

**Державний вищий навчальний заклад  
«Запорізький національний університет»  
Міністерства освіти і науки України**

**В.Л. Вертегел**

**ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ  
(АНГЛІЙСЬКА)**

Навчальний посібник для розвитку комунікативного мовлення студентів  
освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «бакалавр» напряму підготовки  
«Правознавство»

Затверджено  
Вченою радою ЗНУ  
Протокол № 7 від 24.02.2015 р.

**Запоріжжя  
2015**

УДК: 811.111 (073.8)  
ББК: Ш 147.11 – 923  
В 36

**Вертегел В.Л.** Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням (англійська): навчальний посібник для розвитку комунікативного мовлення студентів освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «бакалавр» напряму підготовки «Правознавство». – Запоріжжя: Запорізький національний університет, 2015. – 92 с.

Навчальний посібник «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням (англійська)» спрямований на розвиток комунікативного мовлення студентів освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «бакалавр» напряму підготовки «Правознавство», засвоєння ними лексичних одиниць на матеріалі поданих текстів, підвищення рівня мовної та комунікативної компетенцій, актуалізацію мовного матеріалу, вдосконалення навичок усних доповідей та презентацій англійською мовою.

Посібник включає дидактично оброблені тексти сучасних англійських зарубіжних та вітчизняних видань; тексти й завдання об'єднано у розділи суспільно-гуманітарної, лінгвокраїнознавчої та юридичної тематики.

Дане видання може бути корисним для всіх, хто вивчає англійську мову.

Рецензенти: *А.Б. Юнацька, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри теорії та практики перекладу з англійської мови Запорізького національного університету;*

*І.М. Салімонов, кандидат юридичних наук, доцент, т.в.о. начальника навчально-методичного центру Дніпропетровського державного університету внутрішніх справ*

Відповідальний за випуск *С.В. Іваненко, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, завідувач кафедри іноземних мов професійного спрямування Запорізького національного університету*

## ВСТУП

Навчальна дисципліна «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» викладається студентам освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «бакалавр» напряму підготовки «Правознавство» в циклі гуманітарних та соціально-економічних дисциплін.

*Метою курсу «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» є формування у студентів професійних іншомовних компетенцій, що сприятиме їх ефективному функціонуванню в культурному розмаїтті навчального та професійного середовища.*

В результаті вивчення курсу студенти повинні *знати*: структурно-семантичні особливості іншомовної термінології юридичного профілю; різні структурні види іншомовних юридичних термінів: терміни слова, термінологічні словосполучення, аббревіатури; юридичні терміни та засоби їх перекладу; граматичний мінімум, який охоплює ключові положення морфології та синтаксису й дозволяє правильно розуміти зміст іншомовних джерел.

*Основні завдання курсу:*

- поповнити словниковий запас студентів для посилення їх висловлювальних можливостей;
- стимулювати активне обговорення сприйнятої інформації в аудиторії;
- ознайомити студентів з юридичними термінами, мовними кліше, які домінують у сучасній англійській мові;
- актуалізувати знання практичної граматики в ході побудови монологічного та діалогічного мовлення;
- вдосконалити навички усних доповідей та презентацій англійською мовою.

Навчальний посібник «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням (англійська)» спрямований на розвиток комунікативного мовлення студентів освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «бакалавр» напряму підготовки «Правознавство», засвоєння ними лексичних одиниць на матеріалі поданих текстів, формування навичок монологічного й діалогічного мовлення, підвищення рівня мовної та комунікативної компетенцій.

До навчального посібника включено тексти сучасних англійських зарубіжних та вітчизняних видань. Тексти й завдання об'єднано у такі розділи суспільно-гуманітарної, лінгвокраїнознавчої та юридичної тематики: People & Society, Customs & Traditions, Law & Order, Reading for Pleasure, It's interesting to know... .

Робота з текстами уніфікована та включає такі компоненти: активний словник, який передує кожному тексту; вправи на активізацію нової лексики, які сприяють закріпленню мовного матеріалу та поповненню лексичного запасу; вправи на переклад; вправи на перевірку розуміння мовного матеріалу, які сприяють вдосконаленню усного мовлення англійською мовою.

Окремі завдання складають вправи для розвитку підготовленого мовлення на основі тексту та непідготовленого мовлення за ситуацією, які сприятимуть спілкуванню студентів за програмною тематикою та поза її межами.

Додатки (Appendices) складаються з двох частин: Conversational Tools – розмовні фрази-кліше, які полегшать процес оформлення власної думки студентів, та Grammar Tools – граматичні правила на перетворення прямої мови в непряму, що спрощує процес переказу та реферування текстів.

# PEOPLE & SOCIETY

## UNIT #1

### Words and expressions.

hall of residence – університетський гуртожиток  
commute – їздити щодня із передмістя у місто і назад  
tutor – керівник групи студентів  
force – примушувати  
feel up to *smth* – бути спроможним щось робити  
fall behind – відставати  
social place – місце для зустрічей  
tutorial – заняття (індивідуальне або у малій групі)  
grant – стипендія  
term – семестр  
fee – плата  
degree – ступінь  
amazing – дивний  
tug – змагання, перетягування  
burden – тягар  
lure – спокушати  
have fun – веселитися  
responsible – відповідальний  
make a break from – відірватися від  
stressful – важкий, напружений  
on the whole – у цілому  
expenses – витрати  
persuade – переконувати, умовляти  
deadline – кінцевий термін  
savings – заощадження

### **Exercise 1. Read the text.**

#### **FIRST YEAR AT UNIVERSITY**

Olivia Johnston went to the School of Architecture at Kingston University in west London to find out what are the problems of first-year university students.

**Jeremy Farrington** (20): “I can’t afford to live in the halls of residence so I commute from the other side of London every day. It takes me about two hours in the morning and two in the evening and costs me about £33 a week. But it’s cheaper than living in a hall of residence. Halls cost about £50 a week at the cheapest.

You need to be very self-motivated in your first year. The tutors are very good. They give you great ideas and they’re there for you if you need them. But at the end of the day, they can’t force you to do the work.

You can't afford to sit back and not do the work for a week even if you don't feel up to it. It's not going to go away. It's very easy to fall behind. And once you do that, it's very difficult to get on top again."

**Ben Wilcox (19):** "I'm living in a hall of residence. In the hall there flats, with five people sharing a kitchen and a bathroom. The kitchen is probably the most social place. We're all busy people but we don't mind cooking for each other.

There's not a lot of one-to-one teaching. We have two tutorials a week but if you want to see your tutor for extra help you can arrange a tutorial any time. The lectures haven't been so important in our first year.

Money is a big problem for any university student. By the end of the first year every student will have spent too much money."

**Martha Read (23):** "I'm in my first year of architecture at Kingston but I've already done a degree in languages at Oxford. As a first year student in Oxford, I found the freedom amazing. Suddenly you're not living at home, and you can do exactly what you want.

In my first year at Oxford, I found that there was a tug between work and social life. Generally I found that social life won out. I only got into my work in my last year and started to enjoy it more. In my first year work seemed like a burden, probably because I always left it until the last minute.

I sometimes wish I had worked harder in my first year at Oxford. I think I would have enjoyed it more if I had. But then again, I did meet an awful lot of people."

**Malin Paulsson (20):** "My advice to school leavers about to start their first year at university? You shouldn't be lured by people who seem to be going out all the time and not doing any work. People do work, even if they don't seem to. You can get into the partying mode very easily when you first get here. The first weeks are a party, having fun and meeting people. But you do need to be responsible about your studies as well as having fun."

**Tim Bell (Design tutor):** "First-year students have to make a break from home, from a set of school friends they've probably been with for the last eight years. So it's always a bit stressful coming to a strange university. But on the whole I think most of them settle down and make friends.

The main problem is money. There's no way that the grant can possibly cover your expenses. It's very difficult to persuade your parents to give you an extra £25 a week, so many students have jobs. I think it's particularly stressful combining work and study for architecture students because they have to produce projects to a deadline every two weeks.

My advice to school leavers about to start university? Make sure you've got some savings and that you've got a very friendly bank manager!"

*From "Current"*

## **Exercise 2. Find English equivalents for the following words and expressions.**

Індивідуальне заняття, університетський гуртожиток, стипендія, семестр, відповідальний, ступінь, лекція, випускник школи, кінцевий термін.

**Exercise 3. Answer the questions.**

1. What are the problems facing first-year university students in Great Britain?
2. What are the problems of Ukrainian students?
3. What is similar in problems of British and Ukrainian students?
4. Pick up the words connected with university life.

**Exercise 4. Make the list of words referring to the university life.**

**Exercise 5. Put the questions to the underlined sentences.**

**Exercise 6. Make up a summary of the text. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

## UNIT #2

**Words and expressions.**

movement – течія

artist – художник

inspire – надихати

tag – ярлик; штамп; утертий вислів

nickname – прізвисько

subway – метро

dozen – дюжина

fear – страх

be proud of – пишатися

influence – впливати

show anger – виявляти злість

inhabitant – житель, мешканець

drugs – наркотики

gang – банда

unemployment – безробіття

boundary – межа, кордон

spread – розповсюджувати

literally – дослівно; точно; буквально

neighbourhoods – сусідство; округ

remove – змивати

deter – утримувати (від), відлякувати

mural – настінний живопис; *Ам.* фреска

tribute – внесок; дань; данина

team up with – *Ам.* об'єднуватися

the whole point – цілковита перевага; особливість

underground style – авангардний стиль

rival – суперник, конкурент  
stencil – шаблон, трафарет; узор або напис за трафаретом  
blind – сліпий  
ban – забороняти  
sensor – переглядати; піддавати цензурі  
can – *Ам. сленг* посадити до в'язниці  
caning-for-graffiti rule – ув'язнення за малювання графіті  
sentence – засуджувати  
flogging – биття; шмагання; тілесне покарання

**Exercise 1. Read the text.**

**URBAN GRAFFITI: ART OR VANDALISM?**

Discussing graffiti provokes a lot of opinions. The story of graffiti tells us a lot about social history, the hip-hop movements and artists in the USA.

Grffiti is nothing new. The concept is ancient. During the Second World War the phrase “Kilroy was here” appeared in a variety of places and countries. In 1969 one person made graffiti famous and inspired people to start “tagging” (writing their nickname in an artistic way). That person was a Greek teenager named Demetrius who lived on 183<sup>rd</sup> Street in New York. His nickname was Taki so his tag became TAKI 183. He then wrote it everywhere and people copied him. When buses and subway stopped in the main station in New York, dozens of writers would write their name on it. But it wasn't simply how many times people could write their name that was important but also the style they did it with.

Grffiti became a way of life – the adrenaline fear of being caught, standing in dangerous places while you graffiti, stealing the paint and creating something they were proud of. Grffiti style was massively influenced by the hip-hop culture that had started in the Bronx in the sixties. Hip-hop with its rapping, breakdancing, attitude and graffiti became a way to show anger and humour. The area and its inhabitants' lives were dominated by crime, drugs, gangs and unemployment. Street gangs began to write the name of their gang on walls in order to mark territorial boundaries.

Soon graffiti was spreading across America. In some cases graffiti was literally travelling at 100 miles an hour on trains. The reason railroad and subway trains were so popular for graffiti was so that it could be seen by so many people, from the poorest to the richest neighbourhoods.

Train companies invested in special cleaning chemicals so that graffiti could be removed quickly. However one graffiti artist in particular was not deterred – Lee Quinones decided if he couldn't paint trains, he'd paint his graffiti on handball courts instead.

No graffiti artists had ever been offered money for their work but one day Fred Brathwaite a graffiti artist himself, offered Quinones money for his murals.

Quinones and Brathwaite formed a graffiti mural group. Brathwaite painted a mural on a subway train as a tribute to Andy Warhol's Campbell's Soup cans picture. Soon wealthy gallery owners were noticing the graffiti artists' work. Brathwaite also teamed up with well-respected artist Keith Haring (died in 1990) who began doing a lot of his own subway graffiti with chalk. People liked it so much, the subway



companies didn't clean it off. Another graffiti artist and Puerto Rican friend of Haring named Jean-Michel Basquiat began to find fame too. Basquiat used to spray messages commenting on religion.

Many graffiti artists from the 1980s became rich. They were criticized for this by others who said that their motivation for graffiti shouldn't be money and that the whole point of graffiti is its "underground" style. There are also hundreds of graffiti events for artists now. These events promote unity between graffiti artists who are often rivals. Political graffiti and stencil graffiti are popular at the moment. "An eye for an eye leaves the whole world blind" was written on many buildings in New York, as a protest against America's attacks on Afghanistan.

Many states in the USA and different countries would like to stop graffiti. In Pittsburgh USA, there is a proposed law to ban the sale of marker pens to people under 18. Other countries are very harsh. Singapore has just one wall where graffiti can be written (even then, some of it is censored). The city has a caning-for-graffiti rule. In 1994 American teenager Michael Fay spray painted car and was sentenced to a flogging.

**Exercise 2. Answer the questions.**

1. When and where did graffiti appear?
2. Who was its "founder"?
3. What can you say about graffiti as a lifestyle?
4. How did the hip-hop culture influence graffiti?
5. Why did street gangs write the name of their gang?
6. Why were railroad and subway popular for graffiti?
7. What do you know about graffiti art in Ukraine?
8. Do you think that graffiti is art or vandalism?
9. How do you understand the expression: "An eye for an eye leaves the whole world blind"?

**Exercise 3. Make the list of words referring to the graffiti art.**

**Exercise 4. Put the questions to the underlined sentences.**

**Exercise 5. Make up a summary of the text. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

## UNIT #3

### Words and expressions.

pierce – проколювати

vary – різнитися

feature – бути характерною рисою

striking – яскравий

elaborate – вигадливий  
settler – поселенець  
decline – занепад  
regain – відновлювати  
the Inuit – ескімоси  
tribe – плем'я  
cane – лозина  
stretch – розтягувати  
saucer – блюдце  
ear lobe – мочка вуха  
gradually – поступово  
hole – дірка  
flesh – плоть  
catch up (with) – наздоганяти  
convict – ув'язнений, в'язень  
rebel – протестувати  
mainstream – визнаний напрямок  
acceptable – прийнятний  
eyebrow – брова  
spark – запалювати, надихати  
craze – загальне захоплення, мода  
forearm – передпліччя  
swirl – обвивати  
currently – зараз  
tend – бути схильним  
favour – віддавати перевагу  
ward off – відганяти  
means – засіб  
outcast – вигнанець  
statement – предмет  
resort to – удаватися до  
branding – таврування  
sear – припікати  
permanent – постійний  
scar – шрам, рубець  
intricate – складний  
parlour – салон  
obvious – очевидний  
implanting – імплантація  
alter – змінювати  
insertion – уведення  
rejection – неприйняття  
surgery – хірургія, операція  
anaesthetist – анестезіолог  
horn – ріг

breadth – широкий розмах  
faint-hearted – боягузливий  
take off – ставати популярним

### **Exercise 1. Read the text.**

#### **BODY ART**

We have been tattooing and piercing our bodies for thousands of years, but never has the practice of body modification been as popular as it is today. Tattoos can be found on everyone from Robbie Williams to Angelina Jolie, and even Princess Anne of England's daughter has her tongue pierced.

Tattooing can be found the world over, though its style and associated meaning vary dramatically. Tattooing has long featured in the cultures of the Japanese, Polynesians and Native Americans. The practices of the Maoris of New Zealand provide a striking example of tattooing. They are well known for the elaborate patterns with which they traditionally decorated their faces. Integration with white settlers led to a decline in this custom, but it is now regaining popularity amongst young Maoris.

#### **Body art all over the world...**

Native American Indians and the Inuit are known to have pierced lower lip, and today this practice is found in tribes across Africa and South America. A long cane is often pushed through the skin around the mouth or nose as decoration. The Sara tribe of central Africa, for example, traditionally pierce and then stretch their lips with saucerlike discs. Nose piercing is common in India, South America and Africa, as is ear piercing through the ear lobe is gradually stretched to create a visible hole. This is more and more common in the West, where it is sometimes referred to as a "flesh tunnel."

In non-Western cultures, tattooing and piercing has recently declined as these societies try to "catch up" with the West. Paradoxically, in the West their popularity is ever increasing. Until recently, body art in our culture was mainly found in groups such as sailors and convicts, or those wanting to rebel against society, like the punks of the 1970s. Over the last decade body art has moved into the mainstream, and it is increasingly socially acceptable.

#### **...and all over the body**

Just about every part of the body can be pierced or tattooed. In the West, facial piercings are popular, (especially through the eyebrow, lip, and tongue), as are navel piercings. David Beckham, the famous British footballer, recently sparked a craze for tattoos in foreign languages when he had his wife's name, Victoria, tattooed on his forearm in Hindi. Polynesian style tattoos of large swirling blocks of colour are currently fashionable with men, while women still tend to favour smaller, less visible tattoos.

#### **Motivations for body art**

People use body art for a range of reasons. In the past tattoos have been used as a mark of social status, to ward off demons and ill health, or to mark an important event in one's life. They have also been used as means of identifying and pushing

convicts, slaves and outcasts. However, these days most people use body art simply as decoration. It has become a fashion statement, in the same way that an item of clothing or hairstyle might be.

### **Body modification in the extreme**

Body modification can be used as a sign of rebellion and individuality, to distance oneself from society. As tattooing and piercing become increasingly common however, some people are resorting to more extreme methods of body modification to stand out from the crowd. “Body branding,” for example, is a dramatic (and dangerous) practice which is gaining in popularity. It involves searing the skin with red-hot metal, in some shape or pattern, to leave a permanent scar. Branding cannot be used for intricate designs, as tattooing can, and instead it leaves a relatively simple raised shape on the skin. Branding parlours are rare though, so frighteningly many choose to brand themselves, despite the obvious risks of infection.

Implanting is another extreme way in which people alter their body’s appearance. Somewhat similar to body piercing, it involves the painful sounding insertion of metal objects under the skin. Burmese tribes have long carried out similar practices, placing what they believe to be magical protective objects under the skin. Again the risk of infection and rejection of the object by the body is high, especially as although this cutting of the skin is a form of surgery, it is not generally carried out by qualified doctors or anaesthetists. One example of implanting is the insertion of horn of the forehead, giving a “devil-like” appearance.

### **Body art is here to stay**

It seems unlikely that branding and implanting will ever become as popular or mainstream as tattooing and piercing. Branding does not allow the breadth of statement that tattooing does, and implanting is not for faint-hearted. But fifty years ago, who would have thought that businessmen would go to work hiding piercings under their suits, or that kids would be asking their parents for tattoos for their sixteenth birthday? Whether branding and implanting will take off or not, one thing is certain – body art, in one form or another, is here to stay.

*From “Current”*

**Exercise 2. Make the list of words referring to the body art.**

**Exercise 3. Find English equivalents for the following words and expressions.**

**Exercise 4. Answer the questions.**

1. What do you know about the history of tattoos?
2. Where do tattoos geographically spread? (Naturally and historically?)
3. Do you think that tattoos and piercing may cause harm to human’s health?
4. What are motivations for body art?
5. Do you think that implanting “magical things” would protect you from evil?
6. Are tattoos and piercing popular in Ukraine?
7. Are you for or against body art? Please explain your point of view.

