Державний вищий навчальний заклад

"Запорізький національний університет"

Міністерства освіти і науки України

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**Англійська мова професійного спрямування:**

**Практикум для самостійної роботи студентів усіх спеціальностей**

Затверджено

вченою радою ЗНУ

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Особливістю сучасного розвитку нашого суспільства, освіти є зростання уваги на забезпеченні рівних можливостей чоловіків і жінок, юнаків і дівчат, формування гендерної рівності і культури молоді, впровадження гендерного підходу в освіту. Так, 8 вересня 2005 р. Верховною Радою України був прийнятий Закон „Про забезпечення рівних прав та можливостей жінок і чоловіків. Гендерна компетентність розглядається на

сучасному етапі як складова професійної компетентності спеціаліста.

Метою практикуму для самостійної роботи студентів усіх спеціальностей – є формування гендерного світогляду, гендерної культури під час занять з англійської мови.

Автентичні тексти допомагають студентам в визначенні понять гендер, гендерна роль, стереотипи тощо, а також націлені на оволодіння студентами термінами з проблеми, формування комунікативних навичок, необхідних не тільки у подальшій майбутній спеціальності, але й у життєвих ситуаціях, а також спрямовані на вміння читати швидко: а) для отримання загального уявлення про зміст тексту (skimming); b) для

знаходження конкретної інформації(scanning).

В якості домашнього завдання передбачене вивчаюче (повне розуміння) читання. .Для розвитку монологічного та діалогічного мовлення застосовуються рольові ігри, відтворення ситуацій, дискусії тощо. Основним видом роботи в області письмового мовлення є написання есе.

Зміст заданій практикуму відповідає наступним цілям: 1) розвиток у студентів критичного мислення; 2) формування навички вирішення

проблем на основі егалітарних відносин; 3) формування вміння спілкування та співпраці; 4) формування гендерної чуйності та толерантності до представників іншої статі.

Сучасні оригінальні тексти відображають реалії та явища у суспільстві англомовних країн та допомагають студентам провести порівняльний аналіз з явищами у суспільстві нашої країни. Через реферування текстів, обговорення пропонованих запитань та відтворення ситуацій студенти активізують новий лексичний матеріал, знайомляться з проблемами, які виникають між представниками різних статей у різних

сферах суспільства, та виявляють можливі шляхи їх вирішення.

Практикум для самостійної роботи студентів являє собою один з компонентів гендерного виховання студентів університету з формування гендерної рівності та гендерної культури, що розробляється на факультеті СПП кафедрі педагогіки та психології ЗНУ.

**TEXT 1**

**IT IS TIME TO BE GENDERZIZED**

1. Read and translate the article and be ready to explain in Ukrainian the meaning of the following words and word combinations:

- Gender, social construction, social "rules", agreement among members of a culture, dominant culture, gender role.

Gender in common usage refers to the distinctions between masculinity and femininity. Currently, anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, and gender theorists like Judith Butler and Kate Bornstein say that gender is a social construction, that it is "performative," and that one is always in the process of becoming a gender rather than actually being a gender. Additionally, the social "rules" governing gender are always shifting with the culture, making one's

"masculinity" or "femininity" a (tacit) agreement among members of a culture, rather than being derived from an innate set of predetermined characteristics. Although gender is often used interchangeably with sex, today many do not think that sex and gender are the same thing. Someone whose gender identity feels incongruent with how their physical body (sex) is interpreted by the dominant culture may identify as transgender or genderqueer.

Since the 1950s, the term gender has been increasingly used to distinguish a social role (gender role) and/or personal identity (gender identity) distinct from biological sex. Sexologist John Money wrote in 1955, “[t]he term gender role is used to signify all those things that a person says or does to disclose himself or herself as having the status of boy or man, girl or woman, respectively. It includes, but is not restricted to, sexuality in the sense of eroticism.” Elements of such a role include clothing, speech patterns, movement and other factors not solely limited to biological sex.

2. Memorize the following words

Gender - гендер

Masculinity - маскулінність

Femininity - фемінність

performative – виконуючий

shift - змінювати

(tacit) agreement – (мовчазна) згода

derive – походити

innate - природний

predetermine – встановлювати раніше, визначати, прирікати

sex - стать

transgender – транссексуальний

genderqueer - гомосексуальний

distinguish - розрізняти

identity- ідентичність, встановлювати особистість

signify - позначати

disclose – відкривати

restricted – обмежений

3. Complete the sentences from the text:

1) Gender in common usage refers to the distinctions…

2) Although gender is often used interchangeably with …

3) Sexologist John Money wrote in 1955, “[t]he term gender role is used to…

4) Currently, anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, and gender theorists like Judith Butler and Kate Bornstein say that gender …

5) Since the 1950s, the term gender has been increasingly…

4. Give English for:

маскулінність, фемінність, соціальний конструкт, соціальні правила, культура, мовчазна згода, визначені характеристики, стать, розрізняти,

соціальна роль, приклади, гендерна роль.

5.Discuss in groups and tell your opinion to the other students using new words as much as possible:

- gender is a social construction;

- social "rules" are always shifting with the culture;

- are sex and gender the same thing?

- gender role;

- transgender.

6.Read and translate the extracts from the article and give the main idea in English or Ukrainian

Social category

Many societies categorize all individuals as either male or female — however, this is not universal. Some societies recognize a third gender — for instance the Two-Spirit people of some indigenous American peoples, and hijras of India and Pakistan — or even a fourth or fifth. Such categories may be an intermediate state between male and female, a state of sexlessness, or a distinct gender not dependent on male and female gender roles. Joan Roughgarden

argues that in some non-human animal species, there can also be said to be more than two genders, in that there might be multiple templates for behavior available to individual organisms with a given biological sex.

There is debate over to what extent gender is a social construct and to what extent it is a biological construct. One point of view in the debate is social constructionism, which suggests that gender is entirely a social construct. Contrary to social constructionism is essentialism which suggests that it is entirely a biological construct. Others' opinions on the subject lie somewhere in between. Some gender associations are changing as society changes, yet much controversy exists over the extent to which gender roles are simply stereotypes, arbitrary social constructions, or natural innate differences.

Legal status

A person's gender as female or male has legal significance -- gender is indicated on government documents, and laws provide differently for women and men. Some examples of how gender is legally relevant: many pension systems have different retirement ages for men or women; in many jurisdictions, certain sexual offences can only be committed by men (e.g. rape); and usually marriage is only available to opposite-gender couples, whereas a civil

partnership is often only available for same-gender couples.

7. Memorize the following words:

male - чоловічий

female - жіночий

indigenous – туземний, аборигенний

intermediate state – перехідний стан

argue - стверджувати

species - різновиди

template – приклад, шаблон

behavior- поведінка

stereotype – cтереотип

arbitrary - випадковий

innate – природний

legal significance – законне значення

law - закон

relevant – значний, важливий

retirement ages – пенсійний вік

jurisdictions - правосуддя

sexual offences – сексуальні правопорушення

commit – здійснювати

civil – громадянський

8. Answer the questions:

1) How do many societies categorize all individuals?

2) What do they call intermediate state?

3) What debate is there?

4) Is it correct that there are different laws for women and men?

9. Role-playing:

You are the scientists who have different views on human behavior, gender. Work in 3 groups. The first group is going to prove the theory of social constructionism. The second group is going to prove the theory of biological construct and the third one suggests that the truth is between. Discuss, give examples using new words.

10. Questions for analysis and reflection:

1) Have you learnt new information from the article?

2) How do you think what gender roles depend from?

**TEXT 2**

**SOCIETY AND THE INDIVIDUAL**

1. Read and translate the text

The word society can be used to mean what people also call high society, the activities of very rich and famous people, the clothes they wear, the parties they go to, etc. A society wedding means a wedding at which everyone is well-known.

But when people speak of British or American society they mean the whole population, the way people live together and the institutions they develop in order to do so.

America is often said to be an individualistic society, i.e. the needs and desires of individuals are put before those of society as a whole. In many ways this is true. Americans strongly support the rights of individuals, and most would agree that people should be free to make their own choices and do what they want, provided that they do not hurt other people. Americans also believe that individuals should take responsibility for their own situation and not

expect society as a whole, through the government, to take care of them.

It is said that, since the 1980s, British society has become more selfish and individualistic, and that people try to improve their own position at the expense of others. Britain is still a class-based society, but now education, employment and money matter as much in determining people's opportunities and place in society as their family background. There is also belief that personal morality is a matter for the individual, and that society should not expect

everyone to have the same values. Most British people, however, believe that society has a moral responsibility to care for those in need, even though they are afraid that they will have to pay higher taxes to pay for social welfare benefits.

Before the 18th century, membership of a particular social class defined an individual's status and determined the level of education they got, the work they could do, and who they might marry. The idea of an individual having personal freedom and equality of opportunity is relatively new. The challenge facing modern society is to balance an individual's freedom of expression and choice with the need to maintain basic social structures and processes for the benefit of society as a whole.

2. Memorize the following words

society - суспільство

wedding - весілля

support - підтримка

rights of individuals – право особистості

choice - вибір

provide – забезпечувати

take responsibility - приймати відповідальність

selfish - егоїстичний

improve - покращити

at the expense of others – за рахунок інших

opportunities - можливості

value – цінність

social welfare – соціальне забезпечення personal freedom – особиста свобода

equality of opportunities – рівність можливостей

maintain - зберігати

3. Explain the meaning of the words and word phrases in Ukrainian:

- society;

- rights of individuals;

- personal morality;

- personal freedom;

- an individual's freedom of expression and choice.

4. Discuss the statements according to the following points:

1) America is often said to be an individualistic society;

2) British society has become more selfish and individualistic;

3) Ukrainian society (rights of individuals; people are free to make their own choice; individuals take responsibility; people's opportunities; values; social

welfare; personal freedom; equality of opportunity).

5. Questions for analysis and reflection:

1) Do you think that to be free means to make one’s own choices and do what one wants?

2) Do you think if there are personal freedom and equality of opportunities in our society? Give examples.

**TEXT 3**

**SOCIETY’S VALUES**

1. Read and translate the article

American society is often associated with Middle America (= people who. live in the central part of the US, who are middle-class and neither very rich nor very poor). In the US a person’s class or social status depends not on their family background but on their personal achievements and wealth.

Some of the things that Middle America believes to be important include traditional institutions like government, religion and family values.

Democracy (= a system of government through representatives elected by the people) is fundamental (= very important) to American society. Americans follow different religions, but many people believe that this does not matter; only that religion makes society stronger. Americans believe that family relationships should be close, that couples should get married and not get divorced if they can avoid it, and that children should grow up with both parents. In fact, although these values are thought to be important, they do not reflect the way many Americans live. Most people do not bother to vote in elections, some are not religious, and many married couples split up, so that single-parent families are becoming more common. Many people see in these facts a great threat to American society. Many British people believe that they live in a civilized, liberal society in which individuals have the freedom to live as they wish, to be treated fairly, and to be respected. Others believe that British society is still firmly based on the class system, and that though politicians often talk about working

towards a classless society, this will never be achieved. The Establishment, which consists of the major institutions in British society — the royal family, the House of Lords, the civil service, the law, the Church of England, and the armed forces — is still mainly upper-class and white, and is not representative of the modern multiracial society. Most people in Britain still have a sense of what class they belong to and of their place in society, though education has cut across the boundaries. At the same time there has been in recent years a breakdown of traditional class barriers and a marked increase in social mobility, the ability and readiness of people to change their social status.

It is important to almost everyone in Britain that they live in a democracy; though after a government has been elected many people take little interest in politics. As in Middle America, the people of Middle England still believe in marriage and think that a couple should stay together. Some politicians actively promote traditional family values, but most people realize that society has changed and that other lifestyles should be accepted. People now expect to be allowed to live as they wish, and are no longer willing to have a moral or social code forced on them.

Society in Britain and the US is faced with many moral dilemmas and decisions about its future. Many people welcome the chance to discuss moral and social issues such as access to healthcare, fertility treatment for older women, and assisted suicide (BrE euthanasia), and are not content to leave it to politicians or philosophers. In Britain the Radio 4 programme The Moral Maze discusses the moral issues behind a topic in the news. Many other

programmes on radio and television question society's attitudes and values.

2. Memorize the following words

achievements- досягнення

family values - цінність

representatives - представники

elected - виборний

divorce - розлучення

avoid - запобігати

split up - розлучатися

treat - поводитися

respect - поважати

boundary – кордон, межа

breakdown - розпад

promote - підтримувати

code - кодекс

fertility – здатність до дітородіння

treatment – лікування, поводження

euthanasia – евтаназія

3. SKIMMING …Give the main idea of the text using new words.

4. Explain the meaning of the following word combinations using the phrases:

“I think...”, “I don’t think…”, “I agree…”, “I don’t agree…”

family values, to promote traditional family values, moral or social code

5. Set a list of your own values.

6.Write the essay

“ Society’s values in Ukraine”

**TEXT 4**

**SOCIAL CHANGE**

1. Read and translate the article

America is a multicultural society. Some have likened it to a melting pot, in which people from different cultures eventually become part of a single American culture. Others believe that a continuing variety of values and traditions is good, and support a pluralist view of society. In the US the white mainstream (= the largest group in society) is now only about 50% of the total population, and some members of this group are worried that their position is under threat. Language is an important social bond, and many Americans believe that encouraging. Hispanic immigrants to continue to speak Spanish, e.g. by providing road signs and school lessons in Spanish, rather than making them use English, will reinforce social divisions and weaken traditional American institutions.

