



TOMSK POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY

**L.A. Lakhotyuk**

**INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS.  
PERSONAL PROBLEMS**

*Recommended for publishing as a study aid  
by the Editorial Board of Tomsk Polytechnic University*

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МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования  
**«НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ  
ТОМСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

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**Л.А. Лахотюк**

## **МЕЖЛИЧНОСТНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ. ЛИЧНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ**

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Пособие содержит 5 разделов, освещающих различные виды межличностных отношений. Предлагаемые в пособии аутентичные тексты для чтения и аудирования, тесты и упражнения способствуют формированию языковой, коммуникативной и социокультурной компетенций.

Предназначено для студентов 1–2 курсов неязыковых факультетов гуманитарных и технических вузов, обучающихся по программе «General English», а также может быть использовано лицами, самостоятельно работающими над совершенствованием знания английского языка.

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## Foreword

The book «Interpersonal relationships. Personal problems» is designed for the students studying at Institute of Humanities, Social Sciences and Technologies to develop their fluency and confidence in using English.

The main goal of the book is to provide students with authentic educational materials to make the teaching process of the academic discipline “General English. Basic course” more efficient.

The methodological concept of the book assumes that both speaking and cognition are inseparably linked and that is that link that stimulates an appropriate and systematic progress to create a multiple approach in learning English. Therefore, the book provides a vast amount of information as well as various ways of developing and building up all language skills on the basis of this information.

Improvement of language skills is closely connected with social and cultural competence. So, the book offers a variety of original texts and activities which will genuinely engage students’ interest and encourage them to share their personal opinions. The activities enable students to reflect on their own life experience and cultural knowledge about the USA and the UK and on the basis of exercises and activities given develop their ability to express the ideas confidently and fluently.

The book is divided into 5 chapters: “Friendship”, “Love”, “Wedding. Traditions”, “Marriage”, “Family life”.

Besides, the book contains methodological materials teaching to write different types of essays as well as many texts to translate from Russian into English which are based on the vocabulary mastered.

The authentic texts, creative exercises encourage students’ independent thinking and stimulate cross-cultural comparisons.

The book is based on the communicative and learner-centred approach. It uses modern techniques and procedures in teaching the English language in different types of higher engineering training.

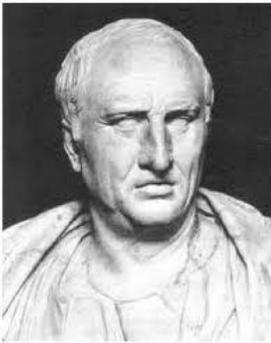
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## RELATIONSHIPS.

### FRIENDSHIP.

**Friendship Quotations from great people, ordinary people as well as Fizzy Moon Bear.**



1. Misfortune shows those who are not really friends.  
*Aristotle (384 BC -322 BC)*
2. The meeting of 2 personalities is like the contact of 2 chemical substances: if there is any reaction, both are transformed.  
*Carl Jung (1875-1961)*
3. Without friends no one would choose to live though he had all other goods.  
*Aristotle (384 BC -322 BC)*
4. Nothing changes your opinion of a friend so surely as success – yours or his.  
*Franklin P. Jones, Saturday Evening Post, November, 29, 1953*
5. When the character of a man is not clear to you, look at his friends.  
*Japanese proverb*
6. Go through your phone book, call people and ask them to drive you to the airport at 3 a.m. The ones who will drive you are your true friends. The rest aren't bad people; they are just acquaintances.  
*Jay Leno (1950- )*
7. Friends are a family you have chosen yourself.  
*Fizzy Moon Bear (2005 - )*

8. There is nothing like the razor sharp tongue of a good friend to cut through the lies we tell ourselves.

*Laura Mancur (1969 - )*

9. Don't flatter yourself that friendship authorizes you to say disagreeable things to your intimates. The nearer you come into relation with a person, the more necessary do tact and courtesy become. Except in cases of necessity, which are rare, leave your friend to learn unpleasant things from his enemies; they are ready enough to tell them.

*Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894)*

10. It's the friends you can call up at 4 a.m. that matter.

*Marlene Dietrich (1901-1992)*

11. The ornament of a house is the friends who frequent it.

*Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882)*

12. Sometimes the measure of friendship isn't your ability to not harm but your capacity to forgive the things done to you and ask forgiveness for your own mistakes.

*Randy K. Milholland, 11-07-05*

13. The friendship that can cease has never been real.

*Saint Jerome (374 AD-419AD)*

14. To like and dislike the same things, that is indeed true friendship.

*Sallust (86BC -34 BC)*

15. We secure our friends not by accepting favours but by doing them.

*Thucydides (471BC – 400BC)*

16. Fortune shows those who are not really friends.

*Fizzy Moon Bear*

17. A single rose can be my garden ..., a single friend my world.

*Leo Buscaglia*

18. The friend is the man who knows all about you, and still loves you.

*Elbert Hubbard*

19. Friends are those rear people who ask how you are and then wait for the answer.

*Fizzy Moon Bear*

20. A friend knows the song in my heart and sings it to me when my memory fails.

Donna Roberts

21. But if the while I think on thee, dear friend, all roses are restored and sorrows end.

William Shakespeare

22. My best friend is the one who brings out the best in me.

Henry Ford

## I. SPEAKING

### Discussion.

1. Quotations 8 and 9 contradict each other. Which appeals to you more: should a friend tell you a bitter truth or be tactful not to hurt your feelings?
2. *Do opposites attract, or do birds of a feather flock together?* Which is true?

1.2. The opinion of a professional psychologist.

Professor Emler is quite definite on this: one saying is correct, the other a load of rubbish. People are much more attracted to ‘their own kind’. Similar backgrounds: religious, cultural or social, are vital to a happy relationship. ‘A lot of research has been done on what draws people together, but the evidence clearly runs contrary to the theory that opposites attract. The fact is that real opposites run a mile from each other’, states Professor Emler.

1.3. Look through the quotations. What qualities do they refer to? Write a definition of “a friend”. You might start like this: “According to wise people (and Fizzy Moon Bear) “a friend” is a person who ...

1.4.1. Give your own definition to the word friendship.

1.4.2. If you find this task difficult, look through the list of ideas given below and either agree or disagree with each of these points.

A best friend is someone who:

- knows all your secrets;
- you can go on holiday with;
- lives near you;

- you can tell your problems to and (s)he is always ready with his/her shoulder to cry on;
- is the same age as you;
- you have known for a long time;
- asks for your advice;
- would turn to you for help;

Add any other ideas of your own.

1.4.3 What are friends for? The song “That’s what friends are for” might give you not only some ideas (you might also use the ones mentioned above) but also put you in the spirits to express your thoughts in a poetic form. Listen to the song and insert the words missing.

**"That's What Friends Are For"**  
(originally by Rod Stewart)

And I never thought I'd feel this way  
And as far as I'm 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
I'm glad I got the chance to say  
That I 2. \_\_\_\_\_ believe, I love you

And if I should ever go away  
Well, then close your eyes and try  
To 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the way we do today  
And then if you can remember

Keep smiling, keep shining  
Knowing you can always 4. \_\_\_\_\_ me, for sure  
That's what friends are for  
For good times and bad times  
I'll be on your side 5. \_\_\_\_\_ more  
That's what friends are for

Well, you came in loving me  
And now there's so much more I see  
And so by the way

I 6. \_\_\_\_\_ you

Oh and then for the times when we're 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
Well, then close your eyes and know  
The words are coming from my heart  
And then if you can remember

Keep smiling and keep shining  
Knowing you can always 8. \_\_\_\_\_ me, for sure  
That's what friends are for  
In good times and bad times  
I'll be on your side 9. \_\_\_\_\_ more  
That's what friends are for

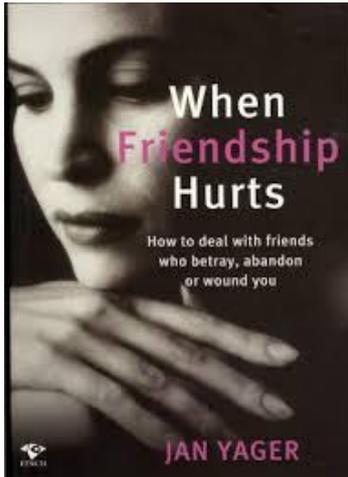
Keep smiling, keep shining  
Knowing you can always 10. \_\_\_\_\_, for sure  
That's what friends are for  
For good times and bad times  
I'll be on your side 11. \_\_\_\_\_ more  
That's what friends are for

Keep smiling, keep shining  
Knowing you can always 12. \_\_\_\_\_ me, for sure  
'Cause I tell you, that's what friends are for  
Whoa, good times and the bad times  
I'll be on your side 13. \_\_\_\_\_ more  
That's what friends are for

1.4.5 .There are 2 figures of speech on the list of quotations. What is a friend and friendship compared with? Could you invent a metaphor for either “a friend” or “friendship”?

1.4.6. They say that female friendship does not exist. What are the reasons for this? What is the main difference between male and female personality? By the way, do you agree with this statement?

1.4.7. These things happen. Not all close friendships last forever. Can you think of some reasons why not? Would males and females behave and feel in the same situations differently?



## II. Sad stories. I had a friend ...

*Treat other people as you would like to be treated.*

### 1. **Could you forgive betrayal?**

Hi, my name is Lisa. I had a secret which revealed only to my best friend. She was much older than me and very intelligent. I looked up to her. Could you imagine my shock when I learned from another friend that at the last party my problem was being discussed and mocked by everyone? My friend was very humorous. Since then she has

begged to forgive her many times. Said she was really sorry, really loved and respected me. But I believe there are things that are impossible to forgive. Betrayal is definitely one of them. Could you have forgiven?

### 2. **Not gonna pay back!**

I had two friends. One of them borrowed money from another for a dress she wanted so much! 2 months later when the time came to pay back she said reproachfully: "You know perfectly well that my parents do not earn as much as yours. Why can't you forgive this debt to me? If I were in your place, I would!" (which I personally doubt)

### 3. **My friend stole my sweetheart.** *Does it make any difference, if the author of the letter is a male or female?*

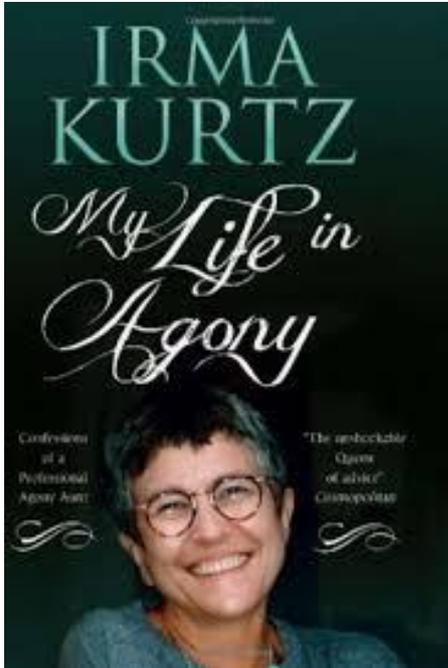
Hi! I'd like to tell you a story which is considered the most banal in the world. A director wouldn't get an "Oscar" reward for this plot. But if it is a scenario of your life, you do believe this is a story worthy of the Shakespeare's pen. This could break your personality and ruin your life.

I had the best friend and a sweetheart. I was the happiest person in the world because I had the most precious things in life: friendship and love of these intelligent talented people.

I couldn't believe it when I quite accidentally saw them kissing in a park. I was so dumbstruck I literally couldn't speak and found it hard to breathe. My sweetheart then said that it was a moment of a temporary madness, that (s)he realized that had always been in love only with me. It

would be a great mistake for us to split up. Never would we forgive ourselves for that. But I just can't. Would you be able to forgive?

### ASK IRMA



Irma works for British 'Cosmopolitan' magazine and has a reputation of the world's best agony aunt. The ad says: 'Irma is always here for you when your friends can't be. So put your life and relationships in Irma's hands'. You could write to: Ask Irma, Cosmopolitan, 72 Broadwick street, London W1F 9EP, or email her at [Irma@Cosmopolitan.CO.UK](mailto:Irma@Cosmopolitan.CO.UK)

It is interesting to check whether pieces of advice given by Irma will coincide with yours. How would you comment on the following letters? (Your teacher will tell you what Irma suggested doing in these situations.)

#### Letter 1. SHE'S DATING A LOSER.

I'm worried about my best friend. She's dating a loser who doesn't work and asks her for money all the time. I don't know why, but she thinks I'm out to steal him. Other friends say she's jealous because I'm single and am out all the time having fun. I want her to be happy, but he's rude and bad news. I and our other friends are all at university; when we are home during the holidays, she's distant, rarely texts or calls and gives us scheduled dates to meet up. She's my oldest friend and I don't want to lose her, but I'm getting tired of all this. And I'm not the only one of her friends to feel this way.

#### Letter 2. I'M JEALOUS OF OTHER GIRLS.

I finished with my boyfriend recently because other girls were always flirting with him, laughing at his jokes and so on. I know I shouldn't have let it, but it made me jealous. He said they were just friends and that he really loved me. I still want to be with him. What should I do?

### Letter 3 **HE'S NOT INTERESTED IN MY PAST.**

I've recently started seeing someone who was my friend for two years first. We love each other but I find it hard to trust him and I'm paranoid because of past experiences. I know he's not that kind of guy, but he doesn't want to hear about my exes, so I can't talk to him about my fears. What can I do?

### Letter 4 **WILL WE STAY FRIENDS?**



Hi, my name is Julie. I'd like to tell about my best friend Sarah. We are neighbours. Our mothers are best friends too so we've known each other all our lives. But lately I've been finding Sarah a pain. I always used to think she was funny and outrageous, but now she seems just childish and stupid. I used to admire her way-out clothes and hairstyles – now I'm embarrassed to be seen on the streets with her. I feel I'm just outgrowing Sarah.

To be perfectly honest, I'm upset by this and hate myself for it. I feel guilty because we meant so much for each other in the past. I believe things might have been different if Sarah had changed as well. Do you think it is possible for us to stay friends?

Hi, my name is Simon. I have (had?) a friend. His name is Nick. We met on



our first day at primary school and have shared everything since. Now I've entered college and we don't see so much of each other. I still write to him and when I'm home during the holidays, call him every day, but he kind of feels hurt judging by his tone. Recently I quite accidentally found out that he's been spreading rumours about

me behind my back. When I asked him about this he just said:”What do you care what I say?”