**Exercise 5. Put the questions to the underlined sentences.**

**Exercise 6. Make up a summary of the text. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

## UNIT #4

### Words and expressions.

cartoon – мультиплікаційний фільм

chat show – бесіда чи інтерв'ю зі знаменитістю, відомим державним діячем тощо

soap opera – мильна опера

imaginary – уявний

listings – списки телевізійних програм

glance – погляд

vet = veterinary surgeon – ветеринарний лікар

cruise – круїз

swap – обмін

inhospitable – негостинний, суворий

simulated – модельований, імітований

tank – *тут* акваріум

competitive – що змагається

eliminate – усувати, виключати

eventual – остаточний

fit – у гарній формі, сильний, здоровий

celebrity – знаменита, відома людина

shipwrecked – той, хто зазнав корабельної аварії

bizarre – дивний, ексцентричний

temptation – спокуса

volunteer – визиватися добровільно

be subjected – підлягати, зазнавати

presenter – ведучий

vote off – голосувати за виключення

stand-up comedy club – місце, де актори стоять перед глядачами і промовляють свої жарти

cult – культ

Equity card – картка членів профспілки акторів Великої Британії

mock – насміхатися

macabre – похмурий

The camera goes in close. – Камера працює великим планом.

tabloid – бульварна газета

dump – кидати

be desperate – дуже цікавитися, жадати

breed – покоління, генерація  
flawed – з недоліком (вадою)  
gossip – світська хроніка  
lucrative – прибутковий, вигідний  
profit – прибуток  
luxury – розкіш  
race – змагання; перегони, скачки  
contest – змагання  
thrill – збудження  
shift – пересуватися, зміщатися  
greed – жадібність  
depth – глибина  
sink – поринати  
suggest – свідчити  
worship – культ; обожнювання  
in our midst – серед нас  
scary – жахливо  
list – нарахувати  
TV network – телевізійна мережа

**Exercise 1. Read the text.**

**TELEVISION: THE BEGINNING OF THE END?**

**The rise of reality TV**

A glance at today's TV listings shows that there has been a major change in television viewing habits. All the British channels – and many foreign ones – are dominated by something collectively called “reality TV”. We have watched ordinary people trying to pass a driving test, going on a date with a stranger, simply doing their own job (being a vet, working in an airport, or on a cruise ship), doing a job swap, trying to survive some terrible endurance test such as living in the jungle or on an inhospitable Scottish island, or surviving life in a simulated earlier period of history. And while doing all of these things, we have watched them like fish a tank.

In many of the recent shows, a group of ordinary people are put together in a competitive situation and either the group members themselves, or the millions of viewers, decide – over a period of time – which person is eliminated each week until there is one eventual winner.

**Survival of the fittest**

One of the most internationally successful formats has been *Big Brother* – a group of ordinary people living in a house for several months. There has also been a celebrity version of this plus desert island variations, *Survivor* and *Shipwrecked*. In the most bizarre version, called *Temptation Island*, couples volunteer to be subjected to attempts to break up their relationships with their partners.

In addition, Britain has had *Popstars* (a talent show where thousands of hopeful young singers are reduced to just five), *Pop Idol* (the same thing but looking for one solo singer) and *Soapstars* where TV viewers selected a group of unknown people to be a new “family” in the popular British soap, *Emmerdale*.

### **You are the weakest link, goodbye!**

The *Weakest Link* general knowledge quiz show became a massive hit in many countries in the world partly because the format was based on the rudeness of the presenter. Competitors have to vote each other off the quiz for being the weakest team player.

Even stand-up comedy clubs have “going shows” where audience members bang a gong to send a comedian off the stage for not being funny enough.

### **The cult of the nobody**

So what have they all got in common apart from the fact that none of the people involved in these programmes own Equity cards? The interesting thing, from a sociological viewpoint, is that all of these programmes seem to be looking for, celebrating, or often publicly mocking losers. Millions of people turn on their TV sets with a macabre curiosity to see how the week’s loser is going to take the bad news. The camera goes in close. Will the loser cry? Will the loser get angry? Will the loser go mad? What will happen afterwards to the loser and the loser’s family or partner? The tabloids write about these people by first name as if they are members of our own families. Within days of a loser being eliminated or having failed a task, we read that “Helen is dumped by her ex-boyfriend”, “Jason is seen drunk at a famous night-club”, “Max’s girlfriend sells her story to the newspapers”, etc. Society seems to be desperate for celebrities. We don’t have enough famous people who are good at acting, singing, politics, etc, so a whole new breed of nobodies have to become somebodies for a few weeks. In addition, it is often the more grotesque, psychologically flawed people who allow themselves to get be chosen. They appear in the celebrity gossip magazines a few times and usually end up lonely and rejected, dissatisfied with the lives they had before the programme, but incapable of working in television or using any of the skills which they needed for their reality programme (e.g. being able to kill and eat a rat to survive on a desert island) in any other area of life. It’s not even good news for the winners.

### **Pop stars by elimination**

The manufactured pop group “*Hear’ Say*”, formed from a nation-wide pop competition, lost their popularity after a year when one member left, selling her story of bitter fights in the group to the newspapers.

But on the whole, all of these programmes are about money and manipulation. In the case of Pop Idol, people were asked to vote by phone once a week to eliminate one of the final ten solo singers over a period of nine weeks. The prize was a lucrative recording contract and the opportunity to be managed by some of the top people in the music business. However, two of the judges worked for the management company.

The company received money from all the phone calls when people voted and the management company received a massive percentage of the profits from the winner’s record sales and concerts. Despite the fact there was only going to be one winner (the “pop idol”), they decided quite early on to offer a recording contract to the person who came second as well. He also was sent on a luxury holiday and released his record and video a few weeks after the winner. In fact over eight million

people wasted their money by voting by phone since there had already been a decision to create, in effect, two winners.

### **Celebrating losers: the new religion**

Throughout history, people have always enjoyed the thrill of finding a winner. However, the whole focus in the new breed of reality TV shows has shifted onto the many losers rather than onto the one winner. It not only shows people's personal greed, it also shows the depths to themselves a few minutes of TV fame. In addition, new psychological research suggests that worship of celebrities by the public has begun to take the place of religion in many people's lives. Our worship of celebrities does indeed turn them into the most powerful people on this planet – the equivalent of gods in our midst. Now *that's* scary!

*From "Current"*

***Exercise 2. Make a list of words related to mass media; TV work.***

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

1. Why do you think people take part in reality TV programmes?
2. Which is your favourite moment from reality TV programme?
3. Have you ever voted by phone on a reality TV programme?
4. Would you like to take part in a reality TV programme?
5. Which would be your strategy so that people didn't vote you off the programme?
6. Make up the list of the reality TV shows that you've ever watched.
7. Do you like reality TV programmes? Please explain your point of you.

***Exercise 4. Put the questions to the underlined sentences.***

***Exercise 5. Make up a summary of the text. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.***



# CUSTOMS & TRADITIONS

## UNIT #5

### Words and expressions.

superstition – забобон; марновірство

widely-held – розповсюджений

ladder – драбина

cross – схрещувати; хрест

misfortune – невдача, нещастя

befall – траплятися

household – сім'я; господарство

inevitably – неодмінно

avoid – уникати

inauspicious – зловісний

incur – зазнавати, наражатися

originate – давати початок, породжувати; брати початок

ancient times – давні часи

mirror – дзеркало

tools of the gods – знаряддя богів

witch – відьма

witchcraft – чаклунство

belief – вірування

prevail – переважати

tempt fate – випробувати долю

### Exercise 1. Read the text.

#### WHAT ARE THE MOST COMMON SUPERSTITIONS IN BRITAIN?

There are many superstitions in Britain, but one of the most widely-held is that it is unlucky to walk under a ladder – even if it means stepping off the pavement into a busy street!

If you must pass under a ladder you can avoid bad luck by crossing your fingers and keeping them crossed until you've seen a dog. Alternatively, you must lick your finger and make a cross on the toe of your shoe, and not look at the shoe until the mark has dried.

Another common superstition is that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house – it will either bring misfortune to the person that opened it or to the household. Anyone opening an umbrella in fine weather is unpopular, as it inevitably brings rain!

The number 13 is said to be unlucky for some, and when the 13<sup>th</sup> day of the month falls on a Friday, anyone wishing to avoid an inauspicious event had better stay indoors.

The worst misfortune that can befall you is incurred by breaking a mirror, as it brings seven years of bad luck! The superstition is supposed to have originated in ancient times, when mirrors were considered to be tools of the gods.

Black cats are generally considered lucky in Britain, even though they are associated with witchcraft – a witch’s animal-familiar is usually a black cat. It is especially lucky if a black cat crosses your path – although in America the exact opposite belief prevails.

Finally, a commonly-held superstition is that of touching wood for luck. This measure is most often taken if you have said something is tempting fate, such as “my car has never broken down – touch wood!”

**Exercise 2. Translate the underlined expressions.**

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

1. Are you superstitious? Do you believe that some things may really bring you misfortune?
2. Do you know the superstitions which are common to your area?

**Exercise 4. Give the summary of the text.**

## UNIT #6

### Words and expressions.

feast – свято

load – обтяжувати; *тут*: бути пов’язаним

ward off – відганяти

bless – благословляти; робити щасливим

fertility – родючість

Easter – Великдень

couple – пара, подружжя

encourage – схвалювати; підтримувати

tax rebates – знижки

bride – наречена

wealthy – заможний; багатий

eligible – бажаний; гідний

bachelor – неодружений, холостяк

dowry – придане

link – зв’язок

purity – чистота

groom – наречений

chimney sweep – сажотрус, коминяр

relic – слід; пережиток

soot – сажа

negotiate – вести переговори; домовлятися

obstacle – перешкода, завада

impede – перешкоджати, заважати

горе – канат; гірлянда

**Exercise 1. Read the text.**

**WEDDING SUPERSTITIONS**

In England the wedding preparations, ceremony and feast have all become loaded with ritual practices to ward off evil and bless the marriage with fortune and fertility.

The choice of date is important. May is traditionally unlucky for weddings and many modern couples marry between Easter and late May, the practice much encouraged by tax rebates. The tradition that the bride's parents should pay for the wedding dates back from two or three centuries ago, when wealthy families would pay an eligible bachelor to take an unmarried daughter off their hands in exchange for a large dowry. At most formal weddings brides still get married in virginal white – many other colours are considered unlucky.

A bride will also ensure that her wedding outfit includes “something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue”. “Old” maintains her link with the past; “new” symbolizes the future; “borrowed” gives her a link with the present; and “blue” symbolizes her purity.

Even a modern bride will observe the taboos about wearing her dress before the ceremony. The groom mustn't see her in it until she enters the church. The veil should be put on for the first time as she leaves for the church. It's a lucky omen if the bride should see a chimney sweep on her way to church. Sometimes a sweep is paid to attend the ceremony and kiss the bride – a relic of the old idea that soot and ashes are symbols of fertility.

After the ceremony, the couple is showered with the confetti – to bless the marriage with fertility.

One old custom was for the bride and sometimes the groom to negotiate some obstacle as they left the church – guests would impede them with ropes of flowers, for example, or with sticks that had to be jumped over.

After that the bride is faced with the feast. The most important item is the wedding cake, whose richness symbolizes fertility, just as it has done since Roman times. Today, the first slice is cut by the bride to ensure a fruitful marriage.

**Exercise 2. Answer the questions.**

1. Are you superstitious?
2. Do you know the wedding superstitions which are common to your area?

**Exercise 3. Give the summary of the text.**

## UNIT #7

### Words and expressions.

numerous – числений  
opulent-looking – пихатий; багатий  
courtship – залицяння  
manage to – справлятися; примудрятися; ухитритися  
survive – виживати  
band – оркестр  
rely on – покладатися на  
support – підтримка  
congregate – збиратися; знаходитися  
similarly – подібно  
agreeable – приязний, приємний  
refuse – відмовляти; відмовлятися  
succeed – досягати успіхів  
pre-arranged – за попередньою домовленістю  
regard – вважати  
going steady – пара, що зустрічається  
imply – означати; містити в собі; мати на увазі; натякати  
thoroughly – цілком, зовсім; старанно; ретельно  
emancipate – звільняти; звільнятися

### *Exercise 1. Read the text.*

#### DANCING

Dancing is popular in Britain, and the numerous large and opulent-looking public dance-halls are an important element in the folklore and courtship procedures of all but upper and middle classes. They manage to survive against the competition of the more modern, smaller, noisier discotheques. They are strictly places for dancing, with good floors and good bands, but often no tables for people to sit at when they are not actually dancing, only rows of chairs round the walls. They are visited mainly by young unmarried people. Girls tend to go in groups of two or three, friends from the same street or the same office, relying much on each other's support as they go in; the young men sometimes go in groups too, but often alone. All the girls tend to congregate together between dances, and the young men similarly. At the beginning of each dance a man chooses a girl from the mass, and will ask the same girl to dance with him again if he finds her company agreeable, but the girl may refuse. Most of the dancers go home as they come – but not quite at all. If a couple like one another the young man may offer an invitation to go to a cinema on some future night, and this invitation may be succeeded by others. After several pre-arranged meetings a couple may regard themselves as “going steady” together though for a long time they will meet only in public places, and an invitation home implies great admiration. Young people are thoroughly emancipated, and find it easy enough to meet each other.

**Exercise 2. Say if the following statements are true or false.**

1. At the beginning of each dance a man chooses a girl from the mass, and will ask the same girl to dance with him again if he finds her company agreeable, but the girl may refuse.
2. If a couple like one another the young man may offer an invitation to go to a cinema on some future night.
3. Young people are thoroughly emancipated, and find it easy enough to meet each other.
4. Dancing is not popular in Britain, and the numerous large and opulent-looking public dance-halls are an important element in the folklore and courtship procedures.

**Exercise 3. Answer the questions.**

1. Do we have the same dancing halls in Ukraine?
2. Do young people attend dancing halls in Ukraine?
3. How would/do you prefer to attend dancing halls or clubs alone or in groups?
4. What can you say about dancing culture in your area?
5. Speak up about dating traditions in your country.

**Exercise 3. Make up a summary of the text.**

## LAW & ORDER

### UNIT #8

#### Words and expressions.

segregation – сегрегація, відокремлення

perish – гинути, вмирати

court – суд

stifling – задушливий

bench – лава

to be crammed with – бути заповненим

dock – лава підсудних

trial – судовий розгляд

justice – суддя; правосуддя

to preside at the trial – вести судовий розгляд, головувати в суді

excitement – хвилювання

sentence – вирок

twist – крутити, повертати

registrar – секретар суду

indictment – обвинувальний акт

motionless – нерухомий

plea – заява підсудного; виправдання

bail – застава

robes – мантія

accused – обвинувачуваний

permission – дозвіл

*Rex versus Grant – (лат.) Король проти Гранта. (Згідно з англійським законодавством, при розгляді кримінальних злочинів обвинувачення ведеться від імені корони.)*

I appear for the accused – Я представляю інтереси підсудного

bail – застава

...that bail should stand during the trial – ...щоб підчас суду обвинувачуваний перебував під заставою

I should like to confer with him – я хотів би звернутися до нього

#### **Exercise 1. Read and translate the text abridged from the “LET THE DAY PERISH” by J. Gordon.**

*Jerald Gordon is a famous South-African writer. A lawyer by profession he raised his voice against race discrimination and segregation. His famous novel “Let the Day Perish” was published in London in 1952.*

It was a warm morning and in the court the air was stifling. Antony, with Turner at his side entered the court room. Benches and benches in rows were crammed with people and the spaces against the wall packed with standing bodies.

He waited next to the dock while Turner took his seat in the part reserved for advocates.

When Mr. Justice Stephan walked in from the judges' door dressed in his flowing robes, excitement was intense. It was amazing how so many "busy" business people found time in the month of November, just before the Christmas season, to come to court.

The information that Judge Stephan would preside at the trial had not been pleasant to Antony or his legal representatives as Stephan was known for severity of his sentences.

Advocate Evan Blair stood up.

"M'lord, I take the case of Rex versus Grant", he said.

Antony went to the dock. Everywhere people twisted and turned to see him. While the registrar rose from his seat in front of the judge and read the indictment, Antony stood motionless.

To the usual question as to his plea, he replied in a quiet voice:

"Not guilty, my lord".

Immediately Turner rose to his full height. He was certainly an impressive figure, especially in the black silk robes.

"May it please your lordship", he said, holding his glasses in his hand, "I appear for the accused. I ask that bail should stand during the trial. I would also ask the court's permission for the accused to take a seat immediately before me. There are a number of points on which I should like to confer with him from time to time".

The judge acceded to both requests and Antony left the prisoner's dock and took a seat near his attorney.

**Exercise 2. Find in the text the words and expressions referring to the court and the trial. Write them down in your exercise-book with the translation.**

**Exercise 3. Find English equivalents for the following words and expressions.**

Судове приміщення, лава підсудних, зайняти місце, адвокат, мантия, хвилювання, Різдвяний сезон, законний, головувати в суді, представник, суворість, вирок, обвинувальний вирок, невинний, негайно, обвинувачуваний, прохання, повірений (адвокат).

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

1. What are the main characters?
2. Where does the action take place?
3. Why, do you think, the court room was crowded?
4. Where did Turner take his seat?
5. When did the excitement of public become intense?
6. What fact seemed amazing?
7. Who presided at the trial?
8. Why was this fact unpleasant to Antony and his legal representatives?
9. What did Turner asked the court for?
10. Were the requests acceded?

**Exercise 5. Put the questions to the underlined sentences.**

**Exercise 6. Retell the text from the side of:**

- a) one of the spectators;
- b) the advocate Turner;
- c) Antony.

**While preparing this task you can use grammar tools from Appendices.**

## UNIT #9

### Words and expressions.

despair – відчай

manufacturer – виробник, фабрикант

advisable – розсудливий

stay away – залишатися осторонь

to be lined up – бути у черзі

prisoner – обвинувачений

steal – красти

resist – чинити опір

lad – хлопець, парубок

scratch – подряпати

wound – поранити

witness – свідок

assault – нападати

railroad hand – власник залізничної дороги

swollen jaw – набрякла щелепа

strike – бити

Court – суддя

lean forward – нахилитися

opportunity – можливість

revenge – помститися

Your Honor (Am.) – Ваша честь

to break away – втекти

half a dozen – півдюжини

magistrate – магістрат, суддя

court officer – офіцер суду

car builder – механік

fist – кулак

charge – обвинувачення

to be let off on a coal-stealing charge – бути звільненим за звинуваченням у крадіжці вугілля

stubborn – упертий



the next case – наступна справа

**Exercise 1. Read the text abridged from “JENNIE GERHARDT” by Theodore Dreiser.**

Gerhardt was in despair; he did not know any one to whom he could appeal between the hours of two and nine o'clock in the morning. He went back to talk with his wife, and then to his post of duty. What was to be done? He could think of only one friend who was able, or possibly willing to do anything. This was the glass manufacturer, Hammond; but he was not in the city. Gerhardt did not know this, however.

When 9 o'clock came, he went alone to the court, for it was thought advisable that the others should stay away.

When Sebastian was lined up inside the dock he had to wait a long time, for there were several prisoners ahead of him. Finally his name was called, and the boy was pushed forward to the bar. “Stealing coal, Your Honor, and resisting arrest”, explained the officer who had arrested him.

The magistrate looked at Sebastian closely; he was unfavourably impressed by the lad's scratched and wounded face.