In Britain's multicultural society, different social traditions and sets of values exist together and are generally respected. The white mainstream is much stronger than in the US and, although lack of tolerance has sometimes led to social unrest, the mainstream has not felt seriously threatened. The roles of men and women in Britain and the US have changed enormously-during the 20th century, and women now expect and have the right to

similar treatment and opportunities as men. Many women work full time, leaving their children in the care of others. Some people questions whether this is good for the children and, at a wider level, for the institution of the family. Women have moved into many areas of employment which were traditionally male-only, e.g. the law and engineering, and men have to compete with them for jobs at all levels. At home, a man is no longer automatically considered the

head of the household. Men are expected to share decision-making, do some of the housework and help look after the children. While women have gained in confidence and status, some men feel uncomfortable and unsure about their role in society.

Britain and the US are both ageing societies. Many more people now reach old age, and society has had to take account of this and provide for their needs. Old people in Britain and the US sometimes receive less respect than they deserve from younger people, and may be considered a burden by their families. Unlike in some countries, many old people do not live with their grown-up children and do not want to be dependent on them.

Young people regularly challenge traditional values and rebel against social norms (= standards of behaviour). In the US especially, young people are encouraged to become independent and question everything from an early age. In Britain, young people were formerly expected to obey their parents and had little chance to express themselves. Many parents are now less strict and think that children should be encouraged to develop their own ideas. Many young

people have a strong social conscience and work to change things that seem unfair, but some become cynical (= believe that people will do things only for their own benefit) and opt out of society and look for an alternative lifestyle.

From «A Guide of British and American Culture»

2. Memorize the following words value - цінність

variety - різноманітність

threat - погроза

bond – зв’язок

reinforce - посилювати

lack - брак

tolerance - терпимість

full time - повний робочий день

employment - зайнятість

male – чоловічий

compete – конкурувати, змагатися

household – сім’я

share decision-making – вирішувати спільно

confidence - упевненість

unsure - невпевненість

ageing – старіючий

opportunities - можливості

respect - поважати

burden - тягар

dependent - залежний

rebel - протестувати

obey - коритися

express oneself – виражати себе

strict - суворий

develop ideas – розвивати ідеї

social conscience – суспільна свідомість

unfair – нечесний

cynical - цинічний

opt out of society – відмовлятися жити за законами суспільства

3. Write the words in the correct column below.

Fertility, treatment, variety, threat, tolerance, opportunities, full time, employment, opt out of society, compete, share decision-making, confidence, unsure,

ageing, respect, burden, dependent, rebel, obey, express oneself, strict, develop ideas, cynical.

Words associated with men Words associated with women Words associated both with men and women

4. SCANNING…Find in the text and explain in Ukrainian what is meant by phrases:

moral dilemmas; moral and social issues; society's attitudes and values; pluralist view of society; assisted suicide; the white mainstream; the roles of men and

women; employment which were traditionally male-only; may be considered a burden by their families; challenge traditional values; social norms; lack of

tolerance; look for an alternative lifestyle.

5.SCANNING… Read the text again and

a) Characterize culture, values and roles of men and women of

- American society;

- Britain society;

- Ukrainian society.

b) Find differences and similarities in the societies.

6. Answer the questions and discuss:

1) Why is man no longer automatically considered the head of the household?

2) Do you agree that old people receive less respect than they deserve from younger people?

4) What are social norms? How do you understand them? Give examples.

3) Why do young people regularly challenge traditional values and rebel against social norms?

4) - What person is tolerant? Characterize.

- What person is cynical? Characterize.

7. Brainstorm - traditional values;

- alternative lifestyle.

- life of young people in Ukraine.

8. Role-playing.

You are going to make a speech at the conference “Employment of the region”. You task is to tell about jobs for men and women”. Be ready to answer:

“What kind of the jobs are traditionally male only (traditionally female only)?” Why?

**TEXT 5**

**ARRANGED MARRIAGE IN THE UK**

Part 1

1. 1. Read and translate the extract from the article “ Arranged marriage in the UK”

Due to its increasingly multi-cultural nature, Britain has seen a rise in arranged marriages. Although they are often portrayed in a wholly negative light, statistics show that divorce rates are lower for arranged marriages than for “love marriages”.

Although other ethnic groups use arranged marriages, they occur in Britain predominantly within the Asian community. An arranged marriage is one where the parents arrange for their children to marry, rather than the child finding his own partner (a love marriage). The degree of contact between the prospective spouses varies — sometimes the two have never met or even seen each other, but more often today they have a series of meetings over a period of time, often several months.

2. Memorize the following words

arranged marriages – влаштований шлюб

divorce rates - рівень розлучень

love marriages – шлюб з кохання

predominantly - переважно

prospective - майбутній

spouse – чоловік, дружина

3. Explain

- the difference between arranged marriages and love marriages

- divorce rates lower for arranged marriages than for “love marriages”.

4 Read and translate the extract from the article “ Arranged marriage in the UK”

Part 2

MARRIAGE IN MULTI-CULTURAL BRITAIN

Arranged marriages are more or less unheard of between white Britons. The norm for them, as in Western society in general, is to find their own partner. Despite high divorce rates in the West, marriage is still undertaken as a commitment for the rest of your life — choosing to marry is one of the most important decisions you will ever make. Marrying someone you hardly know and are not in love with is an alien concept to most Westerners, but to people

with their origins in the Indian sub-continent, an arranged marriage is often the only acceptable form of marriage. Love marriages may be seen as driven by superficial motives such as lust. Young Asians in Britain today find themselves torn between these two diverse views of marriage, the one of their parents, and the one of the society they have grown up in.

5. Memorize the following words

despite – незважаючи на

undertaken –мин. здійснювати

acceptable прийнятий

superficial - несерйозний

lust - пристрасть

diverse- різний

6. SCANNING…Answer the questions:

1) What is the norm for white Britons to get married?

2) Why is an arranged marriage often the only acceptable form of marriage to people with their origins in the Indian sub-continent?

3) Why do young Asians in Britain find themselves torn between these two diverse views of marriage?

7. Read and translate the extract from the article “ Arranged marriage in the UK”

Part 3

FORCED MARRIAGE

Also, there is another issue which has darkened the arranged marriage debate — that of forced marriage. This is when the parents not only arrange the marriage, but also force one or both of the partners to marry against their will, using either emotional or physical means. Often the parents invite the child on a holiday to their home country - cases in Britain involve people from the Indian sub-continent, as well as East Asia, the Middle East, Europe and Africa

— and then force them to marry when they are there and cannot escape. Forced marriages violate internationally recognized human rights, and may be viewed as a way of oppressing women, by controlling their behaviour and sexuality.

8. Memorize the following words

forced marriage – примусовий шлюб

will - воля

means - засоби

involve - зачіпати

escape - уникнути

violate порушувати

human rights – людські права

oppress - пригнічувати

behaviour - поведінка

9. Explain the meaning of word combination

forced marriage

10. Read and translate the extract from the article “ Arranged marriage in the UK”

Part 4

WHY PARENTS FORCE A MARRIAGE

Motivations for parents to force a marriage are complex, but often involve the preservation of family honour, desire to strengthen family links, family pressures, and the prevention of relationships considered unsuitable (often with someone outside the caste, ethnic group or religion). Such parents usually feel they are acting in the interests of their family by forcing a marriage, but in doing so they can destroy their family. Either upon the threat of forced marriage, or after the act, a child may run away and never contact their family again. Those who do not run away often feel isolated', and may become depressed and even suicidal. Their trust in their family is destroyed, and they will usually resent both their family and their new spouse.

11. Memorize the following words

preservation - запобігання

pressures - тиск

prevention - запобігання

caste - каста

destroy - руйнувати

isolate - відділяти

suicidal самогубний

resent ображатися на кого-н.

12. Answer the questions:

1) Why do parents force a marriage?

2) How do you think if it is possible to have happy family in this kind of marriage? Why?

13. Read and translate the extract from the article “ Arranged marriage in the UK”

Part 5

DISADVANTAGES OF ARRANGED MARRIAGE

"How can you tell if you can live with someone for the rest of your life after a few select meetings?" says Meena Patel, aged 21. This is the crux of the debate between arranged and love marriages. Living together outside of marriage is now common in the West, due to our reluctance to marry until we feel we know our partner really, really well. When people like Meena see their friend’s relationships end after several years, no one can blame them for

worrying that no matter how many times they meet a prospective husband, if it is with a chaperone and over only a period of moths, it won't prepare them for the day-to-day reality of married life. She says that "today's parents are better about this, and often let you meet them as much as you like, so you can get to know them." But this is still not enough for her — she wants a marriage based on love, where she feels she knows her partner better than anyone else, and

has been seeing him for several years.

Meena's parents have already taken her to meet one prospective husband, whom she rejected. Her experience highlights the fact that, although arranged marriages are supposed to ensure the marriage is based on more important, long-lasting qualities, the opposite is often true. As you barely know your prospective spouse, all you have to go on is their looks.

“People get stressed about marriage, it seems as if marriage is the only aim of our lives – especially girls” she says. “I think society scares most parents into arranging an early marriage. Whenever you go anywhere, people notice you and bear you in mind as a prospective spouse. When I met this guy – I felt like I was being driven off to be sold, as I was made to look my best. It makes me wonder, would the family have rejected me if I was not wearing any make-up?

14. Memorize the following words

crux – важке питання

reluctance - небажання

blame - звинувачувати

chaperone – літня дама, що супроводжує молоду дівчину

reject - відмовляти

highlight висувати на перший план

to go on smth. – мати що-н. (у своєму розпорядженні)

bear in mind –мати на увазі

15. Answer the questions

1) What disadvantages do arranged marriages have?

2) Are there arranged marriages in your country? 3) Do you agree that marriage is the only aim of our lives – especially girls?

2.1.SKIMMING…Look through the article “Arranged marriage in the UK” and give the main idea.

2. Brainstorm.

Arranged marriages, love marriages, forced marriages. Advantages and disadvantages.

7. Answer the questions:

1) Why are divorce rates lower for arranged marriages than for “love marriages”?

2) Why are there high divorce rates in the West if marriage is still undertaken as a commitment for the rest of your life?

3) Do you agree that forced marriages violate internationally recognized human rights?

4) Can we say that marriage is a way to control our behaviour and sexuality?

5) Why do parents want their children to get married without their will if it hurts them very much? Can we say that it is violence against women?

6) Who suffers more in arranged or forced marriages, a man or a woman?

7) Can we say that social norms lead to arranged or forced marriages? Explain.

8) Why are there forced marriages today?

8. Questions for analyses and reflection:

- How do you see relations between men and women in our society ? Choose your variant and explain:

a) friendly b) aggressive c) collaborative d) partners с) indifferent

- What relations between men and women can be (in society, at work, in the family) to your mind?

- What dominant culture do we have in our country (think about social norms, roles and gender stereotypes of men and women in the family and at work)?

9. Write the essay

“My future marriage”

**TEXT 6**

**BEST OF BOTH WORLDS**

1. SKIMMING …Read the article and give the main idea.

Most mothers want to combine family life with their careers. Most working women with children are refusing to put their job before their families, a study has revealed.

They are choosing to have the best of both worlds by altering their working lifestyle to make it fit around their role as a mother.

The findings challenge the myth that more and more women in highflying careers continue to see their job as their top priority after giving birth.

About 60 per cent of women fall into the 'adaptive' category, making time for their families while continuing to work. Only around 20 per cent are work-centred, researchers found.

The final 20 per cent are home-centred, giving priority to their family life. They are likely to give up their job to stay at home with the children.

The research was carried out by Dr Catherine Hakim, a sociology professor at the London School of Economics. She said: 'Over the last 20 years, we have seen a completely new scenario in terms of social and economic changes. Women have genuine choices for the first time in history and they are choosing from one of three distinctive lifestyles. A minority of women are work-centred, a minority are home-centred and the majority are in the middle.

'These women, who I call "adaptives", want the best of both worlds. They want to combine family and paid employment and never going to give priority to paid employment'.

Most women who took on part-time work after having children fell into the adaptive' category, said Dr Hakim. Others chose their job, such as teaching, on the basis that it would allow them to maintain a balance between their home and work lives.

Dr Hakim warned, however, that 'adaptive .women' were unlikely to reach the top of profession. Despite the 'massive influx' of women in higher education and management-type jobs, work-centred women were in the minority, she said. The so-called hundred-percenters' ended to be more focused than other women on competitive activities such as sport or politics and fitted their family life around their work, with many remaining childless even when married.

Home-centred women were the most 'invisible' group because of the current political focus on high-achieving, working women.

They chose to give priority to their private and family life after marriage, and were the most likely to have large families.

Dr Hakim's research was based on a survey of 3,700 people in Britain and Spain who were questioned about their lifestyle choices.

From "Daily Mail"

2. Memorize the following words

combine –поєднати

refuse - відмовлятися

reveal - свідчити

alter - змінювати

myth - міф

priority - пріоритет

adaptive – що пристосовується

work-centred – орієнтований на роботу

home-centred – орієнтований на сім’ю

give up - кидати

genuine - справжній

distinctive – відмінний

part-time work неповний робочий день

influx - приплив

invisible – непомітний

3. SCANNING…Read the article and say:

1) Which one of the following statements is not true according to the information in the article?

