/2020/06/16/877651001/libraries-aredealing-with-new-demand-for-books-and-services-during-thepandemic)

Post-reading tasks

Task 1. Read the following statements and decide whether it's true (T) or false (F):

1) people can't borrow books from libraries during the pandemic;

2) e-books are more popular nowadays;

3) nonfiction for adults is more popular than juvenile fiction;

4) adults' nonfiction is still popular;

5) the top categories are: fiction, romance, psychology;

6) it's impossible to contact with a librarian during the pandemic;

7) homeless people can visit libraries.

Task 2. Answer the following questions:

1. Do people read more during the pandemic?

2. Are libraries popular now?

3. Why do people prefer e-books nowadays? (according to the topic)

4. Which genre is more popular today?

5. What kinds of books do people read during the pandemic?

6. Is it possible for homeless people to read books now?

7. What is more expensive: digital books or physical ones?

8. How can we stop the spread of covid-19 if we return books to the library?

Task 3. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Библиотека выдала более 300 000 книг с середины марта, а это внушительное количество, учитывая, что у нас довольно ограниченный запас книг.

2. Запрос на аудиокниги возрос на 14% – это не так много, как на печатные версии, так как не так много людей ездят на машине до работы во время пандемии.

3. Запросов по детским книгам стало больше, чем по книгам для взрослых в будни, начиная с 22 марта.

4. Библиотеки добавили на сайт чат, позволяющий читателям задавать вопросы библиотекарю по телефону или на сайте.

5. Электронные издания в 3 и даже в 5 раз дороже, чем бумажные, и, в отличие от последних, лицензии на электронные книги блокируются после нескольких скачиваний, после чего их надо обновлять.

6. Если рост спроса на электронные книги продолжится, это станет финансовой проблемой для библиотек, испытывающих нехватку денежных средств.

7. По всей стране в библиотеках резко вырос спрос на электронные предложения, но библиотекари говорят, что они продолжают беспокоиться о цифровом разрыве и неравенстве, не говоря уже о сложных вопросах, на которые необходимо ответить, прежде чем библиотеки смогут снова открыться для выдачи бумажных книг.

Task 4. a) Match the original and the translation of the
idioms about books.

1. Bookworm	А. не судите книгу по
	обложке
2. Hit the books	В. быть любимчиком у
	кого-то
3. Don't judge a book by	С. бронировать, заказывать
it's cover	
4. To be in someone's	D. видеть человека насквозь
good books	

5. By the book	Е. учиться
6. to book	F. следовать правилам, не
	жульничать
7. Read someone like a	G. что-то очень очевидное
book	
8. Open book / Closed	Н. сделать все возможное,
book	чтобы достичь успеха
9. To throw a book at	I. по-моему,
someone	
10. Every trick in the	G. человек, который
book	обожает читать книги.
11. The oldest trick in the	К. наказать по всей
book	строгости закона
12. In my book	L. что-то очевидное/
	непонятное

b) Make up 5 sentences with these idioms; c) make up a small dialogue using some of these idioms.

Task 5. Find 5 sentences in the article containing the critical thinking toolkit presented in the table. Complete the table with the corresponding sentences. There is one sentence for each tool.

Critical thinking tool	Corresponding sentence
1. Fact	
2. Bias	
3. Evidence	

4. Opinion	
5. Emotive language	
6. Conclusion	

6. Translate from Russian into English.

Значимость навыков осознанного чтения для успешности дальнейшего обучения не подвергается сомнению. Исследователи еще в 30-х годах прошлого века так объясняли необходимость изучать формирование навыка чтения: «Первые три года школы дети учатся, чтобы читать, а все последующие годы они читают, чтобы учиться». И хотя с тех пор помимо чтения появились другие способы получения информации вне школы, в психолого-педагогических исследованиях именно этот навык чаще всего выступает предиктором академической успешности. Например, за последние три десятилетия было проведено множество исследований «эффекта Матфея» применительно к чтению. Результаты этих исследований убедительно свидетельствуют, что различия в навыках чтения между учащимися обусловливают дальнейшее углубление разрыва в учебных достижениях [Hattie, Dörfler, Artelt, 2014. Р. 203]. Эти работы позволили выявить определенные связи между уровнем развития навыков чтения и академической успешностью, была доказана особая значимость для прогресса в общих академических достижениях таких компонентов навыка скорость чтения, как И полнота понимания, т.е. извлечения смысла из «расшифрованных» фонем. Таким образом, исследования развития навыков чтения