“Well, young man”, he said, “what have you to say for yourself? How did you get your black eye?”

Sebastian looked at the judge, but did not answer.

“I arrested him”, said the detective. “He was on one of the company's cars. He tried to break away from me, and I held him he assaulted me. This man here was a witness”, he added turning to the railroad hand who had helped him.

“Is that where he struck you?” asked the Court, observing the detective swollen jaw.

“Yes, sir”, he returned, glad of an opportunity to be further revenged.

“If you please”, put in Gerhardt, leaning forward, “he is my boy. He was sent to get the coal. He – ”

“We don't mind what they pick up around the yard”, interrupted the detective, “but he was throwing it off the cars to half a dozen others”.

“Can't you earn enough to keep from taking coal off the coal cars?” asked the Court; but before either father or son has time to answer he added, “What is your business?”

“Car builder”, said Sebastian.

“And what do you do?” he questioned, addressing Gerhardt.

“I am watchman at Miller's furniture factory”.

“Um”, said the Court. “Well, this young man might be let off on the coal-stealing charge, but he seems to be somewhat too free with his fists. Columbus is altogether too rich in sort of thing. Ten dollars”.

“If you please”, began Gerhardt, but the court officer was already pushing him away.

“I don't want to hear any more about it”, said the judge. “He's stubborn, anyhow. What's the next case?”

**Exercise 2. Write out and learn English equivalents for the following Russian ones.**

Бути у відчаї, звернутися, ставати в чергу, лава підсудних, попереду нього, бар'єр, помститися, нахилитись уперед, збирати, сторож, свідок, суддя.

**Exercise 3. Answer the questions.**

1. What emotional state was Gerhardt in?
2. Whom did he want to appeal for help?
3. Did he go alone to the court?
4. Why did Sebastian have to wait a long time?
5. How did he behave during the arrest?
6. How was the magistrate impressed?
7. Did Sebastian try to break away from the detective?
8. What did Gerhardt try to explain to the Court?
9. What did the Court question Sebastian and Gerhardt about?
10. What was the sentence of the Court?

**Exercise 4. Put questions to the underlined sentences.**

**Exercise 5. Translate into English.**

1. Герхардт був у відчаї.
2. Нарешті назвали його ім'я і хлопця підштовхнули до бар'єру.
3. Суддя уважно подивився на хлопця.
4. Він намагався втекти від мене, а коли я його затримав, він напав на мене.
5. Ця людина була свідком.
6. Хлопця послали за вугіллям.
7. Чим ви займаєтесь?
8. Здається, він занадто розпускає кулаки.
9. Яка наступна справа?
10. Коли Себастьян поставили у чергу на лаві підсудних, йому довелося довго чекати.

**Exercise 6. Make the list of words referring to the Court.**

**Exercise 7. Render the text. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

**UNIT #10**

**Words and expressions.**

suicide – самогубство

bullet – куля

hit – влучити

investigate – розслідувати  
safety – захисний  
netting – сітка  
employee – працівник  
fire – стріляти  
argument – сварка  
miss – схибити  
shoot – стріляти  
presumably – приблизно, припустимо  
charge – звинувачувати  
attempted – навмисний  
claim – заявляти, стверджувати  
innocent – невинний  
threaten – погрожувати  
empty – тут: незаряджений  
argue – сваритися  
load – заряджати  
enquiry – слідство  
urgently – негайно  
inherit – наслідувати  
apparently – очевидно  
trigger – курок

**Exercise 1. Read the text.**

**MURDER OR SUICIDE?**

In Chicago in 1992 a man jumped off the roof of 26-storey building. As he fell past the 14<sup>th</sup> floor, someone shot a bullet out of a window which hit him in the head, killing him instantly.

The police had to decide whether the crime was suicide or murder.

When they started investigating, the police discovered that there was some safety netting not far below the 14<sup>th</sup> floor. A window cleaning company had put it up to catch their employees if they fell while cleaning windows. If the man had not been shot, the net would have caught him and he would not have died.

What now is the crime?

The police thought they might be investigating a murder, so they tried to find out who had fired the gun. An old man and his wife had been having an argument in the apartment on the 14<sup>th</sup> floor. While they were fighting, the man took a gun from his desk and shot at his wife. The bullet missed her and went out of the window where it hit the man who had jumped from the roof. So presumably the old man could be charged with the murder of the man who died, as well as the attempted murder of his wife.

However, the old man claimed that he was innocent. He said that he thought the gun was empty and that he often threatened his wife with an empty gun when they were arguing. The police thought this sounded unlikely, but his wife confirmed that this was true. They often fought and he often threatened to kill her, but both of

them knew that the gun was never loaded. Neither of them could understand how the bullet had been in the gun.

After some enquiries, the police decided that the old couple's teenage son had probably loaded the gun. The boy urgently needed some money and he knew he would inherit a large sum of money when his mother died. He knew about his father's habit of firing an empty gun at his mother, so he bought some bullets, loaded the gun and waited for his father to shoot his mother.

However, his parents didn't have an argument for a long time and the boy became more and more depressed about money. Eventually he decided to commit suicide. He went to the roof of the building where his parents lived and jumped off. As he fell past the 14<sup>th</sup> floor, someone shot a bullet out of a window which hit him in the head, killing him instantly.

This is apparently a true story.

*From "English Teaching Professional"*

**Exercise 2. Answer the questions.**

1. What do you think was this crime suicide or murder? Explain your point of view.
2. Find the arguments to prove that this crime was a suicide.
3. Find the clues to prove that this crime was a murder.
4. Find the clues to prove that this crime was a suicide.

**Exercise 3. Read the following text which contains some reflexions on the issue mentioned above. Compare the information.**

Ronald Opus jumped off a building but a stray bullet hit and killed him. Was it murder or suicide? Forensic science is the only answer to this suicide attempt.

On March 23, 1994 a medical examiner looked at the body of Ronald Opus and concluded that he had died from a shotgun wound to the head. Ronald had jumped from the top of a 10-storey building with the intention of committing suicide.

He had left a note behind before he jumped and as he fell past the ninth floor, a bullet was fired through the window, killing him instantly. Unknown to everyone, a safety net had been put up just below the eighth floor for some building workers so Ronald would never have been able to kill himself. Usually, when someone succeeds at committing suicide, regardless of changing circumstances, their death is still defined as suicide. Because Ronald was shot during a suicide attempt, and probably would have been saved by the safety net, the medical examiner felt he had a murder on his hands.

An old man and his wife lived on the ninth floor where the gun had been fired. The man had been threatening his wife during an argument. He was so mad, he pulled the trigger but missed his wife and hit Ronald instead. Even though he tried to kill his wife, he still killed someone else in the attempt so he's guilty of murdering Ronald. The man and his wife insisted they thought the gun was unloaded. It was a habit to threaten his wife with the gun and he had no intention of murdering her. If the gun was accidentally loaded, then the killing was an accident.

More investigating turned up a witness who saw the couple's son load the shotgun several weeks before the accident. Apparently, the old lady had cut off her son's money. So the son, who knew about his dad's bad habit of threatening Mom with the gun, loaded the gun so his dad would shoot her. He was guilty of murdering Ronald even though he didn't pull the trigger.

But get this...

The son was actually Ronald Opus. He had become depressed cuz his attempt to cause his mom's murder wasn't working out. When he jumped off the 10-storey building, Ronald had actually murdered himself. The medical examiner considered the death a suicide and closed the case.

**Exercise 4. Give the summary of the texts. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

## UNIT #11

### Words and expressions.

speed – поспішати, мчатися

traffic – рух

to be in a hurry – поспішати

expect – сподіватися

glance – поглянути

change gear – перемикає швидкість

reach – досягати

hill – пагорб

slow down – знижувати швидкість, пригальмовувати

give a lift – підвозити

lonely spot – безлюдне місце

happen – відбуватися, ставатися

pillion – заднє сидіння мотоциклу

at one point – якоїсь миті

engine – двигун

at the bottom – біля підніжжя

pull off (the road) – з'їхати з дороги

freeze in horror – завмерти від жаху

in a cold sweat – у холодному поту

desperate – безвихідний, безпорадний; у відчаї

police station – поліцейське відділення (відділок)

policeman at the desk – черговий поліцейський

accident – аварія, нещасний випадок

**Exercise 1. Read the story.**

**THE GIRL ON THE MOTORBIKE**

In the early hours of 5 April 1989 a motorbike was speeding along the A20 in Kent. The night was dark and there was very little traffic on the road. Clive Taylor was in a hurry to get home. He had left London later than he had expected. But now he was out in the country and he was making good time.

As he approached Wrotham Hill, he glanced at his watch. Exactly two o'clock. He changed gear and sped up the hill. A minute later he reached the bend at the top of the hill. It was a dangerous place for accidents. But with so little traffic on the road, Clive didn't slow down.

Suddenly, he saw a girl. She was standing in the middle of the road. Clive had to swerve to avoid her. But she didn't move. When he had stopped, the girl calmly walked up to him and asked him if he could give her a lift. He asked her what she was doing in such a lonely spot. She said that there had been an accident. Clive looked around, but he couldn't see a car or any people. He asked the girl what had happened, but she didn't reply.

Clive told her to get on the pillion and to hold tight. As the girl climbed on, Clive suddenly felt very cold, but he noticed that she was wearing a light dress. She looked as if she was on her way to a party.

They rode on down the hill and Clive talked to the girl over his shoulder. He asked what her name was and where she lived. But she didn't reply. At one point Clive thought that she shouted something, but he couldn't hear very well over the noise of the motorbike's engine.

At the bottom of the hill there was a telephone box. Clive pulled off the road and stopped. But when he turned round, he froze in horror. The girl wasn't there. He looked all round and called out, but there was no sign of her. She had gone.

Then Clive remembered the shout that he had heard. Had the girl fallen off the pillion? In a cold sweat, he rode back up to the spot where he had first seen the girl. But he couldn't see her. He rode down the hill again as slowly as he could. There was no sign of her. She had simply disappeared.

By this time, Clive was desperate. He rode as fast as he could to the nearest town and found the police station. He told the policeman at the desk what had happened. The policeman asked him to describe the girl. When he had finished, the policeman told him to sit down and asked him if he wanted a cup of tea. To his surprise, the policeman didn't seem very worried.

Then the policeman told Clive that ten years before, there had been an accident on Wrotham Hill. A girl and her boyfriend had been on their way back from a party, when she had fallen off the pillion of the motorbike and been killed. Since that time several motorcyclists had seen the girl. The accident had happened at exactly five past two.

*From "Hotline"*

**Exercise 2. Answer the questions.**

1. Where was Clive Taylor coming from?
2. What time of day did the incident happen?

3. Where is Wrotham Hill?
4. Where was the girl when Clive first saw her?
5. Why was he surprised to see her?
6. What happened at the phone box?
7. Why did Clive go back up the hill?
8. What was surprising about the policeman's attitude?
9. In what year had the accident happened?

**Exercise 3. There are several clues in the story that there was something strange about the girl. What are the clues?**

**Exercise 4. The policeman asked Clive a lot of questions. Report what he asked.**

*Example: He asked him what his name was.*

1. What's your name?
2. Do you live near here?
3. What did the girl look like?
4. What was she wearing?
5. Was she standing in the road?
6. When did you first see her?
7. What did you say to the girl?
8. Why did you stop at the phone box?
9. Do you often travel on this road?
10. Have you ever seen anything strange before?

**Exercise 5. Make the dialogue for the story. Act your dialogue.**

**Exercise 6. Discussion points:**

1. Do you believe the story? Why?
2. Do you believe in ghosts?
3. Do you know any similar stories?

**Exercise 7. Give the summary of the text. On preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

## UNIT #12

**Words and expressions. Check the pronunciation of the unknown words.**

cross-examination – перехресний допит

assign – призначати

Counsel for the Defence – адвокат

charge with – звинувачувати у

concealed – прихований

weapon – зброя

get rid of – позбавлятися  
undesirable – небажаний  
convenient – придатний; відповідний  
evidence – доказ; свідчення  
flimsy – непереконливий  
testimony – свідчення; зізнання  
prosecutor – прокурор  
enemy – ворог  
appear for the defence – виступати у захисті  
zealous – палкий; завзятий; ревний  
conviction – засудження  
exconvict – колишній засуджений  
gang – банда  
deny – спростовувати; відмовлятися  
jury – присяжні  
admit – допускати; приймати; визнавати  
inquire – питати; довідуватися  
commit – скоювати; вчиняти (злочин)  
burglary – крадіжка зі зломом  
indignation – обурення  
proper – справжній; слухний  
accuse – звинувачувати  
object – протестувати; заперечувати  
pull the trick – припускати хитрощів  
swear – присягати; заприсягтися  
objection – заперечення  
hold on – продовжувати; упиратися (в чому-н.)  
exclude – виключати  
frame – фабрикувати  
dismiss – звільнення  
oversight – недогляд; помилка; необачність; упущення  
witness-stand – місце для свідків  
take an oath – присягати; давати клятву  
testify – свідчити  
deliver – передавати  
public prosecutor – прокурор  
appointment – призначення (на посаду)  
convict – визнавати винним  
insult – ображати  
ashamed – присоромлений  
incriminate – звинувачувати  
perjury – клятвopорушення  
acquittal – виправдання  
direct an acquittal – виправдати



**Exercise 1. Read the text abridged from the novel by Arthur Train.**

**TWO CROSS-EXAMINATIONS**

I had been assigned Counsel for the Defence of a man named Mooney who had served a short prison term and was now charged with carrying a concealed weapon – a convenient method sometimes used by the police to get rid of undesirable citizens. The evidence against my client was of the flimsiest character. The only testimony against Mooney was that of the police-officer, who claimed that he had taken a loaded pistol from his pocket, which he may well have done after first placing it here. The prosecutor was my ancient enemy Francis O'Brien, and the fact that I was to appear for the defence made him more than ever zealous for a conviction. Having proved that Mooney was an exconvict, he asked him:

“Have you heard of the Gas House gang?”

“Yes, but I'm not one of them”, replied Mooney.

“Oh, you're not, eh? I didn't ask you that. Why were you in such a hurry to deny that?”

“Because”, said Mooney, “you were trying to make the jury think I was”.

“Maybe you're right!” replied O'Brien with a grin. “Now, how many times have you been convicted of crimes in other States?”

“Never!” cried Mooney, “and you can't prove it, either!”

“Well, maybe I can't prove it”, admitted O'Brien, “but I can inquire how many times you have committed burglaries?”

Mooney, his face white with indignation, turned to the judge.

“Your Honour”, he protested, “has this man got the right to accuse me of things I've never done? I object to the question”.

“Answer the question”, said the judge. “This is a proper cross-examination”.

“I've never committed any burglary”.

And then O'Brien pulled the dirtiest trick in court that has ever come to my attention. He took a copy of ‘The Professional Criminals of America’ and, holding it so that the jury could see the title, opened it and ran his finger down a page as if reading what he found there.

“Did you not”, he demanded, “in company with Red Birch break the safe of a train and get away with six thousand dollars?”

“It's a lie!” shouted Mooney. “I never knew him”.

“So you say!” remarked O'Brien. “But don't you know that Birch swore you did?”

“Hold on, Mr. O'Brien!” said the judge. “If there's an objection I'll exclude that question”.

“I don't object”, I answered.

“He's framing me”, protested Mooney.

“That's all”, said O'Brien, throwing ‘Professional Criminals of America’ on the table in front of the jury-box.

“If the Court please”, I said. “For some reason the prosecutor has not offered in evidence the loaded pistol which the police officer swears he found in the defendant's pocket. Unless this is done I shall move to dismiss”.

“An oversight, Your Honour!” said O'Brien. “I offer the pistol in evidence”.

“I object unless it is the same condition as when received”.

“Mr. Tutt is correct”, said the judge. “If he insists you will have to be sworn in”.

“I do insist”, I said.

So O’Brien with the pistol came to the witness-stand, took the oath, and testified that the pistol was in the same condition as when delivered to him by the officer.

“Have you any question?” the judge asked me.

“I have”, I replied. “Are you one of the public prosecutors?”

“I am”, O’Brien replied.

“Do you come from the Gas House gang?”

One of the jury laughed.

“How much did you pay for your appointment as prosecutor?”

“I did not!” shouted O’Brien.

“Have you ever been convicted of a crime?”

“No!” he replied. “You are insulting me!”

“Mr. O’Brien, when you took that book”, and I lifted ‘Professional Criminals’, were you reading it or not? YES or NO?”

O’Brien felt ashamed.

If he answered “Yes”, I would have sent him up for perjury. Yet if he answered “No”, it would also be bad.

If he refused to answer on the ground that his reply might incriminate him, he’d lose his job.

O’Brien was thinking, he could never get rid of his “yes” or “no”.

“No”, he said. “I was not reading from the book”.

“I direct an acquittal”, said the judge.

### **Exercise 2. Answer the questions.**

1. What was Mooney charged with?
2. Who testified against him?
3. Why do you think the Counsel for the Defence said that the evidence against his client was of the flimsiest character?
4. Who was the prosecutor?
5. What did he accuse Mooney of?
6. Was the prosecutor trying to make the jury think that Mooney was a dangerous gangster?
7. Why did O’Brien pretend he was quoting from “The Professional Criminals of America”?
8. What trap did the Counsel for the Defence lay for him?

### **Exercise 3. Make up a list of law-related terms from the text.**

**Exercise 4. Give an account of the trial as if you were one of the public. On preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

## UNIT #13

### Words and expressions.

trial – судовий розгляд

feel sure – бути певним

be found guilty – бути визнаним винним

consider guilty – визнавати винним

jury – присяжні

too much to expect – забагато, щоб очікувати на це

grateful – вдячний

persuade – переконувати

add – додавати

strong-minded – *тут*: суворі

recommendation for mercy – рекомендація про пом'якшення покарання

statement – вирок (присяжних)

tire *smb* out – намучити *кого-н*.

### Exercise 1. Read the text “George’s Strange Trial”.

George had stolen some money, but the police had caught him and had been put in prison. Now his trial was about to begin, and he felt sure that he would be found guilty and sent to prison for a long time.

Then he discovered that an old friend of his was one of the members of jury at his trial. Of course, he did not tell anybody, but he managed to see his friend secretly one day. He said to him, “Jim, I know that the jury will find me guilty of having stolen the money. I cannot hope to be found not guilty of taking it – that would be too much to expect. But I should be grateful to you for the rest of my life if you could persuade the other members of the jury to add a strong recommendation for mercy to their statement that they consider me guilty.”

“Well, George,” answered Jim, “I shall certainly try to do what I can for you as an old friend, but of course I cannot promise anything. The other eleven people on the jury look terribly strong-minded to me.”

George said that he would quite understand if Jim was not able to do anything for him, and thanked him warmly for agreeing to help.

The trial went on, and at last the time came for the jury to decide whether George was guilty or not. It took them five hours, but in the end they found George guilty, with a strong recommendation for mercy.

Of course, George was very pleased, but he did not have a chance to see Jim for some time after the trial. At last, however, Jim visited him in the prison, and George thanked him warmly and asked him how he had managed to persuade the other members of the jury to recommend mercy.

“Well, George,” Jim answered, “as I thought, those eleven men were very difficult to persuade, but I managed it in the end by tiring them out. Do you know, those fools had all wanted to find you not guilty!”