- Most working women with children are not refusing to put their job before their families;

- About 60 per cent of women fall into the 'adaptive' category, making time for their families while continuing to work;

- Home-centred women are likely to give up their job to stay at home with the children;

- Women have genuine choices for the first time in history and they are not choosing from one of three distinctive lifestyles;

- However, that 'adaptive women' were likely to reach the top of profession;

-Home-centred women were not the most 'invisible' group because of the current political focus on them.

2) What myth do the findings challenge in the article?

4. Discuss in groups:

1) The role of a modern woman in Ukraine

2) The role of a modern man in Ukraine

3) Presentation of the main roles of men and women in mass media. Give examples.

4) Listen to the other group’s opinions and compare them to your own.

5. Questions for analyses and reflection:

- What group of women do your relatives belong to?

- What group of women would you choose for yourself (for your wife) in future?

- What are the main roles of a man and a woman in their lives? Can we say that they are gender stereotypes?

**TEXT 7**

**WOMEN IN THEIR TWENTIES HELP RAISE DIVORCE RATE**

1.SKIMMING …Read the article and give the main idea of it.

Women who marry in their twenties are adding to the soaring divorce rate by splitting up from their husbands before they reach 30.

The overall rate in England and Wales has reached a seven-year high, with 153,490 couples getting divorced in 2003. It is the third year in a row that the rate has increased. A marriage that ends in divorce lasts, on average, only 11 years. For women, divorce is highest among those aged 25 to 29. Their marriages are breaking up at a rate of almost 29 per 1,000, more than double the national average.

Divorce for men peaks among the 30-34 age group, with nearly 28 divorces per 1,000. The average age for men getting divorced is 42 and for women 39.

The growing rate undermines the theory that, because fewer people are marrying, those who do are more committed to making the relationship last.

The figures from the Office for National Statistics also underestimate the true figure for breakdowns in relationships because many couples live together outside marriage and they are even more likely to split up.

Dr Andrew Parker, of the Department of Sociology at Warwick University, said: "The traditional household, where women do most of the housework and men are the main breadwinners, is probably still quite pervasive, particularly among the working class.

Britons are working longer hours than other Europeans and taking fewer holidays. Women are more financially secure and confident.

Relate, the marriage guidance group, said it was seeing more cases in which husbands or wives were starting affairs with old friends or former lovers they had contacted through the internet.

Christine Northam, a senior counsellor, said: "It is easy to surf around and see what happened to old so-and-so. If you are feeling wobbly in your relationship, you may look back to a rose-tinted past".

Carolynne Bull-Edwards, a spokesman for Friends Reunited, said the website was no more responsible for divorce than the telephone.

She said: "We are an intermediary chat reunites people. What happens after that is beyond our control".

The divorce rate was up by 5,755 on 2002, the figures showed. One divorce in 10 occurs between couples who have both been divorced before. Half of the couples had at least one child aged under 16 but in a fifth of cases the children were under five. Sixty-nine per cent of divorces were granted to the wife and in more than half of cases the reason given was the husband's behaviour.

For divorces granted to the husband, the most common factor was two years' separation with consent.

Relate said: "We need to make sure that people are properly prepared for marriage. Sometimes they think about the lovely wedding day and assume that the rest of their life will echo that. But it is just the beginning.

"You have two people coming together into one relationship and you have to be prepared to make adjustments".

From "The Daily Telegraph"

2. Memorize the following words

divorce - розлучення

splitting up - розлучатися

overall - загальний

undermine - підривати

commit – брати на себе зобов’язання

underestimate – недооцінювати

breadwinner – годувальник (сім’ї)

pervasive – широко поширений

marriage guidance- консультація з питань сім’ї і шлюбу

affairs – любовний зв’язок, роман

wobbly – хитко, невпевнено

intermediary - посередник

behaviour - поведінка

grant – задовольняти (прохання) consent - згода

make adjustments - пристосовуватися

3. Answer the questions:

1) Why do women who marry in their twenties divorce before they reach 30?

2) At what age for women and men is the divorce rate the highest? Why?

3) What is the traditional household?

3. Role-playing.

You are going to make speech at the conference. Look through the article and be ready to tell about marriage problems, divorce in your country and abroad.

Use new words.

4. Brainstorm

Steps to reduce the divorce rate

5. Questions for analyses and reflection

- Why is marriage just the beginning?

- Is it necessary to prepare people for marriages?

- Who is the leader of the family, a man or a woman?

- Who is a breadwinner in the family to your mind?

**TEXT 8**

**THE DIVORCE THAT CAN SAVE FAMILIES**

1. SKIMMING…Read the article

Becky Branford's parents split when she was 11. Her father, Nick, moved out, and her stepdad, Ralph, moved in. It took time for the new family unit

to settle down — initially Ralph and Becky's younger brother, Matthew, found it difficult to get on — but "quite quickly, everything got better," says Branford, who is now 28.

"There weren't the rows and the tension. My dad bought a flat nearby and became re-incorporated into the family. He would have a turn cooking a meal each week at the family home and was on the dog-walking rota".

Now the Branfords function as a family of five. "I feel that I've three parents," says Branford, who works in online news at the BBC.

"Ralph is the opposite of my dad, he's quite emotional, and was good when we were growing up. I felt able to confide in him about boyfriends in a way I couldn't with my parents. He made my adolescence more enjoyable than it would have been without him.

"We often go out for the evening together now, and Ralph and dad joke about who should sit at the head of the table. Dad is my dad, but Ralph has become 'uncle' to my cousins."

Out of a difficult situation, the Branfords managed to forge a new — and very happy — family. Becky's boyfriend, Owen, comes from a similarly split-and-mended modern clan. They joke that they have seven parents between them and keeping up with them all is practically a full-time job.

Branford, from Camberwell, south London, says, "We have four parental engagements a month, just to keep in touch with everyone."

The latest divorce statistics, were greeted with dismay. In 2003, the divorce rate rose for a third year and marital breakdowns left 153,527 children under 16 in broken homes.

Study after study has told us of the terrible emotional scars that can be left by divorce. But what we rarely hear is that once the emotional mercury starts to fall, those scars can heal pretty well.

No family relationships can ever be the same after divorce, but it may be that there are some positive aspects for children in gaining step-parents and

siblings. It speeds emotional maturity and negotiating skills and may mean that a child has a whole range of interested, concerned adults hovering around, rather than the traditional two.

Far from drowning in misery, many children are relieved when their parents split up and pleased when they settle down with someone new. Tradition has it that children loathe their "wicked stepmother" and step-siblings, but is that really true?

Not all children are crushed by divorce: ever-adaptable, they settle into the new pattern of family life.

Branford's family was unusual in moulding so well in its new form as her father did not remarry.

"Things usually tend to change when both husband and wife have a new partner, "says Kathleen Cox, author of Children and Divorce: a Guide for Adults.

"While someone is single their former husband or wife may feel responsible for them and that can create tensions on both sides. But once they are settled in new partnerships things tend to relax, which makes it easier for the children.

"If a couple can be sensitive and generous in their dealings with one another, the children will find it much easier to settle and can even gain from having four loving parents around them."

This was Branford's experience. "My parents handled everything amazingly", she says. "I marvel at how they were able to do it, but they are

incredibly loving, lovely people and we never felt we'd lost either of them.

"Divorce can be horrible at the time, but it's not the end of the world."

From "The Daily Telegraph"

2. Memorize the following words

split розлучатися

settle down - улаштовуватися

rows – сварка, скандал

incorporated – приймати, включати

turn - черга

rota - черговість

confide - довіряти

adolescence - юність

forge - - фіг. сформувати

engagements – зустріч, побачення

dismay - занепокоєння

scar - глибокій слід, рана

mercury – ртутний стовпчик

siblings – рідний брат; рідна сестра misery - страждання

loathe - ненавидіти

mould - створювати

responsible – відповідальний

tension - напруга

3. Give the main idea of the article using new words

4. Questions for analyses and reflection

- What do you think about the family relations mentioned in the article (choose you variant and explain). Use “I think…, To my mind…, As for me…”:

a) normal b) not normal c) traditional d) unacceptable

- What relationship would you prefer in the similar situation if you were

a) a child b) a mother (a father) c) a stepmother (a stepfather)

**TEXT 9**

**DO MEN REALLY KNOW BEST?**

1. Read and translate the article

Scientists claim to have proved that men are better at general knowledge than women.

The reason, they say, is in the genes. Males are genetically programmed to retain factual knowledge because it is a skill they need to compete with other men for status and power.

Women, on the other hand, put greater value on understanding relationships and family life and feel less need to prove themselves publicly. As with any rule, there will always be exceptions. After all, it was a woman, Judith Keppel, who became the first British winner of TV's "Who Wants To Be A Millionaire? And romantic novelist Anne Ashurst won the last series of Mastermind. But in general, say the psychologists behind the research, men will do better.

Professor Richard Lynn and Dr Paul Irwing from the University of Ulster carried out two studies involving 1,500 men and women. For the first, they questioned students about six subjects: current affairs, health and recreation, art, science, family and fashion.

They found that men consistently did better in all subjects except family and fashion. Women were the winners on family matters, but the sexes scored equally on fashion.

Dr Irwing said: 'Women are more people-orientated whereas men are more object-orientated and interested in the public world.

'By definition, general knowledge is knowledge in the public domain. We are saying there's a difference in orientation between men and women and I suspect it's genetic in origin.'

There have been previous studies showing that men do better at general knowledge. But doubts were voiced about whether the tests involved were biased by being based on traditionally 'male' subjects. The Ulster psychologists claim their tests give a better balance between 'male' and 'female' subjects. In traditional exams such as A-levels, girls continue to do best. They tend, however, not to push themselves so hard. Research at Edinburgh University found that women tend to underestimate themselves. The study of 502 women and 265 men found that women estimated their own IQ at 120 while men rated themselves at 127. But not all women are content to let men believe they are brainier. Mrs Ashurst, who won Mastermind in 1997 - the same year another woman, Daphne Fowler, was named Radio 4's Brain of Britain — pointed out: 'Women

won every year for the first three years of Mastermind. They nearly had to call it Mistressmind.

'General knowledge isn't about intelligence, it's about having a fantastic memory, and I think women are good at it because they notice things around them more and they remember them.

'Women just aren't as competitive as men. You don't see as many women on things like Who Wants To Be A Millionaire? because they just don't apply.'

From the "Daily Mail"

2. Memorize the following words

claim - стверджувати

gene – біол. ген

мale – чоловік, чоловічий

retain – утримувати, пам’ятати

compete - конкурувати

exceptions - виключення

мastermind – видатний розум; „Швидкий і кмітливий”

current affairs – сучасна політика

recreation – відпочинок, розваги

equally – порівну, однаково

public domain – державна власність, всенародне надбання

biased - упереджений

push oneself – намагатися відзначитися

underestimate - недооцінювати

IQ =intelligence quotient – коефіцієнт розумового розвитку

сontent - згодний

аpply – звертатися

3. Give your opinion on this text in English or Ukrainian

4. Discuss

1) The study of 502 women and 265 men found that women estimated their own IQ at 120 while men rated themselves at 127. Why do women tend to

underestimate themselves?

2) Recollect your studying at school – who studied better boys or girls? 3) Can we say that men really know best?

**TEXT 10**

**REEXAMING THE PLIGHT OF YOUNG MALES**

By Megan Rosenfeld

Washington Post Staff Writer

Thursday, March 26, 1998; Page A1

Part 1

1. Read and translate the 1st part of the article

Two decades of study about the sexual stereotyping of girls is now inspiring a new subject for gender research: boys. Our boys are in trouble, say a vanguard of researchers, and it's time to pay attention to how we are raising them.

The case begins with numbers. Boy babies die in greater numbers in infancy, and are more fragile as babies than girls. Boys are far more likely than girls to be told they have learning disabilities, to be sent to the principal's office, to be given medication for hyperactivity or attention deficit disorder, to be suspended from high school, to commit crimes, to be diagnosed as schizophrenic or autistic. In adolescence, they kill themselves five times more often than

girls do. In adulthood, they are being incarcerated at ever-increasing rates, abandoning families, and becoming more likely to be both the perpetrators and victims of violence.

A survey on gender by The Washington Post, Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and Harvard University showed that most parents feel they treat their sons and daughters equally. Still, most parents know that Jack will heedlessly jump off just about anything or pick up a block and make it a gun, while 4-year-old Jill insists on wearing her party dress and wrapping her toy animals in blankets. But while Jill can keep or abandon party dresses as she wishes

Jack is often forbidden a toy gun, or he's told repeatedly to sit down and stop running around.

A 16-year-old boy in Washington remembers his elementary school as a place without male teachers, where by sixth grade (age 11 or 12) boys were assumed to be the troublemakers. One day a girl sitting next to him made him laugh by sticking a pencil up her nose. When the teacher reprimanded him, the boy blamed his friend and her pencil antics. But the girl denied doing anything – and the teacher believed her and not him. Barb Wilder-Smith is a Boston-area teacher who became interested in researching boys after she gave birth to two of them – and realized she didn't know much about them. Three years ago she took her then 5-year-old to buy a new bike. At the time, his favorite color was pink and he wanted a pink bike.

She and her husband were content to let him make his own color choice. "But the salesman said he couldn't have a pink bike, pink was a girl color, and he had to have a red or blue bike," Wilder-Smith said. "My son looked at him and said, 'That's ridiculous, colors aren't boys or girls, and pink is my favorite color.' "

Mass media ill-serve both genders, researchers say. Many believe that violence on television encourages aggressive behavior in boys and girls, but they have no conclusive proof of a connection. There is more evidence backed up by teachers that television has encouraged shorter attention spans and a need for artificial excitement. While girls are surrounded by television shows and books in which boys are almost always the protagonist, the hero and the

main ingredient, boys rarely get a positive cultural message that it's okay to be afraid or sad, to not be athletic, to have a girl for a friend, or to enjoy writing poetry.

