

САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА СТУДЕНТІВ

Мета самостійної роботи:

- формування у студентів потреби безперервного самостійного поповнення знань з курсу англійської мови професійного спілкування;
- розвиток вмінь самостійного здобуття знань ;
- розвиток вмінь самостійного формування елементів в комунікативній компетенції в англомовном спілкуванні.

Завдання самостійної роботи:

- навчити студентів самостійно працювати над навчально-методичної та науковою літературою (підручники, оригінальна англійська література);
- творчо сприймати навчальний матеріал і його осмислювати;
- набути навички щоденної самостійної роботи в одержанні та узагальненні знань, вмінь з курсу англійської мови;

ТОБТО ВМІТИ:

- використовувати вивчений матеріал на практиці з метою удосконалення навичок та умінь перекладу (на матеріали текстів з додаткових підручників);
- використовувати прочитаний матеріал для навичок ведення бесіди на професійну тему;
- використовувати словник;
- використовувати довідник;
- передавати зміст та відповідати на запитання по відео-тексту, (аудіо-тексту);
- робити двосторонні переклади;
- писати твори на запропоновану тему;
- володіти комплексом знань для уміння перекладу з рідної мови на англійську;
- володіти структурою англійської мови.

Знати:

- лексику, яка не підлягає дослівній передачі на рідну мову;

- найбільш вживані фразеологізми;
- специфіку перекладу науково-популярної та художньої літератури.

Матеріали для забезпечення самостійної роботи студентів

TEXT 1

MBA NO TICKET TO TOP FOR WOMEN

By Kirstin Downey Grimsley
Washington Post Staff Writer

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 - звільнитися

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 *favoured*, 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 2

WORK CLIMATE IS WARMER FOR WOMEN

By R.H. Melton and Kirstin Downey Grimsley
Washington Post Staff Writers

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 100 percent, 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 - прохолоннути
working environment
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 3

FEMALE EXECUTIVES CRACK THE GLASS CEILING

By Nancy Reckler

Special to The Washington Post

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 McMorro 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 4

WITH MORE EQUITY, MORE SWEAT

By Richard Morin and Megan Rosenfeld
Washington Post Staff Writers

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
cease - припинити
Survey - дослідження
gender equity – гендерна справедливість
devote - присвятити
existence - існування
domestic chores – домашня рутинна 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 5

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 anti-male, 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 getting 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
imply - означати
confidence - упевненість
overly - надмірно
pursue – займатися (чимось)

TEXT 6

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 face, 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

anger – 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

affection – 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 7

CALM, COOL AND COLLECTED

HOW TO FEEL CONFIDENT IN EVERY SITUATION

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 overheard 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

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 and their 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 subse-

quent 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 1960. 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 J14 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 brooding 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?