**Exercise 2. Put the questions to the underlined sentences.**

**Exercise 3. Give the summary of the text. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

## UNIT #14

### Words and expressions.

judge – суддя

crucial – вирішальний

trial – судовий розгляд

offence – правопорушення

indictment – обвинувальний акт

bring – пред'являти; передавати

tier – ряд

deliver – передавати

barrister – адвокат

solicitor – повірений (особа, яка готує справи для адвоката та виступає лише в судах нижчої інстанції)

undertake – братися (за що-н.), брати на себе певні функції

submit – підпорядковуватися, передавати на розгляд; *юр.* пропонувати, заявляти, вказувати

admit – допускати, визнавати (to be admitted to the Bar – одержувати право адвокатської практики в суді)

Bar – адвокатура

apprenticeship – навчання; термін навчання

supervise – спостерігати

advise – радити; сповіщати, повідомляти

puillage – учнівство

article (to) – віддавати навчатися за контрактом

### Exercise 1. Read the text.

#### WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A JUDGE, A BARRISTER AND A SOLICITOR?

A judge is a crucial figure in the trial system. He or she supervises the conduct of the trial and passes sentence on those who have been convicted. Judges are normally appointed from practising barristers (advocates in Scotland) or solicitors and must have at least 10 years professional standing.

The kind of judge chosen to preside over a case in court depends on its seriousness and complexity. Very serious offences are tried on indictment only by the Crown Court. The Crown Court sits in about 94 centres in England and Wales, many of them consisting of several courtrooms.

Appeals from the Crown Court are made to the Court of Appeal. A further appeal from the Court of Appeal to the House of Lords can be brought if a point of law of general public importance is considered to be involved.

Most minor civil cases are dealt with by the county courts, of which there are about 270. Cases are heard by circuit judges or district judges. Magistrates' courts are the lowest tier of the criminal justice system. Justice is delivered not by professional judges or lawyers, but by appointed representatives of the community, called Magistrates. Their main job is to deliver "summary justice" to people charged with less serious crimes. They refer grave offences to the Crown Court.

The legal profession in Britain is divided into two branches: barristers (advocates in Scotland) and solicitors.

Solicitors undertake legal business for individual and corporate clients, while barristers advise on legal problems submitted through solicitors and present cases in the higher courts. Certain functions are common to both – for example, the presentation of cases in the lower courts.

Barristers must pass professional examinations before being called to the Bar (Barristers are known collectively as the Bar), and they must then serve an apprenticeship or "pupillage" with a qualified barrister for one year.

Solicitors must also pass professional examinations and serve a two-year period of apprenticeship called "articles" in a solicitor's office. Once qualified in this way, a newly admitted solicitor is supervised for three years.

***Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.***

1. What are the functions of the judge?
2. Which offences are tried by the Crown Court?
3. What are the offences tried by the Court of Appeal?
4. What are the functions of the county courts?
5. Speak about barristers' functions in Great Britain.
6. Speak about solicitors' functions in Great Britain.
7. What are the functions of legal representatives in Ukraine?

***Exercise 3. Put the questions to the underlined sentences.***

***Exercise 4. Give the summary of the text. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.***

***Exercise 5. Prepare the essays or Power Point presentations on the following topics.***

- The legal profession in Ukraine.
- The legal profession in Great Britain.
- The legal profession in the USA.
- Famous lawyers of the world.

## UNIT #15

### Words and expressions.

snatch – викрадати

intruder – порушник, непроханий гість

groggy – *розм.* слабкий

distraught – збожеволілий

alarm – тривога

ward – палата

staff nurse – штатна медсестра

give chase – гнатися

wig – перука

stroll – блукати

lb (pound) – фунт (454 г)

oz (ounce) – унція (28,3 г)

ft (foot) – фут (30,5 см)

in (inch) – дюйм (2,54 см)

breach – порушити; порушення

cot – дитяче ліжко

footage – знятий на плівку матеріал

chief executive – виконавчий директор, *тут:* головний лікар

evidence – доказ

public nuisance – порушення громадського порядку

spy – слідкувати

poke – *тут:* розміщувати

venetian blind – підйомні жалюзі

despicable – огидний

rape – гвалтувати

scar – *перен.* залишати глибокий слід

victim – жертва

resort – вдаватися (до чого-н.)

prosecute – проводити розслідування

treatment – лікування

injury – травма

release – звільнити з-під варти

sentence – вирок

cause harm – заподіяти шкоду

bodily harm – тілесне ушкодження

grievous – тяжкий

with intent – навмисно

remand – повертати заарештованого під варту

custody – ув'язнення

### Exercise 1. Read the texts from “Criminal Briefs”.

### **3-hour girl snatched from hospital**

A baby just three hours old was snatched from her mother's hospital bedside by an intruder dressed as a nurse.

Tania Godfrey was still groggy from an anaesthetic when the unknown woman walked off with her tiny daughter, Karli.

The distraught mother, who had given birth by Caesarean section on her 30<sup>th</sup> birthday, managed to raise the alarm with the help of another mother in the ward at Basildon General Hospital, Essex.

A staff nurse gave chase through the hospital corridors, but the woman escaped. A massive police hunt was in progress to find baby Karli as fears grew for her health. Doctors warned that she urgently needed to be fed and kept warm.

The intruder, possibly wearing a blond wig, breached the hospital's security by strolling into Willow Ward and removing 6lb 15oz Karli from a cot at her mother's side. The stranger was described as being aged between 25 and 30, about 5ft 6in and wearing a three-quarter length coat. It is believed the same woman was seen earlier in the day wandering around maternity wing and was ordered to leave.

Sue Jennings, chief executive of Basildon General Hospital, said there were 13 video cameras monitoring the hospital. All film footage was now being examined by police.

### **Man snapped neighbour having sex**

A former chairman of a residents' association, who photographed a 20-year-old neighbour undressing and having sex, was trying to gather evidence of a "public nuisance", his 76-year-old mother claimed.

James Brown, 43, used a telescope to spy on Melissa Campbell and poked a camera through his venetian blinds to take 36 pictures of her in various state of undress.

In some of the photographs the Australian university student was making love to her boyfriend, Stirling Sheriff Court was told.

Brown, unemployed, was fined £500 and ordered to pay Miss Campbell £300 in compensation after admitting a breach of the peace by taking pictures of her without her knowledge.

Sheriff Marcus Brown told him his behaviour was despicable. "Invasion of privacy, particularly in a bedroom occupied by a young lady, cannot and will not be tolerated", he said.

Miss Campbell said she was shocked when police told her she had been photographed in the nude.

### **Rapist leaves victim scarred for life**

A sex attacker excited by extreme violence has left his latest victim physically and mentally scarred for life.

The 42-year-old woman, who was beaten senseless with a brick and raped in her west London front garden by Lee McGregor, has had to move. "The memories of her front door were so bad she resorted to leaving the house by the back window," Gino Connor, prosecuting, said.

He said the victim was still receiving hospital treatment for facial and other injuries seven months after the attack. McGregor, 30, has been released from a 18-month sentence for raping and beating up a woman when he leapt on his latest victim. “The more violent he was, the more excited he became,” said Mr Connor.

McGregor, of Fulham, admitted rape and causing grievous bodily harm with intent. He was remanded in custody for reports.

*From “The Daily Telegraph”,  
“The Independent”, “The Express”*

**Exercise 2. Make up a list of law-related terms from the text.**

**Exercise 3. Give the summary of the text. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

## UNIT #16

### Words and expressions.

put up – *тут*: будувати

office building – адміністративна будівля

engineering company – будівельна компанія

job – робота; *тут*: контракт на проведення робіт

appoint – призначати

official – чиновник

offer – (ділова) пропозиція

suitable – підходящий

the Minister of Works – міністр праці

complain – скаржитися

advise on – радити, консультувати

accept (take) bribes – брати хабарі

inquiry – розслідування

proof – докази

admit – визнавати

favour – сприяти

accuse of *smth* – звинувачувати у чому-н.

dishonesty – нечесність

### **Exercise 1. Read the text “The Official’s Method”.**

The government wanted to put up a big office building in the capital, and had to choose an engineering company to do the work. Several big companies wanted the job, because it would bring them a lot of money if they could get it, but, of course, they could not all have it, so the government had to decide which of them should be the lucky one. They therefore appointed a government official to examine the various



companies' offers, decide which were the most suitable, and then advise the Minister of Works which of them to choose.

After some months, the choice was made and work was about to begin when one of the companies which had not been successful complained to the Minister. They said that the official who had been responsible for advising him on the choice of a company to do the work had accepted bribes.

The Minister at once ordered an inquiry into the whole matter, and after a month had proof that the official had indeed taken bribes. He therefore sent for him and asked for an explanation.

The official admitted that he had taken big bribes. "But," he said, "I did not just take one from the company to which I recommended that you should give the work. I took a bribe from each company to favour it in my choice of the one to recommend."

"Well, then," said the Minister, "how did you finally make your choice? Did you choose the one that gave you the biggest bribe?"

"Certainly not, sir!" answered the official, deeply hurt that the Minister should accuse him of such dishonesty. "I was very careful to take exactly the same bribe from each of the companies that were trying to get the job."

"Then how did you choose?" asked the Minister.

"As an honest government official," answered the man, "I chose the company that I thought would do the work best and most cheaply, of course".

**Exercise 2. Make up a list of law-related terms from the text.**

**Exercise 3. Give the summary of the text. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

## UNIT #17

### Words and expressions.

trafficking in persons – торгівля людьми (trafficking – торгівля забороненими товарами)

duress – примушення

harbouring – надання притулку; укриття; покриття

receipt – отримання, розписка в отриманні

by improper means – у нечесний спосіб

abduction – викрадення

fraud – шахрайство, обман

coercion – примушення

for an improper purpose – задля нечесної мети

forced or coerced labour – примусова робота

servitude – рабство

slavery – рабство

bondage – рабство; кріпацька залежність

involuntary – примусовий; підневільний  
purchase – покупка  
sale – продаж  
deception – обман  
debt bondage – боргове рабство  
instrument – *юр.* документ  
enable – надавати право, можливість  
treat – поводитися  
victim – жертва  
abuse – зловживання  
deter from – утримувати від  
expulsion – вигнання  
detention – утримання під арештом, арешт  
expulsion – вигнання  
prosecution – обвинувачення  
trafficker – торговець людьми  
implement – виконувати  
allay – заспокоювати  
incentives – спонукання, мотив  
witness – свідок  
release – звільнити  
record – записувати, реєструвати  
consent – згода  
suppress – стримувати, придушувати  
be intended – призначатися  
facilitate – сприяти, полегшувати  
law enforcement agencies – правоохоронні органи  
ratify – підтверджувати, ратифікувати  
require – вимагати  
investigator – слідчий  
victim support personnel – соціальні працівники з підтримки жертв  
strengthen – посилювати, зміцнювати  
impose (on) – накладати (зобов'язання)  
requirement – вимога  
carrier – перевізник  
validity – чинність, законність  
abroad – за кордоном

***Exercise 1. Read the text.***

**TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS**

Speaking about trafficking in persons we can't but mention that it's become the one of the world wide problems connected with the violation of human rights.

The earliest understanding of "trafficking" comes from United Nations instruments. The term "traffic" was first used to refer to the so-called "white slave trade" in women around 1900. At that time "traffic" meant the movement of women

for an immoral purpose, for example, prostitution. Traffic in women was seen as related to slavery, but also to closely linked to prostitution. Since that time trafficking in persons, particularly in women, has been often confused with prostitution and is still seen in the anti-trafficking activism of some individuals, organisations and governments today. So, at different times in history, the then prevailing concept of trafficking has ignored the human rights of trafficked persons; been used by moralists to dictate to women in prostitution; been used by governments to restrict the movements of women. However, migrating for sex work is not trafficking.

Under the law term “trafficking” we understand all acts and attempted acts involved in the recruitment, transportation within or across borders, purchase, sale, transfer, receipt or harbouring of a person involving the use of deception, coercion (including the use or threat of force or the abuse of authority) or debt bondage for the purpose of placing or holding such person, whether for pay or not, in involuntary servitude (domestic, sexual or reproductive), in forced or bonded labour, or in slavery-like conditions, in a community other than the one in which such person lived at the time of the original deception, coercion or debt bondage.

In other words, trafficking in persons is intended to include a range of cases where human beings are exploited by organized crime groups, where there is an element of duress involved and a transnational aspect, such as the movement of people across borders or their exploitation within a country by a transnational organized crime group; trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by improper means, such as force, abduction, fraud or coercion, for an improper purpose, like forced or coerced labour, servitude, slavery or sexual exploitation.

Solving the problem of trafficking in persons we should not forget about human rights. Every state has obligations to recognize and protect the human rights of all persons in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other rights of the persons within its territorial boundaries, as well as to enable such persons to realize those rights and to ensure the realization of rights possible by each person. It is necessary to understand, that trafficked persons should not be treated as criminals but as victims of crimes who have suffered serious human rights abuses.

Practice shows that current policies in the majority of states have the effect of deterring trafficked persons from reporting to the authorities, as reporting may result in arrest, detention or expulsion. In order to obtain successful prosecutions of traffickers, states must implement policies and laws to allay the fear most trafficked persons have towards authority and law and must further provide incentives to encourage trafficked persons to seek help, report to the authorities and, if they wish act as witnesses. The names of trafficked persons should not be recorded in any court or other public documents, nor should they be released to the press or members of the public, including family members, without the consent of the trafficked persons.

Being lawyers we should fight against this phenomena and do our best to suppress it. Using the legal background, for example the “Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons” (United Nations, 2000), we can’t but take part in the international cooperation against such trafficking.

Essentially, this Protocol is intended to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and to facilitate the return of its victims. It provides for criminal offences, control and cooperation measures against traffickers. It also provides some measures to protect and assist the victims. Some issues remain open with respect to the application of the Protocol to purely domestic activities (e.g. movement of victims within a country), which support international trafficking.

Law enforcement agencies of countries that ratify this Protocol would be required to cooperate with such things as the identification of offenders and trafficked persons, sharing information about the methods of offenders and the training of investigators, enforcement and victim support personnel. Countries would also be required to implement security and border controls to detect and prevent trafficking. These include strengthening their own border controls, imposing requirements on commercial carriers to check passports and visas, setting standards for the technical quality of passports and other travel documents and cooperation in establishing the validity of their own documents when used abroad.

**Exercise 2. Answer the questions.**

1. What does the law term “trafficking” mean?
2. What are the ways of solving the problem of trafficking in persons?
3. What should be the activities of states for prosecuting traffickers?
4. Speak about the “Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons” of United Nations.
5. What do you know about the trafficking in persons in Ukraine?
6. What should law enforcement bodies workers do to prevent and combat this phenomenon?

**Exercise 3. Make up a list of law-related terms from the text.**

**Exercise 4. Make up a summary of the text. On preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

## UNIT #18

**Words and expressions.**

kidnap – викрадати дітей

plot – змова

investigate – розслідувати

get publicity – отримати гласність

cause – заподіяти

divorce – розлучення

confirm – підтверджувати

threat – загроза

throw – кидати

founder – засновник

**Exercise 1. Read the text.**

**PRIME MINISTER'S SON "KIDNAP PLOT"**

British police have investigated a plot to kidnap the son of the Prime Minister, Tony Blair. A group called Fathers 4 Justice have said police told them that some of their members had planned to hold Mr Blair's youngest son to get publicity for their cause.

Fathers 4 Justice is a group of men who campaign in Britain for fathers to be given greater rights of access to children after divorces.

Its founder confirmed that the police had told activists to keep away from Mr Blair's home in Downing Street. It follows claims that some campaigners had planned to kidnap five-year old Leo Blair and hold him for a short time to get publicity for their cause.

In the past, they've got publicity by climbing onto balconies in Buckingham Palace and the roofs of prominent court buildings. They also threw powder at Mr Blair in the House of Commons.

Neither Mr Blair nor the police are officially confirming the kidnap threat, but the founder of Fathers 4 Justice said some ex-members had been investigated and told to keep away from Downing Street by anti-terrorist police.

*British Affairs Correspondent, Stephen Evans.*

**Exercise 2. Find out the meaning of the words and phrases.**

**campaign** – to take part in a series of actions in the hope of achieving a political or social result

**greater rights of access to** – more legal rights to see or spend time with

**founder** – the person who set it up

**activists** – people who try hard to make change happen

**get publicity for their cause** – make people more aware of what the campaigners are fighting for

**prominent** – famous, important

**the House of Commons** – the building where the British government meets

**Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents of the words and phrases.**

розслідувати

викрадати

змова

змова про викрадення

підтвердити

погроза

погроза викрадення

**Exercise 4. Answer the questions.**

1. Was Mr Blair's son kidnapped?
2. Who threatened to kidnap five-year old Leo Blair?

3. Are police officially confirming the kidnap threat?
4. Is the Prime Minister officially confirming the kidnap threat?
5. Why did some members of Fathers 4 Justice plan to kidnap Tony Blair's son?
6. What police department investigated the plot to kidnap Tony Blair's son?

**Exercise 5. Translate into English.**

1. Британська анти-терористична поліція розслідувала змову про викрадення п'ятирічного Лео Блера.
2. Активісти групи "Батьки за справедливість" планували викрасти сина Тоні Блера.
3. Чи викрали активісти групи "Батьки за справедливість" сина Тоні Блера? – Зовсім ні. Вони його не викрали.
4. Ні активісти, ні колишні члени групи не викрадали сина прем'єр-міністра.
5. Група "Батьки за справедливість" не підтвердили ні погрозу, ні змову про викрадення сина прем'єр-міністра.
6. Прем'єр-міністр не підтвердив погрозу викрадення.
7. Ні прем'єр-міністр, ні "Батьки за справедливість" не підтвердили погрозу викрадення.

## UNIT #19

**Words and expressions.**

network – мережа

embrace – охоплювати; включати

user – користувач

design – призначати; мати на меті; складати план; практикувати

survive – переживати; виживати

path – шлях; спосіб

available – наявний; придатний, дійсний; досяжний

stay in touch – бути на зв'язку

nuclear explosion – ядерний вибух

route – маршрут

packet-switching network – мережа пакетного підключення

knock out – виходити з ладу

the Gulf War – війна у Перській затоці

have access to – мати доступ до

provide with – забезпечувати

reliable – надійний, певний; міцний

hourly fee – погодинна оплата

wireless – бездротовий

drastically – рішуче

garment – одяг

refine – робити більш вишуканим

skilled – кваліфікований  
remain – залишатися  
destination – призначення  
intercept – перехопити; перервати, відрізати, перешкоджати  
data – дані  
encode – кодувати, шифрувати  
resolve – вирішувати

**Exercise 1. Read the text.**

**THE INTERNET**

The Internet, a global computer network which embraces millions of users all over the world, began in the United States in 1969 as a military experiment. It was designed to survive a nuclear war. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the Internet will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single to this technology, if some computers on the network are knocked out (by nuclear explosion, for example), information will just route around them. One such packet-switching network which has already survived a war is the Iraq computer network which was not knocked out during the Gulf War.

Most of the Internet host computers (more than 50%) are in the United States, while the rest are located in more than 100 other countries. Although the number of host computers can be counted fairly accurately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet, there are millions worldwide, and their number is growing by thousands each month.

The most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people, who have access to the Internet, use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. However, other popular services are available on the Internet: reading Usenet News, using the World-Wide-Web, telnet, FTP, and Gopher.