2. Memorize the following words

plight –положення

fragile - тендітний

disabilities - нездатність

disorder – розлад

suspend – відсторонити

adulthood - дорослість

incarcerated – ув’язнений

abandon - залишати

perpetrators - правопорушник

heedlessly – неуважно

wrap - загортати

forbidden мин.від forbid – забороняти

assume - передбачати

reprimand –робити зауваження

blame - засуджувати

deny - відмовлятися

violence - насильство

encourage- поощрять

proof - доказ

spans - термін

artificial –штучний

protagonist – головна дійова особа

3. Give the main idea of the text in English using new words

4. Think and say:

- do you agree that boys and girls are treated equally in the family?

- who gets more attention a boy or a girl in the family (at school, at the University)? Why?

5. SCANNING …Find:

- gender stereotypes.

Part 2

TALKING ABOUT DIFFERENCIES

1. Read and translate the 2nd part of the article and give the main idea

Considerable trepidation surrounds this new interest in boys. Some parents are afraid that it's about having their boys grow up "to be sweet and nice and good," as Wilder-Smith put it, and will endanger their sons. Feminists of both genders worry that the hard-won changes that benefit girls will be pitted against newly defined needs of boys, and that the old canards about biology being destiny will come back from the near-dead. Some are resentful that

attention is being directed toward boys when girls have had only "a nanosecond in the history of educational reform," as Gabrielle Lange wrote in the American Association of University Women magazine "Outlook." Researchers into boys' behavior fear they will be tagged as anti-female, and they tread cautiously into the politically and emotionally loaded field of gender study.

"For 30 years it has been politically unacceptable to talk about [neurological or biological] differences," said Thompson, who has worked as a clinical psychologist with both coed and all-boys schools. But now, he and others note, the scientific community seems more willing to acknowledge that there are differences between males and females. The question is what the significance of these differences is. Diane F. Halpern, a psychology professor at California State University in San Bernardino, recently surveyed current studies of differences between

male and female intelligence. She found that women do better in tasks that test language abilities, fine motor tasks, perceptual speed, decoding nonverbal communication, and speech articulation. Men are superior in "visual working memory," tasks that require moving objects, aiming, fluid reasoning, knowledge of math, science and geography, and general knowledge. At the same time males have more mental coed attention deficit disorders, delayed

speech, dyslexia, stuttering, learning disabilities and emotional disturbances.

Girls' brains are stronger in the left hemisphere, which is where language is processed, while boys' are more oriented to the right hemisphere, the spatial and physical center. Recent advances in brain study have shown that the two hemispheres are better connected in females, which may eventually explain why the genders show different patterns in cognitive tests. "Boys' early experience of school is being beaten by girls at most things," Thompson said. "The first thing we do in school is make them read and sit still, two things they are generally not as good at."

Boys score better on achievement tests, but girls get better grades – another pattern that inspires all sorts of interpretations. Since boys are bigger risk-takers, perhaps they guess more on tests and by the law of averages get enough right answers. Halpern suggested that since most standardized tests are multiple choice, and female strength tends to be in writing, perhaps they lose out that way. Conversely, since sitting still, neatness and studiousness are

rewarded in classroom grades, maybe boys are inadvertently penalized in that arena. It also has been demonstrated repeatedly that scores can change with the right training.

2. Memorize the following words

trepidation - хвилювання

endanger – піддавати небезпеці

pitted - протистояти

canards – плітки

tread –крокувати

gender study – гендерні дослідження

unacceptable - неприпустимий

difference - різниця

significance – значний

coed – той хто навчається

intelligence - розуміння

abilities - здатність

nonverbal communication – невербальне спілкування

hemisphere - півкуля

spatial – просторовий

cognitive - пізнавальний

still – спокійно

neatness – акуратність

reward – нагорода

penalize – карати

3. SCANNING… Find in the text:

1) The description of the boys’ abilities;

2) The description of the girls’ abilities;

3) Boys' early experience of school.

4. Questions for analyses and reflection

1) Have you learnt anything new from the article?

2) Do you believe that men and women absolutely different?

3) Do you think that differences mentioned in the text:

a) help them to communicate b) interfere them to communicate

5.Write the essay

My experience of school

Part 3

1. Read and translate the 3rd part of the article

NEW PRESSURES

It is no secret that modern life has produced a new style of childhood. But some aspects of contemporary life may exact particular hardships for boys.

For example, divorce in many cases not only removes a boy's primary role model from his daily life, it often brings additional burdens from his mother. He becomes the "man of the family," a role he is generally not prepared to handle. School principals dealing with boys who are sent to their office with behavior problems are finding that many of them are in this situation.

"The responsibilities most of our young boys are having placed on them is different than ever before," said principal Kennedy. "Mother is sharing things with that boy that almost makes him a partner rather than a son. ... We find that even in elementary school, when a boy is taking on the role of being the major babysitter, he is often paying more attention to what happens at home than at school. It's more of a boy problem because a mother can see the boy as head of household, or man of the family, and doesn't tend to do that with a girl." Brawer, who is writing a dissertation on Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder, notes that in the 1,700 studies on the subject that he has found, the word "father" is mentioned only three times. But if you look at the conditions under which kids are more or less likely to have problems, the indicators go

way down when the father is in the home. This is an area we need to study."

What messages do mothers inadvertently send when they recoil from their son's wish to have a toy gun or his desire to be a ballerina for Halloween?

How do fathers restrict a boy's emotional vocabulary when they say "big boys don't cry"? Should some boys, as Thompson and Kindlon suggest, start school at 8 rather than 5 or 6 years of age?

"It may still be a man's world, but it's not a boy's," Pollack said. "He's been sat on so long he'll push to keep the dominance. Recognizing boys' pain is the way to change society."

2. Memorize the following words

handle - справлятися

principal - директор

share - поділяти

conditions - умови

go way down - зменшуватися

inadvertently - неуважно

recoil - відмова

restrict - обмежувати

dominance - панування

pain - біль

3. SCANNING…Find in the text and explain:

 Divorce in many cases not only removes a boy's primary role model from his daily life, it often brings additional burdens from his mother.

 Fathers restrict a boy's emotional vocabulary.

 It may still be a man's world, but it's not a boy's.

 Recognizing boys' pain is the way to change society.

4. Give a brief summary of the article, recalling its basic facts.

5. Work in pairs and discuss:

1) Whose role is more important for children, father’s or mother’s?

2) Can we say that father’s role is often underestimated in our society?

3) How do you think who gives you more attention at home?

4) Do male or female teachers give you more attention at the University?

**TEXT 11**

**MBA NO TICKET TO TOP FOR WOMEN**

By Kirstin Downey Grimsley

Washington Post Staff Writer

Tuesday, March 24, 1998; Page A1

Part 1

1. Read and translate the 1st part of the article

Sitting in an upscale restaurant in Palo Alto, high-tech executive Catherine S. Muther had a startling realization.

"Most women don't get to retire at age 46 and set up their own foundations," says Catherine S. Muther, who quit her $460,000-a-year corporate job to create career opportunities for women.

Fifteen women had gathered to honor a female business professor at Stanford University, and all had received master's degrees in business administration in the 1970s, the first years large numbers of women had attended the program. Most had left school with dreams of heading large companies.

But as she looked around the table at women old enough to have top executive positions within reach, Muther said, she suddenly realized all of the others had walked away from the corporate world. "I was the only one who was still employed at a corporation job, other than one woman who was being downsized."

That night in 1993 "was a defining moment for me" that caused her to reexamine her life and career, said Muther, then 46 and vice president of marketing at San Jose-based Cisco Systems, a computer networking company. Twenty years ago, the question of why no women headed large corporations had a standard answer: Too few were in the pipeline with the right combination of training, education and seasoning. That was expected to change when the women entering leading business schools arrived in the work force in the 1970s.

But today, though thousands of women have passed through business schools and into middle management, women hold only 3 percent of the top six executive positions at large Fortune 500 companies, or about 90 of 3,000 positions. Only a handful has been named a chief executive officer.

The slow ascent is a result of many factors, but few people believe it stems from women not wanting the top spots, according to a new nationwide survey by The Washington Post, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and Harvard University. About 65 percent of Americans think women are discriminated against in getting top positions, but women are more likely to believe it – with 71 percent saying so, compared with 59 percent of men.

Even now, slightly more than half of men say a major reason women aren't getting top slots is that "the doors haven't been open long enough." Fifty-seven percent of women share that view, and 60 percent also believe women are not getting there because "men don't want them to get ahead." Only 43 percent of men hold that opinion.

The women surveyed also cited family responsibilities as a major career impediment, with 55 percent saying they kept women from working as many hours as men do.

To explore why so few women complete the race to the top, The Washington Post sought out women who have reached for those jobs, interviewing 20 from across the country who received MBA degrees at three elite business schools – Stanford, Harvard and Wharton – from 1969 to 1979. The women were located through referrals from the schools' alumni departments and through published alumni directories.

2. Memorize the following words

MBA -Master of Business Administration - магістр ділового адміністрування

retire – піти на пенсію quit - звільнятися

downsize. – скорочувати (штат працівників)

in the pipeline –на шляху

handful – пригоршня

ascent - підйом

impediment – поміха

seek (sought) out - прагнути

referrals – направлення на роботу

alumni від множ. alumnus – випускник

3. Give the main idea in English or Ukrainian

Part 2

Career Track

1. Read and translate the 2nd part of the article

These women were unusually committed to the career track, moving cross-country in pursuit of good jobs, investing years in professional

development, spending tens of thousands of dollars on their educations.

Now ages 43 to 60, most began careers with big companies or international management consulting firms, but of the 15 who still work full time, only

two remain with large, publicly traded corporations, with one other working for a large, privately owned firm.

Three others work for small companies with fewer than 50 employees; six are entrepreneurs, including two running businesses from home; five work for nonprofit organizations; one is disabled; one is retired; and one is a full-time at-home mother.

The drop-off is "the corporations' loss," said Kathleen A. Meyer, who received her degree from Stanford in 1976 and now is executive director of the Business Enterprise Trust, based in Stanford, Calif., which promotes corporate responsibility. "These are bright, motivated, honest people with integrity who got out."

Myra Strober, a professor in the Education Department at Stanford who taught in the business school during the 1970s, has monitored many of the early female graduates' careers. She said many who stepped off the career track tend to attribute the shift to individual circumstances, rather than recognizing it as part of a pattern of amorphous, institutionalized discrimination that sapped their energy for driving to the top.

2. Memorize the following words

committed - відданий

pursuit – пошук

entrepreneurs – підприємець

nonprofit – некомерційний

disabled – інвалід

drop-off – зниження, падіння integrity – чесність

shift – заміна, зміна

amorphous – безформний

sap – виснажливий, зменшувати

3. SCANNING…Find in the text

- description of women;

- how women got their job;

- data about women who received MBA degrees.

4. Explain the meaning of the word combination in Ukrainian:

institutionalized discrimination

Part 3

Being Ignored

1. Read and translate the 3rd part of the article

"If you think about discrimination as doing something 'bad' to women, that's not what happened so much," Strober said. Instead, "men are being favored, and women are being ignored. If a woman doesn't experience egregious harassment and she is asked if she faced discrimination, she will say no.

You don't want to go around all the time thinking there is something wrong with you, and you don't want to be angry all the time. After all, it's not like men are treated so marvelously. Men and women are both treated poorly at times, but he gets some mentoring, and she gets none."

In a century that opened with women banned by law or practice from many occupations, the female MBAs pioneered a generational shift in which they combined education, marriage, family and career.

Most are in long-term marriages, with about one-fourth divorced. Nineteen have at least one child, and most have two or three. Almost all have been employed outside the home for most of their lives, and about two-thirds are the primary breadwinners in their families.

In interviews, most of the women said they forsook the goal of top-ranking management at a big public firm because the grueling work hours expected of executives made it difficult to meet family obligations. Some cited sex discrimination as a major impediment, but most were reluctant to describe themselves as having suffered discrimination, because they did not want to see themselves as victims. Still, almost all said they came to feel increasingly isolated and alone at work as they rose in the ranks, excluded from what felt like a male-only club at the top.

Ultimately, however, the change in dreams was one they chose as they sought more happiness, fulfillment and family time. Muther was one of those.

Within a year of that dinner party, she had quit her corporate job, which paid her $460,000 in salary and bonuses in 1992, plus stock options. With $3 million of her own, she created the Three Guineas Fund, named after a Virginia Woolf essay that focused on contributing money to improve society and urged better education and career opportunities for women. The foundation tries to help women launch high-tech businesses.

"Most women don't get to retire at age 46 and set up their own foundations," said Muther, now 50, acknowledging that she had reached a privileged station thanks to her success and her Stanford degree. Meyer also left the fast lane when she turned down a job as marketing director for an international law firm, which required 12-hour days and much travel, and instead took the job at the Business Enterprise Trust, making less than half the salary. She agonized about the decision, because, as a divorced mother of two, she worried about saving for her children's college educations. But a couple of weeks after her decision, she said, she felt vindicated.

2. Memorize the following words

favor - підтримувати

harassment - напад

mentoring - повчання

breadwinner - годувальник

suffer - страждати

forsook мин. від forsake – кидати, залишати

reluctant – вимушений

victim - жертва

stock – акції

agonize - страждати

vindicated - захищений

3. Answer the questions and discuss using new words

1) What problem is this article devoted to?