не только помогают решать частные вопросы продвижения в освоении этого действия, но и более общие методологические проблемы компенсации образовательных возможностей неравных детей. Актуальным остается вопрос о наиболее эффективных способах подготовки детей к овладению чтением в дошкольном возрасте. В сознании родителей прочно мысль о TOM, что легче утвердилась учиться первокласснику, который пришел в школу читающим. В связи с этим давно сформировался социальный запрос на обучение чтению в дошкольном возрасте. Проблема заключается в том, что в этом случае происходит нарушение необходимой последовательности действий: подготовка к овладению чтением, а затем обучение чтению. Овладение полноценным чтением невозможно без создания прочной основы, на которой строится этот навык. Важно еще раз проанализировать успешность первоклассников в овладении чтением в зависимости от состояния познавательных процессов, лежащих в основе этого навыка, от того, какие занятия практиковались в семье дошкольника. Полученные данные помогут как в представлений об корректировке эффективной подготовке к овладению навыком чтения, так и в совершенствовании методики обучения чтению в начальной школе. При всех различиях языков, которые отражаются в методах обучения чтению, применяемых в разных странах, нам представлялось целесообразным проанализировать и зарубежные модели. Большинство современных англоязычных моделей развития чтения включают три последовательные фазы: 1) логогра-

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фическая фаза – ребенок воспринимает написанное слово целиком, скорее как рисунок, картинку. Зрительный образ слова воспринимается как единый символ, не членится на составляющие его элементы, и этот символ соотносится со значением слова. На этой стадии дети могут даже «читать» отдельные слова, потому что запомнили их графическую оболочку; 2) фонематическое декодирование – ребенок читает, извлекая необходимые звуки (фонемы) из знаков (графем); 3) орфографическая фаза – у ребенка накапливается запас хорошо знакомых элементов слов (например, слогов, буквосочетаний, морфем), и при чтении распознаются не отдельные буквы-фонемы, а эти знакомые части слов или слова целиком.

В современной литературе параллельно используются два термина: «фонологическое развитие» и «фонематическое развитие». Оба термина указывают на освоение ребенком звуков речи в их функциональном, аспекте: смыслоразличительном развитие фонеслуха, фонематического восприятия матического И представлений. фонематических В этой наиболее англоязычной модели подчеркивается цитируемой высокая значимость фонематического развития ребенка для обучения чтению. Судя по данным томографических исследований, вклад фонематического развития может оказаться еще весомее, чем предполагалось до сих пор. Нейробиологи установили, что на самых ранних стадиях обучения чтению особенно активны нейронные структуры мозга, отвечающие за устную речь. И только по мере приобретения опыта чтения нарастает активность,

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коры регистрируемая в части головного мозга, отвечающей за визуальное восприятие, - она получила название визуальной словоформной зоны (visual word-form area, VWFA). Хотя в этой части коры обрабатываются визуальные формы, нет оснований считать, что она отвечает за извлечение смыслов из общей графической формы слова, поскольку эта же область активизируется и бессмысленных Исследователи при чтении СЛОВ. предполагают, что в этой зоне «хранятся» хорошо знакомые и сразу считываемые части слов. Таким образом, опираясь на данные томографии, можно допустить, что ранней стратегией чтения является фонематическое перекодирование буквы в звук, а не распознавание слова как картинки (т.е. чтение не начинается С логографической фазы). Отечественные исследователи психологической структуры процесса чтения установили, что основными условиями успешного овладения навыком определенный чтения являются уровень развития представлений, пространственных зрительного восприятия и устной речи.

(https://vo.hse.ru/data/2017/06/27/1171137829/Antipkina.pdf)

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