*In all these stories people split up because they had some problems. But sometimes people grow apart just because of life circumstances... Why?*

### III. READING.

#### **That was then. This is now.**



This is a story of Tina and Will who first met when they were studying at the same university. They are telling about their student’s years and about what is happening in their life now. Pay attention to the expressions given in bold.

TINA. I first met Will when I was looking for someone to share the house I was renting. I put an advertisement in the local student newspaper and he was one of the people who answered it. When we met, we **hit it off straightaway** and I told him he could move in.

Living with Will was fun. We soon found out that we **had a lot in common** and quickly **became close friends**. We always had really good discussions about everything that was important to us at the time: politics, the environment, literature and other less important things like cooking. We also liked the same music and that’s important when you are sharing a house. We **fell out** a couple of times about the house work. Will thinks I’m untidy but I think life’s too short to worry about things like that. Surely, it was not long before we **kissed and made up again**.

When we graduated three years ago, we **went our separate ways** and since then our lives have been very different. I went back to my home town and got a job as a production assistant for art exhibition. I like my job because I’m helping young people to get involved in the arts. I’m living with my parents because I’m not earning very much. Will thinks I’m crazy because money is very important to him now, but I get a lot of personal



*We became ...*

- e) An expression that means ‘we argued’.

*We fell ...*

- f) Two expressions that mean ‘we became more distant from one another’.

*We went our ...*

*We drifted ...*

- g) An expression that means ‘I know I can count on her when I need a friend’.

*She'll always be ...*

What can you say about Tina’s and Will’s personalities?

- h) An expression that means ‘we become friends with one another again after we have had an argument’.

*We kissed and ...*

### 3.2. After reading.

- I. Describe Tina’s and Will’s personalities.
- II. Complete a table

Then	Now
The reasons why they became close friends	The reasons why they drifted apart

This story vividly confirms the conclusions of a research done by Professor Emler: the opposites could attract each other for a short time. Then they get tired of each other.

#### IV. Discussion.

Do you believe in friendship between a man and a woman?

#### V. Translation.

Using new Vocabulary translate from Russian into English.



Это загадка, как люди становятся близкими друзьями.

В детстве вы становитесь друзьями в большей степени благодаря обстоятельствам: вы живете рядом, ходите в один детский сад или школу, ваши родители дружат. В подростковом возрасте вы более осознанно выбираете друзей сами.

Как говорится (As they say), друзья – это семья, которую мы выбираем сами. Как это происходит? Молния должна ударить? Мы внезапно чувствуем, что сразу же понравились друг другу?

Наверное, дружба рождается тогда, когда вы начинаете разговаривать с человеком и понимаете, что у вас много общего: вам нравятся одни и те же книги, фильмы, музыка, и, что самое важное, вы смеетесь над одними и теми же шутками (что у вас одно и то же чувство юмора), у вас одинаковое отношение к политическим событиям, социальным проблемам и оценке людей.

Безусловно, иногда вы ссоритесь. Но, если это не предательство, вы неизбежно скоро помиритесь.

Каждый человек уникален и вы не можете совпадать во всем. Но вам нравится в другом именно то, в чем вы совпадаете, и раздражает то, в чем вы не похожи. Противоположности могут притягиваться, но ненадолго.

Мою подругу вряд ли можно назвать очень обязательным человеком, что меня раздражает, Но со временем (in due course) я смирилась с этим, потому что знаю, что если у меня будет серьезная

проблема, я всегда могу положиться на нее, что она всегда будет рядом, чтобы поддержать, всегда будет на моей стороне.

Один из показателей настоящей дружбы – это то, что вы продолжаете общаться (to keep in touch), когда обстоятельства против вас. Очень часто бывает, что, когда друзья уже не учатся и не работают вместе, их пути расходятся и они отдаляются друг от друга.

Если этого не происходит, если вы чувствуете потребность в общении, желание рассказать о проблемах или просто поделиться новостями, и уверены, что вас всегда поймут и поддержат, если вы тоже сопереживаете неудаче и радуетесь успеху друга, значит, это - настоящая дружба и человек, который вызывает такие эмоции - друг на всю жизнь.

Лучший друг обычно помогает нам выявить наши лучшие качества и, возможно, пути для совершенствования. Вот для чего нужны друзья.

*We'd like to finish our conversation about friendship with some beautiful stories. Your stories. Stories about your best friend. Use the Vocabulary given in words of wisdom, song and texts.*

## VI. WRITING

**Friends for life.** The following models of compositions will help you to write it. Compare Model A with Model B. Say which touched you more.



Could you explain why?

**Model A.** I'll never forget the first time I met my grandmother. She had been living in Australia, but decided to move back to England.

When she arrived I stood

nervously pulling on my father's coat, half hiding behind him. It had never occurred to me that this sweet, plump, elderly lady would be so excited to meet me. She was shorter than I had imagined and had a round face, short, grayish curly hair and friendly green eyes. Her rosy cheeks gave her wrinkled face a childlike appearance, and when she smiled at me I couldn't resist giving her a big hug, ignoring her perfectly-ironed dress.

It wasn't long before I realized how generous and understanding she was. She always had something for everyone and was there to listen to us without intruding into our lives.

She was determined to buy a little house of her own so she could find the peace and quiet that she needed to write her poetry. She had so many hobbies and interests that there was always something to talk about.

That meeting with my grandmother led to a close relationship which lasted until her death two years ago. She was a fantastic lady and I shall always be grateful for the comfort, advice and support she gave me whenever I needed it.



**Model B.** My grandmother died two years ago, but I still have fond memories of the time we spent together when she was alive.

She used to live in Australia but she moved back to England to live in a little house. She was a sweet, plump lady and she was rather short. She had a round face, short grayish curly hair and friendly green eyes. Her rosy cheeks gave her wrinkled face a childlike appearance. She always used to wear perfectly-ironed dresses.

My grandmother was a very generous and understanding woman. She always had something for everyone and she managed to publish several books of poetry while she was alive. As well as that, she had many other hobbies and interests and there was always something to talk about.

My grandmother was a fantastic woman who gave me comfort, advice and support whenever I needed it. I shall never forget her.

What makes the difference between **Model A** and **Model B**?

### **Descriptive Composition.**

#### The Act of Writing.

Consider the writer's tools: words in rows on a page. The writer cannot use gestures, facial expression, or voice as the public speaker does. Yet words on a page can be powerful. We've all seen readers so involved in the words of a book that they fail to hear their own name called for dinner, or pass their own stop on the bus. These people have entered another world, living at second hand what a writer had lived or at least imagined at first hand.

How does writing do this to us? How does it make experience come alive? There are many ways, and one of the best is description. In simulating real life, description makes frequent appeals to our senses:

**sight**

**hearing**

**touch**

**smell**

**taste**

*e.g. Claire asked Moira to sit down. Her silk skirt **rustled** as she sat comfortably in the armchair. Claire could smell her **expensive perfume**. "Could this woman have the heart of a killer?" she asked herself. But the **cruel look in Moira's eyes** soon answered her question.*

Similarly, behind every descriptive choice you make, behind every image you give your reader, should be your own overall purpose. In a warm-up exercise such as free writing, or even as you begin a discovery draft, you may not yet know that purpose. But the act of writing should soon make it clear: is your subject scary, inspiring, pitiful, exasperating, ugly, beautiful,

calm or violent? Once you know, create the appropriate atmosphere and help your audience to feel it as well. With the help of figures of speech.

Figures of speech are powerful tools of description. They help us to visualize the picture the author describes very clearly.

Figures of speech are descriptive and poetic devices in which meaning is concentrated and heightened, usually through comparisons:

- A. **Simile:** A figure of speech in which one thing is said to be *like* another. (“With its high buildings on all sides, Bay Street is like a canyon.” “The meeting of two personalities is like the contact of two chemical substances.”)
- B. **Metaphor:** A figure of speech, literally false but poetically true, in which one thing is said to *be* another. (“Bay Street is a canyon walled by cliffs of concrete”. “The meeting of two personalities is the contact of two chemical substances.”)
- C. **Hyperbole:** Exaggeration. (“The office buildings rise miles above the city.”)
- D. **Personification:** A figure of speech in which a non-human object is described as human. (“At night the empty buildings stare from their windows at the street”).

In a description not all words are equal. Use short and strong ones from everyday life, not the long and flabby ones that some misguided writers think are eloquent. Do we really “perspire” or do we “sweat”? “Ambulate” or “walk”? “Altercate” or “argue”? “Ponder” or “think”? It is obvious that the second term in each case is stronger, more vivid, more descriptive. So why would we use the first?

Choose words that convey the right *feeling* as well as the right dictionary meaning.

Spend the time, then, to *feel*, as well as *think*, your words. Search drafts for weak or inexact or inappropriate terms, and replace them. If the right word does not come, find it in a dictionary or thesaurus. And realize that your electronic thesaurus may be fast, but a desk-size book version offers far more choices to help your overall idea or feeling, whatever it may be, come through clearly.

Use narrative techniques in your descriptive composition to gain your reader's interest. For example, while giving the name of the person described and the time and place you met or saw him/her for the first time you can **set the scene** by narrating the incident. Instead of saying: "I met John at Jane's birthday party last Saturday. He was tall, skinny with spiky hair," you can say "As soon as I entered Jane's flat last Saturday I noticed a strange mixture of people gathered to celebrate her birthday. It wasn't long before my eyes fell on a tall, skinny man with spiky hair. His name was John."

To make a long story short, **Points to remember:**

1. Set a scene. Add narrative technique to your descriptive composition. It makes a story more vivid. (Give name, time/place you met/saw somebody, etc.)
2. Use various adjectives to make a story more emotional.
3. Personality characteristics should be supported by examples.
4. Use figures of speech to make a story sound more poetic.
5. Use quotations. It is a sign of your intelligence.

#### Vocabulary to be used

to share problems/secrets		делиться проблемами /секретами
to embarrass	im'bærəs	смущать
to forgive		прощать
to support		поддерживать
to spread rumours behind smb's back	'ru:məz	распространяться сплетни за ч/л спиной
to gossip		сплетничать
to count on smb=to rely on smb		полагаться на к-л
He is a man to be relied upon		На него можно положиться
That's what friends are for		Вот для чего нужны друзья
to be in touch		общаться
to lose touch with smb		перестать общаться
to have much in common		иметь много общего

with smb		
to be on the same wavelength		быть на одной волне
The opposites attract		Противоположности притягиваются
Birds of a feather flock together	'feðə	Рыбак рыбака видит издалека (птицы одного пера собираются в стаю)
envy to be green with envy		зависть, быть зеленым от зависти

## VII. Reading (From British 'Cosmopolitan')

### Vocabulary

adversity	əd'və:siti	неприятности, несчастья
ordeal	'ɔ:di:l	суровое испытание
studious	'stjudjəs	прилежный, трудолюбивый
abduction		похищение другого лица
agitation		волнение, тревога
to hang out with		болтаться без дела
a cruel wind-up	'waɪnd	жестокая издевка
a tormentor		мучитель
trauma	'trɔ:mə	травма
to have sleepovers		ночевать в доме у кого-либо
paedophile	'pi:dəfai	педофил
assault	ə'sɔ:lt	1. нападение 2. эвф. изнасилование

## FRIENDSHIP PUT TO THE ULTIMATE TEST

*Some friendships crumble at the first signs of tension, while others withstand the toughest trials imaginable. So just what is it that keeps a friendship alive?*

**Every friendship has its ups and downs, but what happens when life throws a serious trauma at you? Chartered psychologist McCartney says, 'Adversity can make a friendship stronger, but it can work both ways – it can destroy what some might think is a really strong bond.' Here, we speak to two women whose friendship was challenged in very different ways.**

**'WE WERE ABDUCTED BY A PAEDOPHILE ON THE WAY TO SCHOOL'**

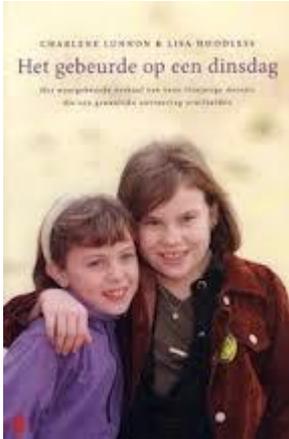
**Ten years ago, friends Charlene Lunnon and Lisa Hoodless, now 20, were snatched and subjected to four days of abuse by sex attacker Alan Hopkinson. Here, Charlene talks about their ordeal – and how it initially tore them apart.**



'If you saw me and my best friend Lisa on a night out, laughing and chatting, you could tell we've got a lot in common. But Lisa isn't someone I can joke around with. She's the only person who can fully understand the horrific ordeal we went through as 10-year-old friends, at the hands of a brutal paedophile. Today I count myself lucky to have Lisa as a friend, but it very nearly didn't turn out this way. As well as robbing us of our childhood, that man nearly destroyed our precious friendship.'

'Our lives changed in an instant one spring morning as we walked to school in our home town of Hastings., East Sussex. I'd only lived in the area for eight months, but Lisa and I were already best friends. On my first day at school, she'd offered me her Spice Girls pencil sharpener – and that was it.'

Soon we were swapping stories, sharing sweets and having sleepovers. Lisa was small, blue-eyed and studious, with strict parents who kept an eye on everything she did. I was taller with dark hair, more streetwise and bossy.



“As we passed a local petrol station I noticed a turquoise car by the side of the road up ahead, with a tall whiskery old man rummaging around in the boot. When he walked up and put his arms around our shoulders we just laughed uncomfortably. Suddenly he hissed, ‘Get in the car and do as I say.’ I stared, horrified, as he bundled Lisa into the open boot. Then he pointed at me. ‘You, get in too.’ Seeing Lisa’s terrified face, I made a split-second decision – I couldn’t leave my friend so I climbed in too. ‘Inside the dark boot, I could feel Lisa’s tears on my face. As the engine started up I softly sang *Your Love is King* by Sade to try to calm her down. Having to be the strong one took the focus off my own fear, and in a way I was grateful for this as we waited, terrified, to see what our abductor planned to do with us.

‘Eventually he drove us into a car park under a block of flats, where he shoved us into a sack and dragged up several flights of stairs to the living room of a dingy flat.

“Over the next couple of days, Hopkinson kept us locked in his flat and raped us repeatedly. The rest of the time we huddled on the dirty sofa in front of the TV, trying to block out what was happening. I kept thinking about my family and how they’d be going mad with worry, and wondering if anyone would feed my hamster. ‘If we escape, I’ll never fight with my brother and sisters ever again,’ vowed Lisa. I came to hate this word: if.

