

UNIT 1

LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY

PRE-TEXT EXERCICES

EXERCISE 1 *Practise reading the following words and collocations*

a) launched; unprecedented; aspiration; environment; especially; medicine; consumerism; influence; calculation; economic; economy; superior;

b) special development; artificial languages; man-made hybrids; above all; " media" industries; significant event; technological change; bilingual secretary; news-journalism; development programs; major corporations; mass entertainment; worldwide phenomenon;

c) newspapers and broadcasting; science and industry; courts and civil service; trade and finance; invention and manufacture; to advertise and market; richness and power; abolishing and inventing;

d) the idea of a language; currently used by people; real roots in any community; accepted as a fact of cultural life; to be underestimated; a vital means of intercommunication; demands of modernisation; with a few exceptions; measured by the opposition of its old rival; despite these efforts; to take a series of measures; to check the spread of; what is true of individuals and companies applies to...; used at all levels of society; benefits of the standardising process; a variety of English; still largely controlled by ...; while this appears to be... ;

e) Australia, Canada, India, Malaya, New Zealand, South Africa, Singapore, Japan, China, Indonesia, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States.

f)

Country	Nationality (adjective)	Nationality (people)
The UK	British	the British
England	English	the English
Denmark	Danish	the Danes
France	French	the French
Holland (the Netherlands)	Dutch	the Dutch
Scotland	Scotch	the Scotch /Scots
Japan	Japanese	the Japanese
China	Chinese	the Chinese
Switzerland	Swiss	the Swiss
the USA	American	the Americans
Russia	Russian	the Russians

A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

- 1 The idea of a language that could unite the world goes back to the late 17th century. It had a special **development** a century ago when, in 1887, Dr. Zamenhof **launched** Esperanto, still the most popular of the many artificial languages, currently **used** by between seven and twelve million people. But the thing is, that neither Esperanto nor Interlingua, Novial and Interglossa, all man-made hybrids, have real roots in any community.
- 2 One cannot deny that it is the English language that has all the benefits for becoming the global language of our time.

- 3 The first step of the global spread of English can be found in former British colonies, where English as a second language has become **accepted** as a fact of cultural life.. English is a vital **means** of intercommunication and is used at all levels of society: in local English-language newspapers and broadcasting, in public administration, in university education, in science and industry, the courts and the civil service. It also **provides** the everyday basic vocabulary. The cross-cultural spread of English is unprecedented. It is more widely **used** than any of the other colonial languages like French, Portuguese and Spanish.
- 4 At a second, equally important level, global English has become the one foreign language that the world wants to learn. Some countries such as Singapore, Japan, China, Indonesia and the Philippines exhibit this aspiration more than others. One basic force is an international need and desire **to communicate**. The more English-speaking the world gets, the more desirable the language becomes to all societies. English is the language of the «media» industries - news-journalism, radio, film and television. Almost any international press conference held to disseminate **information** about an internationally significant event will be conducted in English.
- 5 It is well known, that the demands of modernization, technological **change** and international finance provide the main reason for global English, the language of the multinational corporations. Of the **leading** countries in world trade, eight are countries in which English either is an official language or was an official language in colonial times: Australia, Canada, India, Malaya, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The pressure to learn English in this environment is strictly commercial. A businessman who doesn't know English and who has to run to his bilingual secretary is at a serious **disadvantage**.
- 6 What is true of individuals and companies **applies** to countries. If the people do not know English they cannot benefit from multinational development programs. Being the language of international trade and finance, it is the language of technology, especially computers, of medicine, of the international aid bodies.
- 7 The power of English is confined not only to the invention and manufacture of new technology. All major corporations advertise and market their products in English. English as the language of international pop music and mass entertainment is worldwide phenomenon. With a few exceptions, the culture of popular entertainment and mass consumerism is an Anglo-American one, expressing itself in a variety of English.
- 8 It is generally accepted, that the global **influence** of English can be measured by the opposition of its old rival, French. For centuries, French was the international language *par excellence*. The French have cherished their language through the Academie Francaise, but it was not until the mid -1970s that French Presidents became very **concerned** about the future of the French language. They took a series of measures to check the spread of *la langue du Coca-Cola*, abolishing borrowed words where possible and inventing suitable French alternatives. Despite these **efforts**, it is estimated that, in a newspaper like Le Monde, one word in 166 will be English. Another calculation claims that about one-twentieth of day-to-day French vocabulary is composed of anglicismes.
- 9 Still, it is the non-linguistic forces - cultural, social, economic and political - that have made English the first world language in **human** history. This means that language is neutral , passive; only the ways it is used make it active. Why does English inspire affection not only among those for whom it is the mother tongue, but also among those for whom it is a foreign language? The richness and power of English was summarized in the nineteenth century by the great German philologist Jakob Grimm when he wrote, « In wealth, wisdom and strict economy, none of the other living languages can compete with it». But is it, in fact, « better», « superior», « more expressive», «richer» than other languages ?

(from *The World of English* by Brian Green...)

Notes:

Use THE with Countries with more than one word The Central African Republic The Russian Federation The German Federative Republic <i>Except:</i> Great Britain	Don't use THE with Countries with one word France, Venezuela Russia Germany <i>Except:</i> The Netherlands, The Philippines The Sudan
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ACTIVE VOCABULARY

1. accept (v)

~ smth: ~ an approach, a method, a definition, a fact, a term, etc. - согласиться с подходом, методом, определением, фактом, термином и т.д.

~ smb's offer - принять чье-либо предложение

~ smb's views - признавать чьи-либо взгляды

It is generally ~ed that... - общепризнано, что.....

It is far from being generally ~ed... - далеко не общепризнано....

Accepting all this... - Учитывая всё это...

2. advantage (n)

have an ~ of knowing the language - иметь преимущество в знании языка

gain, get an ~ over smb / smth - добиться преимущества над кем-либо\ чем-либо

take ~ of smth - воспользоваться преимуществом в чем-либо.

disadvantage

to be at a serious ~ - находиться в очень невыгодном положении

to have ~s - иметь недостатки, дефекты

3 apply (v)

~smth: the achievements, the rule, etc - применять достижения, правило и т.п.

~smth in some manner: ~ extensively, consistently, etc. - Применять широко, последовательно и т.п.

to ~ for the job - подать заявление о приеме на работу

to ~ to smb. / smth. for smth.: to ~ to the council for a grant - обратиться в Совет за грантом

applied sciences - прикладные науки

application (n)

certain ~: proper, ~ correct ~, etc - надлежащее, правильное и т.д. применение

~ of methodology, new techniques and technologies - применение методологии, новых методов и технологий

4. change (v)

~smth : ~ the opinion, the subject, etc. - изменить мнение, тему и т.п.