2) Why does this article write about this problem?

3) Do you know the women who head large companies?

4) Why do not women want to see themselves as victims of discrimination?

4. Work in pairs

- compare the situation in the USA and in Ukraine;

- give your ideas to other students.

5.Choose the words from the list associated with men, women and both men and women

MBA, victim, breadwinner, reluctant, committed, harassment, entrepreneur, director, suffer

6. Think, say and explain using following word combinations

“ I think it is true (it is not true)…, I agree ( don’t agree)…, To my mind…, The fact is that …”:

 Women are not getting top because "men don't want them to get ahead”.

 Men and women are both treated poorly at times, but he gets some mentoring, and she gets none.

7. Give a brief summary of the article, recalling its basic facts.

8. Brainstorm

Discrimination.

9. Write the essay

Career opportunities for women and men in Ukraine

**TEXT 12**

**WORK CLIMATE IS WARMER FOR WOMEN**

By R.H. Melton and Kirstin Downey Grimsley

Washington Post Staff Writers

Monday, March 23, 1998; Page A1

Part 1

1. Read and translate the 1st part of the article

Louise Kifer was verbally accosted about being a woman from the start of her 40 years as a glass factory worker in Clarion, Pa. "The president of the local said, 'Those guys don't want you,' " recalled Kifer, 60, who was raising two children at the time. "It's because women try 100percent, and it makes men look bad. "These damn men," she added, "need an attitude adjustment."

John Knight, a mortgage loan officer in Williamsburg, Mich., has an adjusted attitude about the workplace of the late 1990s. "There's been a general wising up," said Knight, 47. "Today, if a group of guys are talking in a circle and a woman walks up, the circle opens."

Men and women are profoundly different, and the workplace – the arena where problems are solved, careers made, salaries earned and home life juggled – can have a curious double effect, flattening but also accentuating gender differences like few things in society.

Whether it's in Kifer's gritty factory or Knight's sleek office building, interaction between the sexes has vastly improved in the blink of a generation, according to a nationwide survey by The Washington Post, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and Harvard University. Much of the locker room chatter has evaporated in a climate that is warmer and fairer to female colleagues, and men and women have more finely tuned antennas to sexual harassment.

Some experts believe the good news about the workplace is that more people are willing to confront harassment. But those same observers see a potential downside, the potential to chill the working environment, robbing it of a creative energy that comes from men and women working as peers and colleagues.

"I have hope that men who are now 10, 18 and 22 will be in offices and factories that are better places than the workplace of 25 years ago." said Leslie R. Wolfe, president of the District-based Center for Women Policy Studies. "But it would be tragic if we end up with men who are sensitized but also terrorized."

The survey found strikingly similar numbers of men and woman who said that many everyday facets of working life – from asking a colleague for career advice to speaking candidly in groups – are now more difficult. Nearly half the men and more than one-third of the women said they generally avoided complimenting co-workers of the opposite sex on how they looked.

"You have to pre-plan what you say, it seems like," said James Lindow, 35, a warehouse operations manager in Green Bay, Wis. Women's increased presence in the workplace has caused different concerns for the sexes. The poll found evidence of discontent and confusion about the ongoing issues of pay equity and career advancement beneath more recent worries about how to divine the best ways to conduct workday dealings.

2. Memorize the following words

accost – приставати

adjust – встановлювати

attitude adjustment –відношення пристосування

profoundly –сильно

salaries - зарплатня

flattening - вирівнювати

interaction - взаємодія

improved - покращений

chatter - розмови

evaporate - зникати

tuned - налаштований

confront - протистояти

chill - прохолонути

working environment –робоче середовище

rob - грабувати

peers – рівні колеги, партнери

sensitized - чуйні

facet – аспект

candidly – відкрито, публічно

avoid – уникати

poll – опитування

discontent - невдоволення

equity – справедливість

advancement – просування

divine – передбачати

3.Answer the questions:

1) Have you heard or seen on TV about relations between men and women at work?

2) Was this information positive?

3) Would you prefer opposite sex partner at work? Why yes or why not?

Part 2

1. Read and translate the 2nd part of the article and be ready to explain the title of it

Transforming Cultures "Understand the level of stress that women simply cannot leave at the door of the office," Wolfe said. "We must transform our corporate cultures to truly value employees who value both their work lives and their home lives."

But to Bill Elder, 53, a furniture sales representative in Dallas and survey respondent, the change comes down to a list of cautious behaviors he has adopted. "If you're in a conversation with a woman, you don't want to have the door closed," Elder said. "You want to be in threes, not in twos, in larger clusters, so there are more people involved, whether you are out for a drink after work or at dinner. All of a sudden, you're thinking of something that never

entered your mind before."

Many workplace experts think confusion and resentment about the interaction of men and women at work adds a new layer of anxiety to already overtaxed employees.

"Men and women are left without the supports they need to get through the incredibly complicated world in which we're living," Jesse Bernstein, a Michigan-based expert on corporate employee assistance programs, said in an interview. "The man-and-woman thing has just heightened the level of complexity."

Human resources consultant Tamara Cagney, whose clients have included major firms such as AT&T, Lucent Technologies and Nationwide Savings & Loan, said that workers today are being asked to work 50- and 60-hour weeks and that women are feeling a special burden because of their many family responsibilities. "Most of them feel like they're running just to stay in place," she said.

2. Memorize the following words

cautious - застереження

resentment – обурення

anxiety – тривога

support - підтримка

heightened - збільшити

complexity – складність

3. Give a brief summary of the article, recalling its basic facts.

4. Brainstorm

Steps to improve relations at work

**TEXT 13**

**FEMALE EXECUTIVES CRACK THE GLASS CEILING**

By Nancy Reckler

Special to The Washington Post

Sunday, August 6, 1995; Page H1

1. SKIMMING…Read the article and give the main idea

JERICHO, N.Y. – Every female executive knows the feeling: The men come back from a golf outing, talking about the contacts they've made with clients and the deals they've hatched.

Later, the men gather in the boss's office to swap golf stories and strategies. But the suspicion arises among those left at their desks that career moves are being plotted, too.

Now, the female managers are fighting back. To be players in the office, they're learning to play on the links.

More than a hundred businesswomen spent one recent day trudging across the greens at Long Island's Meadowbrook Country Club, just a short drive from New York City, for a golf clinic designed especially for the female executive. "I felt like there were so many things going on in the office that I was missing out on by not being a golf player," said Rose Serels, 28, a vice president of global securities services at Chase Manhattan Bank. "Without this type of clinic, I never would have started."

This is exactly what golf champion Jane Blalock had in mind when she began the clinics for women. In just four years, what began as a one-day clinic at the Bethesda Country Club in Maryland has become a 22-city tour that's growing in popularity. Because of the demand, eight more cities were added to the tour just this year, and all of them have been booked solid with female bankers, advertisers and traders trying to putt, drive and chip their way through the corporate glass ceiling. Earlier this year, when the tour hit the Washington area, which the Bureau of Labor Statistics says has the largest concentration of professional

women in the nation; it had been sold out for three months.

"It enhanced my position in the company, being seen as one of the guys," said Myrna Friedman, a partner in the Arlington law firm Sargeant & Friedman, who attended this year's clinic at the Argyle Country Club in Silver Spring.

"I get to play with our very top people, and it gives me a chance to get to know them better," said Deborah Lawrence, vice president of government affairs at Williams Cos. in the District. "I can't say it's the only thing that has helped me, but being the only woman, people get to know me." According to the National Golf Foundation, the number of women in golf has begun to rise significantly this decade. Forty percent of all new players

are women, and four of every 10 women who are signing up to play are corporate professionals.

"I had stopped playing when I married, but when I came to Washington I took one look around and started it up again," said Rep. Barbara B. Kennelly (D-Conn.). She said she sometimes uses golf outings to discuss legislation, but that they're more useful for building relationships with other lawmakers than for cutting deals.

"Why shouldn't you be there when things are happening?" she said. But there are some female executives who say they do not like golf, and they scoff at the idea that they should learn to play a game with men in order to climb the corporate ladder. One Maryland executive, who asked not to be identified because she thought she could get in trouble with her company, said that although she knew that learning golf could help in business, "I'm not even interested in it for even that. I hate the game."

The primary goal of the clinics is simply to make female executives more familiar with the game, not to become experts at it. "You don't have to be a perfect golfer to go out and compete in corporate or charity events," Blalock told the women at Meadowbrook last month.

Some of her students said they always had been intimidated by the game and had refused opportunities to try their hand at it during business outings because they didn't want to look incompetent in front of their co-workers and clients. "I wasn't going to make a fool of myself having never picked up a club," said Pamela Hootkin, vice president, treasurer and secretary of Phillips-Van Heusen Corp. "My biggest hurdle to get over was thinking that all men could play great," said Barbara Tobias, vice president of consumer lending funding at American Express Travel Related Services Co. Like many other women learning the game, Tobias said that the largely male culture of golf did not bother her because she is accustomed to having

men dominate business offices anyway. "When you get out on the golf course, you are split into twosomes or foursomes, so even if there are 75 men there and only a few women, your worst

scenario is you're golfing with three men." Besides, she added, "My work environment is predominantly men. In most meetings I'm used to being in the minority, so I don't find that intimidating at all."

The women who came to Meadowbrook said that if they did not put their fears aside they faced a grim alternative. As Kate McMorrow of NatWest Markets, put it, "I work on the trading floor, and in the summer most of the men would take off to play golf and leave me with all the work." Sitting in the office could be easier. At the clinics, the women spend the morning rotating every half hour through four stations of instruction. In the afternoon, they split into teams to play a round of scramble – a game in which the team plays with the ball that was hit farthest off the tee. Four hours later, the day ends with cocktails and prizes for the longest drive, best putt and the rare player who had a hole in one.

Companies usually pick up the $225 charge for the clinic, and often encourage their employees to bring clients along. Chase Manhattan Bank, a sponsor of the event, sent 77 of its female officers and their clients this year. The bank became involved with the clinic two years ago after some female executives began pointing out that they lacked the advantage of their male counterparts who could entertain clients with a round of golf.

"I enjoy the game, but there are definite benefits to learning it," said Serels of Chase Manhattan. "You develop stronger relationships with your clients so when business does come up in the future, they will think of you and your company."

Like Serels, Karen Duncan, 41, the owner of an advertising agency in New Jersey, has found that playing hard outside of the office is as important as working hard. She now has regular golf outings with some of her clients. At one recent golf tournament, she met a woman who sold a promotional item – a brass key ring – that one of her clients was looking for. Duncan got the two of them together and helped them make a deal.

"If you're in a business situation and the subject of golf comes up between men, it's amazing to watch their faces when you suddenly say,” You know, that's my problem too – the short game,' " Duncan said. "Then the next time I see them, they will ask how my game is going. I like feeling that entree into the personality of someone in business, which is difficult for women sometimes."

2. Memorize the following words

ceiling - стеля

hatch – розробляється

suspicion – підозра

plot – проектується

on the links – в полі для гри в гольф

trudge – довга прогулянка

clinic - семінар

miss - пропускати

demand - попит

to putt – заганяти м’яч в лунку

chip – пробивати

enhance - зростати

scoff - насміхатися

ladder - сходи Intimidate – наганяти страху

hurdle – перепона

predominantly - переважно

grim – жорстокий

scramble – сутичка

have a hole in one – зробити щось одночасно

lack – відсутність, брак чого-небудь

counterpart - суперник

entrée – вхід

3. Answer the questions:

1) Why did some women decide to play golf?

2) Does golf help women at work? What do they say?

3) How do you understand the word combination glass ceiling?

4. Questions for analyses and reflection:

1) Could you tell kinds of sport, business that traditionally male only (female)?

2) Have you ever heard or seen on TV about glass ceiling?

**TEXT 14**

**WITH MORE EQUITY, MORE SWEAT**

By Richard Morin and Megan Rosenfeld

Washington Post Staff Writers

Sunday, March 22, 1998; Page A1

1.SKIMMING… Read the article and give the main idea

Part 1

Men and women have declared a cease-fire in the war that raged between the sexes through much of the last half of this century. In its place, they face common new enemies – the stress, lack of time and financial pressure of modern life.

A new national survey has found that after nearly a generation of sharing the workplace and renegotiating domestic duties, most men and women agree that increased gender equity has enriched both sexes. But both also believe that the strains of this relatively new world have made building successful marriages, raising children and leading satisfying lives ever more difficult.

The problem that now unites them, as warehouse operations manager James Lindow, 35, of Green Bay, Wis., put it, is "the lack of time you spend with your life." Large majorities of more than 4,000 men and women questioned in a series of surveys last fall placed high importance on having a successful marriage and family. At the same time, equally large majorities of working men and women said they felt bad about leaving their children in the care of others, and wished they could devote more time to their families and themselves.

Surprisingly, although men and women agreed they should have equal work opportunities, and men said they approved of women working outside the home, large majorities of both said it would be better if women could instead stay home and just take care of the house and children.

Majorities of men and women believe there still are more advantages to being a man rather than a woman, and that most men don't understand the problems women face. And the survey shows that in some areas, the reality of daily existence for two-career families still has not caught up with changed attitudes.

Most men in the polls said they were happy to share child care and domestic chores with wives who work outside the home. Yet household duties remain sharply divided along gender lines. Working mothers still do twice as much housework as their husbands, and more than half of all women questioned expressed at least some dissatisfaction with the amount of help their husbands provide around the house.