In many developing countries the Internet may provide businessmen with a reliable alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunications systems of these countries. Commercial users can communicate cheaply over the Internet with the rest of the world. When they send e-mail messages, they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for calls across their countries or around the world. But who actually pays for sending e-mail messages over the Internet long distances, around the world? The answer is very simple: users pay their service provider a monthly or hourly fee. Part of this fee goes towards its costs to connect to a larger service provider, and part of this fee received by the larger provider goes to cover its cost of running a worldwide network of wires and wireless stations.

But saving money is only the first step. If people see that they can make money from the Internet, commercial use of this network will drastically increase. For example, some western architecture companies and garment centres already transmit their basic design and concepts over the Internet into China, where they are reworked and refined by skilled – but inexpensive – Chinese computer-aided-design specialists.

However, some problems remain. The most important is security. When you send an e-mail message to somebody, this message can travel through many different networks and computers. The data is constantly being directed towards its destination by special computers called routers. However, because of this, it is possible to get into any of the computers along the route, intercept and even change the data being sent over the Internet. In spite of the fact that there are many good encoding programs available, nearly all the information being sent over the Internet is transmitted without any form of encoding, i.e. “in the clear”. But when it becomes necessary to send important information over the network, these encoding programs may be useful. Some American banks and companies even conduct transactions over the Internet. However, there are still both commercial and technical problems which will take time to be resolved.

**Exercise 2. Answer the questions.**

1. What is the Internet?
2. What was the Internet originally designed for?
3. What country are most of the Internet host computers?
4. What is the most popular Internet service?
5. Whom do you have to pay for sending e-mail messages?
6. Do you like communicating in the Internet chats?
7. Would you name some points “for” and “against” the Internet?
8. How does the organized crime use the Internet?
9. How can we fight against the criminality via the Internet?

**Exercise 3. Give the summary of the text. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

## UNIT #20

**Words and expressions.**

aim – мати на меті

anonymity – анонімність

anonymously – анонімною

breaking into computers – зламування комп'ютерів

commit (a crime) – скоїти (злочин)

committing – скоєння, вчинення

constitute – складати

content – зміст

cooperation – співробітництво

copyright infringements, copyright offense – порушення авторського права

criminal law system – система кримінального права

danger - небезпека

extradition – видача (злочинця), екстрадиція



fast – швидкий  
forgery – підробка документів  
fraud – обман; шахрайство  
generally – в основному, зазвичай  
human trafficking – торгівля людьми  
increasing – зростаючий  
investigation - розслідування  
law – право, правова система  
limited – обмежений  
material damage – матеріальна шкода  
means – засіб  
need – потребувати  
offer – пропонувати  
organized crime – організована злочинність  
perpetrator – злочинець  
recorded – зафіксований  
remedy – засіб правового, судового захисту  
require – вимагати  
run - керувати  
sell – продавати  
specific – певний, конкретний  
speed up – прискорити  
spread - розповсюджувати  
steal – красти  
to prosecute – переслідувати в судовому порядку  
to sign – підписувати  
treaty – договір  
use – використовувати  
violation – порушення (права, закону)  
violence – жорстокість  
worldwide – в усьому світі  
on top of that – більше того

**Exercise 1. Read the text.**

**CYBERCRIME**

Cybercrime is an increasing problem of global proportions. How can national law stop people who commit fraud, spread racism, steal credit card numbers or sell child pornography worldwide, nonstop and anonymously?

Organized crime uses the Internet for human trafficking and committing economic crimes.

On top of that, there is a real danger of a terrorist attack on computer systems that run airports and financial institutions.

It is very difficult to prosecute cybercrime. The Internet is fast, and criminal law systems are slow and formal. The Internet offers anonymity, and criminal law

systems require identification of perpetrators. The Internet is global, and criminal law systems are generally limited to a specific territory.

In 2001, the Cybercrime Convention was signed by 30 countries. It names four types of cybercrime: breaking into computers; fraud and forgery; content violations, such as child pornography and racism; and copyright offenses. The treaty aims to speed up international cooperation in investigations and extraditions.

To prosecute cybercrime effectively, we need more international cooperation.

**Exercise 2. Give the summary of the text. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

**Exercise 3. Find the information about fighting against cybercrimes in Ukraine, prepare a short report about it.**

## UNIT #21

### Words and expressions.

AIDS – СНІД

appoint – призначати

cause – спричиняти

criminality – злочинність

dangerous – небезпечний

decade – десятиріччя

distribution – розповсюдження

drug – наркотик

drug addict – наркоман

drug addiction – наркоманія

gradually – поступово

grouping – угруповання

illegal – незаконний, нелегальний

increase – збільшитися; збільшення

infected – інфікований

instability – нестабільність

insufficient – недостатній

jail – в'язниця

legislative – законодавчий

punishment – покарання

safety – безпека

society – суспільство

standard of living – рівень життя

steadily – постійно, стабільно

struggle – боротьба

sudden – раптовий

threaten – загрожувати  
unemployment – безробіття  
warn – попереджати

**Exercise 1. Read the text.**

**DRUG SITUATION IN UKRAINE**

Nowadays the illegal drug distribution in Ukraine is growing steadily. This situation threatens safety of the country and health of the nation.

For the last decade the number of drug addicts has increased more than twice. A very serious problem is the distribution of drug addiction in jails, in the army, at institutes and even at schools.

There is a rapid distribution of AIDS-infection among drug addicts in the country. 78 per cent of AIDS-infected people are drug addicts.

Drug addiction is caused by many problems in the society, such as instability, unemployment, low standard of living, etc.

Drug distribution is closely connected with crime. The control over drug trafficking gradually passes to the organized criminal groupings. The general number of drug addicts is increasing. So, criminalists warn about sudden increase in drug criminality.

Unfortunately, struggle against drug addiction is not effective. One of the reasons is insufficient financing. Often courts appoint very soft punishments to dangerous drug criminals.

The knowledge of the legislative base is necessary to struggle against drug addiction effectively.

**Exercise 2. Give the summary of the text. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

**Exercise 3. Find the information about struggling against drugs trafficking in Great Britain and the USA; prepare a short report about it.**

**UNIT #22**

**Words and expressions.**

accountable – відповідальний  
adjust – пристосовуватися  
adult – дорослий  
beat – бити  
believe – вірити, вважати  
commit – скоювати, вчиняти  
convict – засуджувати, визнавати винним  
criminal justice system – система карного судочинства  
dangerous – небезпечний

decrease – зменшуватися  
difficult – складний  
fair – справедливий  
harsh – суворий  
increasingly – все більше і більше, в більшій мірі  
involve – залучати, вплутувати  
jail – в'язниця  
justice system – система правосуддя  
justified – виправданий  
juvenile – молодіжний, неповнолітній  
nonviolent offense – ненасильницький злочин  
offender – злочинець  
prison – в'язниця  
prison terms – термін ув'язнення  
prosecuting – переслідування (у судовому порядку)  
recent – недавній  
release – звільнення (з ув'язнення)  
re-offend – повторно скоїти злочин  
serve a term – відбувати термін ув'язнення  
suicide – самогубство  
try – судити  
underage – неповнолітній  
violent – насильницький  
violent act – насильницьке діяння

**Exercise 1. Read the text.**

**YOUNG OFFENDERS**

The problem of young offenders is very difficult.

Some experts say prosecuting juveniles as adults is justified because these offenders commit violent crimes. But others say young offenders may serve harsh prison terms for nonviolent offenses.

Juvenile crime has decreased in recent years. But juveniles are involved in violent acts, and underage offenders are committing increasingly violent crimes.

For example, in September, Florida two brothers, ages 13 and 14, beat their father to death. They were tried as adults and convicted.

Juvenile offenders are becoming more dangerous. Experts say the criminal justice system has to adjust to this fact.

Still, children's advocates believe an adult prison is no place for a child. Juveniles commit suicide in adult jails more often. And they more often re-offend after release.

Juveniles must be accountable for their crimes. At the same time, the justice system should be fair to juvenile offenders.

**Exercise 2. Give the summary of the text. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

**Exercise 3. Find the information about juvenile criminality problems in Ukraine; prepare a short report about it.**

## UNIT #23

### Words and expressions.

abroad – закордон  
admit – приймати (до організації)  
assist – допомагати  
civilian – цивільний  
combat – боротися  
comprise – включати  
co-operation – співробітництво  
create – створити  
facilitate – полегшувати  
internal affairs – внутрішні справи  
human trade – торгівля людьми  
law enforcement agencies – правоохоронні органи  
law enforcement officer – правоохоронець  
locate – розташовувати  
member country – країна-учасниця  
mission – мета, завдання  
monitoring – контролюючий  
operate – діяти  
post – направляти  
staff – штат (робітників)  
staffed – укомплектований (про штат)  
unit – підрозділ

### Exercise 1. Read the text.

#### INTERPOL

Interpol is the world's largest international police organization with 181 member countries. Interpol was created in 1923. It facilitates international police co-operation, and assists all organizations who combat international crime.

Since 1989, the General Secretariat has been located in Lyon, France. Interpol operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. It has four official languages: English, French, Spanish and Arabic.

Interpol also has five regional bureaus: in Harare, Abidjan, Nairobi, Buenos Aires and San Salvador.

Each member country has a National Central Bureau (NCB) staffed by national law enforcement officers.

Ukraine was admitted to the INTERPOL in 1992. National Central Bureau of Interpol in Ukraine is a department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. The main mission of the NCB of Interpol in Ukraine is the coordination of the law enforcement agencies of the country in the transnational crime fighting.

NCB comprises several units, such as a monitoring unit, financial and informational departments, an international organized crime unit, an illegal immigration and human trade unit, and a secretariat. The staff of NCB consists of 53 police officers and 3 civilians.

Ukrainian officers are posted abroad to: Israel, Poland, Russia, Hungary, Romania, USA, and Germany. Foreign officers are posted to Kiev from: Poland, Germany, USA, Austria, Great Britain, Hungary, Slovakia, and Republic of Belarus.

**Exercise 2. Say if the following statements are true or false.**

1. Interpol facilitates international police co-operation.
2. It has five official languages.
3. Ukraine was admitted to the INTERPOL in 1991.
4. The main mission of the National Central Bureau of Interpol in Ukraine is the coordination of the law enforcement agencies.
5. The staff of Ukrainian NCB consists of 53 police officers and 3 civilians.

**Exercise 3. Give the summary of the text. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

**Exercise 4. Find the information about the Interpol agencies activity in Ukraine.**

## UNIT #24

### Words and expressions.

antitrust – антимонопольний

Assistant Director – замісник начальника

Attorney General – генеральний прокурор

banking – банківська справа

bankruptcy – банкрутство

call – називати

challenge – виклик

create – створювати

crime – злочинність

face – поставати перед

fight – боротися

fire – звільнити

force – підрозділ

fraud – шахрайство

gangsterism – бандитизм

immediately – негайно, відразу  
investigate – розслідувати  
involving – який стосується  
lawless – беззаконний  
major – головний  
naturalization – прийняття іноземців у громадянство  
originate – походити  
power – повноваження  
Presidency – президентство  
professionalize – зробити професійним  
provide – надавати  
rename – перейменувати  
threaten – загрожувати  
training – підготовка  
unqualified – некваліфікований  
upgrade – підвищити  
violation – порушення  
eventually – з часом, згодом  
primarily – спочатку, первісно

**Exercise 1. Read the text.**

**FBI**

The FBI originated from a force of Special Agents. It was created in 1908 by Attorney General Charles Bonaparte during the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt.

Primarily the Bureau of Investigation investigated violations of laws involving national banking, bankruptcy, naturalization, antitrust and land fraud.

The years from 1921 to 1933 were called the «lawless years» because of gangsterism. But the FBI could not fight crime effectively, because it was not professional. It provided no formal training. And at that time the Bureau had little powers.

In early 1930-s Edgar Hoover was appointed Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation. He immediately fired unqualified Agents and professionalized the organization.

In 1935 the force was renamed the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The American Congress gave the FBI more powers. The Bureau upgraded its professionalism and arrested all the major gangsters by 1936.

Eventually, new challenges faced the FBI, such as the Second World War, the Cold War, terrorism.

The FBI fights the problems that threaten American democracy.

**Exercise 2. Say if the following statements are true or false.**

1. The FBI originated from a force of Special Agents.
2. The years from 1931 to 1943 were called the "lawless years" because of gangsterism.

3. Primarily the Bureau of Investigation investigated violations of laws involving national banking and bankruptcy.
4. In 1937 the force was renamed the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

**Exercise 3. Give the summary of the text. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

## UNIT #25

### Words and expressions.

accomplish – виконати  
accountable – підзвітний  
accurate – точний  
activity – діяльність  
agenda – порядок денний (актуальні питання)  
all-source – всебічний (з усіх джерел)  
analysis – аналіз  
challenge – виклик  
change – змінювати  
collection – збір (інформації)  
comprehensive – повний, всебічний  
conduct – проводити  
council – рада  
counterintelligence – контррозвідка  
create – створювати  
crime – злочинність  
development – розвиток, розробка  
engage in – займатися (чим-н.)  
ensure – забезпечувати  
environment – навколишнє середовище  
foreign – іноземний  
global – всесвітній  
high technology – високі технології  
high-priority – першочерговий  
independent – незалежний  
intelligence – розвідка  
issue – проблема, питання  
mission – завдання  
nonproliferation – нерозповсюдження ядерної зброї  
officials – керівники, влада  
partnership – співробітництво  
policy – політика  
provide – надавати



purpose – мета, ціль  
realities – реалії  
related to – який відноситься до  
responsible – відповідальний  
security – безпека  
several – декілька  
signing – підписання  
support – підтримувати  
timely – вчасний

**Exercise 1. Read the text.**

**THE CIA**

The Central Intelligence Agency was created in 1947 with the signing of the National Security Act by President Truman.

The CIA is an independent agency. It is responsible to the President and accountable to the American people.

CIA's mission is to support the President, the National Security Council, and all officials who make the U.S. national security policy.

The CIA provides accurate, comprehensive, and timely foreign intelligence on national security topics. It conducts counterintelligence activities, special activities, and other functions related to foreign intelligence and national security.

To accomplish its mission, the CIA engages in development of high technology for intelligence purposes.

Global realities have changed the national security agenda. So, the CIA has created special centers to address high-priority issues such as nonproliferation, counterterrorism, counterintelligence, international organized crime and narcotics trafficking and environment. The CIA supports stronger partnership between the several intelligence collection disciplines and all-source analysis.

The CIA meets new challenges and ensures the U.S. national security.

**Exercise 2. Say if the following statements are true or false.**

1. CIA's mission is to support the President, the National Security Council, and all officials who make the U.S. national security policy.
2. The Central Intelligence Agency was created in 1946.
3. Global realities have not changed the national security agenda.
4. The CIA is responsible to the President and accountable to the American people.
5. The CIA supports stronger partnership between the several intelligence collection disciplines and all-source analysis.

**Exercise 3. Give the summary of the text. While preparing this task you can use conversational and grammar tools from Appendices.**

## READING FOR PLEASURE

### UNIT #26

#### Words and expressions.

weight – тягар  
destroy – занапащати  
uncertain – ненадійний  
likeable – приємний, милий  
Pluto – Плутон  
quick to anger – запальний  
be made to feel – відчути  
inn – трактир  
with effort – насилу  
avoid – уникати  
beyond reason – до втрати розуму  
fear-filled – сповнений жаху  
hole – діра  
evil – злий, недобрий  
drive – примушувати, гнати геть  
in cold blood – холоднокривно  
gore – мотузка  
cellar – підвал  
beam – балка, перекладка  
wrong – зло, несправедливість  
deadly – смертельний  
escape – утекти  
cause – спричиняти  
take revenge – помститися  
pet – гладити  
claim – заявляти  
increase – збільшувати  
put out – витягувати  
note – помічати  
fireplace – камін  
search – шукати  
decay – гниття, розпад

#### *Exercise 1. Read the story by Edgar Allan Poe.*

##### THE BLACK CAT

Tomorrow I die. Tomorrow I die, and today I want to tell the world what happened and thus perhaps free my soul from the horrible weight which lies upon it.

But listen! Listen, and you shall hear how I have been destroyed.

When I was a child I had a natural goodness of soul which led me to love animals – all kinds of animals, but especially those animals we call pets, animals which have learned to live with men and share their homes with them. There is something in the love of these animals which speaks directly to the heart of the man who has learned from experience how uncertain and changeable is the love of other men.

I was quite young when I married. You will understand the joy I felt to find that my wife shared with me my love for animals. Quickly she got for us several pets of the most likeable kind. We had birds, some goldfish, a fine dog, and a cat.

The cat was a beautiful animal, of unusually large size, and entirely black. I named the cat Pluto, and it was a pet I liked best. I alone fed it, and it followed me all around the house. It was even with difficulty that I stopped it from following me through the streets.

Our friendship lasted, in this manner, for several years, during which, however, my own character became greatly changed. I began to drink too much wine and other strong drinks. As the days passed I became less loving in my manner; I became quick to anger; I forgot how to smile and laugh. My wife – yes, and my pets, too, all except the cat – were made to feel the change in my character.

One night I came home quite late from the inn, where I now spent more time drinking. Walking with uncertain step, I made my way with effort into the house. As I entered I saw – that Pluto, the cat, was trying to stay out of my way, to avoid me. This action, by an animal which I had thought still loved me, made me angry beyond reason. My soul seemed to fly from my body. I took a small knife out of my coat and opened it. Then I took the poor animal by the neck and with one quick movement I cut out one of its fear-filled eyes!

Slowly the cat got well. The hole where its eye had been was not a pretty thing to look at, it is true; but the cat no longer appeared to suffer any pain. As might be expected, however, it ran from me in fear whenever I came near. Why should it not run? Yet this did not fail to anger me. I felt growing inside myself a new feeling. Who has not, a hundred times, found himself doing wrong, doing some evil thing for no other reason than because he knows he should not? Are not we humans at all times pushed, ever driven in some unknown way to break the law just because we understand it to be the law?

One day, in cold blood, I tied a strong rope around the cat's neck, and taking it down into cellar under the house I hung it from one of the wood beams above my head. I hung it there until it was dead. I hung it because I knew it had loved me, because I felt it had given me no reason to hurt it, because I knew that my doing so was a wrong so great, a sin so deadly that it would place my soul forever outside the reach of the love of God!

That same night, as I lay sleeping, I heard through my open window the cries of our neighbours. I jumped from my bed and found that the entire house was filled with fire. It was only with great difficulty that my wife and I escaped. And when we were out of the house, all we could do was stand and watch it burn to the ground. I thought of the cat as I watched it burn, the cat whose dead body I had left hanging in

the cellar. It seemed almost that the cat had mysterious way caused the house to burn so that it could make me pay for my evil act, so that it could take revenge upon me.

Months went by, and I could not drive the thought of the cat out of my mind. One night I sat in the inn, drinking, as usual. In the corner I saw a dark object that I had not seen before. I went over to see what it could be. It was a cat, a cat almost exactly like Pluto. I touched it with my hand and petted it, passing my hand slowly along its back. The cat rose and pushed its back against my hand.

Suddenly I realised that I wanted the cat. I offered to buy it from the innkeeper but he claimed he had never seen the animal before. As I left the inn, it followed me, and I allowed it to do so. It soon became a pet of both my wife and myself.