~ in some manner: ~ constantly, fundamentally, substantially - изменять (ся) постоянно, коренным образом, существенно

~ one's mind - передумать

change (n)

certain ~: qualitative, quantitative, further, fundamental ~s - качественные, количественные, дальнейшие, коренные изменения

suffer / undergo ~s - испытывать, претерпевать изменения

5. **communicate (v)** ~ smth: ~ information, etc. - передавать информацию
~ with - общаться, поддерживать связь,

communication (n)

effective ~ - продуктивное общение

a means of intercommunication ~ - средство международного общения

means of ~ - средства связи

6. **concern (v)**

be ~ed with smth: be mainly ~ed with real facts - иметь, в основном, дело с реальными фактами.

be / become / feel ~ ed: ~ about the future - беспокоиться о будущем ; ~ to do smth - быть очень заинтересованным сделать что-либо.

as far as smth is ~ed } - что касается
as ~s smth.

concerning (prep.) ~ относительно

concern (n)

certain ~: growing, deep, etc. - растущее беспокойство, глубокая озабоченность

a matter of great ~ - очень важное дело

the main (primary) ~ of the book is - основная (первоочередная) задача книги состоит в...

7. **develop (v)**

~ smth.: ~ an idea, ~ a subject, ~ a new method, etc. - развивать, разрабатывать идею, тему, новый метод и т.п.

smth.~s: The language of computers develops very rapidly. - Компьютерный язык развивается очень быстро.

~ in some manner: ~ gradually, rapidly, etc. - развиваться постепенно, быстро и т.п.

development (n)

certain ~: all-round ~, mental ~, etc. - всестороннее, умственное развитие.

~ of a theory, a society - развитие теории, общества.

8. **effort (n)**

certain ~s: conscious, mental, tremendous ~s - сознательные, умственные невероятные усилия

to make an ~ - сделать усилие

without any ~ - без малейшего усилия

despite all ~s - несмотря на все усилия

9. **human (adj)**

the ~ race, the ~ nature, the ~ rights, a ~ being - человеческий род, человеческая натура, права человека, человек

humane (adj)

~ treatment, ~ person - человеческое / гуманное обращение, гуманный человек

humanity ~ - человечество, гуманность

the humanities (n) - гуманитарные науки

10. **influence (v)**

~ smb, smth : ~ the mentality - влиять на менталитет

~ smb, smth in some manner: ~ considerably, negatively, powerfully, etc - влиять значительно, отрицательно, сильно и т.п.

to be ~d by smth.: to be ~d by new ideas - оказаться / находиться под влиянием новых идей

influence (n)

have a direct, considerable ~ on (upon) smth - иметь непосредственное, значительное влияние на что-либо

under the ~ - под влиянием

11. information (n)

certain ~ : available, helpful, up-to-date, ~ - имеющаяся, полезная, современная информация

flow of ~ - поток информации

to gather, accumulate ~ on smth - собирать, накапливать информацию о чем-либо

to disseminate ~ about smth - распространять информацию о ...

~ retrieval - поиск информации

12. launch (v)

~ smth: ~ a missile, ~ a political movement, ~ a massive campaign, ~ a program, ~ a new product, etc. - запускать ракету, организовать политическое движение, развернуть широкую кампанию, разработать программу, выпустить новый продукт

13. lead (v) – led – led

~ smth / smb: ~ a group, ~ organization, ~ a quiet / exciting life - возглавлять группу, руководить / управлять организацией, вести спокойную / увлекательную (интересную) жизнь.

~ to smth.: ~ to the decay, ~ to unexpected results - приводить к упадку, к неожиданным результатам

All roads lead to Rome. (proverb) - Все дороги ведут в Рим.

leading countries - ведущие страны

leadership (n)

certain ~: personal ~, energy and firm ~ - единоличное, энергичное и твердое управление

14. mean (v) – meant - meant

~ smth: ~ correct understanding of the problem - означать верное понимание проблемы

to be meant for smb/smth: it is meant (specially) for... - это предназначено

(специально) для...

this ~s that - это значит, что...

by this we ~ that - под этим мы имеем в виду, что...

means (n)

a means (sing.) - means (pl.)

certain ~: optimal, possible ~ - оптимальные, возможные средства

by ~ of - посредством, путем

by no ~ - ни в коем случае

by all ~ - непременно, обязательно

15. provide (v)

~ smth : ~ education, ~ explanation, etc. - дать образование, представить объяснение и т.п.

~ smb with smth: ~ the scientist with necessary statistics - обеспечить ученого необходимыми статистическими данными;

~ with the means of substance - обеспечить средствами существования

provided (conj.) - при условии / в том случае, если...

16. use (v)

~ smth. in some manner: ~ effectively, ~ constantly - использовать эффективно, постоянно

to be properly ~d - использоваться должным образом

to be widely ~d - широко использоваться

use (n)

certain ~ : extensive, proper, optimum ~ of smth. - широкое, надлежащее, оптимальное использование чего-либо.

to make (good) ~ of - (широко) использоваться

to be in common ~ - часто употребляться, использоваться

to be no longer in ~ - больше не использоваться, выйти из употребления

VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

EXERCISE 1 Find the most suitable Russian equivalents for the following English collocations

To launch Esperanto; all man-made hybrids; to have real roots in any community; to become accepted as a fact of cultural life; to provide the everyday basic vocabulary; the cross-cultural spread of English; the language of the « media» industries; the demands of modernization, technological change and international finance; to be strictly commercial; the pressure to learn English in this environment; to be at a serious disadvantage; to benefit from international development programs; the culture of popular entertainment and mass consumerism; to be measured by the opposition of its old rival; to cherish their language through the Academie Francaise; to inspire affection.

EXERCISE 2 Find in the text the English equivalents for the following Russian collocations

Объединить весь мир; относиться к 17-ому веку; бывшие британские колонии; важнейшее средство международного общения; используемый во всех сферах общественной деятельности; более широко употребляется; второй не менее важный уровень (этап); распространять информацию об...; находиться всё еще в значительной степени под контролем; что является верным (правильным) признаком по отношению к ..., применительно к ...; международные организации по оказанию гуманитарной помощи; широко распространенное явление; с некоторыми исключениями; несмотря на эти усилия; установлено (подсчитано), что...