"I think men are beginning to get it, at least some are, some of the time," said survey respondent Traci Hughes-Velez, 34, of Brooklyn, N.Y., director of compensation for a major corporation. "But there are times they don't. My husband just doesn't seem to get it when I tell him that I feel I'm always on duty. When we're at home, I'm the one who always has an eye out for our son, making sure he's eating on time, things like that."

The survey shows that real differences in perspective and perception remain between the sexes. Men are more likely to support increases in defense spending; women more favorably disposed toward health care for uninsured children. Women are more likely than men to be religious and to value close friendships; men are more likely than women to want successful careers and wealth, and more likely to value an "active sex life."

But rather than emphasizing their differences and blaming many of life's problems on each other, men and women share a sense of conflict and confusion about how to make it all work under today's pressures. To a large extent, the politics of resentment have become the politics of fatigue.

Over the next five days, The Post will examine how men and women are managing in this transformed world based on a series of five nationwide surveys sponsored by The Washington Post in collaboration with researchers from Harvard University and the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation.

The people surveyed came from all walks of life and all parts of the country. They included people like B.J. Sande, a 32-year-old mechanical engineer from Chattaroy, Wash., and Phyllis Wilkes, a 68-year-old San Franciscan retired from waitressing in a restaurant called Clown Alley. A sewing machine operator, a preschool teacher, a woman on welfare, a man looking for a job – they all spoke with conviction about how their lives are mostly better

but definitely harder.

Today's story describes some of the consequences of the gender revolution, as revealed in survey data, in conversations with men and women, and in interviews with social scientists. Stories will examine women and men in the workplace, where expectations openly collide with the old ways of doing business; how changing gender roles have affected love and marriage; and how new research into the world of boys is posing troubling questions about how

we raise our sons.

2. Memorize the following words

equity - справедливість

sweat - піт

сease - припинити

Survey - дослідження

gender equity – гендерна справедливість

devote - присвятити

existence - існування

domestic chores – домашня рутина робота duties –обов’язки

perception - розуміння

disposed - схильний

uninsured - незастрахований

wealth – багатство

emphasizing – наголос

resentment - обурення

fatigue - втома

collaboration – співпраця

conviction – переконання

collide – зіткнення

3. Explain:

- the title of the article “With more equity, more sweat”;

- sentence in bold in the text.

4. SCANNING …Find in the article

- differences between sexes; today's pressures for men and women.

Part 2

Jobs Change, Chores Don't

1. SKIMMING…Read the 2nd part of the article

In just the past three decades, most Americans agree that changing gender roles have dramatically altered their lives at work and at home.

Government statistics confirm what they see every day: The world of work is increasingly a man's and a woman's world. Between 1970 and 1995, the percentage of women ages 25 to 54 who worked outside the home climbed from 50 percent to 76 percent, sociologists Suzanne Bianchi and Daphne Spain reported in their recent book "Balancing Act."

Other numbers tell a richer story. The percentage of lawyers and judges who are women doubled to 29 percent between 1983 and 1996, while the percentage of female physicians increased from 16 to 26 percent. Today, nearly a third of all professional athletes are women – almost double the proportion in 1983.

2. Memorize the following words

alter - змінювати

percentage - відсоток

lawyer - адвокати

judge - суддя

double – подвоїтися

3.Explain the meaning of the word combinations in English or Ukrainian using new words:

gender equity; equal work opportunities; gender revolution.

4. Role-playing

Work in pairs. You are a wife and a husband. Divide you duties in your family. Use following words - full time work, combine, domestic chores,

predominantly, responsibilities, child care, help around the house, part time work, a breadwinner.

**TEXT 15**

**FEMINISM 2000:**

What does it really mean (to you)?

By Rene Denfeld

1. Before reading the article:

- explain how you understand feminism;

- describe women who are feminists.

2. Read and translate the article and:

- compare your description of feminism and the author’s one.

In my research I discovered that a lot of young women won't call themselves feminists today. They feel the label has come to stand for being antimale, humorless and holding a checklist’ of opinions on everything from clothing to sex. This made me realize that the word "feminism" needs to be redefined if young women of the '90s and beyond are going to identify with it.

In my mind, feminism should stand for equality — pure and simple. I believe we need to move away from the kind of cut-and-dried feminism of our mother's generation and embrace a feminism that helps give women the same opportunities and rights as men, while still respecting our individual choices. Let's appreciate the fact that we do have more choices than our mothers' ever did. Girls today are going to college and taking over many realms once ruled by boys (such as music and sports), yet at the same time, we are comfortable calling men our friends and relating to them as equals. But that doesn't mean young women have it easy. Girls today face new and difficult challenges — hard decisions that need to be made about our careers and our futures. With the high cost of education and a tough job market, young women need to do some serious planning. When it comes to our personal relationships, smart girls avoid having sex until they are sure they're ready, but the decision to have sex only brings up more questions about pregnancy, AIDS and STDs (gonorrhea). Choices aren't always easy to make...but at least you have them. No one is going to tell you what to do; whatever

choice you make, it's your choice.

Just because we're making our own decisions doesn't mean that girls don’t still face plenty of discrimination - they do. In one recent case, high school girls lobbying for their own soccer team were told their school already met the legal requirements for having as many female athletes as men.

Kind of a scary situation, but it didn’t keep the girls in that school from voicing their opinions and petitioning to get female soccer team. They defied the discrimination and on that end alone, they scored, even if they didn’t get their own soccer team.

Going against the grain "can be hard, but it's rewarding. If I hadn't taken a deep breath one day and walked into a boxing gym, I wouldn't have discovered my true love (not my boyfriend — I'm a fierce amateur boxer). I get a lot of flak for boxing — from women as well .as men — but I love the sport, and last year it paid off: I won a Golden Gloves title in Tacoma, Washington.

For women to have the guts to make their own decisions they have to think clearly and carefully about the signals they're gett ing from the world at large. We hear a great deal about date rape, dating violence, the sorry state of our schools, gang warfare — all sorts of doomsday messages.

I think there's a big difference between common sense and sexist judgments. Most guys are pretty decent. Women shouldn't have to live-in fear.

Rape-is a heinous crime, but sometimes rape can be used to enforce double standards and restrictions against women. My younger sister really had it out with our mom over curfew recently because her twin brother was allowed to go places and stay out later than she was — all in the name of protecting her.

As my sister learned, everybody talks about giving girls self-esteem, but self-esteem implies confidence, and it's hard to feel confident when you are being overly protected.

Taking charge of your own life can simply mean raising your hand more in class. If your dream is to play in a band ask a few friends to start one with you. If we want to play Rugby or bake cookies, it's our choice. That's what I think feminism is all about: not fitting into stereotypes but breaking them. We can pursue interests not because of gender but because we want to, because we have to, because our hearts won't be satisfied until we do.

3. Memorize the following words

label - ярлик

checklist - перелік

redefine – дати інше визначення

cut-and-dried - банальний

embrace - приймати

realm - сфера

tough - жорсткий

lobby - агітувати

meet the requirements – задовольняти потреби

against the grain – перен. проти шерсті

rewarding - вартий

fierce - палкий

flak – тут напади

the guts - мужність

rape - зґвалтування

restriction - обмеження

curfew – комендантська година

self-esteem – почуття власної гідності

implу - означати

confidence - упевненість

overly - надмірно

pursue – займатися (чимось)

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**TEXT 1**

**EXPRESSING YOUR FEELINGS**

1. Read the text and identify yourself

Which of your feelings do you let other people know about? Which do you keep to yourself?

Sometimes it's a good thing to say what you feel. At other times it's better to keep quiet about your feelings. Sometimes it's hard to know exactly what it is you do feel. At other times feelings are so strong they seem to overwhelm you. How often do you express what you feel?

*Controlling or letting feelings out*

The stereotype of the English is that they are cold, reserved and unemotional. Compared with the extravagant French or the explosive Italians the English are an uptight lot. If they do feel anything they're not likely to let you know. It's a caricature but it has some truth in it.

We grow up in a culture which tells us that it's good to control our feelings. We learn that it's best to restrain our warmth, our tears, our anger. We learn that it's better to be rational. But is it? *What happens to feelings you don't express?*

Many people argue that they don't just disappear. They continue to exist under the surface and affect the way you feel and behave.

Anger that you don't express to others can become anger that you turn against yourself. Fears that you don't talk about may make you timid in all things. You may put on a brave front but inside you're fearful and anxious. Hurts and disappointments that you've never cried over may make you protect yourself hard against any possible new hurt and become overcautious about getting close to others.

*How do you show your feelings?*

The following quiz looks at some feelings that are common to us all and some of the different ways that people react to them.

Reactions can range from expressing the feeling spontaneously and directly to finding some way of denying that it exists at all.

For each section circle the answer that is most often typical of you.

1 Anger

When you feel angry, which of the following reactions would be most typical of you?

a Raising your voice or shouting at the person you're angry with

b Explaining quietly why you're angry

c Trying not to be angry (perhaps because you think it's wrong or unfair)

d Telling yourself you're not really angry or that you've not really got anything to be angry about

2 Feeling sad or upset

When you feel sad or upset, which of the following reactions would be most typical of you?

a Crying about it to someone else

b Talking to a friend about what's upset you c Going away and crying on your own

d Telling yourself you don't really feel upset or sad or that you don't really have anything to feel upset or sad about

3 Feeling frightened or worried

When you feel frightened or worried, which of the following reactions would be most typical of you?

a Trembling, shaking or crying as you tell someone how you feel

b Talking to a friend about the things that are frightening or worrying you

c Going away on your own and crying about it or feeling bad

d Telling yourself you don't really feel frightened or worried or that you don't really have anything to feel frightened or worried about

4 Feeling embarrassed or ashamed

When you feel embarrassed or ashamed, which of the following reactions would be most typical of you?

a Laughing in embarrassment as you try to explain to someone why you feel embarrassed or ashamed

b Telling a friend later about how you felt embarrassed or why you felt so ashamed

c Swallowing hard and wishing the floor would open so that you could disappear from sight

d Pretending you're not in the least embarrassed or ashamed and putting an arrogant or cocky face on it

5 Feeling happy

When you are feeling happy, which of the following reactions would be most typical of you?

a Laughing and smiling, telling someone how you feel

b Analyzing to yourself or others the reasons why you're happy

c Going around with an inner glow

d Telling yourself this can't last, it's not really true or it's not right to be happy when others aren't

6 Feeling disgust or dislike

When you feel disgust or dislike, which of the following reactions would be most typical of you?

a screwing up your race, grimacing as you say what you feel

b Telling a friend how much you dislike or feel disgust about something or someone

c Controlling your disgust or dislike

d Pretending that nothing's happened, ignoring the things or people that make you feel this way

7 Feeling warmth or affection for others

When you feel warmth or affection for others, which of the following reactions would be most typical of you?

a Touching, holding, embracing, kissing other people

b Talking to a friend about the way you feel

c Deciding not to express how you feel, perhaps because you're afraid you might get hurt

d Telling yourself it's sloppy and sentimental to feel like this about people and pushing the feelings away

Do you...

Express feelings directly? The a statements show ways in which feelings can be expressed directly. You feel something and you show it.

Talk about them?

The b statements show ways in which feelings can be partially expressed by talking about them. Talking about your feelings can help you get clear about

what you feel. You can get support. You may start to build up the confidence to express feelings more directly.

Keep them to yourself?

The c statements are about trying to control your feelings. Sometimes you may feel it's best to keep quiet about what you feel. You may not want to make

yourself vulnerable before others. Or you may decide that expressing your feelings would be destructive to someone else. If you always keep your feelings to

yourself, however, you may find that they start to come out in other ways.

Deny them?

The d statements are about ways of denying your feelings altogether. You may think they're not nice. Or you may be frightened of their strength. Again,

these denied feelings may emerge in other ways.

From "Streamline English”

2.Vocabulary

overwhelm - переповнювати

reserved - стриманий

explosive – запальний, нестриманий

uptight – що суворо дотримується норм поведінки

restrain - стримувати

disappear - зникати

exist - існувати

affect - впливати

аnger – гнів

fears - страхи

timid – сором’язливий

front – вигляд, вираз обличчя

anxious - стурбований

disappointments - розчарування

overcautious – занадто обережний

upset - засмучений

embarrassed - збентежений

frightened - наляканий

arrogant - зарозумілий

cocky – розм. зухвалий

glow – схвильованість, збудженість

disgust - огида

аffection – любов, прихильність confidence - впевненість

vulnerable – уразливий

destructive - пагубний

emerge – з’являтися

3. Work in groups and discuss

- any culture is full of stereotypes ;

- stereotypes of Ukrainian society

4. Questions for analyses and reflection

Did you have any stereotypes which you changed?

**TEXT 2**

**CALM, COOL AND COLLECTED**

**HOW TO FEEL CONFIDENT IN EVERY SITUATIUON**

1. SKIMMING...Read the text and give the main idea

No matter how self-confident you are, it's not easy walking into a party or professional meeting when you don't know a soul. O.K., so you know the person who invited you, but she's surrounded three deep by other guests who know only her. What do you do when you find yourself with no one to talk to or nothing to say? Fear of having a bad time is enough to make some people stay home. This is so common, it even has a name — social anxiety — and it's

the third most common psychiatric disorder there is.

"The two great fears of Americans are meeting strangers and getting up in front of a group to speak," says Walter Anderson, author of The Confidence Course and chairman, publisher and CEO of Parade magazine.