The morning after I brought it home, however, I discovered that this cat, like Pluto, had only one eye. How was it possible that I had not noticed this the night before? This fact only made my wife love the cat more. But I, myself, found a feeling of dislike growing in me. My growing dislike of the animal only seemed to increase its love for me. It followed me, followed me everywhere, always. When I sat, it lay down under my chair. When I stood up it got between my feet and nearly made me fall. Whenever I went, it was always there. At night I dreamed of it. And I began to hate the cat!

One day my wife called to me from the cellar of the old building where we were now forced to live. As I went down the stairs, the cat, following me as always, ran under my feet and nearly threw me down.

In sudden anger, I took a knife and struck wildly the cat. Quickly my wife put out her hand and stopped my arm. This only increased my anger and, without thinking, I turned and put the knife's point deep into her heart! She fell to the floor and died without a sound.

I spent a few moments looking for the cat, but it was gone. And I had other things to do, for I knew I must do something with the body, and quickly. Suddenly I noted a place in the wall of the cellar where stones had been added to the wall to cover an old fireplace which was no longer wanted. The walls were not very strongly built, and I found I could easily take down those stones. Behind them there was, as I knew there must be, a hole just big enough to hold the body. With much effort I put the body in and carefully put the stones back in their place. I was pleased to see that it was quite impossible for anyone to know that a single stone had been moved.

Days passed. Still there was no cat. A few people came and asked about my wife; but I answered them easily. Then one day several officers of the police came. Certain that they could find nothing, I asked them in and went with them as they searched.

Finally they searched the cellar from end to end. I watched them quietly, and, as I expected, they noticed nothing. But as they started up the stairs again, I felt myself driven by some unknown inner force to let them know, that I had won the battle.

"The walls of this building," I said "are very strongly built; it is a fine old house." And as I spoke I struck with my stick that very place in the wall behind which was the body of my wife. Immediately I felt a cold feeling up and down my back as we heard coming out of the wall itself a horrible cry.

For one short moment the officers stood looking at each other. Then quickly they began to pick at the stones, and in a short time they saw before them the body of my wife, black with dry blood and smelling of decay. On the body's head, its one eye filled with fire, its wide open mouth the colour of blood, sat the cat, crying out its revenge!

(adapted)

**Exercise 2. Answer the questions.**

1. Do you think that any crime will be (or should be) punished?
2. What can you say about the main character? Do you think he had some criminal inclinations?
3. How can you explain the mystery of the story?
4. Do you think that the main character really loved animals? How would you explain his anger/rage?

**Exercise 3. Examine the following extract from “The Life and Writings of Edgar Allan Poe”:**

“Poe was a young man; and he was living and studying in the company of other young man. He did the things they did. One of the things they did was gamble; they played games with cards and the winner took money from the loser. That is, from all losers except Poe, for Poe had no money. And he often lost. The result was that Poe owed still more money.

Another one of the things these young university students did was drink. In English, when we use the word drink we usually tell what the person is drinking: water, milk, Coca Cola. But when we say, “He drinks”, without telling what the person drinks, we mean that he drinks things like wine and gin and whiskey, things that have alcohol in them. These are the drinks which make a person feel good for a little time – unless he drinks so much that he can't remain standing, or so much that he gets sick.

Well, Poe began to drink. I was about to say that he learned how to drink; the trouble is that he didn't. In those early days of the young United States life was rougher than it is today. Most men did not think badly of another man just because he drank; but if the man didn't know how to drink – if he drank too much or at the wrong time of the day or in the wrong place – then men felt that drinking was wrong. Poe was one who didn't know how. Oh, we mustn't think that Poe drank all the time. If that had been true he could not have written anything. No, there were long periods when Poe didn't drink at all; but there were other periods when he felt he couldn't continue to exist without drinking. Thus, Poe created trouble for himself. This is not the only example of how Poe did the wrong thing, knowing that it was the wrong thing. Apparently it was a part of his character to do so. Poe recognised this problem in himself. In his story *The Black Cat*, he wrote: “Who has not, a hundred times, found himself doing wrong, doing some evil thing for no other reason than because he knows he should not? Are not we humans at all times pushed, even driven in some unknown way to break the law just because we understand it to be the law?” (*A Talk by Professor F. Cowles Strickland*)

What can you say about the correlation between the plot of the story and facts of Edgar Allan Poe's life?

Do you think that alcoholic dependence could influence the main character's behaviour?

How do you understand **E.A. Poe's statement**: "Who has not, a hundred times, found himself doing wrong, doing some evil thing for no other reason than because he knows he should not? Are not we humans at all times pushed, even driven in some unknown way to break the law just because we understand it to be the law?"

**Exercise 4. Make up a summary of the text.**

## UNIT #27

### Words and expressions.

blame – засуджувати, винуватити, звинувачувати, ганьбити

trust – довіряти

doubt – сумніватися

make allowance (for) – зважати (на)

lie – брехати

hate – ненавидіти

wise – мудрий

aim – ціль, мета; намір

disaster – нещастя, біда

treat – поводитися; трактувати

impostor – самозванець; обманщик, шахрай

twist – перекручувати

knave – хитрун, шахрай

trap – пастка

stoop – нахилитися; ставитися поблажливо

worn-out – виснажені

tool – знаряддя, інструмент

heap – збирати

pitch-and-toss – гра типу орлянки

sinew – сухожилля; мускулатура

will – воля

crowd – натовп

virtue – добродієність

touch – спілкування

foe – ворог; ворожі сили

unforgiving – незабутній

run – біг

**Exercise 1. Read the poem by Rudyard Kipling.  
IF...**

If you can keep your head when all about you  
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,  
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,  
But make allowance for their doubting too;  
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,  
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,  
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,  
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

If you can dream – and not make dreams your master;  
If you can think – and not make thoughts your aim;  
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster  
And treat those two impostors just the same;  
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken  
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,  
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,  
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings  
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,  
And lose, and start again at your beginnings  
And never breathe a word about your loss;  
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew  
To serve your turn long after they are gone,  
And so hold on when there is nothing in you  
Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,  
' Or walk with Kings – nor lose the common touch,  
if neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,  
If all men count with you, but none too much;  
If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,  
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,  
And – which is more – you'll be a Man, my son!

**Exercise 2. Study the translation of this poem done by M. Lozinskiy.  
Заповедь**

Владей собой среди толпы смятенной,  
Тебя клянущей за смятение всех,  
Верь сам в себя, наперекор вселенной,

И маловерным отпусти их грех;  
Пусть час не пробил – жди, не уставая,  
Пусть лгут лжецы – не снисходи до них;  
Умей прощать и не кажись, прощая,  
Великодушной и мудрей других.

Умей мечтать, не став рабом мечтания,  
И мыслить, мысли не обожествив;  
Равно встречай успех и поруганье,  
Не забывая, что их голос лжив;  
Останься тих, когда твое же слово  
Калечит плут, чтоб уловить глупцов,  
Когда вся жизнь разрушена и снова  
Ты должен все воссоздавать с основ.

Умей поставить, в радостной надежде,  
На карту все, что накопил с трудом,  
Все проиграть и нищим стать, как прежде,  
И никогда не пожалеть о том,  
Умей принудить сердце, нервы, тело  
Тебе служить, когда в твоей груди  
Уже давно все пусто, все сгорело  
И только Воля говорит: “Иди!”

Останься прост, беседуя с царями,  
Останься честен, говоря с толпой;  
Будь прям и тверд с врагами и друзьями,  
Пусть все, в свой час, считаются с тобой;  
Наполни смыслом каждое мгновенье,  
Часов и дней неуловимый бег, –  
Тогда весь мир ты примешь во владенье,  
Тогда, мой сын, ты будешь Человек!

**Exercise 3. Learn the poem “If...” of R. Kipling by heart.**

**Exercise 4. Write a composition, say what would be your advice to your greatsons/sons to be a Man.**

## UNIT #28

### Words and expressions.

blind date – “побачення наосліп”

writhe with fear – мучитися від страху

dread – страх



anxiety – хвилювання  
the barest details – мізерні факти  
cute – розумний, кмітливий, привабливий  
loathe – відчувати відразу, ненавидіти  
encounter – несподівана зустріч; зіткнення  
perceive – сприймати  
potential – можливість  
self-consciousness – соромливість, сором'язливість  
unfathomable – незбагненний  
boredom – нудьга  
excruciate – мучити  
nauseate – викликати нудоту  
feel vaguely nauseated – відчувати легку нудоту  
set up – споруджувати  
covert – прихований  
information-gathering – збирання інформації  
disguise – приховувати, маскувати  
pre-dated checklist – контрольний список перед побаченням  
prospective – майбутній; очікуваний  
be worth *smth* – бути вартим; заслуговувати  
launch into *smth* – починати що-небудь із запалом (ентузіазмом)  
frenzy – божевілля, безумство  
whirl – сум'яття, збентеження  
scrutiny – допитливий погляд  
kind of chunky: chunk – незграба  
superficial – легковажний  
shallow – пустий  
self-conscious – соромливий, сором'язливий  
leap to – перескочити  
pre-date anxiety – хвилювання перед побаченням  
anxious – схвильований  
sophisticated – витончений  
threatening – загрозливий  
vulnerable – уразливий  
compelling – чарівний, надзвичайний; непереборний  
casual – недбалий; стиль «кежуел»  
forward – зухвалий, сміливий  
boring – нудний  
obsess – оволодівати  
understated – зменшений  
oversized – більше за звичайний розмір  
frown – хмуритися, насуплюватися  
in this vein – у тому ж дусі  
hard-won feelings of independence – важко здобуте почуття незалежності

metamorphosing into a dating chameleon – перетворюючись на хамелеона на побаченні

preoccupied with – стурбований, занепокоєний, заклопотаний

suss out – потай (скрито) з'ясовувати подробиці

sussing out one's wishes – таємно з'ясовуючи чиїсь бажання

desperate – у відчаї; відчайдушний

ostensibly – начебто; уявно; удавано

equip with – забезпечувати

grope for – шукати

awkward – незграбний

toss (about) – тривожитися, тривожно борсатися

he's a total geek – він повний бовдур

utterly – надто, вельми, украй; надзвичайно

frightening – лякаючий

sit bolt upright in bed – підскочити у ліжку (bolt upright – прямо як стріла)

### **Exercise 1. Read the text.**

#### **THE GREAT BLIND DATE DILEMMA**

Alice K is lying in bed, writhing with fear, dread and profound wardrobe anxiety. Alice K, you see, has agreed to go out on a date. A *blind date*. A blind date with a man about whom she knows only the barest details: his name is Elliot M; he's 34, a "consultant" (whatever that means) and a cousin of a friend who swears he's "cute".

"What, or what, have I done?" Alice K thinks, wishing she could pull the covers over her head and hide for two years.

Alice K loathes first dates. She doesn't loathe men, she doesn't loathe the concept of a relationship, but she loathes those getting-to-know-you encounters, which she perceives as being charged with anxiety, self-consciousness and the potential for unfathomable boredom.

"So... tell me about your family?"

"So... where did you grow up?"

"So... um..." Pause. Longer pause.

"Any pets?" Excruciating silence.

Alice K feels vaguely nauseated imagining such a conversation. It makes her wish that men and women could give up the masquerade of dating, that they could set up quick, businesslike meetings, lay their respective cards on the table and make immediate decisions about one another without all that covert information-gathering disguised as politeness.

"Hi," Alice K would like to say. "My name is Alice K and, if you have unresolved conflicts about your mother, or won't go out on Monday nights because you have to watch football, I don't want anything to do with you, OK?"

Wouldn't it be so much better if we could each offer up a pre-dated checklist to make sure the prospective partner was worth all the time and energy? Alice K knows when she opens up the door to meet Elliot M, her brain will launch immediately into high-criteria frenzy. She will smile and say, "Hi, Elliot! Nice to meet you." But her

mind will be a whirl with scrutiny... *Nice eyes. Check. Just the right height. Check. Oh, wait a minute! Kind of chunky. Black mark. Aargh! Polyester shirt! Two black marks!*

Alice K hates this. It makes her feel superficial and shallow and horribly self-conscious because, obviously, the guy is doing exactly the same thing to her.

All this makes Alice K's mind leap to the next source of pre-date anxiety: what to wear. What on earth can Alice K wear that will say, "Hi, I'm Alice K and I'm sophisticated and smart and just vulnerable enough not to be threatening, but also compelling and sexy and your mother would like me," *all at the same time?* Jeans? Too casual. Little black dress? Too forward. Skirt and sweater? Boring.

What will happen, of course, is that Alice K will obsess about the wardrobe question for several days before the date. Then she will decide on something simple and understated, like leggings and an oversized sweater. Then she will stand in front of the mirror, frown, tear that off, put on something else, tear that off, continuing in this vein until the entire contents of her wardrobe are strewn over the floor and she's broken into a fine sweat. Forty-five minutes later, she'll be wearing exactly the same thing she put on in the first place.

Alice K shifts in her bed. "Why must I be so neurotic?" she thinks. Why? Because that's the way Alice K is. She realised this as soon as Elliot M rang to ask her out. The moment she heard his voice, Alice K lost her hard-won feelings of independence and found herself metamorphosing into a dating chameleon, preoccupied with sussing out Elliot M's wishes, *desperate* to say the right thing.

"So," Elliot M had said. "Do you like Japanese food?"

Alice K *hates* Japanese food.

"Oh, sure," she said, gaily.

So this is the plan: Elliot M will pick up Alice K on Friday night, they will go to a movie, and then on for sushi, ostensibly equipped with the film to talk about. And then Alice K will find herself groping for words because she spent the whole film feeling so awkward, she couldn't pay the slightest attention to the movie.

As the hour grows later, Alice K tosses about in bed, the scenarios getting worse and worse...

"What if he's a total geek?"

"What if he tries to kiss me goodnight and I don't want him to?"

"What if he spends all night talking about his mother?"

"*Oh, no!* What if he has a hairy back?"

And then, suddenly, Alice K has an utterly frightening thought, a thought that makes her sit bolt upright in bed and fear for her very soul.

"Oh my God," she thinks. "What if I *like* him?"

*From British "Cosmopolitan"*

### **Exercise 2. Answer the questions.**

1. How do you understand the expression "a blind date"?
2. Have you ever been on a blind date?
3. Did you ever arrange a blind date yourself?
4. What can you say about boys'/girls' fears before the blind date?

5. To your mind, what would make a blind date successful?

**Exercise 3. Explain what is meant by.**

1. Alice K is lying in bed, writhing with fear, dread and profound wardrobe anxiety.
2. She doesn't loathe men, she doesn't loathe the concept of a relationship, but she loathes those getting-to-know-you encounters, which she perceives as being charged with anxiety, self-consciousness and the potential for unfathomable boredom.
3. It makes her wish that men and women could give up the masquerade of dating, that they could set up quick, businesslike meetings, lay their respective cards on the table and make immediate decisions about one another without all that covert information-gathering disguised as politeness.
4. Wouldn't it be so much better if we could each offer up a pre-dated checklist to make sure the prospective partner was worth all the time and energy?
5. The moment she heard his voice, Alice K lost her hard-won feelings of independence and found herself metamorphosing into a dating chameleon, preoccupied with sussing out Elliot M's wishes, desperate to say the right thing.
6. And then Alice K will find herself groping for words because she spent the whole film feeling so awkward, she couldn't pay the slightest attention to the movie.
7. And then, suddenly, Alice K has an utterly frightening thought, a thought that makes her sit bolt upright in bed and fear for her very soul.

**Exercise 4. Make up a summary of the text.**

**UNIT #29**

**Words and expressions.**

crowd *sb* – чіплятися, приставати до кого-н.

drool – *сл.* мліти від щастя

grade – клас

jump through hoops – пройти через тяжке випробування

jerk – *розм.* псих, тупак

locker – шафка, що замикається

distractedly – не уважно

rummage – порсатися, шукати

shamble – *розм.* розгардіяш, безлад

slam – грюкання

hang – затриматися, *тут* вислухати

disgust – відраза

flustered – схвильований

pop out – зірватися  
blaze – блискати  
ball – клубок, жмут  
knot – вузол  
profusely – надмірно  
two-time – сл. ошукувати, вести подвійну гру, зраджувати у сердечних справах  
slug – сл. удар; ударити  
go out of one's way – дуже старатися  
massively – дуже, надмірно  
babble – белькотати  
ramble – говорити нескладно  
have a clue – здогадуватися, підозрювати  
thump – глухо битися  
undying – вічний  
grit the teeth – скреготати зубами  
More power to her! – Бажаю успіху!  
delusion – ілюзія  
fond memory – добра пам'ять  
thrive – благоденствувати  
assure – запевняти  
casual – несподіваний  
dissuade – відраджувати  
embarrassingly – приголомшливо  
dumb – амер. дурний, тупий  
tender – ніжний  
thrilling – хвилюючий  
encounter – почувати  
tight – сл. близький, дружній  
buddy – розм. приятель  
wound up – розм. збуджений

**Exercise 1. Read the story by Melanie Marks.**

**THE NIGHT THAT CHANGED EVERYTHING**

“Don't crowd me”. I can't believe Matt said that to me. To me. It's not like I'm one of his Barbie doll girlfriends.

*I don't hang on him, drool on his shoes. We're practically best friends. We've been friends since the second grade. Suddenly I'm crowding him?*

**Part I**

A few days later we're in class and he passes me a note, telling me to meet him after class. Yeah, right.

Ever since that don't-crowd-me-night he's been jumping through hoops, trying to apologize. What a jerk. I mean, why go to all this effort? If he honestly feels this bad, why did he say it in the first place? And why in front of all my friends?

After class, Matt comes to my locker. “Why didn't you wait for me?”

“Or, I forgot,” I murmur distractedly as I rummage through my shambles of books, looking for nothing.

He’s silent for a moment, watching me. “Are you even looking for anything? Come on, Nicole, just give me a second. OK – I’m a jerk, but don’t I at least deserve a second?”

I shut my locker with a slam. “Look, could you just not crowd me?”

“Nicole.” He grabs me, almost angry. “Could you just calm down. What do you want me to do? Just tell me and I’ll do it, OK?”

“You can’t do anything. You’ve said you’re sorry. I forgive you.”

“Yeah, you keep saying that, but when I call you won’t talk to me. And you’ve moved to the front of the class to get away from me...”

“I told you, I need glasses. I can’t see the board”.

He gives me a look of disgust. “OK”, he says. “You’re not mad. So, you’ll hang with me, right?”

“Well, I can’t. I have to...” I’m so flustered I can’t think of an excuse. The phrase “wash my hair” keeps wanting to pop out of my mouth.

His eyes are blazing. “OK, don’t. Don’t talk to me. Do whatever you want.”

The bell rings, and with my stomach in a ball of knots, I watch him walk away.

Why can’t I just forgive him? Why can’t I don’t it? He’s called excessively, apologized profusely. What does he have to do?

I wish I knew because I’d have him do it in a heartbeat. We’ve been friends forever. I miss the jerk. I want to forgive him and go back to the way things were. I want to stay up all night like we used to, playing pool in his basement and writing songs. I miss being able to call him when my car breaks down, and having him come to for advice about his latest Barbie doll. I miss him telling me I’m too good for Shane, that I should get over the two-timing slug.

Weeks go by with me sitting in front of the class. Matt still goes out of his way to be massively nice, but he doesn’t call anymore; doesn’t pass me notes.