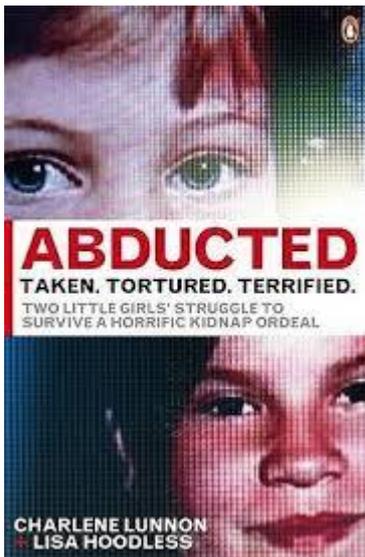
“He left the house at one point to get food but scared us out of attempting to run away, saying his neighbor was even worse and would catch us if we dared try. We were allowed to go to the toilet but didn’t like leaving each other – Hopkinson hardly slept the whole time.

“There were rays of hope. We were headline news, and watched in disbelief as our ashen-faced parents appeared on screen. ‘No one’s angry with you,’ pleaded my dad. ‘Just come home.’ There was even an appeal from the

Spice Girls. We felt better knowing people were looking for us, but they were on the wrong track: someone at school had suggested we'd run away to London. We wanted to shout at the TV screen, "We're here!"

"As the days passed, Hopkinson became increasingly agitated and we were convinced that he was going to kill us. We watched his every move, terrified of making him angry. On the fourth day, when we honestly believed we'd die in that flat, there was a knock at the door. "This is the police!" came a voice. It was finally over.

"After examinations and interviews at the police station, we were finally allowed home with our relieved – but broken – parents. It turned out the police had found us by chance – they'd been following up a different complaint against Hopkinson. Outside, Lisa and I smiled for the cameras and hordes of journalists. We just felt lucky to be alive.



Two weeks later, back at school, everyone wanted to be friends with us. But I quickly grew tired of this, and all I wanted was for things to be like they were before – Lisa and I having sleepovers on our own.

"I also felt a knot of jealousy in my stomach when I saw Lisa hanging out with other girls at lunchtime, enjoying her new-found popularity. Lisa was the only other person who understood what I'd been through and I wanted her to myself.

I began to blame for what I'd suffered at that man's hands. I chose to get in that car out of loyalty to her – and look what had happened. It felt like she was dumping me.

"Meanwhile, Hopkinson pleaded guilty to charges of kidnap, false imprisonment and assault and got nine life sentences. We'd both been having weekly counseling sessions, which we found horrific. We hated reliving something we just wanted to forget. When Lisa's dad said she could stop going, I was furious – why did I still have to go? Lisa was the one who still slept with the light on, not me. Did people think I was more mad than

her? I took out all my anger on Lisa. We were supposed to be in it together and I felt betrayed. I'm not proud of it, but I was only ten, and hopelessly traumatized by what had happened.

When we started secondary school, it was my turn to make new friends fast, and I became one of the popular crowd, while Lisa kept her head down. What had begun as tension between us now became full-blown bullying. I began spreading rumours about her, telling people she'd bad-mouthed them. It got so bad, people would phone her and scream abuse down the line. Every time I saw Lisa I felt a rush of emotions – anger, hatred, guilt and sadness for the friend I lost. Lisa knew I was behind in all, but never said a thing.

“By the time I was 16 I hadn't spoken to Lisa for years. Then I got some terrible news: Dan, one of my closest friends, had died in a car crash. Lisa knew him too and something in my head suddenly clicked: I had to call her. My hands shook as I dialed that familiar number. Lisa answered and immediately sounded suspicious, expecting some sort of cruel wind-up. I just blurted out, 'I'm really sorry, Lisa.' I cried when she agreed to come over to talk. I'd put her through hell for no reason. I'd tried to protect her when I got in that car boot, then turned into her tormentor afterwards.

“That evening I told her how sorry I was. Lisa took my hand and said, 'It's in the past.' We talked about the abduction, what we both remembered and how we felt about it all now. It was therapeutic. As we talked that night, we became proper friends as adults, not just as children.

Now Lisa and I live just streets apart. We see each other every day and we've both helped each other get on with our lives. After all, we can't live in the shadow of our experience forever. We're young women with our lives in front of us and we know we'll be best friends for life.”

**Lisa says:** “When Charlene threw her arms around me, it felt amazing. It had broken my heart that she was behind the bullying.”

I spent ages wondering why she'd turned against me but didn't dare ask. I guessed she'd hated that I'd seen how vulnerable she'd been in the flat with Hopkinson, when she prides herself on being so tough. We talked all

evening, and I felt like I was finally complete again. When Charlene said: ‘Friends for life this time?’ I didn’t hesitate. ‘Definitely,’ I replied. And I meant it.”

#### 7.1. Comprehension Check Questions.

1. According to the author, how could adversity influence friendship?
2. How were Charlene and Lisa different? What was it they had in common?
3. Did Charlene have the opportunity to run away, in your opinion? Why did she stay?
4. How did Charlene explain that she had taken out all her anger on Lisa?
5. Why, according to Lisa, did Charlene turn against her?

#### 7.2. Reading for details.

How attentive were you while reading? Let’s find out who is the most attentive reader! Answer the questions. If you can’t, come back to the text.

1. Charlene was a newcomer in Lisa’s class. They became friends quickly. How long had Charlene lived in the area up to that moment?
2. What’s the name of the town they lived in?
3. What did Lisa offer Charlene on her first day at school?
4. What was the paedophile doing when the girls were passing a petrol station?
5. What colour was his car?
6. What song did Charlene sing to calm Lisa down and take the focus off her own fear?
7. What pet was Charlene worried about when they were at a paedophile’s place?
8. How long were they at paedophile’s hands?
9. What was Hopkinson charged with?
10. What was he sentenced to?
11. Every time Charlene saw Lisa at school she felt a rush of emotions. What were they?

### 7.3. Preposition Decision.

Insert the right preposition into expressions from the text.

1. to rob somebody \_\_\_\_\_ something;
2. to take the focus \_\_\_\_\_ one's own fear;
3. to take \_\_\_\_\_ anger on smb;
4. to plead guilty \_\_\_\_\_ charges of;
5. to pride oneself \_\_\_\_\_;
6. to do something \_\_\_\_\_ no reason;
7. to throw arms \_\_\_\_\_ somebody;
8. to grow tired \_\_\_\_\_ something;
9. to go \_\_\_\_\_ ordeal

### 7.4. Discussion.

Does mutual ordeal, in your opinion, tear friends apart or make a bond stronger?

Why did Charlene who jumped into a sex attacker's car to save her friend then turn into her tormentor?

Could you forgive Charlene, if you were in Lisa's shoes?

Why did Lisa never say a word to Charlene in spite of the fact she knew that it was her who was behind the bullying?

Do you know how you would behave in an extreme situation?

What is it that keeps friendship alive?

What could you sacrifice for a friend?

Some psychologists say that if a child is raped it means that in such a way mother pays off for the sin she did in her previous or present life? How do you feel about this?

7.5. Find the following English equivalents in the text:

Кто-то, с кем можно весело провести время; пройти через суровые испытания; считать себя удачливым, лишить кого-либо детства; ночевать в доме у друг друга; следить за всем, что она делала; принять молниеносное решение; стараться вытеснить из памяти то, что происходит; сходить с ума от беспокойства; уставать от чего-либо; бросать кого-либо; признавать виновным; ненавидеть воскрешать в памяти то, что хочешь забыть; обрушить весь гнев на кого-либо;

держат голову опущенной; распространять сплетни; говорить о людях гадости (поливать грязью); стоит за всем этим; провести кого-либо через ад; гордиться чем-либо; быть уязвимым.

7.6. Translate the following text from Russian into English using new vocabulary.

*Делают совместные суровые испытания дружбу сильнее?*

Как говорит психолог Джейн Маккартни: «Имеет значение не то, что происходит в вашей дружбе, а то, как вы справляетесь с этим». Это, кстати, похоже на другую цитату: цитату о счастье из книги Андре Моруа «Из писем к незнакомке»: «Счастье не в том, что происходит; оно в сердце живущих, ибо оно есть состояние души.»

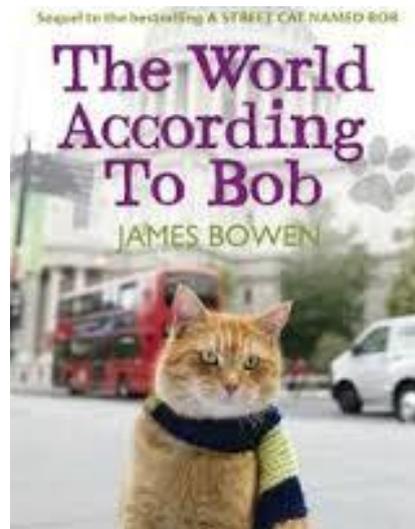
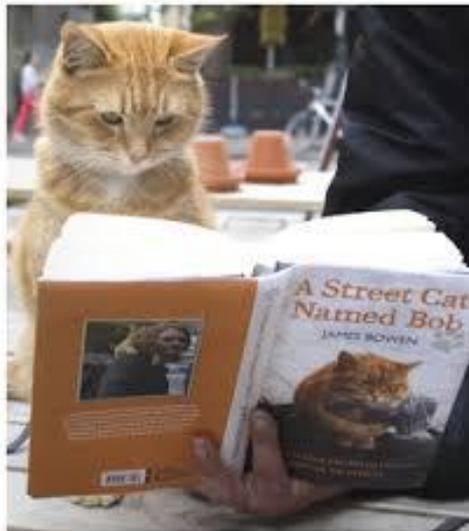
Итак, несчастья могут сделать дружбу сильнее. Но иногда видеть того, с кем вы вместе прошли через суровые испытания, того, кто напоминает тебе о том, что ты стараешься вытеснить из памяти, может быть очень трудно. Главное здесь – поговорить об этом начистоту (truthfully) и позволить себе быть уязвимым. Если вам удалось это, то вы можете считать себя счастливым и гордиться собой, так как такое испытание, которое жизнь преподнесла Шарлин и Лизе (life throws at), может заставить человека держать голову опущенной всю жизнь. Педофилы проводят детей и их родителей, которые сходят с ума от беспокойства, ища их, через ад. На мой взгляд, педофилы должны быть подвергнуты смертной казни (be sentenced to death penalty) несмотря на тот факт, что это - болезнь и за всем этим часто стоит их собственное унижение и мучение в детстве. Но это не дает им право лишать детства других.

7.7. Make up your own either a story or sentences with the vocabulary given.

7.8. Creative task. Re-write a story from point of view of:

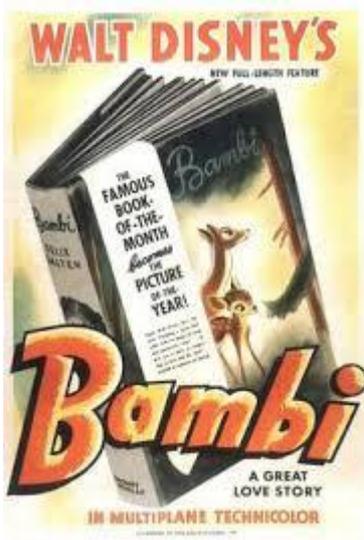
1. Lisa's and Charlene's parents; 2. Lisa during the period when she was being bullied; 3. Psychotherapist. 4. Write a story about Hopkinson's childhood: either using the 1-st or the 3-d person Singular.

Recommendations for further reading:



These books tell about how a lonely man (a former tramp and drug addict) and a street cat found hope in the streets of London. They really helped each other to survive. Besides, the author gives first-hand information about British life realities revealing the mentality of English people. It is very interesting from the point of view of cross-cultural comparisons.

Recommendations for further watching:

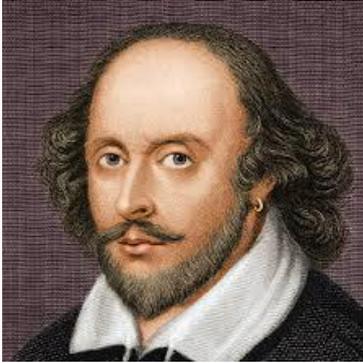


It is not only a great love story. It is also a story about friendship and support. In spite of the fact it is just a cartoon for children it might encourage your reflecting on who might be considered the true friend.

## RELATIONSHIPS.

### LOVE.

Love quotations from great people, ordinary people as well as Fizzy Moon Bear.



1. One word frees us of all the weight and pain of life. That word is love.

Sophocles (496 BC-406 BC)

2. If you love something let it go, if it comes back to you it's yours forever. If it doesn't, it never was.

From the film "Indecent Proposal"

3. Where there is Love, there is Life. If you missed love, you missed life.

Mahatma Gandhi

4. Perhaps the feeling that we experience when we are in love represent a normal state. Being in love shows a person who he should be.

Anton Chekhov (1860-1904)

5. Passion makes the world go round. Love just makes it a safer place.

Ice T.

6. The best way to get people to like you is not to like them too much.

John Green

7. Passion is seldom the end of any story, for it cannot long endure if it is not supplemented with true affection and mutual respect.

Kathryn L. Nelson

8. Fancy - it is when you like the appearance;  
Affection – it is when you like both appearance and character;  
Love – it is when it's incomprehensible what you see in him/her.

Fizzy Moon Bear

9. Blush and love can't be disguised.

Fizzy Moon Bear

10. To be brave is to love someone unconditionally, without expecting anything in return. To just give. That takes courage, because we don't want to fall on our faces or leave ourselves open to hurt.

Madonna, 2004

11. I don't think anyone can DO anything that would make him worthy of love. Love is a gift and cannot be earned. It can only be given.

Real Life Preacher

12. Love is an irresistible desire to be irresistibly desired.

Fizzy Moon Bear

13. Couples are jigsaw puzzles that hang together by touching in just enough points. They are never total fits or misfits.

Diane Ackerman

14. Love is not a decision. It's a feeling. If we could decide who to love, it would be much simpler but much less magical.