EXERCISE 3 Consulting the Active Vocabulary

a) Translate into Russian:

to accept a fact; accepting all this; to gain advantage; to be at a serious disadvantage; to apply extensively; to undergo changes; to change one's mind; effective communication; to be mainly concerned with real facts; deep concern; to develop a subject; all-round development; the human nature; a humane person; the humanities; despite all efforts; to influence the mentality; under the influence; flow of information; up-to-date information; to launch a political movement; to launch a program; to lead to the decay; leadership; this means; by this we mean that; to provide education; provided; to be properly used; to make good use of.

b) Translate into English:

признавать чьи-либо взгляды; общепризнанно что...; воспользоваться преимуществом в чем-либо; прикладные науки; применение новых методов и технологий; изменяться коренным образом; качественные изменения; поддерживать связь; средство международного общения; беспокоиться о будущем; относительно; очень важное дело; развиваться постепенно; развитие общества; невероятные усилия; сделать усилие; права человека; гуманное обращение;

человечество; находиться под влиянием новых идей; распространять информацию; развернуть широкую кампанию; выпустить новый продукт; вести спокойную жизнь; приводить к неожиданным результатам; энергичное и твердое управление; это предназначено для...; посредством, путем; дать объяснение; обеспечить средствами существования; широко использоваться; выйти из употребления.

EXERCISE 4 Find in the text collocations with the following verbs: *to exhibit; to claim; to spread*. Then consult an *English-English dictionary* for more collocations which might be useful

EXERCISE 5 Translate into English using the *Active Vocabulary*

1. Мы не можем согласиться с таким подходом. Это определение трудно понять. В конце концов он принял предложение этой компании. Долгое время она не могла смириться с этим фактом. И вы приняли его объяснение такого поведения? Общеизвестно, что влияние американской массовой культуры велико. Далеко не общеизвестно, что эсперанто может соперничать с английским. Учитывая всё это, мы назначили встречу (to make an appointment) на следующую среду.
2. Общеизвестно, что английский язык имеет преимущество над другими языками. Её опыт (experience) дал ей значительное преимущество над другими претендентами на эту должность (applicants for the job). Добился ли он преимущества за счет знания трёх языков? Этот метод имеет то преимущество, что экономит массу времени (to save a lot of time). Их компания воспользовалась преимуществом низких цен. Те, кто не могут пользоваться компьютером, находятся в очень невыгодном положении. Они пользовались его мягким характером (kind nature).
3. Вы должны применять последние достижения компьютерной графики. Какое правило вы использовали в этом предложении? Мы должны широко и последовательно применять этот метод. Я подам заявление сегодня. Мы должны обратиться в Совет за грантом. Это правило не применимо в вашем конкретном случае (particular case). Вы должны уделять больше внимания (to pay attention) прикладным наукам. Надлежащее применение новых методов и технологий сделает этот процесс значительно проще.
4. Его выступление на совещании коренным образом изменило моё мнение о его умственных способностях (mental abilities). Как он мог так быстро передумать? Количественные изменения несомненно перейдут (transform into) в качественные к концу семестра. За последние два года не было никаких коренных изменений в банковской сфере. Наша финансовая система переживает глобальные позитивные изменения.
5. В последнее время передавать информацию становится всё проще. Последние пять лет мы с ними не поддерживали связь. Результативное общение возможно только при условии, что все участники (participants) говорят по-английски. Это повлечет за собой (entail) коренные изменения средств связи. Нельзя отрицать, что английский язык является в настоящее время средством международного общения.
6. Мы, в основном, имеем дело с реальными фактами. Организация «Гринпис» беспокоится о будущем нашей планеты. Мы очень заинтересованы в том, чтобы найти правильное применение этого нового метода. Что касается прикладных наук, то они выходят на передний план (come to the forefront). Я ничего не знаю относительно этого проекта. Он высказал глубокую озабоченность таким положением дел (state of affairs). Это дело огромной важности для всей нашей компании. Основная задача этой книги состоит в том, чтобы верно описать прикладной аспект этой теории.

7. В будущем году мы собираемся разрабатывать новый метод. Давайте не будем развивать эту тему. Компьютерный язык развивается очень быстро. Я бы хотел развить эту идею полнее прежде, чем перейду (go on to) к следующему пункту. У нее постепенно развился интерес к психологии. Это была важная стадия в развитии общества. В такой школе дети получают всестороннее умственное и физическое развитие.
8. Несмотря на наши невероятные усилия, они выиграли. Он не предпринимал никаких усилий, чтобы изменить ситуацию. Она поступила в университет без малейших усилий. Сознательные усилия не помогут вам стать настоящим художником.
9. Это очень типично для человеческой природы. Всю свою жизнь он боролся за права человека. Человек не может жить вне общества. Он один из самых человеческих людей, с которыми я когда-либо работал. Он также отметил очень гуманное отношение врачей к пациентам. Экологическая катастрофа угрожает всему человечеству. В последнее время значительно вырос интерес к гуманитарным наукам.
10. Мне кажется, что распространение массовой культуры отрицательно повлияло на менталитет нации. Эта работа может сильно повлиять на дальнейшее развитие науки. Большая часть Европы оказалась под влиянием идей Ренессанса. Эти факты не имели непосредственного влияния на дальнейший ход событий (course of events). В юности он находился под влиянием идей этого философа.
11. Имеющаяся информация недостаточна, чтобы сделать какие-либо окончательные выводы (final conclusion). Эта информация не только современная, но и очень для нас полезная. С каждым годом поток информации, с которым сталкивается (confront) человек, возрастает. Вы должны накапливать информацию по этой теме в течение всего семестра. Вашей задачей будет распространение информации. Система поиска информации поможет вам найти то, что нужно.
12. Первая такая ракета была запущена в 1963 году. Это политическое движение было организовано лишь год назад. Их первоочередная задача – развернуть широкую рекламную кампанию. Мы разработали программу международных обменов студентами. В будущем году мы планируем выпуск нового продукта.
13. Он руководит этой организацией уже пять лет. Кто возглавлял эту группу на конгрессе? В университете у студентов очень интересная жизнь. Такая система образования может привести к упадку в обществе. Такие изменения финансовой системы могут привести к самым неожиданным результатам. Все дороги ведут в Рим. Что касается его личного руководства, то в нем были некоторые недостатки. Только энергичное и твердое руководство может спасти компанию. Это решение было одобрено всеми ведущими странами Европы.
14. Это означает верное понимание проблемы. Курс предназначен специально для экономистов. Это значит, что вы будете развивать эти навыки (skills) постепенно. Под этим мы имеем в виду, что нашей основной задачей является добиться преимущества экспорта над импортом. Эти колоссальные усилия привели к росту оптимальных средств накопления. Путем экономии мы добьемся преимущества над другими компаниями. Ни в коем случае вы не должны распространять эту информацию. Это непременно будет иметь непосредственное влияние на вашу карьеру.
15. Московский университет дает лучшее образование в нашей стране. Этот программный продукт обеспечивает ученого необходимыми статистическими данными. Такая работа не может обеспечить вас необходимыми средствами существования. Информация будет полезной при условии, что она современная.
16. Мы не можем эффективно использовать этот метод, если не имеем всей необходимой информации. Эти средства связи должны широко использоваться в нашей работе. Эта информация была неверно использована. Широкое применение этих веществ (substances) делает нацию здоровее. Такие идиомы широко используются в деловом английском. А эти слова уже вышли из

употребления в повседневном общении. Вы должны пользоваться навыками, полученными в первом семестре.