In other words, you are not alone. Unless you're Walter Cronkite, chances are you get sweaty palms and heart thuds entering a room full of new people. That's normal. It only becomes abnormal when you can't go out.

If you find yourself more than willing to crawl into bed with a good book every night, if shyness or fear of ridicule interferes with your diving into life, it's strategy time. You can actually make yourself have a good time — if you don't go out expecting the impossible.

For instance, you can use parties or gatherings to practice your social skills. People at parties want to make conversation or they wouldn't be there. If they don't seek you out, learn how to seek them out. Most are ready to open up. You just have to know what questions to ask them.

"The most important thing that we respond to when meeting someone for the first time is the degree of interest they show in us," says Anderson.

"Don't talk about yourself. Ask about them."

Breaking the ice

Flying solo at a business gathering, my friend Vicki says she heads straight for the bar. "I get a drink," she says. "And while I'm getting the drink, I talk to somebody else who's getting the drink. Then I listen to the conversation around me and after I've been standing there for a while, I say, 'Excuse me, I overhead you saying...' If you sound like you're interested in what somebody else is saying, they're flattered and welcome your joining in." Worry you'll say something stupid or make a fool out of yourself? O.K., let's talk about how you can prepare yourself to make more or less intelligent conversation: Read the newspaper, making sure to check the opinion page to see if you agree or disagree; get the number one nonfiction bestseller from the library; watch CNN. You'll have plenty of subject matter to discuss and lots of questions to ask.

But steer clear of asking, "What do you do?" Strangers don't like the feeling they're being evaluated by their job. Once I asked a woman what kind of work she did. "I shop at the A & P," she snapped. Then she turned away. Also stay away from "Are you married?" A woman once burst into tears all over

my suit as a response.

"Don't I know you?" can usually get the conversation going. By the time you've gone through place of birth, summer camp, college, book club, you're on your way to a new best friend.

Don't be afraid to try this approach with someone even if you're not a hundred percent sure you know them. When one of my best friends went to a large charity benefit, she scouted the room. Patti didn't recognize anybody. Suddenly she spotted a face that looked familiar. She rushed up to the woman and said, "Excuse me, but didn't we go to college together?"

"I'm Phylicia Rashad," the co-star of The Cosby Show laughed. Of course she looked familiar. My friend laughed back, the two of them started chatting and when it was time for lunch, they sat together.

Once at a dinner party I found my place card next to a famous playwright's. The man had won an Obie — and I didn't know any of his work. Zero. Zip. Nada. I hadn't seen a single one of his plays. So I asked him about his kids. We spent the whole meal in a heated conversation about curfews and boundaries. You could do that if you sat next to Bill Clinton or Stephen King. There's always a connection between any two humans. And it's not hard to find, once you stop worrying about you.

Shy people are self-referential. They tend to focus on themselves and their potential failings. But they can turn this anxiety into energy aimed outward, toward others.

Practice, Practice, Practice

Anderson suggests keeping a worry diary. Write down everything you're anxious about before you go to a party. Make a list, e.g.:

1) No one will talk to me.

2) If someone does, I won't have anything to say.

3) My clothes won't be right.

Later, when you get home, see if any of these worries actually came to pass. Did someone talk to you? Were you dressed appropriately?

When you check your worry diary, chances are you'll see that all the angst before the party was a major waste of time, not to mention psychic energy.

Somebody did talk to you. You held up your end of the conversation. You looked fine. Pretty soon you'll say to yourself, "Why do I do that to me?" And that's when you'll stop.

Walter Anderson also suggests a form of visualization: "When you're alone in a room, ask yourself, 'How would I act in a group if I weren't shy?

How would I act if I were confident? What would I say?' Then imagine yourself acting that way. Picture yourself talking with confidence and then follow that behavior."

The Rewards of Perseverance

Recently I went to an awful party. Guests clotted together in small, impenetrable groups. The room was a sea of backs. I didn't want to hurt the host by leaving early, so I resigned myself to night of hors d'oeuvre surfing. Then I remembered my friend Carol's Five Person Rule. "I tell my children and myself," Carol says, "You have to talk to five people, then you can leave."

It's a great thing to know your suffering is limited to saying "Hi!" to five strangers. So I tried it, and it worked. By the time I got to number three, people were surrounding me, shouldering into my conversation. I had a wonderful evening. Now I don't go to social events with my expectation other than hoping to earn something new or meet compelling people. If I get more than I bargained for, say a new friend or a professional lead, that's terrific! And if I don't find a single person to talk to, so what? I was brave. I took a chance. If you're having a less than wonderful time at a party, it helps to know that other guests are in the same boat. You're hoping to find somebody interesting to talk to. That's why all of you are there. Sometimes you have a bad time, sometimes you have a blast. But here's what's important: You won't know if you don't go, right? And over time, the great ones are the ones you will remember.

From "Family Circle”

2. Vocabulary

self-confident –самовпевнений

soul - людина

sweaty - спітнілий

palm - долоня

crawl - повзти

shyness – сором’язливість

social skills – навички спілкування

seek - звертатися

flatter - лестити

steer clear - уникати чого-н.

burst into tears - розплакатися

charity - добродійність

Zip - нічого

Nada – ісп. нічого

Curfews – військ. комендантська година

Failing - невдача

Appropriately – відповідно

Perseverance - настійливість

Awful - бридкий

Impenetrable - непроникливий

hors d'oeuvre – фр. закуски

compelling - чарівний

bargained for - чекати

blast – сл. задоволення

3. Answer the questions:

1) What recommendations are interesting for you?

2) Do you have your own recommendation to be confident?

**TEXTS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY READING**

**TEXT 1**

**SOMEONE TO SHOW THE WAY**

By Claudia Deane

Washington Post Staff Writer

Monday, March 23, 1998; Page A8

1. SKIMMING... Read the text and give the main idea in English or Ukrainian

Robert Cordero, 49, a counselor at a drug rehabilitation clinic in Albany, N.Y., relies on his female supervisor for advice about work and career. But it wasn't always that way.

"I couldn't see myself four or five years ago bringing this to a woman, period," he said. "I'm from the old school. ... You know, men are men, and we don't need to be asking the women. But I've gotten past that. She's helped me with that."

Now Cordero can't say enough good about his boss and mentor. He calls her a guiding light and says that without her, "I probably wouldn't be where I'm at professionally."

As the gender balance in workplaces shifts, men with traditional ideas about gender roles find themselves relying on guidance from senior women. At the same time, young women searching for a female mentor find only men at the top of many professions. Add the anxiety many workers feel from an increased focus on sexual harassment, and it becomes clear why finding a mentor – even in an era in which workplaces are setting up formal mentoring

programs – can be a tricky business, according to results of surveys done by The Washington Post, the Kaiser Family Foundation and Harvard University, and interviews.

Slightly fewer than half of men and women in the survey reported having a senior person at work who helped them get ahead. Of those, the vast majority of men had been helped by a man, and a majority of women reported having a female mentor. Women in professional or managerial jobs were more likely to have a man as mentor.

For many years, mentoring has happened "naturally, without any influence from us, between people who have things in common," said Ted Childs, vice president for global work force diversity at IBM, which has run a mentoring program for more than 20 years. "But generally the beneficiaries have been white men, because they were in the senior positions, and they would mentor people who came along with whom they had things in common," usually younger white men.

"To maximize mentoring, you have to maximize the facility of people to mentor people not like them," Childs said. Having a mentor "is important for everybody, but it's probably even more important for women," said Debra Meyerson, who studies gender and work at the Institute for Research on Women and Gender at Stanford University. "Mentoring is sort of a formalized way of developing informal relationships that men have had access to without thinking about it," in ways as basic as going to the same bathroom as the boss.

Rhonda Meyer 36, is a retail supervisor in Virginia, Minn., and mentor to several very young women in her store. "I think they feel more comfortable talking to another woman, maybe less intimidated," she said. Judith Mueller, executive director of the Women's Center in Vienna and founder of its Information and Career Advisory Network, which matches

women with professional mentors, also believes there is "a comfort zone" between women andtheir female mentors.

The ease may spring from a sense that they face the same demands. Mueller says women look to those who successfully balance work and home and think, " 'Oh my gosh, she's doing this. She has three children, she's managed three pregnancies, she's managed to retain a marriage, she's managed to be involved in elder care, and despite the level of her employment and responsibility, she seems to be walking around quite sane,' " Mueller said. "You'd never have those thoughts if you were talking to a man, because that's not the male experience," Mueller added. The successful woman becomes a model for a colleague who wants to "find out more about the education, the management, the training that has made all this come together for her."

Having a mentor becomes particularly important at senior levels, where men and women confront more subjective standards for advancement or a "gut feel" test, said Meyerson, the Stanford scholar.

Four in 10 respondents to the Post survey said a lack of mentoring is a major reason why women face a glass ceiling on promotions, and more than one-third called it a minor reason.

One obstacle to male-female mentoring may be the focus on sexual harassment, though the extent of the problem is unclear. More than 40 percent of working men and women in the survey said that attention to the issue had made no difference in their mentoring behavior, but 36 percent said it had become harder to give career help to someone of the opposite sex, and nearly 1 in 4 reported that they had at least occasionally avoided mentoring someone for this

reason. Larry LaClair, 57, of Key West, Fla., says the focus on sexual harassment drastically changed his willingness to mentor women in his former job as a security manager. For a time, "I simply didn't deal with females unless it was in a situation where lots of other people happened to be around," he said. LaClair said that his withdrawal from professional relationships with women was subconscious and that he was prompted to change by a confrontation with a woman who had noticed his reticence. "As I've gotten older, I said: 'This is stupid. I'm going to take my risks. I want to help somebody to grow.' "

2. Choose the key words from the text to describe the problem

**TEXT 2**

**MAKING THINGS EASIER**

1. SKIMMING...Read the text and give the main idea in English or Ukrainian

Part 1

Women currently make up nearly half of all entry- and mid-level managers in American corporations, up from 17 percent in 1972. But the executive suite remains disproportionately male: A 1995 survey of Fortune 500 corporations found that only 1 in 10 corporate officers and fewer than 3 percent of all chief executive officers are women.

In higher education, gender equity is a reality. Slightly more than half of all bachelor's degrees were awarded to women last year, and the percentage of doctoral degrees granted to white women has increased from 25 percent in 1977 to 44 percent in 1993. Among African Americans, women receive more of the doctorates.

At home, men do more around the house than their fathers ever did. But the burden still falls on women: On average, working mothers do about 20 hours of housework a week, down from 30 hours two decades ago, while their husbands are doing 10 hours a week, up from 5 hours, Bianchi said in the book. And it's still women who say they're responsible for the way the house looks, according to the Post-Kaiser-Harvard polls.

The survey of couples with children found that women still do most of the food shopping, laundry, cooking, cleaning, arranging for child care and babysitters, and taking children to appointments or after-school activities – even when both parents work full time. Men tend to mow the lawn, shovel the snow and take out the trash, the survey found.

In important ways, the survey suggests that we have yet to find new patterns of living that recognize the real workloads of two-career couples with children, and some resentment, nostalgia and fatigue are reflected in the survey results. "I work, my husband works, I come home and I work. I clean the house and I do my laundry," said Susan Gehrke, 44, a tenant assistant for the elderly in La Crosse, Wis. "Someone comes over and the house is a mess, they don't look at the man and think, 'What a slob,' they look at her and say, 'What a slob.' "

Said Lindow, 35, the Green Bay warehouse operations manager, whose wife also works full time: "Your kids are going to the day care, or wherever they are taken care of by somebody else. By the time you get done with your job, you've got to rush home and make supper, do whatever, and then you have to run your kids somewhere else. You don't get enough time to spend with your wife anymore, either, because you are both working. You're lucky if you get

to see your wife one or two hours a day. What kind of quality time is that?"

Age, more than sex, shapes attitudes toward the changing roles of men and women, the survey suggests. Younger men and women were far more likely than their elders to say the change in gender roles has made their lives better.

"These changes have made a lot of people's lives better and it's made some people's lives worse," said the 32-year-old Sande, who is single. He added: "Any time there is a change like there has been in my generation, there is always going to be some growing pains. But as a whole I think it's moving toward the direction of making things easier, better."

Powerful social and economic forces nourish and sustain the trends that create these tensions. Two out of three men and women surveyed agreed that it takes two incomes to get by these days; about half the respondents – men and women – said they work mostly because they must.

One out of every five working women said she would cheerfully quit her job if only she could afford to – but so did 1 in 5 men surveyed. Today, even mid-career crises are gender-neutral.

"I did stay home with my daughter the first couple years, but financially you just can't make it on one salary anymore," said Kelly Lynn Cruz, 22, of Henderson, Md., who is between jobs and has one child and another on the way. "It's hard on my family, anyway. I don't get to spend as much time with my child. The housework isn't always done, which makes me feel like I'm not always doing my job."

Why is the housework her work? "It just is," she said with a laugh, adding that "he helps. But it's mainly my job. I take care of the inside, he takes care of the outside."

Perhaps not even the '50s housewife worked this hard at home: "I've had grandmothers tell me their daughters work far harder and spend more time with their children than they did" in the 1950s, said Sharon Hays, a sociologist at the University of Virginia who studies family structure.