Trey Parker and Matt Stone

15. Life's greatest happiness is to be convinced we are loved.

Fizzy Moon Bear

16. We come to love not by finding a perfect person, but by learning to see an imperfect person perfectly.

Sam Keen

### I. SPEAKING

**Discussion.** Look through the quotations again. Which appeal to you? How can you comment on them?

### II. Love and Relationship Idioms and Phrasal verbs

<b>to meet on a blind date</b>	- a date where the two people have never met before
<b>break someone's heart</b>	to cause someone emotional pain
<b>break up with someone=split up with</b>	to end a relationship with someone
<b>to be crazy about (someone) = to be head over heels in love with (someone)</b>	to be very much in love with someone
<b>go out with (someone) =date someone</b>	to go on a date with someone
<b>fall in love with someone= fall for someone</b>	to begin to experience feelings of love for someone
<b>get along with someone= to get on well with someone</b>	to have a good relationship with someone
<b>get engaged</b>	to decide to marry someone
<b>have a crush on (someone)</b>	to have strong feelings of love for someone (often for a short time and with no results)
<b>make eyes at (someone)</b>	to flirt with someone, to look at someone to try and attract him or her
<b>to be made for each other</b>	to get along extremely well with another person
<b>a match made in heaven</b>	a couple who get along perfectly
<b>on the rocks</b>	to be in a state of difficulty, to be having problems (usually used for a relationship)

<b>patch up a relationship</b>	to repair a broken relationship
<b>pop the question= to propose to smb.</b>	to ask someone to marry you
<b>settle down</b>	to begin to live a quiet and stable life (often used after getting married or getting a job)
<b>tie the knot</b>	to get married
<b>walk out on someone= dump someone</b>	to abandon your partner and end a relationship
<b>walk down the aisle together</b>	to get married (in this case in a church where the bride walks down the aisle to the altar)
<b>to be seeing (someone)</b>	to be dating someone on a regular basis
<b>love at first sight</b>	to fall in love with someone or something the first time that you see him or her or it
<b>whisper sweet nothings in (someone's) ear</b>	to say romantic or intimate things to someone
<b>unrequited love</b>	love that is not returned, one-way love
<b>true love</b>	a genuine feeling of romantic love
<b>steal (someone's) heart</b>	to cause someone to fall in love with you
<b>filial love</b>	son's or daughter's love to parents
<b>mutual love</b>	mutual love is felt equally by two people towards each other
<b>infatuation</b>	strong feeling of love that you have for a short time
<b>hero-worship</b>	great admiration for someone you believe is great
<b>kiss and make up</b>	to become friends again after a fight or argument

## 2.1. Idiom Quiz - Love and Relationships

Choose an idiom to replace the expression in the brackets:

1. The woman was (very much in love with) the accountant in her office.  
(a) interested in (b) double dating (c) head over heels in love with (d) walking out on
2. The young man was a nice person and he was able to (make the young woman fall in love with him.)  
(a) become hung up on the young woman (b) dump the young woman (c) find Mr. Right for the young woman (d) steal the young woman's heart
3. The boy (had very strong feelings of love for) the girl in his class.  
(a) hit it off with (b) had a crush on (c) made up with (d) dated
4. After dating for three years, the couple finally decided to (get married).  
(a) tie the knot (b) be good together (c) kiss and make up (d) get back together
5. The two people were very happy at first but recently their marriage appears to be (experiencing problems).  
(a) getting serious (b) on the rocks (c) a match made in heaven (d) puppy love
6. The couple plan to (get married) in the summer and buy a house together.  
(a) pop the question (b) kiss and make up (c) hit it off (d) walk down the aisle together
7. The woman went (on a date where she did not know the other person) but it was not very successful.  
(a) on a double date (b) on a blind date (c) out with someone (d) dutch
8. The couple had many problems in their relationship and it was in danger of ending. However, they worked hard to repair it.  
(a) split up (b) get serious (c) patch it up (d) get back together
9. The couple appear to be (an ideal couple).  
(a) the perfect couple (b) the one and only (c) double dating (d) making eyes at each other

10. The woman believes that she has found (a genuine feeling of romantic love) with her boyfriend.

- (a) unrequited love (b) first love (c) puppy love (d) true love

11. The couple had many problems so they decided to (end their relationship).

- (a) set a date (b) break up (c) get hitched (d) make up

12. The two students have been (dating each other regularly) for six months.

- (a) saying "I do" (b) dumping each other (c) seeing each other (d) interested in each other

13. After seven years of dating, the couple decided to (get married and establish a regular routine).

- (a) settle down and marry (b) go steady (c) give each other a second chance (d) fall for each other

14. The young man was finally brave enough to (invite the young woman for a date).

- (a) fall for the young woman (b) walk out on the young woman (c) go out with the young woman (d) ask the young woman out

2.2. Make up sentences or a story with a new vocabulary.

### III. PROVERBS

A	B
1. Love is	through his stomach.
2. The course of true love	through ears.
3. All the world loves	the heart grow fonder.
4. Cold hands,	never to have loved at all.
5. All's fair in love	and war.
6. Hell hath no fury like	blind.
7. The way to a man's heart is	never did run smooth.
8. Better to have loved and lost	warm heart.
than	
9. Absence makes	a lover.
10. Love comes to a woman	a woman scorned.

3.1.1. Match a line in A with a line in B to make proverbs.

Do you have similar ones in your language?

3.1.2. Complete the replies with a suitable proverb according to the pattern.

*Do you know, when he left her, she threw all of his belongings out onto the street!*

***You know what they say – hell hath no fury like a woman scorned.***

They're back together again but their relationship's had a bumpy ride.

**You know what they say –**

1. Good heavens! You? Going to cookery classes? You must be in love!
2. But I don't want you to go off to Borneo for six months. I won't survive without you!
3. Oooh! Take the hands off my back! They're freezing!
4. Feel so sorry for her: already a widow at such a young age!
5. By miracle all the handicaps he had before the wedding were successfully tackled.
6. Did you notice how she made eyes at her friend's boyfriend?! That was disgusting!
7. Can't understand what she sees in him. In my view, he's both hideously ugly and very dull.
8. – How come such a beauty fell for this plain-looking man?  
- He's got the bright personality. The most eloquent person I've ever seen. You know what they say –

3.2. Invent a story the moral of which is one of the proverbs mentioned above.

IV. Work with a partner. Look at the pictures. How would you describe the types of love portrayed? Which do you think are the deepest forms of love? Which have you experienced in your life? Could you share your experiences with the class?



Love is different. It could be love to your child, pet, your idol or God. However, when we hear the word ‘love’, the first thing that comes to our mind is usually “romantic love, i.e. love between a man and a woman”.

Do you believe in love? What is love? What is infatuation? What is the difference between them?

#### IV. OPEN CLOZE

##### LOVE

Put each of the following words in its correct place below.

<b>partners</b>	<b>platonic</b>	<b>flirtation</b>	<b>infatuation</b>
<b>mature</b>	<b>compatible</b>	<b>one-sided</b>	<b>hero-worship</b>
<b>mutual</b>	<b>idolize</b>	<b>complement</b>	<b>stable</b>

Youngsters in their teens or even earlier sometimes (a) \_\_\_\_\_ film stars or other celebrities with a kind of blind, devoted (b) \_\_\_\_\_. The objects of such adoration are regarded as gods by their smitten worshippers. How sad that such devotion is almost always unrequited (though pop stars have been known to marry their fans). Young people also sometimes develop irrational obsession for another, often older, person which is not an adult, (c) \_\_\_\_\_ feeling but simply a youthful (d) \_\_\_\_\_. At parties a boy may playfully try to attract a girl, or vice versa, without intending any serious, lasting relationship. This is just a (e) \_\_\_\_\_. A relationship which gives deep and lasting happiness to both (f) \_\_\_\_\_ must not be (g) \_\_\_\_\_ (felt more strongly by the other). It should be based on a (h) \_\_\_\_\_ love and respect, felt equally by each of the two. Of course it can take many forms. It might be very deep but entail no physical desire, in which case it is described as (i) \_\_\_\_\_. Certainly, for any relationship to be (j) \_\_\_\_\_, the two people involved must be (k) \_\_\_\_\_ (they must get on well together). This does not necessarily mean that they must have attitudes and interests in common, for partnerships of opposites can work very well. The different characters of the two people somehow (l) \_\_\_\_\_ each other.

Questions to discuss.

1. Have you ever had an idol? If yes, how old were you? Who was it?
2. Is hero-worship a sign of a person's being immature and stupid or very emotional and imaginative?
3. How do you interpret the words from the Bible "You shall not make for yourself an idol (in the form of anything in heaven above or on Earth beneath)?"
4. The statement says: "Love might come to people of all ages". Do you agree? Or the young feel stronger as the hormones play?

5. Do you understand what's the difference between "friendship" and "platonic love". Can we say that it is love if it doesn't entail physical desire? Do you believe in friendship between a man and a woman?
6. The text says that 'partnerships of opposites can work very well'. As far as love is concerned, which of the sayings do you agree with: **"Birds of a feather flock together"** or **"The opposites attract"**?
7. The text says: "At parties a boy may playfully try to attract a girl, or vice versa". According to traditional concepts, a boy should be an initiator of relationships, but ...who is better at this?

**V. *It is interesting to know***

***The dating game.***

Psychologists say that dating is more stressful for boys than for girls – which is the opposite of what most people might think. Girls have intimacy skills. Boys don't. Though, there is another opinion: boys can also make eyes, blush and talk rubbish, but unlike girls who for five minutes manage to invent future children's names and where to put a sofa, boys forget about a flirt three minutes later.

Though, if we speak about a sincere feeling, the boys are more vulnerable because they fall in love faster. They also take breaking up harder than girls do.

Vocabulary

make eyes at smb		строить глазки кому-либо
intimacy skills	'intiməsi	навыки флирта
vulnerable	'vʌlnərəbəl	уязвимый

## VI. READING (To continue the topic ...)

### Are Women More Romantic Than Men?

It's a subject that will probably be debated until the end of time, but on the evidence available today psychologists tend to feel that women do not fall in love as steadily as men do.

Moreover, women seem to fall out of love more quickly and suffer less of long term distress than men do when a relationship breaks up. Why this should be so it is also a controversial question about which psychologists have different opinions.

One view contends that in cultures where a woman is allowed to choose a mate, as opposed to the family organized marriage, the woman must look for her own interests. She seeks the man who is best able to provide for her and their future children. Some psychologists think that this may explain why it is not uncommon for women to be attracted to men with power – physical, financial or social.

Men, by contrast, are prone to fall in love very quickly and be much less critical than women of the qualities of the person they love. According to one study, men are far more likely than women to believe in 'love at first sight' and that true love comes along just once in life'. 70% of men said that they believed in these things.

**Discussion.** Are you surprised by this fact or is it what you have always known?

Could you describe symptoms of love? If you lack the vocabulary, you could watch description of this feeling in a cartoon called "Bambi".

Does a true love always end with a marriage?

Do you believe in fairy-tales, magic, destiny, in other words, love at first sight?

## VII. READING

1. Work in two groups. Read about two couples whose meeting could be regarded as destiny. By the way, do you believe in destiny?

**Group A.** Read about Tina and Andrew. **Group B.** Read about Emma and Ross.

2. In your groups, answer the questions.
  - a) How did their relationship start?
  - b) What stages were there in its development?
  - c) Did physical attraction play any part in their romance?
  - d) Do they believe in fate?

3. Work with a partner from the other group. Compare the two stories using your answers from exercise 2. Which meeting do you think was most dependent on fate?

### Vocabulary work

4. Find these phrases in your article and try to work out their meaning from the context. Use a dictionary.

Group A	Group B
spur-of-the-moment messaging back and forth not overly impressed in the flesh make a serious commitment knock sth on the head	burst out laughing scrambled to my feet tore off along the path blown away mane of red hair catapulted into a garden

5. All the words in A and some in B appear in the texts. Match the synonyms.

A	B
bizarre random stunning guts bashfully dumbstruck blush mates alleyway retrieve	lost for words weird striking narrow path between buildings fetch pals go red shyly courage haphazard

## FATEFUL ATTRACTION

**Article A** I sent a random text message and he replied...

Tina Baldwin, 28, sent a random text message. Andrew, 21, instantly sent one back. A year later they were married.



TINA. It was like any other day. I was chatting to my best friend in the kitchen. We were bored so I decided to send a text message to a random number and see what happened. Don't ask me why – it was a real spur-of-the-moment thing. I typed in “Feel like talking?” and waited to see if anyone would reply.

To my amazement, someone did – a guy. He just typed “Yes”. From then on, we had a great hour or two messaging back and forth. When he asked me to phone him, I didn't hesitate.

We both had the same sense of humour and, although it was odd at first, we talked just as easily as when we'd been texting.

I'd just come out of a relationship, so I wasn't looking for a boyfriend. But over the next few months Andrew and I kept in touch every day.

Although I wasn't overly impressed by the photograph he sent of himself, when we spoke on the phone I found myself becoming more and more attracted to him. It seems bizarre but I'm sure I fell in love with him before I ever saw him. We had so much in common: we loved the same music, the same films, we laughed at the same jokes.

We met for the first time in a pub local to me in Somerset; he came down from Hertfordshire. I was very nervous, and had a quick drink before I went to meet him. He was much better looking in the flesh and we hugged for ages. Holding him for the first time is something I'll never forget. From then on we saw each other constantly, meeting up on dates and getting together at weekends.

Ten months later we were married. It was a great day – a proper big white wedding. Now I can't imagine life without Andrew and I can't quite believe how we met. I guess he was just out there waiting for me.

ANDREW. I've never believed in fate but when something like this happens, you realize that the odds are billions to one. At first, Tina and I were just having a bit of fun but, as time passed, I saw that we had so much in common – we'd say the same thing at the same time, or I'd phone her and it would be engaged because she was trying to get

The thing I loved about Tina was her personality, and when, finally, I met her I thought she was stunning. That evening I drove back to Hertfordshire on my motorbike, knowing the relationship wasn't going to end there.

During the following months, I'd make the four-hour journey to Somerset every weekend. It got to a point where it just wasn't practical any more and I said to Tina, 'What we do is either make a serious commitment or knock it on the head'. I moved in a few weeks later. I've left my family and friends in Hertfordshire but I've never regretted the move for a second. On our wedding day I was ecstatic. There was nothing I wanted more.

Keep this vocabulary in mind!

*the odds are billion to one*

*to have much in common*

*to get through to smb*

### **Article B** He knocked me off my bike!

Emma Allen, 31, cycled into Ross, 39, during a bike ride in south-west London. Two years later they were married.

EMMA. Whenever anyone asks how we met, we burst out laughing – it's such a ridiculous story. I had gone out on my bike to meet a friend. I always



ride too fast and what happened this time was, as I rounded a corner, an arm appeared out of nowhere. The next minute, I was flying through the air into someone's garden.