EXERCISE 6 a) *Memorize the use of prepositions and adverbs.*

Translate the phrases into Russian

To go back to the late 17th century; the global English of our times; to disseminate information about smth.; to be conducted in English; to be at a serious disadvantage; what is true of... applies to; to benefit from multinational development programs; to be confined to the invention and manufacture of new technology; to advertise products in English with a few exceptions; one word in 166; to compete in smth. with smb.

b) *Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs where necessary*

It is generally accepted that the negative side ____ the spread ____ global English ____ our time is the elimination ____ regional language variety, the attack ____ deep cultural roots. Perhaps the most dramatic example ____ the power ____ English can be found ____ Canada, which shares a 3000-mile border ____ the USA. Canadian English has always been ____ considerable influence of American English, especially ____ the mass media. And the French-speaking part ____ the community, living mainly ____ Quebec, has felt concerned to come ____ the defence ____ the French language. A powerful Quebec separatist movement goes ____ 1945. It is backed ____ both the opposition ____ the American language and culture and ____ historic resentment ____ English-speaking Canada. This movement developed enough political power to elect a provincial government ____ 1976 which, the next year, enacted the notorious « Charter ____ the French language ». English billboards, posters and storefronts were banned ____ English. Students were not allowed to attend English language Quebec schools unless one ____ the parents had been educated ____ English ____ a Quebec elementary school. As ____ many other minorities, Greek, Italian and Chinese they found themselves ____ a serious disadvantage and protested.

The campaign has changed the English Canadian perception ____ their French neighbors. The official policy ____ bilingualism means that French is saved ____ a few more generations.

EXERCISE 7 a) *Find in the text sentences with «there» as a formal subject and translate them.*

Note: There is/are - имеется, находится, есть, существует, наблюдается.

b) *Translate the following sentences from English into Russian.*

1. **Is there** such a thing as an American English?
2. **There are** all kinds of standard terms in computer programs, which are English words.
3. **There are** many countries with huge populations whose command of English falls into the category of « broken English ».
4. **There are** 45 countries which consider English their first or official or natural native language.
5. In addition **there are** 19 other countries for which English is the practical or educated first language.
6. Political and social stability is something you find in nearly all the English speaking countries. Perhaps that's why, **there are** no English words for *fascism*, *coup d'etat*, *Putsch* or *junta*.
7. In advertising **there is no** such a colour as *yellow* the word is « golden ».
8. **There is no** such a thing as ideally correct English.
9. **There isn't** any possibility to learn a foreign language in a month.

10. **There** is almost **no** difference between presentable American English and British English.

c) Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Существует огромное количество вариантов английского языка.
2. В английской грамматике не существует категории рода.
3. Есть много проблем, связанных с изучением английского языка.
4. (Существует) Есть много стран, для которых английский язык является первым или официальным или родным языком.
5. Есть ли в английском языке русские заимствования ?
6. Существует ряд причин, почему английский язык стал языком международного общения.
7. Есть несколько областей человеческой деятельности, где английский язык употребляется (используется) как международный язык.
8. Имеется много возможностей изучить английский язык, не выходя из дома.
9. Наблюдается ли повышенный интерес к изучению эсперанто как одного из самых популярных искусственных языков в мире?
10. Существует ли большая потребность в использовании нейтрального языка как языка международного общения?
11. Наблюдается растущая обеспокоенность по поводу всё усиливающейся « колонизации » языков американским английским.

EXERCISE 8 a) Give degrees of comparison of the following adjectives and adverbs

popular; great; serious; rich; good; many; much; expressive; old; important; little; bad; far;

b) Translate the following sentences from English into Russian

Note: Intensifiers with comparison of adjectives.

Slightly	} worse	much	} more important
a little		a lot	
a bit		a great deal	
	far		
		by far	
несколько	} хуже	гораздо	} более важный
немного		значительно	

1. It's a lot easier to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken.
2. Could you speak a bit (a little) more slowly?
3. It's far more interesting than I expected.
4. To learn Chinese is much more difficult than to learn English.
5. It is a rather more complicated assignment than that one.
6. Now I feel a great deal more confident.
7. It was by far the worst film I had ever seen.
8. He speaks English much more rapidly than he does Spanish.

c) Translate the following sentences from English into Russian

Note : Double comparatives

the + comparative + subject + verb	the + comparative + subject + verb
------------------------------------	------------------------------------

1. The more you have, the more you want.
2. The more people you know, the less time you have to see them.
3. The more dangerous it is, the more I like it.
4. The more you practise your English the faster you'll learn.
5. The sooner you start the more quickly you'll finish.
6. The earlier we leave, the sooner we will arrive.
7. The more you study, the smarter you will become.
8. The more we learn, the more we know;
The more we know, the more we forget;
The more we forget, the less we know;
The less we know, the more we learn.
 So why study?
9. The less you read, the less you know.
10. The more effective the method is, the better the result is.
11. The older you grow, the more tolerant you get.
11. The more you develop your colloquial skills, the easier you communicate with native speakers.
12. The worse you know the English grammar, the more difficult it is to understand you.

d) Find Russian equivalents for the following English proverbs

1. The more haste, the less speed.
2. The more the merrier.

EXERCISE 9 Four basic forms of the English verb

	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle (passive)	Present Participle (active)
Regular verbs	to study	studied	studied изученный	studying изучающий, изучая
Irregular verbs	to spread	spread	spread распространенный	spreading распространяющийся, распространяя

a) Translate the following participles from English into Russian

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| accepting all this | the accepted approach |
| applying the rule | achievement applied |
| changing the mind | the changed opinion |
| communicating information | the message communicated |
| developing a new method | a developed subject |
| launching a political movement | a launched program |
| leading a quiet life | a group led by the teacher |
| providing education | the provided explanation |
| using means of communications | the artificial language currently used |
| finding a way out | a mistake found by the student |
| checking the rule | the spending checked |

borrowing money
inventing alternative
estimating efforts
inspiring affection
summarizing the text

the borrowed word
the invented mechanism
estimated value
inspired confidence
the article summarized

b) *Translate the following phrases into English*

Принимая чье-либо предложение; признанные факты; применяя правило; прикладные науки; широко применяемые методы; изменяя методы; существенно измененная программа; передавая новости; переданная информация; разрабатывая новые подходы; разработанный план; развертывая широкую кампанию; выпущенный продукт; проводя интересную жизнь; организация, управляемая профессионалом; обеспечивая необходимыми данными; предоставленное объяснение; эффективно используя достижения науки; использованный материал.