I don’t know what to do. I miss him so much I cry practically every night. But he hurt me so bad. I really don’t think I can get over the pain. Don’t crowd me. Why’d he say that?

In College Writing, our teacher, Mrs. Pete, has us sitting in a circle. She’s going around the room, asking us these embarrassingly personal questions she pulls from a box. My question is: If I could be any person in the world, who would I be? I answer with the first person that comes to mind: “Joe Satriani.” I feel dumb now though, because everyone’s looking at me like, “Who?” So turning red, I babble that he’s this guitar player, and that I’m working on a song of his, and that it’s giving me a lot of trouble. I ramble on and on and through my hole big, involved explanation I keep wishing I’d just said Claudia Schiffer.

When Mrs. Pete gets to Matt, he’s reading a magazine. He doesn’t seem to have a clue what’s going on. Mrs. Pete pulls his question from the box and reads, “Who is the most important person in you life?”

Matt looks up at me and answers, “Nicole Freeman,” then he goes back to reading his magazine.

I'm shocked. So is the rest of the class. They're making shocked noises. My best friend Brenda gives me her right-on girl smile. I roll my eyes. But inside, my heart is thumping out of control. Why's he doing this to me?

At lunch, Marcy Armstrong, who's not even in my College Writing class, and who I seldom ever speak to anymore, comes over as I'm waiting for Brenda at my locker. "I heard Matt finally declared his undying love for you."

"Well, he didn't," I tell her, finding it difficult to keep from gritting my teeth.

"Well, Kim's really mad. She basically broke up with him".

"More power to her," I murmur, wondering why Marcy and I only talk when she's seeking information.

"Well, don't you think you should talk to him? Forgive him? Nicole, he feels really bad."

Marcy has lived across the street from me all my life, she has always been like this. Little Miss Get-Into-Everything. But the thing is, she's really nice. She just has this motherly instinct to fix things – things that are none of her business.

"Kim really broke up with him?" I ask sceptically.

Another thing about Marcy is she often doesn't know what she's talking about. She has this delusion that she's some sort of expert on Matt and his life. But the truth is, if she didn't happen to sit next to him in Government, and constantly let him borrow her notes, he would probably have trouble remembering her name. Not that he doesn't like Marcy. He does. But she's like a fond memory of his childhood, not a living being thriving in present life.

"Well, yeah. I mean, isn't his girlfriend supposed to be the most important person in his life?" Marcy gazes at me. "He's really got it bad for you."

This is such a laugh. "He's playing games," I assure her.

"Well, he had to know it would get back to Kim".

Brenda arrives and smiles her most patronizing smile. "Talking about Matt?"

"Yeah. Kim broke up with him," Marcy informs her.

"They didn't break up," Brenda says. "She's just mad at him. But I think he wants her to break up with him. I think he's after Nicole."

"Me too!" Marcy explains. "He's always talking about her in Government – saying how she won't forgive him, asking me what I think he should do."

They go on talking, but I'm not listening anymore. What they don't know, because I've told no one, is Matt isn't interested in me. He made that perfectly clear. See, a few weeks before he told me not to crowd him, we'd had this moment. I mean, it was incredible. It started out casual enough. We'd been down in his basement one night, around two, and he was reaching me how to play "Fade to Black" and suddenly he leaned over and kissed me, and I have to say that it was the most gentle, passionate, wonderful kiss I'd ever experienced in my entire life. But when he pulled away we were both breathless and terrified.

"It's late," I said. "I need to go."

"I'll walk you." He jumped to his feet, not even trying to dissuade me from leaving.

So, we walked the three houses to my house in silence. But before I went inside, he gently backed me up against my front door, and kissed me again. And

again, it was the most tender, thrilling, wonderful kiss I'd ever encountered. "You're getting good at the guitar," he whispered as I went inside.

I didn't know what to make of it. Matt and I hadn't kissed since we were in the fourth grade – back before he became the object of every girl's desire. We had, though, been getting closer since I'd broken up with Shane. But Matt had a girlfriend, so we'd been incredibly tight, without getting romantic. We were buddies – only friends. But his kiss... It suddenly made me think differently.

Not that I hadn't always loved him. I had. But us getting together was like a fantasy, something I liked to think about, but didn't expect to happen.

**Exercise 2. Answer the questions.**

1. On your opinion, why has Matt changed his attitude towards Nicole?
2. Describe the emotions of Nicole and Matt.

**Exercise 3. Render the underlined expressions and sentences into Ukrainian.**

**Exercise 4. Make up a summary of the text.**

## UNIT #30

**Words and expressions.**

elated – радісний, у піднесеному настрої

dirty – непристойний

goof off together – сл. обмінюватися поглядами

cheat on *sb* – поводити себе нечесно по відношенню до кого-н.

awkward – незграбний

slip-up – помилка, промах

greasy – масний, жирний

creepy – розм. який викликає мурашки

brush up against *sb* – злегка зачіпати кого-н.

graze – злегка торкатися

lurch – похитнутися

creep – сл. покидьок

whale on *sb* – розм. бити кого-н.

slumber – спати, дрімати

grade school – початкова школа

lame – невдалий

stab in the back – наносити зрадницький удар; лихословити за спиною

sleaze ball – сл. дешевина

ground – забороняти виходити з дому

more – нудитися

mess with *sb* – розм. чіплятися

lurk around – критися; ховатися



plea bargain – *тут* виблагати згоду  
relieve – перепочинок  
concede – поступатися  
contemplate – мати намір  
den – барліг; печера *сл.* дім, кімната  
huddle – пригортатися  
eerie – моторошний, похмурий  
it is spooky – *сл.* боязко  
clutch – зацепініти (від страху)  
it's weird – дивно; *сл.* чудово  
strip – роздягатися  
squeeze in – втискувати  
wedge – вклинювати, втискувати  
crap – *лайл.* дешевизна, лайно  
scoff – насміхатися, знущатися  
suspend – тимчасово виключати  
No big deal. – *розм.* Дарма.  
dump – *розм.* залишати, кинути  
quadruple – почетверяти(ся)  
self-loathing – самоогіда  
assault – нападати  
despondent – пригнічений  
insanely – *розм.* шалено  
snort – пурхнути  
hot – *сл.* пристрасть, потяг  
scrawled – написаний похапцем  
spill one's guts out – *сл.* розповідати, нічого не приховуючи  
mess up – замішатися  
blow *sb* away – *сл.* примусити кого-н. захоплюватися

**Exercise 1. Read the story by Melanie Marks.**

## **THE NIGHT THAT CHANGED EVERYTHING**

### **Part II**

So, needless to say, the night he kissed me I was excited and confused. I couldn't sleep. I was too wound up to believe I could ever sleep again. At first I was simply elated. Elated by his kiss. Elated that he'd kissed me not once but twice. But then, I started thinking about Kim. Until that night I'd thought she was nuts for giving me dirty looks whenever Matt and I started goofing off together. I thought she was a lunatic for being jealous of me.

And then I started thinking about Matt. He's not like Shane, my two-timing ex-boyfriend. Matt's good guy. I mean, he doesn't go around cheating on his girlfriend. He's incredibly honest and sweet. Yet he kissed me – not once, but twice – and he had a girlfriend. It made me suddenly wonder what was going on with him.

But all my confused feelings seemed to be a big joke once I saw Matt again. Basically, everything was exactly how it had always been between us. I mean, we

were slightly awkward around each other (kind of like, please, please, please don't mention the slip-up), but besides that, it was like the kiss never happened. And I began to think maybe it hadn't. I mean, I thought maybe misunderstood it. Like, maybe it was just a friendly, showing-your-affection type of kiss, not an I-think-I'm-in-love-with-you let's-find-out type. I read too much into it. At least that's what I decided until I saw him that night and he told me not to crowd him.

A few days later I'm at school, by this stupid junior who has a locker near mine. He's got long greasy hair, and he's always staring at me. Today he's acting really creepy; brushing up against me. The first time he did it, he just like, grazed me and I thought maybe it was an accident. But this time I know it isn't, I turn around and slug him as hard as I can, and after he gets over the slight pain, and intense shock, he lurches at me. All of a sudden, out of nowhere, Matt's on him. He throws the creep against the lockers and starts whaling on him.

"Matt, stop!" I yell, but he's out of control.

A teacher comes and breaks up the fight. She makes them go to the office. I stand at my locker, wondering if I should go with them, wondering if I should explain. I don't though. Instead I go to class.

Earlier today Marcy invited me to a slumber party at her house. That's what she called it, a slumber party. When we were in grade school, she used to have them all the time. They were fun. But that was a long time ago. Normally, I'd probably think a slumber party would be really lame. But it's more of a for-old-time's-sake type of thing. See, Amy Holt, who moved during the fifth grade is visiting Marcy for the weekend. They're having the old "Group" from grade school over.

Also, since I broke up with Shane, the two-timing, back-stabbing, sleaze ball, my weekends have been pretty pathetic.

So, anyway, I would kind of like to go to Marcy's slumber party, only I can't. I'm grounded. I'm not allowed to leave the house for the entire weekend.

So when I get home from school I just mope around the house. I can't forget how Matt kept pounding on that poor creep. I kind of felt sorry for him (I think his name is Paul). He looked so stunned, and then he was bleeding all over the place. Still, I guess he won't be messing with me anymore, not while I've got my bodyguard Matt lurking around.

I haven't seen Amy for a long time. We used to take dance lessons together. I want to see her. I plea bargain with my parents for a reprieve. Once I explain that Amy's in town they concede. When I get to Marcy's, her house is dark. I stand outside wondering what I should do. I'm cold and kind of scared. I feel like I'm dreaming – like the moment isn't real. For a moment, I contemplate turning around and going home, but then I try the door and it's unlocked, so I go in. It's really dark, but I find everyone in the den. They're all in their sleeping bags huddled together. The only light on is a single candle. It casts eerie shadows on their faces as they talk in hushed tones. It's spooky.

"Nicole, yikes, you scared me!" Marcy clutches her heart.

Everyone is excited to see me since they thought I wasn't going to be able to make it. It's kind of nice. Amy looks different. I would never have recognized her. She rushes over, and I'm suddenly hugging the blond goddess. It's weird.

I start to strip down, when Marcy says, “Uh, Matt’s here,” and then I notice him.

“Hi, Nicole,” he says, and I quickly pull my shirt back down.

In grade school Matt was the only boy on our block, so yes, in a sense he’s as much a part of the “Group” as any of us. Only, he never came to any of Marcy’s slumber parties back then so I’m more than a little surprised to see him now. In fact, you should call me amazed.

“I found him sitting on the curb outside Denny’s,” Marcy laughs. “He looked so pathetic, I invited him to the party.” She throws me a pillow. “So, go change, and we’ll squeeze you in.”

When I return they’ve got my sleeping bag laid out next to Amy’s, which is nice; only it’s right across from Matt.

I lie down wishing I hadn’t come. It’s kind of weird seeing Matt wedged between Marcy and Sharon. Back when we were kids he would have definitely been sleeping next to me.

Everyone goes back to what they were doing before I came, which is asking Matt about things they want a guy’s opinion on. Like, Cindy asks him why Bobby Folton is so nice to her when they’re alone, but treats her like crap around his friends. All year I’ve been trying to tell her it’s because Bobby is a jerk, but as soon as Matt says it, it’s suddenly – gospel – Bobby’s a jerk.

Actually, Matt is somewhat helpful with his advice. He seems to be completely honest, and it’s slightly interesting hearing a guys perspective on things. But it’s irritating that as soon as a boy comes over to our party, he’s the centre of attention – like how’d we ever manage a slumber party without him?

And I cannot believe this, but Amy asks him his favourite way to kiss, and suddenly, he’s explaining and everyone’s watching. It’s stupid.

“Pay attention. We have to humour him to cheer him up,” Marcy explains.

“Cheer him up?” I scoff. “Why does he need to be cheered up?”

“Oh,” she says, sounding surprised. “Didn’t you hear? Matt got suspended today.”

I look over at him. “You did?”

“Well, yeah. But only for three days. No big deal.”

“Didn’t you explain what happened? Why you were fighting?”

“Yeah, but I kind of got carried away on the guy. I mean, I broke his nose. I didn’t mean to get so violent. I just ... did.”

I don’t know what to say. I feel horrible. I feel like it’s my fault. “I’m really sorry, Matt.”

“No, it’s OK. Really. It’s just three days.”

Marcy sits up. “Yeah, but then Kim dumped him right after he got suspended.”

Instantly my self-loathing quadruples. “Why?” I ask, barely able to speak.

“Because of you,” Marcy states with satisfaction. “She broke up with him because first he says you’re the most important person in his life, then he gets in a fight over you.”

“He didn’t get in a fight over me. The guy was assaulting me.” I turn to Matt. “Do you want me to talk to Kim? Do you want me to explain?”

“No,” he says. “I tried. She won’t listen”.

“She might listen to me,” I tell him anxiously. “I’ll explain – ”

“No. Don’t, OK?” He sounds so despondent it makes me want to cry. “She won’t listen to you. She’s like, insanely jealous of you.”

“Oh, come on,” Marcy snorts. “You can’t blame her. You and our dear friend Nicole here have the hots for each other – just get together all ready and give us all a break.”

There’s an awkward silence. “You know what?” I say. “I need to go.”

Thursday, Matt’s back at school. All week I’ve thought about him getting suspended and losing his girlfriend all in one day.

After College Writing I go to my locker and a note falls out. The handwritten “Nicole” scrawled on the front lets me know it’s from Matt. I read the inscription, then squeeze my eyes shut, letting the words sink in, then I read it again.

“OK, Nicole,” it says. “this is it, me spilling my guts out. You have to know I’m sorry. I’ve never been so sorry about anything in my whole, entire life. What’s weird is, I didn’t even mean it. You weren’t even crowding me. If anything, after the night I kissed you, you backed away. And the crowding – well, I felt crowded. But it was me, in my head. It was my fears. After I kissed you, I got really scared. It was like suddenly I couldn’t hide what I was feeling for you anymore. It spooked me.

So, when I saw you that night I was really messed up. What I should have said was I’m scared. Not just because I’ve never felt like this before, but because it’s you I’m feeling it toward. I mean, you’re my best friend. Did you know that? See, it’s not the same for you – you have Brenda. But for me, you’re it. I mean you’re the one – the only. When I have a problem, it’s you I talk to. And so suddenly we become a couple – (which at this point I want if you do) – then you are my everything; my girlfriend, my best friend, my whole life. That gives you a lot of power, Nicole. I’m not saying I don’t trust you with it. I do. I’m just saying be careful – you could blow me away.”

Seeing Matt leaning against his locker, his eyes closed like he has a massive headache, I go over to him and put my arms around him; and without opening his eyes, he smiles and hugs me back.

***Exercise 2. Answer the questions.***

1. Do you believe in the existence of friendship between a girl and a guy?
2. How can friends be real friends?

***Exercise 3. Render the underlined expressions and sentences into Ukrainian.***

***Exercise 4. Give the summary of the text.***

## IT'S INTERESTING TO KNOW...

### UNIT #31

#### Words and expressions.

retain – утримувати  
property – власність  
marriage – шлюб  
divorce – розлучення  
provision – міра застереження  
unlawful – незаконний  
offense – правопорушення  
prohibit – забороняти  
voter – виборець  
allow – дозволяти  
ballot – виборчий бюлетень  
jail term – тюремний строк  
vehicle – транспортний засіб  
exceed – перевищувати  
misdemeanour – провина, проступок, що карається в судовому порядку  
target – ціль, мішень  
permit – дозвіл; дозволяти  
order – наказ  
repeal – скасовувати  
mayor – мер  
nuclear device – ядерний пристрій  
fine – штраф  
felony – кримінальний злочин  
prison – в'язниця  
attack – нападати  
criminal – злочинець  
burglar – зломщик  
weapon – зброя  
illegal – незаконний  
license – ліцензія  
election – вибори  
mistreat – знущатися  
jailing – ув'язнення

#### *Exercise 1. Read the texts using the dictionary.*

#### **DUMB LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

#### **Part I**

#### **Alabama**

- It is illegal for a driver to be blindfolded while operating a vehicle.
- Dominoes may not be played on Sunday.

- You may not drive barefooted.
- Women are able to retain all property they owned prior to marriage in the case of divorce. However, this provision does not apply to men.
- Putting salt on a railroad track may be punishable by death.
- You may not have an ice cream cone in your back pocket at any time.
- It is unlawful to howl at ladies inside the city limits.

### **Alaska**

- In Fairbanks it is considered an offense to feed alcoholic beverages to a moose.
- While it is legal to shoot bears, waking a sleeping bear for the purpose of taking a photograph is prohibited.
- It is considered an offense to push a live moose out of a moving airplane.
- Moose may not be viewed from an airplane.

### **Arkansas**

- A voter is only allowed five minutes to mark his ballot.
- Dogs may not bark after 6 PM.
- Flirtation between men and women on the streets of Little Rock may result in a 30-day jail term.

### **California**

- Sunshine is guaranteed to the masses.
- Many animals are illegal to own as pets, including snails, sloths, and elephants.
- In an animal shelter, lizards and snakes are treated under the same guidelines as cats and dogs.
- No vehicle without a driver may exceed 60 miles per hour.
- Women may not drive in a house coat.
- It is a misdemeanour to shoot at any kind of game from a moving vehicle, unless the target is a whale.
- You cannot leave your car on the street overnight without the proper permit.
- Nobody is allowed to ride a bicycle in a swimming pool.
- City Council order reads: “No dog shall be in a public place without its master on a leash.”
- You are not permitted to wear cowboy boots unless you already own at least two cows.
- Ice cream may not be eaten while standing on the sidewalk. (Repealed when Clint Eastwood was mayor).
- Detonating a nuclear device within the city limits results in a \$500 fine.
- Cars are the only item allowed in a garage.
- Toads may not be licked.
- It is illegal to cry on the witness stand.
- It is illegal for a secretary to be alone in a room with her boss.
- The owners of houses with Christmas lights on them past February second may be fined up to \$250.
- Persons classified as “ugly” may not walk down any street.

### **Arizona**

- Any misdemeanour committed while wearing a red mask is considered a felony. This goes back in the days of the Wild West.
- There is a possible 25 years in prison for cutting down a cactus.
- When being attacked by a criminal or burglar, you may only protect yourself with the same weapon that the other person possesses.
- Hunting camels is prohibited.
- Donkeys cannot sleep in bathtubs.
- It is unlawful to refuse a person a glass of water.
- No more than six girls may live in any house.
- It is illegal to smoke cigarettes within 15 feet of a public place unless you have a Class 12 liqueur license.

### **Colorado**

- No liquor may be sold on Sundays or election days. (Repealed)
- Car dealers may not show cars on a Sunday.
- You may not drive a black car on Sundays.
- It is unlawful to lend your vacuum cleaner to your next-door neighbour.
- It is illegal to mistreat rats in Denver, Colorado.
- It is illegal for a man to kiss a woman while she is asleep.
- Cats may not run loose without having been fit with a taillight.

### **Florida**

- It is considered an offense to shower naked.
- If an elephant is left tied to a parking meter, the parking fee has to be paid just as it would for a vehicle.
- It is illegal to skateboard without a license.
- A special law prohibits unmarried women from parachuting on Sunday or she shall risk arrest, fine, and/or jailing.