Not only was I confused – I didn't know where I was for a moment and I could hear people saying 'What have you done, Ross? Do you think she's all right?' I was incredibly embarrassed. After all, I was lying in a flowerbed with a bicycle on top of me.

I just wanted to crawl away and, being a redhead with fair skin who blushes really easily, I could feel this heat rising up over my face. So I scrambled to my feet, saying crossly, 'I 'm fine,' got on my bike and tore off along the path, hoping never, ever to see the guy I'd hit and his pals again.

I did though. In a weird stroke of double fate, on my way back, I passed them again. And, hideously, my baseball cap flew off my head right in front of them. It took all my courage to go back, bashfully, and retrieve it.

I'd seen Ross around before but I'd never spoken to him. So when, the next day, a bunch of flowers arrived on my doorstep with a note saying, 'Have a happening day,' I knew who they were from. The florist confirmed it: yes, he was tall and blonde, and he worked as a landscape gardener.

It took a lot of guts but I knew I had to go and thank him in person. And I was glad I did – although my knees turned to jelly. I was blown away. We chatted for ages and a few weeks later he invited me for dinner. That was it. We've now been married 11 years. I'm a total believer in fate but, what I think is that you have to build your own destiny. If Ross hadn't sent me flowers and if I hadn't gone to thank him, none of this would have happened.



ROSS I had just come from travelling, surfing and hitching round South America when I met Emma. I was

feeling quite low having been mugged at gunpoint in Panama.

What I remember is seeing this very striking girl with a wonderful mane of red hair. I'd seen her around before but we'd never spoken. One day I was with two mates, walking down this little alleyway and recalling some travelling tale. I must have gesticulated too wildly because, the next thing I knew, this girl was coming for on a bike and was suddenly catapulted into a garden. On the one hand I felt dreadful but on the other I couldn't believe how gorgeous she was – this gorgeous red hair lying underneath a bicycle. I couldn't take my eyes off her.

For me the meeting was pure romance. What I did was go straight to the local florist and, because she was so identifiable, they knew who she was and delivered flowers to her the next day.

Giving flowers was easy but when she came to thank me, I was dumbstruck. I had never felt like this before – I knew she was the one.

Finally, I did find the courage to ask her out – and the rest, as they say, is history.

Keep this vocabulary in mind!

to build a destiny

to look gorgeous

in a weird stroke of fate

to have guts

## **LANGUAGE FOCUS**

### Ways of adding emphasis

Find similar sentences to these in your article. How exactly do they differ? What is the effect of the differences? Compare answers with a partner from the other group.

**Article A**

I'll never forget holding him for the first time.

I loved Tina's personality.

We either make a serious commitment or knock it on the head.

I wanted nothing more.

**Article B.**

I think you have to build your own destiny.

I remember seeing this very striking girl.

I went straight to the local florist.

Finally I found the courage to ask her out.

7.1. *A piece of Grammar*

There are many ways of emphasizing part of a sentence.

**1. Structures which add emphasis**

a . I love Tina's personality. (base sentence)

What The thing personality Something	I love about Tina is her...
It's Tina's personality that I love. It's Tina who I love.	

b. He criticizes/criticized me constantly. (base sentence)

What The thing Something	he does is he did was	criticize me constantly.
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## 2. Negative inversion

Certain negative expressions can be put at the beginning of a sentence for emphasis.

I'll never forget holding him for the first time( base sentence).

**Never will I forget** holding him for the first time.

People rarely fall in love at first sight.

**Rarely do people fall** in love at first sight.

Word order is the same as in questions!

## 3. Emphatic do, does, did

Finally I **did find** the courage to ask her out.

**4. Emphatic structures must sound emphatic!** (Show it with your voice!)

*7.2.1. Translate from Russian into English using emphatic constructions and negative inversion.*

1. Никогда не забуду я, как по странному стечению обстоятельств это поразительная девушка с великолепной гривой рыжих волос, которую я видел в округе раньше, но не имел смелости подойти и познакомиться, влетела прямо в мой сад.

2. Что поразило меня больше всего, так это то, что случайный номер, на который я отправила смс, принадлежал родственной душе (soul mate), человеку с которым у нас было так много общего. С этого момента я верю в судьбу, так как шанс был один к миллиону.

3. Основное, что я поняла из книги «Моделирование будущего» - это то, что судьбы не существует. Человек сам строит свою судьбу, а именно: визуализирует события и силой мысли воплощает их в действительность (to put into practice), если хочет что-то отчаянно (desperately).

4. Что я хотела отчаянно в тот момент, так это дозвониться до него и поделиться этой новостью.

7.2.2. *Invent your own sentences using emphatic constructions and negative inversion.*

## VIII. SPEAKING

The topic is emotional. While answering the questions use emphatic constructions!

Which of the couples had the most romantic meeting? Whose was most dependent on fate? Why do you think the way you do?

Do you believe in fate? Looking back on your life are there any events where you believe fate played a part?

Do you know how your parents met? Tell the class.

Do you believe fate is the best way to meet the love of your life? What alternatives can you think of?

Could you fall in love with a photo or with a voice?

What kind of love is harder, in your opinion:

- a) developed from friendship and built on mutual interests and life perception;
- b) physical attraction and strong infatuation?

## IX. Aspects of LOVE

Vocabulary to be remembered

fall in love	влюбиться
fall out of love	разлюбить
intimacy	тесные, близкие отношения
commitment	обязательство
pledge to nurse love	поклоняться лелеять любовь
an infatuated crush	сводящая с ума страсть
consummate love	совершенная, полная любовь
to crave	страстно желать, жаждать чего-либо
to keep your partner	удержать партнера

For questions 1-6, read through the following text and then choose from the list A-J below the best phrase to fill each of the spaces. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all. The exercise begins with an example (0).

Example:

0	J
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For Dr Robert Sternberg, a psychologist at Yale University, love has no mystery. He has dedicated almost a decade of research to dissecting love, examining in a scientific way why people fall in and out of love. He has reached conclusions (0) ... . In fact, he has formulated Sternberg's Triangular Theory of Love (1) ... . The first is intimacy (2) ... . The second is passion, which includes excitement and arousal. Thirdly, there is decision and commitment, (3)... ; the decision to love someone and the pledge to nurse that love through good and bad times. The way you combine these three components dictate the type of love you experience. Intimacy alone results in unspectacular liking, while passion alone generates an infatuated crush. Overdo the decision and commitment and you end up with what Dr Sternberg calls 'empty love' (4) ... . Complete the triangle by pledging everlasting devotion and you enjoy consummate love (5) ... . Fortunately, differences in the three different styles of love are treatable. Sternberg says the answer is quite simple. If your partner craves more intimacy, passion or commitment, then you must identify (6) ... and do your best to provide more of it – if you want to keep your partner, that is.

**A** which is typical of the stages of affair

**B** which component is missing

**C** which is the best of all according to Dr Sternberg's theory

- D** which is a common symptom of an exhausted or dying love affair
- E** which he defines as a sharing of thoughts and feelings
- F** which has three components
- G** which is made up of two parts
- H** which Sternberg is hoping to
- I** which is what your partner wants
- J** which enable him to predict the long-term success of romantic entanglements

**Discussion.**

How do you feel about the theory? To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Do you know any other theories?

## **X. LISTENING**

Listen to two young Americans talking about kissing in public (otherwise known as PDA: Public Display of Affection). Listen to the conversation and answer these two questions:

**Exercise**

One of the speakers doesn't like people kissing in public. What are the arguments?

Who do they see kissing in the park?

**Discussion.**

How do you feel about PDA? You know that in some countries it is even illegal. Is it, in your opinion, a sign of openness and inner freedom or dissoluteness (распущенность)?

## XI. WRITING

You could hardly find a book in the whole world literature which doesn't concern the topic of love.

We suggest that you try yourselves in the shoes of an author writing about love. This should be a story with an ingenious plot. We will give you the beginning of this story. The task is to continue using the vocabulary mentioned above. Before you start, read information about how to write.

### *Narration. Story Writing*

Telling a story, or narrating, is an appealing and natural way to convey information. Every time you tell a joke, trade gossip, invent a ghost story or tell a friend what you did at the weekend, you are narrating. In both speech and writing, telling a story can also be the most direct way to make a point. If your idea or opinion was formed by an experience, a clear account of that experience can help others understand and believe your point.

In some ways narrating is easy. Often it is no more complicated than the chronological order in which the events occurred. A flashback to the past or a glance at the future may intervene, but basically a narrative is the easiest of all writing to organize.

Yet a narrative, like any form of writing, is built on choices.

**Choice of scope:** Time stretches infinitely toward both the past and future – but where does your narrative most logically begin and end? Include only parts that develop your point. When facts about the past or future are needed, sketch them in briefly so you interrupt the least you can.

**Choice of details:** Which details count? Reject random or trivial ones and seek those that convey your main impression or idea. Select those details that help the reader *see, hear, feel, smell* or *taste* – in other words those which, by appealing to the senses, help readers live the event.

**Choice of connections:** Readers love to be “swept along” by narrative. How is this effect achieved? Partly just through a good story.

Time signals, though, increase the impact of any narrative. Like road signs for the driver, terms like “at first”, “next”, “then”, “immediately”, “suddenly”, “later”, “finally” and “at last” show the way and encourage progress. Use these road signs, and others like them, at every curve. Choose carefully, so signals speed the reader to your chosen destination.

Surely, first person narrative is easier because your vital interest in your subject will motivate the writing. And finally, readers appreciate the authenticity of a story told by the very person who lived the event.

But of course, it’s not always possible or desirable to limit the subject to oneself. A third-person narrative, which tells the actions of others, opens up many more possibilities. Only by writing about others can one discuss past eras, places one has never visited and events one has never experienced. Besides, it’s easier to write about your innermost thoughts and feelings disguising yourself as a third-person narrator.

### **Points to remember**

A good story should consist of:

- a) **an interesting beginning** to grab the reader’s attention and make him/her want to go on reading your story. You can start a story: 1. by describing weather, surroundings, people etc. involving your senses; 2. by using Direct speech; 3. with a question; 4. with a dramatic sentence creating mystery or suspense; 5. by referring to your feelings or mood etc.
- b) **good development** in the main body. To develop your story you should use appropriate tenses, especially past ones, e.g. Past Simple to describe the main events, Past Continuous to set the scene, Past Perfect to talk about events which happened before the main events, etc.
- c) **a good ending**. You can finish a story by: 1. using Direct speech; 2. referring to people’s feelings, moods; 3. describing people’s reactions to the event developed in the main body, and 4. creating mystery or suspense. If possible, try to create an unexpected or unpredictable ending to surprise the reader for your piece of writing to leave a long-lasting impression on him.

It goes without saying that to make your narration more exciting you should combine it with other ways to develop the material, e.g. descriptive techniques: use of adjectives (horrified, surprised, etc.) and adverbs (absolutely, extremely, etc.) to stress feelings and actions as well as various stylistic devices (metaphors, similes, etc).

### **11.1. A Blind Date.**

Pam was sitting in Jenny's bedroom. Jenny was getting ready for a date. She was going out with a boy called Thomas. It was their first date, but now she had a bit of a problem. She had already arranged to meet another boy called Stephen, a pen pal who was coming to Petersfield to see her. Now she wanted Pam to help her sort it out.

To be continued ...

11.2. Your teacher will give you the ending of an original story. When you get it, transform sentences in Direct speech into sentences in Reported speech.

11.3. The story is given in the past. The other narrative tense, the present, has the effect of making the events closer to a reader both from the point of view of the time and emotions. Tell this story in the present tenses.

### **11.4. Discussion.** *The dating game.*

Now more and more people find it difficult to find their second half. They have to address dating agencies to help them. Besides, many Russian girls and women long for marriages with foreigners. What are the reasons for this? What is your attitude to this phenomenon?

Answer these questions truthfully. Then compare your answers in pairs or small groups.

1. Do you ever read 'Lonely hearts' ads in the newspaper?
2. Do you ever look at 'Lonely hearts' websites?
3. Have you ever placed a 'Lonely hearts' ad in a paper or anywhere else? If so, what happened? Who replied? Was it a successful experience? If not, do you think you ever would? Why/Why not?
4. Have you ever replied to a 'Lonely Hearts' ad?

5. Do you know anyone who has ever placed a ‘Lonely Hearts’ ad or replied to one? What happened? Was it a successful experience?

## **XII. READING**

Read the passage and answer these questions:

1. What has the writer done?
2. Why has she done this?

### **NOT ONLY THE LONELY**

Writer, 25, dark hair, brown eyes, GSOH (this abbreviation means ‘good sense of humour’), seeks reliable, intelligent, 30-something man for long walks, long conversations and long-term relationship. No time wasters.

OK. So I did it! But then everybody’s doing it. There are over two million people registered with dating agencies – and that’s the expensive way to do it. So there must be at least twice as many using ‘Lonely Hearts’ ads. The thing is, the men and women who place these ads aren’t necessarily lonely. Take me, I’m not. I’ve got a wide circle of friends. And an active social life. It’s just that my circle of friends does not include many single men. So, if I want to meet any single males I need to take positive action. My ad joined those of other professional women who don’t have the time to follow the more usual methods of finding a partner and those of some of the 1.5 million single mothers who have obvious difficulties in getting out.

And was it a successful ad? Well, I think 75 replies speaks for itself! Some of the replies were touching; some were surprising, some appealing and some appalling. A few people clearly did not have sufficient self-knowledge to realize they were nerds. Others were, for a variety of reasons, clearly unsuitable. In the end I met 12. Of these, 7 were liars, usually much older, fatter or uglier than their photos suggested; two were nerds, missed at the initial examination. One was far too enthusiastic about putting his hand on my knee; one lived in Edinburgh, a beautiful city (and he was a nice man) but I wanted a long-term friend – not a long-distance one.

The last one I meet was Gavin. 36, intelligent, good-looking; kind, definitely GSOH, and sitting across the table from me as I write this. Oh yes – and tomorrow he moves into my flat. I did it. And it works!

### 12.1 True or false?

Mark the following sentences T (true) or F (false):

1. The writer thinks that over 4 million people use ‘Lonely Hearts’ ads.
2. Most people who use ‘Lonely Hearts’ ads don’t have many friends.
3. Professional women use the ads because they don’t have much time for socializing.
4. Some people lied when they replied to the writer’s ad.
5. She met her current partner through her ad.