EXERCISE 10 *Define the form and part of speech of the following words.*

You may need the following linguistic terms: noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, singular, plural, active and passive participle

Itself; special; roots; nearly; is; concerning; provided; provides; to communicate; a means; his; became; officially; speak; wrote; media; industries; launched; had; underestimated; was; astonishing; influence; administration.

EXERCISE 11 *Translate into Russian*

1. It is generally accepted that...
 - a) English speakers can be found on every continent and in every corner of the globe.
 - b) to a European the English speaking world probably means little beyond the USA and England.
 - c) most of the important African states are English speaking by tradition and by choice.
 - d) English contains many variations of accent and even dialect.
2. This means that...
 - a) a reasonably educated standard English allows comprehension and communication all over the world.
 - b) the geographical spread of the English speaking world cannot entirely account for English being the "lingua franca" of the modern world.
 - c) advertising is another field which is largely dominated by the English language.
 - d) for many countries English is also the language of education.
3. The thing is that..
 - a) throughout the third world, most secondary education and virtually all university lectures are conducted in English.
 - b) English can claim the most extensive and richest poetical literature of any language in the world.
 - c) the remarkable story of how English spread within predominantly English-speaking societies is not unique.
 - d) in Shakespeare's time only a few million people spoke English, and the language was unknown to the rest of the world.

EXERCISE 12 Complete the phrase-openings by translating the sentences which follow

1. It is well known that...
 - a) эсперанто был изобретен в 1887 году польским ученым Л.Л. Заменхофом.
 - b) словарный запас эсперанто заимствован из западноевропейских языков, грамматическая система - из славянских, а звуковая - из итальянского.
 - c) в эсперанто нет исключений из правил.
 - d) главное преимущество эсперанто в том, что это нейтральный язык: он не имеет никаких национальных, политических и культурных пристрастий.
2. One cannot deny that...
 - a) существует большое количество учебников иностранных языков, которые основываются на разных методах преподавания.
 - b) многие годы оптимальный метод изучения иностранного языка состоял в чтении и анализе художественной литературы.
 - c) между языком литературы и литературным языком существует огромная разница.
 - d) чтение литературы улучшает стиль речи изучающего иностранный язык, но это происходит очень медленно.
 - e) очевидное преимущество стиля научного общения заключается в том, что этот вариант языка может быть использован для обсуждения самых разнообразных проблем.

EXERCISE 13 Translate the following collocations.
Pay attention to the words with suffixes *-ly, -al*

Artificial language	To sound artificially
Current events	Currently used
A vital means of communication	Vitally necessary
Cultural life	Culturally correct
Public administration	To speak publicly
Equal rights	Equally important
A strict teacher	Strictly commercial

EXERCISE 14 Identify the subject and the verb in all the sentences of the text

Every language develops to meet the needs of its speakers. If its speakers are all restricted to one area and all live the same type of existence, (agricultural, for example) then few varieties of that language may be necessary. If, on the other hand, it is widely spoken and is used by groups of people in more complex societies, then it develops; or in other words the speakers extend it to meet all demands; as many varieties of the same language develop as are necessary. Thus the many varieties of English could be divided into three main categories: national, group and individual.

Now let us consider the language varieties spoken by different groups within one nation and their significance. It is often the case that you will find both speakers of entirely different native languages and speakers of many varieties of that country's main language. In Britain, for example, there are minority groups speaking Welsh, Gaelic and immigrant languages such as Hindi and everyone has a more or less regional accent of some type while a few people speak dialect. How jealously minority groups guard their right to communicate in a second language or dialect is a measure of their desire for social and political independence, and so a study of the linguistic make-up of any nation can tell us a great deal about the political aspirations of its minority groups.

(from Carole Robinson, *Themes for Proficiency*, Oxford University Press, 1994)

EXERCISE 15 Translate into Russian with the help of a dictionary (in writing)

It is generally accepted, that the English language has three characteristics that can be counted as assets in its world state. First of all, unlike all other European languages, the gender of every noun in modern English is determined by meaning, and does not require a masculine, feminine or neutral article.

The second practical quality of English is that it has grammar of great simplicity and flexibility. Nouns and adjectives have highly simplified word-endings. This flexibility extends to the parts of speech themselves. This means, that nouns can become verbs and verbs nouns in a way that is impossible in other languages. We can *dog* someone's footsteps. We can *foot* it to the bus. We can *bus* children to school and then *school* them in English.

Above all, the great quality of English is its teeming vocabulary, 80 per cent of which is foreign-born. Precisely because its roots are so varied - Celtic, Germanic (German, Scandinavian and Dutch) and Romance (Latin, French and Spanish)- it has words in common with virtually every language in Europe : German, Yiddish, Dutch, Flemish, Danish, Swedish, French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish. Almost any page of the *Oxford English Dictionary* or *Webster's Third* will turn up borrowings from Hebrew and Arabic, Hindi-Urdu, Bengali, Malay, Chinese, the languages of Java, Australia, Tahiti, Polynesia, West Africa and even from one of the aboriginal languages of Brazil. One cannot deny, that enormous range and varied source of this vocabulary, as much as the sheer numbers and geographical spread of its speakers, makes English a language of such unique vitality. In the words of H.L. Mencken, one of the greatest writers on English, «A living language is like a man suffering incessantly from small hemorrhages, and what it needs above all else is constant transfusions of new blood from other tongues. The day the gates go up, that day it begins to die.»

(from «*The Story of English*», Oxford University Press, 1991)

TEXT ANALYSIS.

An essential quality of all good writing is **unity**, or singleness of purpose. Text as a whole consists of united paragraphs, and paragraphs consist of united sentences. **The paragraph** is a unit of thought concerned with the development of a single idea. It must refer to one **controlling idea**. The sentence that expresses the controlling idea of a paragraph is called the **topic sentence**.

Some Rules for Writing a Good Paragraph:

1. The topic sentence contains the dominating idea that will be developed in the paragraph.
2. The topic sentence should be placed at the beginning of the paragraph, because it is easier to form a paragraph from a key idea than to lead up to that idea.
3. The controlling idea is the essential descriptive or judgmental or argumentative part of the topic sentence.
4. The controlling idea is the word or phrase that is limited and readily defined.
5. The controlling idea is best placed toward the end of the topic sentence.
6. If you choose a complex topic sentence, the controlling idea should appear in the main clause.
7. Compound topic sentence may include several controlling ideas, each of which should be developed.
8. Avoid the dead-end topic sentence, which lacks a controlling idea and does not mean any development.
9. Avoid the question as topic sentence.