***Exercise 2. Pick the words referring to the legal practice; learn them by heart.***

## **UNIT #32**

### **Words and expressions.**

resident – житель, мешканець

conceal – приховувати

forbid – забороняти

vagrancy – бродяжництво

bill – банкнота

punish – карати

eavesdropping – підслуховування

slingshot – рогатка

prevent – попереджати

license plate – номерний знак

statutory – встановлений законом

rape – викрадення; гвалтування  
state legislature – законодавчі збори штату  
legislature – законодавча влада  
be in session – засідати  
check forgery – підробка чеків  
public flogging – публічне биття; шмагання; тілесне покарання  
spiteful – злобний, злісний  
gossip – плітки  
value – цінність  
violation – порушення  
distribute – розповсюджувати  
drugs – наркотики  
tax stamp – відмітка про сплату податку  
for free – безкоштовно  
proceed – продовжувати  
unattended – залишений без догляду  
assault – напад, насильство  
aggravated assault – напад при обтяжуючих обставинах  
satellite dish – супутникова антена  
purchase – покупка, придбання  
bullet – куля  
currency – валюта  
rifle – гвинтівка, рушниця  
ban – забороняти  
robber – грабіжник  
file a lawsuit – подавати позов  
get hurt – поранитися, постраждати  
permission – дозвіл  
handgun – пістолет, легка вогнепальна зброя  
convict – засуджений  
bounty – щедрість, дар

**Exercise 1. Read the texts using the dictionary.**

## **DUMB LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

### **Part II**

#### **Hawaii**

- All residents may be fined as a result of not owning a boat.
- Within the limits of any public park, it is unlawful to annoy any bird. (Sec. 10-1.2)

#### **Georgia**

- Donkeys may not be kept in bathtubs.
- No one may carry an ice cream cone in their back pocket if it is Sunday.
- One man may not be on another man's back.
- It is illegal to say “Oh, Boy”.



- It is illegal for a chicken to cross the road.

### **Idaho**

- Riding a merry-go-round on Sundays is considered a crime.
- Illegal for a man to give his sweetheart a box of candy weighing less than fifty pounds.
- You may not fish on a camel's back.
- Residents may not fish from a giraffe's back.
- A person may not be seen in public without a smile on their face.
- A law passed in 1912 provided that "The carrying of concealed weapons is forbidden, unless some are exhibited to public view."

### **Illinois**

- You may be arrested for vagrancy if you do not have at least one dollar bill on your person.
- You must contact the police before entering the city in an automobile.
- You may be convicted of a Class 4 felony offense, punishable by up to three years in state prison, for the crime of "eavesdropping" on your own conversation. - 720 ILCS 5/14-2.
- It is illegal to give a dog whiskey.
- Kites may not be flown within the city limits.
- Spitting is forbidden.
- It is legal to protest naked in front of city hall as long as you are under seventeen years of age and have legal permits.
- A man with a moustache may not kiss a woman.
- It is illegal to go trick-or-treating on Halloween.
- It is unlawful to change clothes in an automobile with the curtains drawn, except in case of fire.
- There is a \$1,000 dollar fine for beating rats with baseball bats.
- It is against the law to use a slingshot unless you are a law enforcement officer.
- Ice skating at the Riverside pond during the months of June and August is prohibited.
- It is against the law to make faces at dogs.
- Trucks may only park inside closed garages.
- It is illegal for anyone to give lighted cigars to dogs, cats, or any other domesticated animals.

### **Indiana**

- One man may not back into a parking spot because it prevents police officers from seeing the license plate.
- Moustaches are illegal if the bearer has a tendency to habitually kiss other humans.
- Drinking from your own bottle in a bar can lead to your arrest.
- A man over the age of 18 may be arrested for statutory rape if the passenger in his car is not wearing her socks and shoes, and is under the age of 17.

- Drinks on the house are illegal.
- A person who dyes, stains, or otherwise alters the natural colouring of a bird or rabbit commits a Class B misdemeanour. (Ind. Code 15-2.1-21-13(b))
- Smoking in the state legislature building is banned, except when the legislature is in session.
- Check forgery can be punished with public flogging up to 100 stripes.
- No one may catch a fish with his bare hands.
- Men are prohibited from standing in a bar.
- You are not allowed to carry a cocktail from the bar to a table. The waiter or waitress has to do it.
- “Spiteful Gossip” and “talking behind a person’s back” are illegal.
- The value of Pi is 4, and not 3.1415. (Repealed)
- It is forbidden to eat watermelon in the park.
- Within four hours of eating garlic, a person may not enter a movie house, theatre, or ride a public streetcar.
- It is illegal to make a monkey smoke a cigarette.

### **Iowa**

- It is a violation of the law to sell or distribute drugs or narcotics without having first obtained the appropriate Iowa drug tax stamp.
- A man with a moustache may never kiss a woman in public.
- Kisses may last for no more than five minutes.
- One-armed piano players must perform for free.
- The fire department is required to practice fire fighting for fifteen minutes before attending a fire.
- Within the city limits, a man may not wink at any woman he does not know.

### **Kansas**

- If two trains meet on the same track, neither shall proceed until the other has passed.
- Rabbits may not be shot from motorboats.
- No one may catch fish with his bare hands.
- Pedestrians crossing the highways at night must wear tail lights.
- It is against the law to leave your car running unattended.

### **Louisiana**

- It is illegal to rob a bank and then shoot at the bank teller with a water pistol.
- Biting someone with your natural teeth is “simple assault,” while biting someone with your false teeth is “aggravated assault.”

### **Maryland**

- It's illegal to take a lion to the movies.
- You can not have an antenna exposed outside of your house yet you can have a 25' satellite dish.
- Eating while swimming in the ocean is prohibited.

### **Massachusetts**

- Children may smoke, but they may not purchase cigarettes.

- No gorilla is allowed in the back seat of any car.
- Bullets may not be used as currency.
- All men must carry a rifle to church on Sunday. (Repealed)
- Tattooing and body piercing is illegal. (Repealed October 2000)
- Quakers and witches are banned.

### **Michigan**

- It is legal for a robber to file a law suit, if he or she got hurt in your house.
- A woman isn't allowed to cut her own hair without her husband's permission.
- Any person over the age of 12 may have a license for a handgun as long as he/she has not been convicted of a felony.
- There is a 10 cent bounty for each rat's head brought into a town office.
- It is against the law to serenade your girlfriend.
- All bathing suits must have been inspected by the head of police.
- Smoking while in bed is illegal.

***Exercise 2. Pick the words referring to the legal practice; learn them by heart.***

## APPENDICES

### CONVERSATIONAL TOOLS

#### **Phrases-clichés. Learn the expressions and use them while speaking.**

- Speaking about ... I can't but mention that ...
- Speaking about ... I would like to say that ...
- I would like to say that first of all ... then ...
- Speaking about ... first of all I should say that ...
- Being a lawyer *I can't but be interested in .../ I can't but mention...*
- Being a citizen of our country *I can't but be interested in .../ I can't but mention...*
- Being a typical resident of our city *I can't but love... / I can't but admire...*
- I mean ...
- Taking into consideration that I am ill-informed on some aspects of this problem, I would not like to make mistakes speaking about it.
- According to ... // In accordance with ...
- I would like to tell you about ...
- Excuse me, please but I am a little bit nervous and worried.
- Excuse me, but I don't understand your question.
- Would you repeat your question slowly, please.
- There seems to be so much I want to say, but I can't find the way to say it.
- On preparing myself to this exam I read a very interesting article...
- So, that's all that I can say about this problem // *this question*.
- Now I would say some words about ...

## GRAMMAR TOOLS

### Revise the grammar rules.

#### Непряма мова (Indirect Speech).

При перетворенні прямої мови на непряму утворюється складнопідрядне речення з підрядним додатковим реченням із сполучником **that**, або без нього:

He says, "Lessons begin at eight".

He says **that** lessons begin at eight.

He says lessons begin at eight.

Як і в українській мові, особові й присвійні займенники при заміні прямої мови непрямою змінюються або залишаються без змін залежно від змісту:

She says, "I'll work in **my** village".

She says that **she**'ll work in **her** village.

She says, "**They** will work in **their** village".

She says that **they** will work in **their** village.

Якщо в словах автора присудок виражено дієсловом **to say** з додатком, що позначає особу, до якої звернено пряму мову (цей додаток вживається з прийменником **to**), то перед непрямою мовою **to say** зазвичай замінюється дієсловом **to tell**, після якого додаток вживається без прийменника. Але якщо дієслово **to say** у словах автора вжито без додатка, то воно залишається і перед непрямою мовою:

He **says to me**, "I know it."

He **tells me** that he knows it.

He **says**, "I know it."

He **says** that he knows it.

Якщо в словах автора дієслово-присудок виражає минулу дію, то при перетворенні прямої мови на непряму час дієслова змінюється відповідно до правил узгодження часів, а саме:

a) Present Indefinite змінюється на Past Indefinite:

He said, "I **know** it."

He said that he **knew** it.

b) Present Continuous змінюється на Past Continuous:

"I **am working**," she said.

She said that she **was working**.

c) Present Perfect змінюється на Past Perfect:

He said, "I **have translated** the text."  
He said that he **had translated** the text.

d) Present Perfect Continuous змінюється на Past Perfect Continuous:  
"I **have been working** since 9 o'clock," she said.  
She said that she **had been working** since 9 o'clock.

e) Past Indefinite змінюється на Past Perfect:

He said, "I **saw** her there."  
He said that he **had seen** her there.

f) Past continuous змінюється на Past Perfect Continuous:  
She said, "I **was reading**."  
She said that she **had been reading**.

Але якщо час дії точно зазначено, Past Indefinite і Past Continuous залишаються без змін:  
"I **saw** her in May," he said.  
He said that he **saw** her in May.

She said, "We **were listening** to the radio at 7 o'clock."  
She said that they **were listening** to the radio at 7 o'clock.

Past Perfect і Past Perfect Continuous залишаються без змін:  
The students said, "We **had finished** our work by 7 o'clock."  
The students said that they **had finished** their work by 7 o'clock.

"At that time I **had been working** at the plant for three years," he said.  
He said that at that time he **had been working** at the plant for three years.

Усі форми майбутнього часу – Future Indefinite, Future Continuous, Future Perfect замінюються відповідними формами Future in the Past:

He said, "I **ll go** there."  
He said that he **would go** there.

She said, "I **ll have read** the book by Monday."  
She said that she **would have read** the book by Monday.

He said, "I **ll be working** this summer."  
He said that he **would be working** that summer.

При перетворенні прямої мови на непряму вказівні займенники та деякі обставини часу і місця змінюються так:

Пряма мова	Непряма мова
This	that
These	those
Now	then
Here	there
Today	that day
yesterday	the day before
the day before yesterday	two days before
tomorrow	the next day
the day after tomorrow	two days later
Ago	before
Next	the next

He said, "I live in **this** house."  
 He said that he lived in **that** house.

"I'll go there **tomorrow**," he said.  
 He said that he'd go there **the next day**.

Примітка. Якщо в прямій мові зазначено точну дату  
 The boy said, "I **was born** in 1999."  
 The boy said that he **was born** in 1999.

Питальні речення, відтворені непрямою мовою, називаються непрямыми запитаннями (indirect questions). Непрямі запитання мають структуру розповідного речення: в них прямий порядок слів (присудок ставиться після підмета), у Present і Past Indefinite допоміжне дієслово **to do** не вживається.

При перетворенні запитань з прямої мови на непряму дієслово **to say** у словах автора замінюється дієсловом **to ask** або одним з його синонімів.

При перетворенні прямої мови на непряму загальне запитання замінюється підрядним реченням, що з'єднується з головним за допомогою сполучників **if** або **whether**:

"**Do you know** the boy?" I asked him.  
 I asked him **if he knew** the boy.

"**Have you** a pencil?" he asked me. (Greene)  
 He asked me **if I had** a pencil.

При відтворенні непрямою мовою спеціальних запитань питальні слова (займенники і прислівники) стають сполучними словами:

"**Why didn't** you come?" he said to me.

He asked me **why I hadn't come**.

“**Where have you been?**” she asked him.

She asked him **where he had been**.

При перетворенні в непряму мову наказових речень наказовий спосіб дієслова прямої мови замінюється інфінітивом. У заперечній формі перед інфінітивом ставиться частка **not**.

Дієслово **to say** у словах автора замінюється дієсловами **to ask, to tell, to order** або їх синонімами:

“**Wait a while longer,**” he said to me. (Greene)

He asked me **to wait a while longer**.

I said to her, “**Don't go out.**” (Brand)

I asked her **not to go out**.

### INDIRECT SPEECH IN BRIEF

When a declarative sentence is changed from direct into indirect speech, it becomes an object clause introduced by the conjunction **that** which is often omitted.

Personal and possessive pronouns are shifted or remain unchanged according to sense.

If the reporting verb **to say** has an object (with the preposition **to**) denoting the person addressed, the verb **to say** is usually replaced by the verb **to tell** after which the object is used without a preposition. When the person addressed is not indicated, the verb **to say** remains before the indirect speech.

If the reporting verb denotes a past action, tenses of the verb of the direct speech are changed according to the rules of the sequence of tenses.

In indirect questions there is no inversion; they have the word order of a declarative sentence.

Indirect general questions are introduced by the conjunctions **if** or **whether**. In indirect special questions the interrogative pronouns and adverbs turn into conjunctive pronouns and adverbs.

When orders and requests are changed into indirect speech, the Imperative Mood is replaced by the infinitive and the reporting verb **to say** is replaced by **to ask, to tell, to order** or their synonyms.



## **БІБЛІОГРАФІЧНИЙ ОПИС ВИКОРИСТАНА ЛІТЕРАТУРА**

1. Богацкий И.С. Бизнес-курс английского языка / И. Богацкий, Н. Дюканова. – К.: Логос, 2009.
2. Верба Л.Г. Граматика сучасної англійської мови. Довідник / Л. Верба, Г. Верба. – Київ: Логос, 2009.
3. Как сдать экзамен по английскому языку. – Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2001.
4. Миловидов В.А. 10 консультаций по английскому языку / Миловидов В.А. – М.: Рольф, Айрис-Пресс, 2001.
5. Павлоцкий В.М. British Studies: Знакомимся с Британией. – Санкт-Петербург: Игрек-М, 2006.
6. Шах-Назарова В.С. Учимся говорить по-английски / Шах-Назарова В.С. – М.: Вече, 2005.
7. Prail Alex. The United Kingdom: 100 questions answered. – London, Foreign & Commonwealth Office: Dorling Print Ltd, 2008.

## **РЕКОМЕНДОВАНА ЛІТЕРАТУРА**

### **Основна**

1. Англійська мова для повсякденного спілкування : підруч. для студ. вищ. навч. закл. доп. МОНУ / [за ред. В.К.Шпака]. – К. : Вища школа, 2007.
2. Беляєва В.М. Англійська мова : навч. посіб. / Беляєва В.М. – Львів : Новий Світ-2000, 2010.
3. Домніч О.В. Англійська мова професійного спрямування: навчальний посібник для студентів освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «бакалавр» напряму підготовки «Правознавство» / Домніч О.В. – Запоріжжя: ЗНУ, 2013. Режим доступу до посібника: <http://ebooks.znu.edu.ua/files/metodychky/2012/11/0027925.doc>

### **Додаткова**

1. Мясоєдов С.В. Найкращі теми з англійської мови ситуації, тести для дискусій, діалоги, повідомлення / Мясоєдов С.В. – Харків : Промінь, 2007.
2. Практична граматики англійської мови з вправами / [за ред. Л.М.Черноватого, В.І.Карабана]. – Вінниця: Нова книга, 2007.

## 3MICT

<b>BCTYII</b> .....	3
<b>PEOPLE &amp; SOCIETY</b> .....	5
<b>UNIT #1</b>	
FIRST YEAR AT UNIVERSITY .....	5
<b>UNIT #2</b>	
URBAN GRAFFITI: ART OR VANDALISM?.....	7
<b>UNIT #3</b>	
BODY ART .....	9
<b>UNIT #4</b>	
TELEVISION: THE BEGINNING OF THE END?.....	13
<b>CUSTOMS &amp; TRADITIONS</b> .....	17
<b>UNIT #5</b>	
WHAT ARE THE MOST COMMON SUPERSTITIONS IN BRITAIN? .....	17
<b>UNIT #6</b>	
WEDDING SUPERSTITIONS .....	18
<b>UNIT #7</b>	
DANCING .....	20
<b>LAW &amp; ORDER</b> .....	22
<b>UNIT #8</b>	
“LET THE DAY PERISH” by Jerald Gordon .....	22
<b>UNIT #9</b>	
“JENNIE GERHARDT” by Theodore Dreiser.....	24
<b>UNIT #10</b>	
MURDER OR SUICIDE?.....	26
<b>UNIT #11</b>	
THE GIRL ON THE MOTORBIKE .....	29
<b>UNIT #12</b>	
TWO CROSS-EXAMINATIONS by Arthur Train .....	31
<b>UNIT #13</b>	
GEORGE’S STRANGE TRIAL .....	35
<b>UNIT #14</b>	
WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A JUDGE, A BARRISTER AND A SOLICITOR? .....	36
<b>UNIT #15</b>	
CRIMINAL BRIEFS .....	38
<b>UNIT #16</b>	
THE OFFICIAL’S METHOD.....	40
<b>UNIT #17</b>	
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS .....	41

<b>UNIT #18</b>	
PRIME MINISTER’S SON “KIDNAP PLOT” .....	44
<b>UNIT #19</b>	
THE INTERNET .....	46
<b>UNIT #20</b>	
CYBERCRIME.....	48
<b>UNIT #21</b>	
DRUG SITUATION IN UKRAINE.....	50
<b>UNIT #22</b>	
YOUNG OFFENDERS.....	51
<b>UNIT #23</b>	
INTERPOL.....	53
<b>UNIT #24</b>	
FBI.....	54
<b>UNIT #25</b>	
THE CIA.....	56
<b>READING FOR PLEASURE.....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>UNIT #26</b>	
“THE BLACK CAT” by Edgar Alan Poe .....	58
<b>UNIT #27</b>	
“IF” by Rudyard Kipling.....	62
<b>UNIT #28</b>	
THE GREAT BLIND DATE DILEMMA.....	64
<b>UNIT #29</b>	
“THE NIGHT THAT CHANGED EVERYTHING” by Melanie Marks, Part I.....	68
<b>UNIT #30</b>	
“THE NIGHT THAT CHANGED EVERYTHING” by Melanie Marks, Part II.....	72
<b>IT’S INTERESTING TO KNOW .....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>UNIT #31</b>	
THE DUMB LAWS OF THE USA, Part I.....	77
<b>UNIT #32</b>	
THE DUMB LAWS OF THE USA, Part II.....	79
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>CONVERSATIONAL TOOLS .....</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>GRAMMAR TOOLS.....</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>БІБЛЮГРАФІЧНИЙ ОПИС .....</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>ЗМІСТ .....</b>	<b>91</b>

Навчальне видання  
(англійською мовою)

Вертегел Вікторія Леонідівна

ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ  
(АНГЛІЙСЬКА)

Навчальний посібник для розвитку комунікативного мовлення студентів  
освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «бакалавр» напряму підготовки  
«Правознавство»

Рецензенти: *А.Б. Юнацька, І.М. Салімонов*  
Відповідальний за випуск *С.В. Іваненко*  
Коректор *Д.В. Полгородник*