### 12.2 Discussion.

Discuss these questions in pairs or small groups:

1. What does the writer mean when she says ‘I did it’?
2. Do you think the writer really does have a ‘wide circle of friends’?
3. Are ‘Lonely Hearts’ ads popular in your country as a way of meeting new people?
4. How do you feel about people who place ‘Lonely Hearts’ ads? Do you think they are sad and lonely? Or are they just normal people who are too busy to meet the sort of people they would like to?
5. If you ever placed an ad or replied to one, would you lie about any of the following?
  - a) your age
  - b) your appearance
  - c) your income
  - d) your past

### 12.3 LANGUAGE

Work in pairs. Put the sentences below in the correct order to make a story:

1. Mark fancied Lucy.
2. They got engaged.
3. They got on very well.
4. She had twin girls, Emma and Katie.
5. They got married.

6. Lucy got custody of the children.
7. Lucy became pregnant.
8. He asked her out on a date.
9. Mark and Lucy started to have rows.
10. They started going out together.
11. They split up.
12. They fell in love with each other.
13. Lucy asked for a divorce.
14. Mark had an affair.
15. They went on their honeymoon.

**12.4** Now use some of these expressions to tell your story, either real or fictional.

### **12.5 Discussion.**

1. Write a description of yourself in 25 words for a 'Lonely Hearts' ad.
2. Write requirements your potential partner should meet.
3. In your country where do most people meet their partners?
4. Have many of your virtual friends from social networks become your real friends?
5. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of trying to make friends through a 'Lonely Hearts' ad?
6. Are there any dangers involved in meeting people through a 'Lonely Hearts' ad? What advice would you give a friend on a lonely hearts date?

### **12.6. LONELY HEARTS**

#### *Role-play*

Gill Littlewood, a bored married woman, decided to amuse herself by placing a lonely hearts advertisement in a popular newspaper.

**Sensitive, quiet, badly hurt in the** past, completely unattached and alone, shy and reserved woman seeks an understanding man for genuine friendship and companionship. Box 453.

Gill received quite a few replies. She answered the most interesting and promising one. It came from Len Shade. Gill created a new identity for herself – an identity that would melt anybody’s heart, let alone Len’s, who was lonely and disillusioned himself. After a few months of fairly frequent meetings full of confidences and plans for the future, Gill grew tired and lost interest in her game. She withdrew in a very abrupt manner.

*If you were in Len’s shoes, what would you do?*

*Your teacher will tell you later what happened to Len.*

### **Procedure of a play**

1. One learner is chosen to play Gill Littlewood. Invent a story behind the curtain. Think of motives and her past.
2. The class is divided into two groups of roughly the same size. One of them that strongly believes that **nothing can justify toying with other people’s emotions** accuses Gill of a heartless cold-blooded deed, the other claims that nobody but Len himself can be blamed for this situation because **answering a lonely hearts advertisement means asking for trouble**.
3. Gill explains her point of view; she can also be questioned by other learners (e.g. her motives).
4. Dramatize the situation if it would have been in any way different, if an advertisement had been placed in good faith by Len and answered for fun by Gill. Optional: had been placed for fun by Len and answered in good faith by Gill.

### **LANGUAGE**

When discussing what happened between Gill and Len, learners will need to refer to past unfulfilled conditions, *e.g. If Len hadn’t been so lonely and disillusioned before, it wouldn’t have led him to trouble.*

When discussing the problem in more general terms, learners may talk about cause and effect, e.g. *If you place a lonely advertisement, you can expect something like this to happen.*

## THE LANGUAGE OF DISCUSSION

Introducing an opposite point

I take/see your point but ...

Possibly, True, Yes,
----------------------------

but

On the other hand ... If you look at this from a different point of view ... Looking at this from another point of view ...
---

Expressing disagreement

1. Yes, but

on the other hand you can't deny that you've got to remember that don't forget that
--

2. Oh, do you really think so?
3. Are you really trying to say that ...?
4. You don't seem to realize that ...
5. You can't really mean that.
6. You haven't convinced me that ...

Expressing doubt

1. I see what you mean but ...
2. I agree with you on the whole but ...
3. Oh, but don't you think that ...?

**XIII. One more love story.** (Invent the title for it)

**Listening, reading and writing. Dramatizing and glimpsing behind the curtain.**

a. Listening.

- i. Friends often lose touch with each other. Do you have any friends you have lost touch with? What memories do you have of these friends? What were the reasons for your losing touch? Would you like to meet them again?
- ii. You are going to listen to a short radio play. It is about two friends, Peter and Amanda, who meet again after some years. They are in their home town. Listen and answer the questions.
  - a) Did they arrange to meet? How do you know?
  - b) Why have they returned to their home town?
  - c) Where do they live now?
  - d) Have they kept in touch over the years? How do you know?
  - e) What ambitions did they have when they were younger? Did these ambitions become reality?
- iii. Make an assumption about the following questions. Consider them in pairs. What can you predict about the full story?
  - How old do you think Peter and Amanda were when they first knew each other? How old are they now?
  - What was their relationship?
  - Why did they lose touch? Did they miss each other?
  - What are their families like?
  - Are they now married?
  - Are they happy with their present lives?
  - Do they have any regrets?
  - Will they meet again soon?

### 13.1 READING.



He saw her from behind and recognized her immediately. He walked faster until he was just ahead of her, then turned round, wondering whether to smile. It didn't seem like fifteen years. She didn't see him at first. She was looking in a shop window. He touched the sleeve of her jacket.

'Hello, Amanda,' he said gently. He knew he hadn't made a mistake. Not this time. For years he kept thinking he'd seen her – at bus stops, in pubs, at parties.

'Peter!' As she said his name, her heart quickened. She remembered their first summer together. They'd lain together by the river at Cliveden.

They were both 18 and he'd rested his head on her stomach, twisting grass in his fingers, and told her that he couldn't live without her.

'I am surprised you recognize me', he said burying his hands in the pockets of his coat.

'Really?' She smiled. In fact she'd been thinking about him a lot recently. "You haven't moved back here, have you?" Surely, not, she thought. She knew he loathed the place. Even at 18, he couldn't wait to leave and travel the world.

'Good heavens no,' he said. 'I'm still in London.'

She looked at him. He looked the same. He hadn't begun to go bald like so many of the men she knew, but his shoulders were broader and his face slightly rounder.

'I came back for the funeral,' he continued. 'My father's. A heart attack. It happened very suddenly.'

'I'm sorry,' she said, though she wasn't really. She remembered him telling her about how his father used to beat him regularly until he was 16 and grew too tall.

'Thank you,' he said to her, though he felt nothing for his dead father, just relief for his mother. She'd be happier without him. She'd been trying to pluck up courage to leave him for years.

'And I take it that you are not living back here either?'

'I'm in London, too,' she said. She pushed her hair behind her ears in a gesture that he hadn't forgotten.

'Just back for my sister's wedding tomorrow'.

'That's nice,,', he said, though his only memory of Amanda's sister was as a rather plump boring 12-year -old.

'Yes,' she agreed, feeling that her baby sister's wedding only served to spotlight her own series of failed relationships.

‘And your parents?’ he asked. ‘They’re well?’

‘Fine.’ She remembered how he’d always envied her middle-class parents, who ate foreign food and took exotic holidays.

‘Are you rushing off somewhere?’ he asked.

‘No, I’m just killing time, really.’

‘Then I suggest we kill it together. Let’s grab a coffee.’

They walked towards Gaby’s, a small café just off a high street. They had spent hours there when they had first met, laughing and holding hands under the table, and discussing their plans for the future over cups of coffee.

They sat opposite each other. He ordered the coffee.

‘And so, Peter, did you become a foreign correspondent?’ she asked, remembering the places they dreamed of visiting together – India, Morocco, and Australia.

‘Not exactly,’ he said. ‘I’m a lawyer, believe it or not.’ She looked at his clothes, and she could believe it. They were a far cry from the second-hand shirts he’d worn as a student.

‘You enjoy it?’ she asked.

‘Yes,’ he lied. ‘And you? Are you a world famous artist?’ He’d always loved her pictures. He remembered the portrait of herself which she’d painted for him for his twentieth birthday. He still had it.

‘Well, ... no.’ She tried to laugh. She wondered if he still had her self-portrait. She’d stopped painting years ago. He looked at her hair, cascading in dark unruly waves over her shoulders. He could see a few white hairs now, but she was still very beautiful.

‘So,’ he said. ‘What are you up to?’

‘Nothing much,’ she said. ‘I’ve tried a few things’. She didn’t want to tell him about the succession of temporary jobs that she’d hoped might lead to something more permanent but never had.

‘So you’re not painting at all?’

‘Only doors and walls,’ she joked, and he laughed politely. She remembered the evenings they’d spent in the small bedsit that they rented together in their last term at college. He’d sit for hours just watching her paint. She filled sketch book after sketch book.

‘So where are you in London?’ she asked.

‘North,’ he said. It was a three-bedroom flat in Hampstead. Nice in an empty kind of way. Ye thought about all the evenings he wished he had someone to come home to.

‘And you?’ he asked, after a pause.

‘South. It’s okay, I rent a room.’ She thought of the small room with the damp walls which she rented in an unfashionable part of Clapham. ‘But I’m thinking of buying somewhere. It’s one of the reasons I came home. I want to sort things out a bit,’ she sighed, thinking about the letters from him that she’d found in her old bedroom. She’d been reading them only yesterday.

‘Oh, Peter, I don’t know why I left that day,’ she said at last. He looked up at her.

‘It’s all right,’ he said, remembering the evening she hadn’t come back to the bedsit.

‘We were young. Young people do things like that all the time,’ he added, knowing that this wasn’t true, knowing that he hadn’t deserved such treatment. He thought of all the letters he’d sent to her parents’ home. He’d written every day at first, begging her to return or at least to ring. He’d known even then that he would never meet anyone like her again.

‘I suppose you’re right.’ She swallowed hard, trying to hide her disappointment and hurt that he seemed to have no regrets.

‘Well, I ought to be going,’ she said.

‘Already? I thought you had time to kill.’

‘I did,’ she said, blinking to hold back the tears. ‘But I ought to get back now to help my mother with the wedding.’

‘I understand,’ he said, though he didn’t. Surely her parents would understand?

‘Shall I give you my phone number? Perhaps we could meet up?’

‘Perhaps,’ she said.

He wrote his telephone number on the back of the bill and she tucked it into the zipped compartment of her handbag.

‘Thanks. Goodbye, Peter.’

‘Goodbye, Amanda.’

THIS IS NOT THE END OF A STORY! (We have interrupted the author’s narration). IT’S UP TO YOU TO CONTINUE IT. Invent the title of a story.

The end of an original story is given in Answer’s Book.

b. *Comprehension Check.*

1. Are the following statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

- a) Peter and Amanda used to be in love.
- b) They are both now 33 years old.
- c) They both still look exactly the same.
- d) His mother is distraught over his father’s death.
- e) Amanda’s sister is twelve years old.
- f) Amanda hasn’t had another boyfriend since Peter.
- g) Only Peter has had the career that he planned.
- h) They both live alone now.
- i) Peter was broken-hearted when Amanda left him.
- j) Amanda is on the verge of tears because Peter seems so cold and dispassionate.
- k) He still loves her, but she doesn’t love him any more.

c. Close your books. Listen again to the play. Your teacher will stop the tape after every few lines. How much of the full story can you recall?

The following vocabulary will help you to remember it better.

to feel relief for smb	почувствовать облегчение за к-л
to pluck up courage	собрать мужество
to spotlight the series of failed relationships	высветить серию неудачных отношений
What are you up to?	Чем ты занимаешься?
succession of temporary jobs	чередa временных работ
to deserve such treatment	заслуживать такого обращения
to hide one's disappointment	скрыть разочарование
to blink to hold back the tears	мигнуть, чтобы сдержать слезы
to be on the verge of tears	чуть не заплакать

13.2. Retell the text while contrasting an explicitly (verbally) expressed information and real feelings. Use conjunctions 'though' and 'whereas'.

e.g. Amanda condoled with him (выразила ему соболезнование) though she really was not sorry as she remembered him telling her about how his father beat him regularly until he was 16.

### 13.3. Dramatizing.

*Role-play.*

1. Dramatize a story as it is given.
2. Invent another scenario of a story. Make them more sincere and open and produce more hints about their problems.

### 13.4. Glimpsing behind the curtain.

1. Amanda is keeping a diary. She is describing the recent events to unburden her heart (излить душу).
2. Peter has a bosom friend. He is telling him about the recent events and is asking for advice.

#### XIV. TRANSLATION.

Using a new vocabulary translate the text from Russian into English.

##### **Химия любви.**

Почему мы влюбляемся? Почему мы ощущаем сводящую с ума страсть, только взглянув на объект обожания? Ученые утверждают, что виноваты в этом химические реакции, происходящие в нашем мозге. Конечно, мы говорим не о серьезных, глубоких длительных отношениях. Мы говорим о первом впечатлении, первой искре, которая притягивает друг к другу мужчину и женщину

Иногда мы принимаем за влюбленность легкий флирт, когда кто-то игриво пытается привлечь наше внимание. Серьезная влюбленность имеет свои признаки. Вот некоторые из них:

-чувствуете слабость в коленях;

-абсолютно теряете голову, Вы не можете ни на чем сконцентрироваться;

-все чувства обостряются;

-Вы, кажется, всегда немного пьяны;

-Вы перестаете ругаться и спорить с окружающими и ощущаете к ним необычную любовь (когда ты счастлив сам, счастьем хочется поделиться с другими);

-Вам хочется петь, сходить с ума, гулять по воздуху и шептать милые, ни к чему не обязывающие глупости.

То, что возникновение влюбленности связано с химическими реакциями, доказано давно. Некоторые химические соединения участвуют в возникновении влюбленности. Главную скрипку здесь играет фенилэтиленамин. Именно он заставляет наше сердце биться с сумасшедшей скоростью. Кроме того, повышается уровень адреналина, который обостряет все наши чувства. При этом на нас действуют эндорфины, так называемые гормоны счастья, активизирующие иммунитет.

В общем, во время влюбленности наш организм начинает работать особенно активно. Мы начинаем жить полноценной жизнью (to live life to the full).

Когда мы влюблены, это видно невооруженным взглядом (unaided eye). Наши глаза выдают нас. Это объясняется тем, что в душе звучит музыка, музыка любви. Это приводит к положительным изменениям во внешности, даже если любовь безответна, не говоря уже о том (let alone), если любовь взаимна.

Вы помните, Чехов сказал: »Возможно, чувства, которые мы испытываем, когда мы влюблены, и есть наше нормальное состояние. Влюбленность показывает человеку, каким он должен быть».