EXERCISE 1 *Underline the topic sentences and circle the controlling ideas in the following paragraphs. Analyse them according to the rules given above*

1. In the modern world of print no one with a desire to be well informed can afford to be a slow and inefficient reader. Great academic waste results annually from the inability of students to read efficiently. Indeed, a common complaint of teachers from the elementary schools through the university is that many students fail, whether in English history, science, or mathematics, because they cannot read. Studies in high schools and colleges throughout the United States have shown a strong positive relationship between a student's ability to read and his ability to succeed, with his general schoolwork.
2. Acquiring better comprehension demands purposeful activity. The more interesting you are in what you are reading, the more likely you are to understanding it. Interest is not, however absolutely essential for comprehension. It acts mainly s a driving force. But no full and sustained progress will be made without a motive supported by interest.

EXERCISE 2 *In the following topic sentences circle the word or words that contain the controlling idea. Develop it into a paragraph*

1. Many of the part-time jobs available to students are not too attractive.
2. Few countries can now achieve a technical revolution without money from abroad.
3. The names of many of today's rock groups show originality and imagination.
4. For many people writing is a disagreeable task because it is such a solitary activity.
5. The second practical quality of English is that it has grammar of great simplicity and flexibility.
6. Above all, the great quality of English is its rich vocabulary.
7. The type of language spoken by each individual within a society is a symbol of his personality educational background and social status.

EXERCISE 3 *Underline the topic sentence and circle the controlling idea in the text "Universal Language". Develop the controlling idea of each paragraph of the text in your own words*

TEXT CONTENT.

EXERCISE 1 *Find in the text and read off the answers to the following questions*

1. What time does the idea of a language that could unite the world go back to?
2. Which of artificial languages is currently most popular?
3. Where is the first level of the global spread of English to be found?
4. How is English used in former British colonies?
5. What has happened with global English at a second level?
6. How can the global influence of English be measured?
7. What made English the first world language?
8. How did the great German philologist Jakob Grimm summarize the richness and power of English?

EXERCISE 2 *Agree or disagree with the following statements Give your reasoning. Use the phrases given below*

I can't (couldn't) agree with the statement. Quite the contrary. In general the statement is right, but something should be added (specified, clarified, emphasized; etc.) That's right. It's quite so. I can't agree more.
--

1. The English language is now one of Britain's most reliable exports.
2. The influence of the movies on the spread of English was - and still is - incalculable, an influence now intensified by the worldwide distribution of American television programs and advertising.
3. Any literate educated person on the face of the globe is deprived if he does not know English.
4. English is better, superior, more expressive, richer than other languages.

EXERCISE 3 *Comment on the following statements using the necessary word-combinations.*

- a) English has become a world language because of its establishment as a mother tongue outside England, in all the continents of the world.

Бывшие британские колонии; принимать как факт (часть) культуры; нельзя недооценивать; важнейшее средство общения; использовать во всех сферах общественной деятельности; хорошо известно, что; беспрецедентное распространение.

- b) English is the most widespread language on Earth, because it is the language of business, technology, the « media» industries and the culture of popular entertainment.

Потребность в модернизации; международное банковское финансирование; ведущие государства; мировая торговля; необходимость изучать английский язык; быть в невыгодном положении; извлекать выгоду из; распространять информацию; проводить пресс-конференцию на английском языке.

- c) The proposition that all other languages will die out is absurd.

Общепризнано, что...; сопротивление (противодействие) соперников; быть очень заинтересованным сделать что-либо; выступить на защиту родного языка; отменить заимствованные слова; предпринять ряд инициатив, поддерживаемых правительством; остановить распространение.

EXERCISE 4 Write 5 questions that you think a professor might include in the test on the subject.

LISTENING.

The World of English.

**Part 1. Geographical spread of the English language.
A reasonably educated standard English.**

You are now going to hear a lecture divided into sections to help you understand it. As you listen, answer the questions below.

Section 1.

Are these statements correct or incorrect?

- a) Mandarin Chinese is numerically second to English.
- b) Everyone proposes learning Chinese as a practical world language.
- c) English speakers, thanks to the British Empire, are to be found on every continent and in every corner of the globe.

Section 2.

- a) How many countries consider English their first or official or natural native language?
- b) For how many countries is English the practical or educated first language?

Section 3.

- a) Why are most of African states English speaking?
- b) Note down the names of countries the lecturer mentions.

Section 4.

a) Complete the following statements correctly.

English contains ...

- 1. few variations of accent and no dialect.
- 2. no variations of accent and few dialects.
- 3. two variations of accent and even dialect.
- 4. many variations of accent and even dialect.

b) What does a reasonably educated standard English allow?

Section 5.

Can you guess where these 5 native English speakers come from?

1 -----	3 -----	
		5 -----
2 -----	4 -----	

Part 2. Different fields where English is used as the international language.

You are now going to hear a lecture divided into sections to help you understand it. As you listen, answer the questions below.

Section 1.

- a) Can the geographical spread account for English being the «lingua franca» of the modern world?
- b) What has made English the international language of many different fields?

Section 2.

Note down all the fields where English is used as the international language.

Part 3. Advertising and the English language.

You are now going to hear part of an interview divided into sections to help you understand it. As you listen, answer the questions below.

Section 1.

- a) What is the subject of the interview? Who is the person being interviewed?
- b) Complete the following statement correctly.
Advertising was a (an) ... invention
 1. German
 2. American
 3. English
 4. Japanese
- c) What does the creative approach to advertising show?

Section 2.

The interviewee mentions a number of characteristic features of the language of advertising. Note down as many possible.

Section 3.

What is the link between advertising and varieties of English?

Section 4.

Note down the example the interviewee gives to you.

Part 4. English as a language of education.

Section 1.

What are other fields where English is used as the international language?

Section 2.

Learn by heart one of the poetical passages and perform it in class.

Part 5. Esperanto, a world language.

Pre-listening task

You will hear a radio program about Esperanto. Work in pairs. Make two lists.

What I know about Esperanto ?	What I would like to know ?
It's an artificial language	Who invented it ?

Listening for information

1. Listen to the introduction to the program. Does it mention any of the subjects you discussed? Does it answer any of your questions?
2. Listen to the interview with Professor Nesbit, and fill in the charts.

Advantages of Esperanto as a world language	Disadvantages of English as a world language

What do you think?

1. What do you think of Zamenhof's « *interna idea* ».
2. Would you rather be learning Esperanto than English? Why / why not ?
3. Work in groups. List the disadvantages of Esperanto as a world language, and the advantages of English.
4. Take a vote in the class. Which language would the majority prefer to learn?

Part 6. Spoken and Broken English.