Many Americans say that mounting pressures to be it all and to have it all put many relationships on the rocks. In the survey, 7 in 10 said there's too much pressure on both men and women today to realize the American ideal: marriage, family and a successful career. Many survey respondents in subsequent interviews said they put the pressure on themselves. Not surprisingly, those who felt this tension most acutely also were more likely to say it's

harder to make marriages and families work. "There's too much pressure on everyone, period, whether they're men or women," said Karen Mapp, a 42-year-old PhD candidate and researcher in Boston.

Part 2

No going back

In response to these pressures, 4 in 10 of those surveyed said, it would be better to return to the gender roles of the 1950s, a dimly remembered world

of television's Ozzie and Harriet and their blithe suburban existence.

"I definitely think it would be good to go back," said Rose Pierre-Louis, 40, a social worker in Brooklyn, N.Y., who was among those interviewed in the poll.

"Kids aren't being raised, they're just growing up. Nobody's getting married anymore. There's no respect between men and women, [or from] children for their parents."

But just as many Americans say they aren't eager to go back – particularly young people, who do not bear the burden of their parents' nostalgia.

"I've never been under the impression that I couldn't do something because I was a woman," said Jennifer Wedberg, 25, a graphics designer who lives in Lisle, Ill. "It would be a shame if things went back to the way they were in the '50s. ... It's easier to grow up knowing that some day you're just going to get married and be a mom or a wife, and now it's more complex, you have to figure out what you want to do with your life. ... But I think more choices is always a good thing."

Young women like Wedberg have many of the same conflicts – over whether to stay home or take an outside job after having children – that their mothers might have had. But they also believe they are entitled to be full participants in areas of life their mothers had to fight to enter, and they assume their personal identity includes a job or a career. Similarly, young men generally accept that their lives at work and in the home have changed, and with these

transformations have come new duties, responsibilities and rewards. "I'd just as soon stay home with the kids," said Lindow, who added that it doesn't bother him that his wife has a better job than he does.

"I think a lot of the problems we hear of now are because we have raised our standards," said Christopher M. Moeller, 22, a radio reporter in Des Moines. "We're more involved in each other's lives. ... We value equality, we value everybody wanting to have self-esteem, to get everything they want, and I don't see where imposing a limit on more than half of our population accomplishes that."

2. Choose the key words from the text to describe the problem

**TEXT 3**

**WE DON’T ALL WANT TO THROW IN THE TOWEL**

1. SKIMMING... Read the text and give the main idea in English or Ukrainian

Germajne Greek, in her latest book, says it's time for women to get angry again. The famous writer is angered by the fact that we're expected to pluck our eyebrows, shave our legs, diet to gain a handspan waist, tint and perm our hair. She sees women turn into vacuous victims.

She reserves her most vicious condemnation for plastic surgery which, she says, women have in a desperate attempt to engage the attention of men. 'The man-made woman is no better than a toy,' she rages, 'built to be played with, knocked about and ultimately thrown away.'

A desire to look attractive is a fundamental human need, and of course it's part of the courting process — but for men as well as women.

It's not sexist, divisive or demeaning. Mostly we do it for ourselves, because it gives us pleasure and confidence. In times of sadness and despair we slap on the make-up like armour and it gives us the strength to somehow carry on.

The first thing the Nazis did to women in concentration camps was to confiscate their hair brushes, cosmetics and clothes. They tried to turn them into compliant, passive drudges, but the women fought back. They combed their hair with sticks and clung to their self-esteem.

Wanting to look one's best is a demonstration of strength, not dependent weakness. The initial sign of depression is an indifference to appearance, and what Germaine Greer totally ignores is the fact that make-up and clothes are fun. Loving fashion isn't a sign of a shallow, limited nature but an expansive one.

Life would be much less enjoyable without the fashion industry, which is so often condemned as superficial but contributes so much to the economy and our lives.

'Women are illusionists,' sneers Ms Greer. 'They fake lightheartedness, girlishness and so on. They also fake the roses in their cheeks, the thickness, colour and curliness of their hair, the tininess of their waist, the longness of their legs and the size and shape of their breasts.'

She says we do this in a last-ditch attempt to grab the attention of otherwise uninterested males. She talks about women as though she does not belong to the female race — and she does us a great disservice. She portrays us as shallow and pathetic clinging vines.

Of course we're illusionists because we believe in making the best of things — be it our bodies, our faces or our lives. We dissemble out of courage, not timidity. It seems preferable to giving in.

From "The Daily Mail"

2. Choose the key words from the text to describe the problem

**TEXT 4**

**WHAT DOES LIFE TEACH US ABOUT LOVE?**

1. SKIMMING...Read the text and give the main idea in English or Ukrainian

The journalist and author Susan Crosland, now in her sixties, married twice, to the Journalist Patrick Skene Catling in the early Fifties and the Labour politician Tony Crosland in 1964. When he died in 1977, he was Foreign Secretary.

I was bowled over by Tony Crosland when I met him at a party in London in 1957. He was extraordinarily attractive, and the slight rumples, the discolouration under his eyes, gave him a lived-in look. There wasn't a speck of narcissism in Tony. I never put him on a pedestal: I was dotty about the whole of him, even the sometime annoyance and occasional rudeness.

My then husband, Patrick Skene Catling, had been posted here as head of The Baltimore Sun's London bureau. There was freedom in the anonymity I found in London. I began an affair with Tony, conducted at his flat and in great secrecy. I hope I didn't cease to be a good wife and mother. What was so glorious about it was that I thought it wasn't going anywhere; it was love for its own sake.

Tony, who was divorced, took great trouble to make me understand that his prior "adventures" were not on the level of our relationship.

After two years my husband and I returned to America. I was anguished at the thought of never seeing Tony again but resolved to put my marriage first.

My marriage broke up in I960. The problems were internal, but the existence of Tony made me content to live alone with the children and a mother's help.

He proposed in 1963 and I burst into tears. I was distressed because I knew that something about this exceptional passion must have changed for him to want it on a different basis. He said it had become a deeper love. Three months later, I said: "OK, we'll try." Then he began getting cold feet and said he thought I should live in the country and he would come down at weekends. He didn't want marriage to feel like wedlock. We agreed to live in my Chelsea house, but he kept on his flat in The Boltons, South Kensington. We both knew if he wanted to have a fling it

wouldn't impinge on me. When he came back after his first night there, he said how cunning of me to give him his freedom while making the flat uncomfortable — cold and with no food or drink. That was the end of his trips to The Boltons. I have no reason to think he was unfaithful after we married. Power is always described as an aphrodisiac and it was the greatest surprise to both of us when he turned out to be uxorious. Our passion was coupled with something deeper. The physical side is bound to diminish with time, but that doesn't mean

it disappeared. Tony wasn't keen on my having more children and when I suffered a miscarriage he minded for me but not for the loss of the child. I was with him on that terrible day when he had a cerebral haemorrhage and stayed with him until he died six days later. It meant I could say farewell even though he was in a coma, which made all the difference afterwards.

With experience, I have learnt more about give and take. Qualities such as compassion, honour and a distaste for whining I learnt by example in my childhood, which was very loving. But I was less willing to compromise in relationships when I was younger. Tony used to say to people who were on their first marriage: "The second's much better."

I think love always starts with lust, but lust doesn't often develop into more.

Relationships have been the great riches of my life, and sexual ones have a distinction of their own. I miss that intimacy, and I don't expect it to happen again. Now I'm concentrating on my two daughters and four grandchildren, who fill all my emotional spaces.

From "The Times"

**TEXT 5**

**WOMEN BEHIND BARS**

1. SKIMMING...Read the text and give the main idea in English or Ukrainian

*How many women are in prison?*

More than 4,650, an all-time high. That may look small by comparison with the 70,000-plus men in British jails, but it dwarfs the 1,811 who were behind bars a decade ago. In fact the number of women imprisoned or on remand rose by 252% between 1992 and 2002 (the rise for men was 91%), women on remand being one of the fastest growing groups in the prison population. Britain today jails a greater proportion of its women than any other EU nation

save Portugal and Spain.

*What are most of them in for?*

Relatively minor offences. A third .of men are in jail for violent crime, but just 4% of crimes committed by women involve violence against a person.

A third are drug offences, many more are drug-related, but the majority are minor, acquisitive crimes such as shoplifting or anti-social behaviour, such as being drunk and incapable or failing to pay bills and fines. Women are sent to jail for crimes as trivial as failing to pay a Ј14 taxi fare or ; to buy a TV licence.

*Does this mean the female crime rate is increasing?*

No, if anything the reverse. In 1994, 40,000 women were found guilty of indictable offences; by 1996, the number had actually fallen to 38,000.

Feminist campaigners argue that women are being targeted for failing to conform to stereotypical ideas of how "nice" girls must be-' have. And it does seem that women are shown less mercy. In the 1991 National Prison Survey, only 10% of male inmates were in jail for first offences compared with fully 38% of female ones.

*How do the women cope?*

Women’s jails are often compared to mental institutions: while male prisons tend to have an air of broodine violence. women's are suffused with a sense of self-loathing and despair. Women prisoners are three times more likely to commit suicide than male ones: more than 100 were resuscitated after suicide bids last year and there were a further 5,142 reported incidents of serious self-harm or attempted suicide. One prison officer recently recalled how, on

his first night at New Hall jail, he had to cut down six women after they had tried to hang themselves in their cells. "I thought I had died and gone to hell," he said. Prison officers carry specially designed blades encased in plastic to cut the women free.

*Why so many mental breakdowns?*

Partly because many female prisoners endure the additional stress of having to forsake their children. (Some 55% have children under 16.) Each year, 17,000 children are separated from their imprisoned mothers and have to go and live with relatives or are taken into care. But in any case, such women tend already to be mentally vulnerable: according to Home Office research, 37% have previously attempted suicide and 15% have been admitted to a psychiatric hospital. Some 63% have a neurotic disorder.

From "The Week"

2. SCANNING…Answer the questions

1) How many women are in prison?

2) What are most of them in for?

3) Does this mean the female crime rate is increasing?

4) How do the women cope?

5) Why so many mental breakdowns?

**TEST YOURSELF**

Choose the right variant

1)Gender is

A a social construct B a biological construct

2) The social "rules" governing gender

A are always shifting with the culture B are never shifting with the culture

3) Multicultural society has

A different social traditions B similar social traditions

4) The roles of men and women in Britain and the US

A have not changed B have changed

5) Women have moved into many areas of employment

A which were male-only B which were female-only

6) A man is no longer automatically considered

A the head of the firm B the head of the household

7) Young people regularly challenge

A educational programs B traditional values

8) Many young people have

A a strong social conscience B a weak social conscience

9) Forced marriage may be viewed

A as a way of oppressing women B as a way to help women

10) Most mothers want

A to be at home B to combine family life with their careers

11) For women, divorce is highest among

A those aged 25 to 29 B those aged 30 36

12) Divorce for men peaks among

A the 22 – 25 age group B the 30-34 age group

13) Women tend

A to underestimate themselves B to estimate themselves

14) Boys rarely get

A a positive cultural message B a negative cultural message

15) Divorce in many cases

A does not remove a boy's primary role model from his daily life

B removes a boy's primary role model from his daily life

16) Women are feeling a special burden

A because of their many family responsibilities

B because of being along

17) Female executives

A change the careers B crack the glass ceiling

18) Equally large majorities of working men and women wished they could

A devote more time to their families and themselves

B devote more time to their friends and business

19) Majorities of men and women believe there still are more advantages

A to being a woman rather than a man

B to being a man rather than a woman

20) Feminism should stand

A for women B for equality

**PRACTICE**

Every culture has myths, proverbs and jokes. Relations between men and women are always the subject for jokes. This shows there are essential and unchanging aspects to the relationship between sexes. They say that good jokes have the bite of truth. But as a product of our culture jokes transmit stereotypes.

1. Read the jokes and find gender stereotypes and traditional roles of men and women

JOKES FOR HER…

How do men sort their laundry?

Filthy, and filthy but wearable.

What is the thinnest book in the world?

What Men Know About Women.

What is a man’s idea of helping with the housework?

Lifting his legs so you can vacuum.

Why does a man have a clean conscience?

Because it’s never used.

Wife: Where do you want to go on holiday this year?

Husband: Somewhere I have never been before.

Wife: How about the kitchen?

What’s the difference between a man and a yoghurt?

A yoghurt has culture.

What’s a man’s idea of a romantic evening?

A candlelit football stadium.

What did the experts of the Nineties discover that could do the work of ten men?

A woman.

JOKES FOR HIM…

A word of caution: a woman making jokes at a man’s expense will be the life and soul of he party, but she may end up going home alone.

Why did the supermodel stare at the orange juice cartoon?

Because it said concentrate.

Why are hangovers better than women?

Hangovers go away.

Did you hear about the guy who finally figured out women?

He died laughing before he could tell anybody.

How many women does it take to change a light bulb?

None, they just sit in the dark and moan.

Why do women get married in white?

So they will match the household appliances.

Men who have pierced ears are better prepared for marriage.

They have experienced pain and bought jewelry.

Why do women have small feet?

So they can stand closer to the cooker.

2. Vocabulary

bite – гострота

laundry – білизна для прання

filthy - брудний conscience - совість

culture – культура, вирощування бактерій

candlelit – освітлений свічками

caution - пересторога

life and soul of the party – душа компанії

stare – пильно дивитися

carton - коробка

concentrate – (харчовий) концентрат; концентруватися, зосереджуватися

hangover - похмілля

figure out - розуміти

bulb - лампочка

moan – розм. бурчати

appliance - прилад

pierce - проколювати

3. Do you know any jokes, myths or proverbs about relationship between men and women?

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**Навчальне видання**

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за випуск

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