Как вы поняли, наши чувства и эмоции не всегда подвластны нашему разуму. Часто все происходит на химическом уровне. Но от этого такое прекрасное чувство, как влюбленность, не делается менее прекрасным.

Books on the topic recommended to read:

1. My daughter, the Fox – [bbcteachingenglish.com](http://bbcteachingenglish.com) (about unconditional mother's love)
2. Emily Bronte "Wuthering heights".

Films on the topic recommended to watch.

1. Bambi (the scene where all animals fall in love) – tasks to the cartoon are given in a book "Videofilms and Education".



2. The Franco Zeffirelli production of 'Romeo and Juliet' is a real masterpiece. Winner of 2 Academy Awards, it is the best interpretation of the most durable love story ever written.

3. Shakespeare in Love. Triumphant Winner of 7 Academy Awards, it is a funny behind-the-scenes look (assumption of what might have been happening) at the writing of the greatest love story ever told ('Romeo and Juliet'). Besides, you'll definitely feel the music of English language in Shakespeare's sonnets.

4. Dirty Dancing.



Is a magical story about the first love. Sensual erotic dance scenes, wonderful music and the charm of main heroes made this film a great success.

5. Roman Holiday. 'This romantic comedy ranks as one of the most enjoyable films of all time', the blurb says, though some people cry while watching the final scene.

## RELATIONSHIPS



### 1. LISTENING

Authentic conversation by native American speakers

You are going to listen to two young West Coast Americans, Jack and Lanie, who are talking about weddings.

Listen to the conversation and answer these two questions:

1. Why does one of the speakers think that weddings and marriage in general are good?
2. Why does one of the speakers think that weddings and marriage in general are bad?

Complete a table.

The reasons why people are for weddings	The reasons why people are against weddings

## Vocabulary.

to bind people together	соединять людей
outdated	устаревший, вышедший из моды
to get tax exemption	получить освобождение от налогов
to set up a bachelorette party	устраивать девичник

## II. SPEAKING

### *Discussion.*

Whose arguments are closer to you?

*All fairy-tales and romantic books always end with a wedding. It is a climax of a plot.*

## III. READING

### **British Weddings. Customs and Superstitions: Past and Present.**

*The decision to get married is one of the most important decisions in life. Therefore, it is no wonder that there are so many customs and superstitions associated with weddings. A lot of wedding traditions go back to folklore and pre-Christian times and used to protect marrying couples against bad luck and evil spirits.*

### Wedding Vocabulary

bride= fiancée	fi: n' sei	невеста
groom= fiancé	fi: n' sei	жених
bridesmaid		подружка невесты
bridesmaid of honour	'ɔ: nə	почетная свидетельница
best man		шафер
stag party		мальчишник
honeymoon		медовый месяц

beloved	bi'lʌv(i)d	ВОЗЛЮБЛЕННЫЙ
engagement		ПОМОЛВКА
newlyweds		МОЛОДОЖЕНЫ
fidelity	fi'deliti	ВЕРНОСТЬ
up the aisle	ail	зд. к алтарю
bouquet	bu'kei	БУКЕТ

Put these passages in the right order to find out about some wedding traditions in Britain. The first one has been done for you.

A.

In the past, however, choosing when to marry was a serious affair. Saturdays were considered unlucky, and so were Fridays, especially Friday the 13<sup>th</sup>. This famous old rhyme advises a wedding to happen in the first half of the week:

*Monday for wealth*

*Tuesday for health*

*Wednesday the best of all*

*Thursday for losses*

*Friday for crosses*

*Saturday for no luck at all.*

B.

As it is important for the bride and groom to look and feel great on the most important day of their life, they need some help. The bride chooses her sister or a close friend to be her chief bridesmaid. Originally, bridesmaids were young women dressed the same way as the bride to confuse evil spirits and protect the bride. The chief bridesmaid, or the Bridesmaid of Honour, helps the bride to choose her dress, get dressed on the day and assists with the actual wedding ceremony. If it is a church wedding, she follows the bride and her father up the aisle and holds the bride's bouquet during the ceremony. The groom also has a helper. The Best Man, who is normally the groom's best friend, plays an important in any wedding. He helps the groom

to get dressed, organizes the stag party and generally coordinates the whole event.

#### C (1)

In the past young people could not just fall in love and decide to get married. First, they needed to obtain their parents' consent. In fact, quite often it was the parents who decided who their children should marry and not the children themselves. When the prospective groom had obtained his father's consent to marry, a formal marriage proposal had to be made. The prospective groom did not propose in person but sent his friends or members of his family to represent his interest to the prospective bride and her family. If they saw a blind man, a monk or a pregnant woman during their journey, it was believed that the proposal would not be accepted as these signs were thought to bring bad luck. If, however, they saw wolves, this was a good omen which would bring good fortune to the marriage. I just wonder what the hungry wolves thought about it.

#### D

Choosing the right day for the wedding is the next thing to be considered. Now the most popular day is a Saturday as most people work during the week. As there are only four Saturdays in any month, summer weddings need to be booked a year in advance!

#### E

The last part of the wedding is the reception. Traditionally, guests are offered a wedding cake. Originally, cakes were flat and round and contained fruit and nuts that symbolized fertility. Now wedding cakes have three tiers. The new shape is believed to have been inspired by the unusual spire of Saint Bride's Church in the City of London. The couple makes the first cut together to symbolize their shared future. It is said that if unmarried guests place a piece of wedding cake under their pillow before sleeping, it will increase their chances of finding a partner.

#### F

However, this is just the beginning of the serious business of wedding planning. Weddings are not cheap, so a careful budget needs to be set. An average wedding in Britain costs 10-12 thousand pounds. To a large extent, the cost depends on how many guests are invited, which is normally around 150. Traditionally, the bride's family would pay most expenses, except for the drinks and the honeymoon which would be at the bridegroom's family's

expense. Nowadays, things are more flexible and expenses are split according to the two families' incomes.

## G

Now things are not nearly as complicated. However, it is still considered romantic and proper to ask your beloved if he or she would like to marry you and exchange engagement rings. The purpose of getting engaged is to show each other and others that you are no longer free and plan to get married, say, in two years' time. One British couple has been engaged for 35 years and they are still not married.

## H

Buying a suitable outfit for the groom is not difficult – he just needs a black suit and a flower buttonhole. However, dressing the bride is an altogether different matter. The answer is in this old rhyme, which is as relevant today as it was more than a hundred years ago:

*Something old, something new*

*Something borrowed, something blue*

*And a silver sixpence in your shoe*

'Something old' is usually given to the bride by a happily married woman in the hope that her happy marriage will be passed on to the new bride. 'Something new' symbolizes the newlyweds' happy and prosperous future. 'Something borrowed' is often a valuable item lent by the bride's family which needs to be returned to ensure good luck. 'Something blue' is normally a blue ribbon in the bride's hair to symbolize fidelity. The placing of a silver sixpence (an old English coin) or a penny in the bride's shoe is to endure future wealth.

### a. Comprehension Check Questions.

1. Why were bridesmaids dressed the same way as the bride?
2. What are the duties of the chief bridesmaid?
3. What signs were thought to bring good and bad luck?
4. What is the purpose of getting engaged?
5. What did fruit and nuts in a wedding cake symbolize?
6. What does 'something old' symbolize?
7. What does 'something new' symbolize?
8. What does 'something borrowed' symbolize?
9. What does 'something blue' symbolize?

10. What does a sixpence ensure?

Find English equivalents to the following expressions:

b. Find English equivalents to the following expressions:

Получить согласие; будущий жених, в значительной степени; делать предложение лично; передавать удачу кому-либо; гарантировать удачу; гарантировать богатство; в надежде, что; интересно, что они думают; приносить удачу; приносить неудачу; принимать предложение; бронировать заранее; сегодня также важно, как было сотни лет назад; быть вдохновленным; ценный предмет; делить расходы в зависимости от доходов; это совсем другое дело.

c. Make up sentences with these expressions about wedding traditions in Russia.

#### IV. WRITING

Comparison and Contrast Essay.

When using the logic of comparison and contrast in your own essays, you may find both similarities and differences. Sometimes it is possible to focus only on either contrasts or similarities – and then the choice is usually on the more dramatic one: *contrast*. But in our case we suggest mentioning both similarities and contrasts. As in our time of globalization we are now adopting Western traditions, it would be interesting to do a comparative analysis of what is already the same, what is different.

In a comparison and contrast essay summarize all your knowledge about Russian Wedding Customs in the Past and Present and compare them with those of Britain.

To learn more about Wedding customs in Great Britain and America - films recommended for watching:

a wedding episode from a film named “Four Weddings and a Funeral” (put down the priest’s words).

a wedding episode (Monica and Chandler) from “Friends” (just enjoy it.)

There are two basic ways of how to arrange your essay:

**Divide the essay into halves**, devoting the first half to wedding customs in Great Britain and America and the second to those of Russia: in the past and present.

But we recommend choosing the second option.

**Divide the subjects into separate points**: compare separately traditions in the past, preparing for the wedding, the reception itself, a honeymoon, and so on through your whole list of points. This system is most natural in long essays: putting related material together helps the reader to grasp comparisons or contrasts better.

Useful phrases:

Contrast: ‘When it comes to speaking about ... the British ... whereas Russian ‘newlyweds ... .

-contrary to ...

-unlike ...

-whereas...

- different from ...

*e.g.* **Contrary to** the book where the main hero dies, in the film we actually don’t understand what happened to him in the end.

Similarity:

- like ...

- both ... and

- the same as

*e.g.* In the book, it’s **the same** thing **as** in the movie: he’s in love with a girl who doesn’t know it.

**Like** the British Russian young people couldn’t get married without their parents’ consent.

You might also include a vocabulary on the topic (it is given in bold) from texts “Britain’s Wedding Capital” and “A dress for Cinderella”.

Vocabulary.

<b>to renew marriage vow</b>		повторять брачный обет
----------------------------------	--	---------------------------

this law didn't apply		ЭТОТ ЗАКОН НЕ ДЕЙСТВОВАЛ
blacksmith's shop		КУЗНИЦА
<b>of their own free will</b>		ПО ДОБРОЙ ВОЛЕ
admonition		ПРЕДОСТЕРЕЖЕНИЕ
<b>to put asunder</b>		РАЗДЕЛЯТЬ, РАЗЛУЧАТЬ
unaccompanied		БЕЗ СОПРОВОЖДЕНИЯ, БЕЗ СВИДЕТЕЛЕЙ
<b>mock wedding</b>		ШУТОЧНАЯ СВАДЬБА
anvil		НАКОВАЛЬНЯ

#### IV. Jig-saw Reading.

*It is interesting to know*

Student A. Read a text about Britain's wedding capital and tell it to the partner.

#### 5.1. Britain's wedding Capital.

Every St Valentine's Day, thousands of people travel to a small village on Scotland's border with England. Many of them go to get married, and many more couples go through mock wedding ceremonies to 'renew their marriage vows'. The village is Gretna Green and it's sometimes called Britain's wedding capital.



Why Gretna Green?

Gretna's romantic reputation began 250 years ago. In 1754, English parliament passed a law banning young people under the age of 21 to get married without their parents' permission. In Scotland, however, this law didn't apply. Traditionally, a man and a woman over the age of 16 could get married by declaring themselves husband and wife in front of two witnesses.

So what was a young couple to do if they were in love and under 21? Why, flee to Scotland, of course. And Gretna Green was the first village on the Scottish side of the border.

## Over the Anvil

Early Gretna runaways get married in the local Blacksmith's Shop. Scotland's marriage law allowed any responsible adult to conduct wedding ceremonies and Gretna's blacksmith was the most important person in the village.



The marriage ceremony was short and simple. The 'anvil priest' first asked the couple their names and addresses, then told them to stand up, and asked if they were single and if they were both there of their own free will. On their 'yes' answers, he filled out the

certificate and proceeded to the heart of ceremony including the groom placing a ring on his bride's left hand, and an admonition, "What God joins together let no man put asunder." Then he hit the hammer over the anvil and declared the couple man and wife.

## Big Business

Very soon Gretna Green weddings became so popular that the blacksmith could no longer satisfy the demand on his own and the village had to get more 'anvil priests'. They were a colourful set of characters. Many had other occupations and none of them had any "qualifications" to perform marriages and used Scotland's marriage law as a way of earning extra money. If a couple had come unaccompanied, the anvil priest would often knock on a neighbour's door – and the witnesses were quickly found. If a word came that an angry father (often armed with a gun) was approaching Gretna Green, he helped them find a hiding place.



One of the last 'anvil priests', Richard Rennison, married 5,147 couples in the Blacksmith's Shop.

Romances live on

The laws that brought fame to Gretna Green no longer apply. But its reputation I secure.

So many thousands of lovers have married at Gretna Green, that its name and traditions live in all corners of the globe. Couples have been delivered to the anvil by all kinds of transport: lorry, fire engine, horseback – you name it! Sometimes the wedding parties arrive on motorbikes dressed in black leather, so the only way to identify the bride is to find out which one has got the bouquet! And, of course, traditional kilts for Scottish bridegrooms are still as popular as ever.

In this small place, at least one couple gets married, on average, every day of the year. Weddings for St Valentine’s Day have to be booked three months in advance.

Couples are welcome from all over the world, so when you decide to get married, why not consider getting married at Gretna Green?

Student B. Read a text and tell it to the partner.

### 5.2. A Dress for Cinderella. Vocabulary.

Cinderella	sɪnd ə'rel ə	Золушка
Audrey Hepburn	'ɔ:drɪ 'hepbə:n	Одри Хепберн
debut	'deɪbjʊ:	дебют
<b>flowing train</b>		широкий, ниспадающий шлейф
fitting		примерка
<b>to call off a wedding</b>		отменить свадьбу
pencil-slim		тонкий, как тростинка
to meet the requirements		удовлетворять требованиям
<b>lace</b>		кружево

In 1952, a young Italian girl was dreaming about marrying a young man she was in love with, but she knew they would have to wait for a long time because they had no money.

In 1952, a young actress Audrey Hepburn was planning her wedding to a London playboy called James Hanson... She had already played the leading part in a Hollywood musical (“My fair lady”) and was making her film debut in ‘Roman Holiday’. While filming in Rome the actress ordered her wedding dress in a famous Fontana fashion house. It was a perfect wedding dress – made of white lace, with a flowing train.

At last it was practically ready and Audrey had to go to the designers for the final fitting ... but two weeks before the wedding Audrey call it off.