EXERCISE 1 *Make sure you know the following collocations:*

To desire to speak English well enough to be understood; to travel in the British Commonwealth; to impress smth. on smb.; British subjects; to be intelligible; to stamp the speaker as a cultivated person; to be distinguished from ignorant and illiterate speaker; to speak presentably; to put up with smb.; to speak carelessly / carefully; to take little pain with the speech; to mumble; company / home manners; to speak differently in smb.'s presence; to give smb. a warning; to use elaborate grammatical phrases; to suspect smb of being a beggar or a confidence trickster; to be an insult to the native.

EXERCISE 2 *Listen to the lecture and answer the questions below:*

1. What is the first thing Bernard Shaw wants to impress on the listeners?
2. What models does B. Shaw offer the listeners to follow?
3. How should a foreign student speak English in order to be understood in any English speaking countries?
4. Does B. Shaw himself always speak in the same way ?
5. How does B. Shaw's speech differ when he speaks to his wife and to a large audience?
6. What does the lecturer mean by company manners and home manners?
7. How does B. Shaw prove that our company manners and home manners are always different?
8. What warning does B. Shaw give the listeners?
9. Why does B. Shaw advice the listeners not to try to speak English perfectly when travelling in England?
10. What does B. Shaw call ' good English'?

11. What does B. Shaw mean by 'broken English'?
12. Why does B. Shaw advice foreigners to speak broken English?

DISCUSSION

EXERCISE 1 *How big a part does English play in your lives ?*

Find out by:

- a) filling in the questionnaire for yourself.
- b) comparing your answers with those of your classmates

EXERCISE 2 *Questionnaire English and me*

If you tick a YES BOX, write a short answer to the question that follows.

A. ENTERTAINMENT	NO / YES
1. Have you seen a film in English in the last three months?	___ ___ (Which one ?)
2. Have you seen a TV program in English in the last three months?	___ ___ (Which one ?)
3. Have you read a book/magazine/newspaper in English in the last three months?	___ ___ (Which one ?)
4. Have you got a favourite song in English?	___ ___ (Which one ?)

B. FRIENDS	
5. Do you have any English-speaking friends?	___ ___ (Who?)
6. Is there a good place near where you live for meeting English-speaking people?	___ ___ (Where is it?)
7. Have you ever written a letter to someone in English?	___ ___ (Who? Why?)
8. Have you ever been to an English-speaking country?	___ ___ (Which one ? When?)

C. STUDY

Write short answers to these questions.

- 9 How long have you been learning English?
- 10 Why are you learning English ?
- 11 What do you like about learning English ?
- 12 What do you dislike about learning English?

EXERCISE 3 a) *Quickly read the next two texts. Choose the most appropriate title for each one:*

- a) Learning English
- b) Working with English
- c) A World Language
- d) Language Sandwich
- e) Language Pollution

Text A

ENGLISH is losing its political and cultural associations and becoming the property of all cultures. Over 70 countries in the world use English as the official or semi-official language, and in 20 more English occupies an important position. It is the main foreign language, taught within most school systems. Worldwide, many newspapers are published in English and it is the language of mass radio and television broadcasting. English is the language of international business, the main language of airports, air traffic control and international shipping. It is the language of science, technology and medicine, and it is estimated that two-thirds of all scientific papers today are first published in English. It is the language of diplomacy and sport; it is one of the working languages of the United Nations and the language used by the International Olympic Committee. International pop culture and advertising are also dominated by English. 70% of the world's mail is written in English, and 80% of all information in electronic retrieval systems is stored in English.

Text B

ENGLISH infiltration to foreign languages is often regarded with horror. The late President Pompidou of France recommended a return to totally unpolluted French with an abolition of all anglicisms. In official documents "fast food" and "jumbo jet" were to be referred to by French expressions instead. But it would be difficult to eradicate the use of such familiar "French" terms as "le weekend", "le sandwich", or "le parking". French is not the only "polluted" language. In German we find "der Babysitter", "der Bestseller" and "der Teenager". "Il weekend" turns up again in Italian, where we can also find "la pop art" and "il popcorn". "Jeans" is found in both Italian and Spanish, and in Spanish we also have "pancakes", and "sueter"(sweater). Russian young people like to wear the latest trainer-style "shoozy", while Japanese young people like to eat "eisucurimu"(ice cream). But this invasion is not one-sided. Other languages have quietly been getting their own back for a long time. Native English speakers may think they are speaking "pure" English when they talk about the alphabet, the traffic, a mosquito, a sofa, a garage, their pyjamas or their boss, but Greek, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, French, Hindi and Dutch speakers know better!

(from David Foll & Anne Kelly, *First Certificate Avenues*,
Cambridge University, 1996)

- b) Find the answers to these questions in text A.
Choose the correct answer from the list A-E

1. How many countries use English as official or semi-official language?
2. In how many countries is English important?
3. How many of all scientific papers are first published in English?
4. How much of the world's mail is in English?
5. How much of all information stored in electronic retrieval system is in English?

- | |
|----------------|
| A. two-thirds; |
| B. 70%; |
| C. over 70; |
| D. 80%; |
| E. over 90 |

EXERCISE 4 Discuss these questions:

1. In what fields is English used in your country?

2. How often do you come across English in your daily life?
3. Can you think of any examples of:

- a) English words which have become part of your language?
- b) Words from your language which have become part of English?

EXERCISE 5 *Consider your own language(s), any regional varieties, and features which distinguish one social or regional group from another. Compare the situation in your country with any other societies which you are familiar with. Briefly note common features and variables*

EXERCISE 6 *Read the text and answer the question: Why is RP the accent generally preferred for teaching English as a foreign language?*

The prestige accent, known as Received Pronunciation (RP), had its historical origins in a dialect of English associated particularly with the region stretching south-east from the Midlands down towards London, but including the historic university cities of Cambridge and Oxford. It survived because of its association with centres of power and influence. It was spoken by the merchant classes of London in the fourteenth century, for example, and would have been familiar to students attending the universities of Oxford and Cambridge in the Middle Ages. Its status as an important dialect was enhanced by its use in government and official documents from about 1430 onwards. More recently, its association since the nineteenth century with public schools helped to achieve special pre-eminence for its distinctive patterns of pronunciation. Consequently, it is for instance, the preferred form of pronunciation for reading BBC news bulletins and for teaching English as a foreign and second language: and this for the simple reason that, having lost its former regional affiliations, it is now the most widely understood and spoken of all the accents within the British Isles. Its widespread and typical use by members of the middle and upper classes guarantee it a prestige and status denied to the more regionally marked accents. These latter forms have survived amongst those groups historically less mobile, with less access to higher education and to jobs that entail permanent moves away from their place of origin. Hence the conical nature of accent distribution: the 'higher' up tin.' social scale, the more likely one is to find the single accent - RP: the 'lower' down the social scale, the more likely one is to find regional variation.

EXERCISE 7 *Read the text and make up a list of all possible questions to it and discuss them with your groupmates*

Dr. Honey, socio-linguist and teacher of English at Kimomoto University, Japan, and Author of *Does Accent Matter?*, boldly uses the word 'class' when he talks about accent. In his book he describes research in which people are played tapes of the same messages being read in various ways, then asked to award attributes to the voices they have heard.

The stereotypes are consistently confirmed: people ascribe competence, efficiency and even *cleanliness* and good looks to voices which speak in 'Received Pronunciation'. Speakers of RP are thought likely to be lawyers and bank managers.

Regional accents persistently fall into a hierarchy with Yorkshire, West County and, anomalously, Geordie (Newcastle) near the top. Lodged at the bottom are the five

accents of the working-class industrial cities – Cockney (London), Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow and Belfast. People still imagine the owners of these accents to be manual workers; on television there are the accents of comics and villains.

John Honey has no scruples about telling people they should jettison their working-class accents; he thinks they are a huge barrier to progress towards equality. “ We have to choose between the museum approach, which keeps these accents on in glass cases even though they are rotting the chances of the people who use them, or we recognise that the world would be a drearier but a fairer place if we got rid of them.”

And how we do that? In schools, of course, where much more attention should be paid to English language – grammar as well as clear, intelligible speech. But to Dr. Honey’s disappointment, the new National Curriculum contains no requirement to teach Received Pronunciation. Brian Cox, who advised the Government on its development, sympathizes with Honey’s ideas but says they are impracticable. Consequently, the curriculum requires only that children be taught “ to speak Standard English in an accent which is clear and comprehensible.”

EXERCISE 8 *Read the text and answer the questions after it*

How many people in the world speak English as a first or native language? Exact information on this point is not available, but an estimate of 230 million cannot be very wide of the mark. Of these, 145 million live in the United States, a little less than 55 million in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and something like 30 million in the British dominions and colonial possessions. It is even more difficult to arrive at a figure representing those who speak English as a second or auxiliary language. A reasonably conservative conclusion thus place the total number of speakers of English between 300 million and 325 million, about one-seventh of the world’s population.

Some authorities place Chinese, the various Indic languages and Russian ahead of English; others only Chinese. Both Chinese and Indic, however, are terms covering a large number of mutually unintelligible dialects, and though the numbers of speakers of these languages may seem impressive, communication within the languages is much more restricted than in English. Total numbers, moreover, constitute but one phase of the matter. The factor of the geographical distribution is equally, possibly even more significant. English is spoken as a first or native language on at least four continents of the world; Russian on two, Chinese and the Indic languages on one. English is without question the closest approach to a world language today.

It goes without saying that no two persons ever have an identical command of their common language. Certainly they have not precisely the same vocabulary. There are at least minor differences in pronunciation; indeed the same individual will not pronounce his vowels and consonants in absolutely identical fashion every he utters them. Everyone possesses in addition certain traits of grammatical form and syntactical order, constituting that peculiar and personal quality of language which we term style. All of this is implicit in the well-known phrase, “Style is the man.” No two men are identical; no two styles are the same. If this be true of but two persons, the potential of difference resident in a language spoken by more than 200 million truly staggers the imagination.

(from Carole Robinson, Themes for Proficiency, Oxford University Press, 1994)

1. According to the author it could be said that...
 - a) more people speak Chinese dialects than English
 - b) more people speak English as an auxiliary language than as a first language.
 - c) About one-seventh of the world’s population speaks Russian.
 - d) More people speak English in the UK than in Ireland.

2. The extract implies that ...
 - a) a little less than half the native English speakers in the world live in the USA.

- b) The 55 million inhabitants of the British Isles speak like the 30 million inhabitants of the ex-British dominions and colonies.
- c) About one-tenth of the total English-speaking world population lives in ex-British dominions and colonies.
- d) To suppose 230 million people speak English as a native language would certainly be an underestimate.

3. One reason given for why English is the closest approach to a world language is that...

- a) Chinese and Indic languages are mutually unintelligible.
- b) Chinese is too complex to be a world language.
- c) Russian is only spoken on two continents.
- d) there are more native speakers of English than of any other language.

4. According to the author the fact that the same individuals will not pronounce his vowels and consonants identically every time shows that...

- a) everyone has their own literary style.
- b) mutual intelligibility is a myth.
- c) peoples vocabulary vary.
- d) no two people speak the same language in exactly the same way.

5. According to the author, style is ...

- a) significant when comparing only two people.
- b) a question of grammatical and syntactic correctness.
- c) the particular way an individual uses language.
- d) a 'strange type of language.

EXERCISE 7 *In groups discuss the following statements:*

- 1. The ideal accent is to have no accent at all.
- 2. Being affected is even worse than having a regional accent.
- 3. There are no problems of communications between members of the same social class.
- 4. It's what people eat that betrays their social background, not their table manners.
- 5. Complaints about the language, are as old as complaints about the weather.
- 6. R.P. is usually identified with power, education and material success.
- 7. The last Englishman left will be an Indian.
- 8. "Teachers cannot teach a language. They can only create the conditions in which it is learned," Von Humboldt.
- 9. One of the greatest appeals of English as the world language is that it is easy to speak badly.
- 10. Computer can teach the language, better than any teacher.
- 11. "It is impossible for an Englishman to open his mouth without making some other Englishman despise him," G.B. Shaw.
- 12. "Dictionaries are like watches: the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to go quite true," Dr. Johnson

WRITING.

To learn to write to have ideas. (R. Frost)

The ideas may be represented in three ways:

1. **Mind map**

Write the topic in the middle of a piece of paper. Write down all the other ideas which this suggests at suitable places on the mind map.

2. **Brainstorming**

Make quick notes about anything that comes into your head about the topic.

3. **Asking questions**

Write down the questions that a reader of your passage might want to ask about the topic, after looking at the ideas you have collected, decide which ones you will use in your passage and which order you write them in.

Some Basic Rules to Start Writing

1. Choose the subject. Discuss it with your groupmates.

2. Select all possible information on the subject.

Rule 1: You must work from plenty of information, not from scarcity.

3. Narrow down the subject to a particular thesis statement which you will develop in detail.

Rule 2: Better say much about little, than little about much.

4. Begin each paragraph with a topic sentence.

5. Use facts, examples, statistics to support your ideas.

EXERCISE 1 *Choose one of the statements from exercise 7 and develop into a paragraph of 100-150 words*

EXERCISE 2 *Write an essay on one of the following topics*

1. Global spread of English.
2. Advertising industry and the problem of mass consumerism.
3. Language is for life.
4. English is a way to better education and better career.
5. Import of English in your society – advantages and disadvantages.
6. All foreigners must learn RP.
7. Ideal English – what is it?