She could just keep the dress or sell it, but instead she phoned Fontana and said:”I want my dress to be worn by another girl, someone who couldn’t ever afford a dress like mine, the most beautiful poor Italian girl you can find.”



Mel and Audrey on their wedding day in Burgenstock, Switzerland, September 25, 1954.

Now the three Fontana sisters who owned the house had to find a girl, poor, young, beautiful and pencil-slim like Audrey. They thought of a poor new town of Latina, not far away from Rome. The mayor of Latina gave them the name of Amabile Altobello. Amabile met all the requirements, and she got the dress. The people of Latina were so excited that the town gave Amabile kitchen furniture and organized a honeymoon in Paris. “It was a dream come true,” – she said.

The story was soon forgotten. But this year the Fontana fashion house was planning an exhibition of dresses made for film stars and other celebrities, so the last of the Fontana sisters decided to find out what had happened to Hepburn’s dress and the girl who had got it.

Amabile Altobello still lives in the town of Latina. She has three children and five grandchildren. She and her husband haven’t become rich, but they have had a happy marriage, and Amabile says that the dress brought her luck, so she has kept it, carefully wrapped in tissue paper, all these years. The wedding dress will be displayed during the town of Latina’s 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations in December. The mayor promises a huge party and in memory of Audrey Hepburn. He also promises to give a new wedding dress to the first girl to get married in the town after the anniversary.

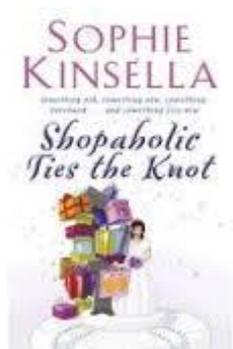
Audrey Hepburn was married twice – in 1954 and in 1969, but neither of her wedding dresses can be compared to the one she gave to an unknown girl.

## **VI. SPEAKING**

### **Discussion.**

Romances live on. Everybody wants to make their wedding the most memorable day of life. Some go to extreme: jump with a parachute, or arrange a wedding ceremony on the sea bottom. To make a proposal some people address special wedding agencies that arrange bewitching performance for them. Potential brides will definitely never forget this because during this proposal they are bound to die twice: at first from fear and panic, then from happiness. (You can Google 'Best marriage proposals ever' and watch them on youtube). What is your attitude to this? How do you imagine your wedding day?

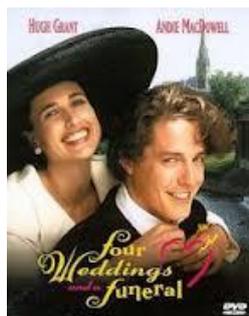
Books on the topic recommended for reading:



Sophie Kinsella 'Shopaholic ties the knot'.

It is a hilarious story of everyone's favourite shopaholic who is going to tie the knot and planning two wedding ceremonies in different parts of the world for the same day because she just can't say *no* to people.

Films on the topic recommended for watching:



1.

We strongly recommend watching the first wedding (at which R. Atkinson is a priest) and put down all the words. It's very funny!

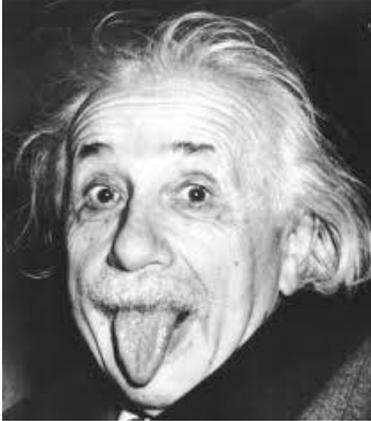


2.

Friends. The wedding of Monica and Chandler with Joey being a 'priest' is very funny too!

## MARRIAGE

**Marriage Quotes from great people, ordinary people as well as Fizzy Moon Bear.**



In the opinion of the world, marriage ends all, as it does in a comedy. The truth is precisely the opposite: it begins all.

Anne Swetchine

A happy marriage doesn't mean you have a perfect spouse. It simply means you've chosen to look beyond the imperfections in both.

Never say that marriage has more of joy than pain.

Euripides (484 BC – 406 BC)

Marriage is like a fine wine: if tended properly, it just gets better with age.

Fizzy Moon Bear

You don't marry one person; you marry three: the person you think they are, the person they are, and the person they are going to become as a result of being married to you.

Richard Needham

By all means marry: if you get a good wife, you'll be happy. If you get a bad one, you'll become a philosopher.

Socrates (469 BC – 399 BC)

Never marry for money. You'll borrow it cheaper.

Fizzy Moon Bear

A happy marriage is the union of two good forgivers.

Robert Quillen

The difference between an ordinary marriage and an extraordinary marriage is in giving just a little “extra” every day as often as possible, for as long as we both shall live.

A great marriage is not something that just happens; it is something that must be created.

Fawn Weaver

If you would marry suitably, marry your equal.

Ovid (43 BC-17AD)

A successful marriage requires falling in love many times, always with the same person.

Mignon McLaughlin

Marriage is a great institution if you like living in institutions.

Fizzy Moon Bear

A good marriage is each for the other and 2 against the world.

Robert Brault

A good marriage is one which allows for change and growth in the individuals and in the way they express their love.

Pearl Buch

A great marriage is not when the ‘perfect couple’ comes together. It is when imperfect couple learns to enjoy their differences.

Dave Meurer

## **I. SPEAKING**

Look through the quotes again and produce a speech about a perfect marriage. Decide on an order of importance for the following qualities in making a marriage successful:

1. Having children
2. Sexual compatibility
3. Love, affection
4. Mutual trust: no secrets and love affairs with other partners
5. Understanding, discussing and doing things together
6. Similar backgrounds: educational and social
7. Financial security
8. Being on the same wavelength; similar world outlook and sense of humour
9. The ability to forgive
10. Care for the partner

## II. READING.

### *Vocabulary*

#### Types of marriage

love match	брак по любви
marriage of convenience	брак по расчету
civil marriage=cohabitation	гражданский брак
arranged marriage	брак, организованный родителями
fictitious marriage	фиктивный брак
guest marriage	гостевой брак
one-sex marriage	брак, где оба партнера – представители одного пола

#### 2.1. Pre-reading questions.

Could you make a list of what you want to see in your future husband (wife), and what is unacceptable?

Prenuptial agreement is becoming more and more popular nowadays. How do you feel about this?

If you approve this idea what would you include in the contract?

What are the main reasons for marriages breaking?

## 2.2. I'll marry you but only on a few conditions...

Read the text quickly. It is about a couple called Clifford and Annie, who are planning to get married.

Answer the questions.

1. What are your impressions of Clifford and Annie? Which of the following words best describe your opinion of them? Why?

sensible	weird	ridiculous	cold and calculating
romantic	spontaneous	easy-going	warm and loving
Unbelievable			

2. Do you think their marriage will last?



**When Clifford met Annie, they found one thing in common. They both love lists. So together they have written the ultimate list, a list of rules for their marriage. This prenuptial agreement itemizes every detail of their lives together, from shopping to ex. *Timothy Laurence* met them in Florida in the apartment that they share.**

The living room is neat and tidy, with a dining table already laid for a meal that has yet to be cooked. All the ingredients for the meal are in the kitchen, prepared, weighed, and waiting in a line. It is his turn to cook. Annie is chatting over a cup of coffee by the pristine kitchen bar when her fiancé pours himself a cup and joins her. He touches her arm. She tenses, looks at him anxiously, and asks, 'Oh, sorry. Did I say something wrong?'

'No, no. I was just showing affection,' Clifford explains ponderously.

'Oh, I see,' says Annie.

His hand returns to her arm, and this time she relaxes. It is a significant moment, because spontaneity is not at the heart of this relationship. Love, for Clifford and Annie, means following a book of rules.

A signed, legal document

They have become curiously famous since details of their prenuptial agreement were publicized. They wanted a legal contract, signed and witnessed by lawyers. Their agreement is intended to regulate the chaotic heart, and smooth the path of true love before the journey of marriage has begun. **‘We will have healthy sex 3 to 5 times per week’**, it declares and continues through every aspect of married life, from the wedding itself, to a trip to the supermarket: **‘We will spend \$400 a month’**, to who is boss when it comes to the big decisions. They are getting married in 6 months’ time. **The ceremony will last 20 minutes. The reception will be held in a restaurant on Miami beach. We will invite a total of 20 guests each, who will be served 2 drinks, one of which may be alcoholic.’**

#### List of rules

So what are some of the other rules that will lead to married bliss?

**Once we are married, we will each receive an allowance of \$70 per week to cover haircuts, eating out, gifts for friends, and spending money.**

**We won’t raise our voices at each other. If we get angry, we will count to 10 and take a deep breath.**

**We will not use tobacco products.**

**We will go to bed and turn out the lights by 11.30 p.m.**

**Family leadership and decision-making will be Clifford’s responsibility. Annie will make decisions in emergencies and when Clifford is not available.**

**We will buy unleaded fuel, and we won’t let the fuel gauge get lower than half a tank.**

**If any of these rules are broken, a fine will have to be paid out of personal savings.**

Everyone wants to know whether they are the saviours of modern marriage, or the butchers of romance. ‘Did we put anything in the contract about love?’ asks Annie, a little uncertainly. ‘I think so,’ says Clifford. Ah, yes, they did: **‘We will provide unconditional love and fulfill each other’s basic needs.’** Oh, good. So that’s all right then.

Their prenuptial agreement is a response to uncertainty, and a plan for emotional and financial security for the future. At 39, Clifford has been through 2 divorces and has 2 sons. Annie, 31, was married briefly and

disastrously in her early twenties. As Clifford likes to point out, the divorce rate for first-time marriages is now 54 per cent. ‘Nobody plans to fail,’ he says, ‘but a lot of people fail to plan. I’m going to write a book about our experience of a fully planned and programmed marriage. I just know that it will be a bestseller.’

When Clifford met Annie

Clifford and Annie met at a dance, and started a cautious romance. He took her out to a movie and dinner, and gave her roses with a card signed with affection that she still keeps in her handbag. They started their own small marketing business, and in the running of the business discovered that they were both ‘goal setters’. One day, not having anything else to talk about, they decided to create the perfect budget.

‘We were really excited that we could agree on something so vital and fundamental to any enterprise, whether it is a business or a marriage,’ says Clifford.

With so much romance in the air, their relationship deepened, and as the weeks passed, they began to make lists of increasingly personal concerns. From the start, they agreed that the big marriage breakers were money, behavior, sex, and children. ‘Nothing is going to make this marriage go wrong,’ says Clifford. ‘Everything has already been planned.’

**‘In 5 years, we will have moved from our present address, and we will be living in a beach house overlooking the ocean.’**

When Annie met Clifford

Annie sees their arrangements slightly differently. For her, the prenuptial contract was a way of getting to know Clifford – a kind of courtship, ‘just probing and asking questions. If we don’t like and respect each other, this union won’t last.’ She liked what she found, including a mutual fondness for lists. ‘I’d made a list of what I wanted in a man, what I liked, and what was unacceptable. I had prayed to God to find a man who was my father, only 30 years younger.’

She is very keen to have children, but Clifford admits to ‘having problems’ with the prospect of more kids, more college fees. Their contract states: **‘We will not start a family for the first two years of our marriage.’** ‘So I’ll be pregnant in 3 years,’ Annie says, and then she pauses. ‘No, sooner than that. **I’ll be pregnant in 30 months...**’

Such is the wild intensity of passion in the heat of Florida.

## 2.2. Comprehension check.

Read the text more carefully and answer the questions.

1. Find some things that Annie and Clifford have in common, and some things that they don't have in common.
2. Annie and Clifford say that marriages fail because of arguments about money, behavior, sex, and children. Do you agree? Which of their rules refer to these things?
3. Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Correct the false ones with the right information and discuss your answers.
  - a) Clifford does all the cooking.
  - b) He prepares everything very carefully.
  - c) Their apartment looks messy but comfortable.
  - d) Annie misunderstands why Clifford touches her.
  - e) They want the contract to ensure an uncomplicated divorce if they split up.
  - f) There will be no alcohol at their wedding.
  - g) If any of the rules are broken, they will divorce immediately.
  - h) Clifford has no doubts that both his book and his marriage will be successful.
  - i) On their first date, Clifford took Annie out to a dance.
  - j) Annie had no idea what her perfect man would be like until she met Clifford.

## 2.3. Post-reading tasks.

### 1. Grammar Focus

*Their rules are given **in bold** in the text. The if-part of a sentence contains the condition on which they will get married, the main part says about the result. Look through them again and answer the questions:*

*What does this action refer to: present, past or future?*

*What Tense is a predicate in the if-part?*

*What Tense is a predicate in the main part of a sentence?*

2. Close your textbooks. Divide into 2 teams, and try to remember all these rules. The team to remember more rules is the winner.
3. Annie says: "I'd made a list of what I wanted in a man, what I liked, and what was unacceptable. I had prayed to God to find such a man". The

theory of modeling the future is becoming very popular now. How do you feel about it?

4. Have your dreams ever come true? What did you do, if anything, for them to come true?

#### **2.4. Discussion.**

1. Are Annie and Clifford ‘the saviours of modern marriage, or the butchers of romance’? Is it possible to ‘regulate the chaotic heart and smooth the path of true love’?

2. Do you think the best couples ...

... are of a similar age and background?

... have a similar character and interests?

3. Who makes the decisions in your house?

In Germany, for example, if a woman earns more, father could take a paternity leave (maternity leave -отпуск по уходу за ребенком) and take care of a baby.

Is such a situation acceptable for you? Or is it a natural role of a male to be a bread-winner?

Have you got any comments on gender policy in this country?

### **III. Listening.**

**Arranged marriage**  
is still a common thing in India

#### **3.1. Pre-listening task.**



You will hear an interview with an Indian lady, Rajkumari Kejriwal, known to her family and friends as Raj.

In the interview she talks about her arranged marriage, and the day she was introduced to her future husband.

Work in pairs.

Write questions. What information about her marriage would you like to learn?

### **IV. DISCUSSING PROS AND CONS**

*Why marry? Marriage is still popular although it is often attacked. What are the reasons for its popularity and for the attacks on it? Is marriage really out of date (obsolete)?*

4.1. Read this extract from a magazine article and the essay which follows. Put the paragraphs of the essay in the correct order.

Up to the early twentieth century, marriage was considered a necessity. People chose partners who provided them with economic support and stability. Since then attitudes have changed and fewer people are tying the knot these days. Marriage is no longer necessary in modern society.

*Do you agree with this view of marriage? What are the arguments for and against marriage today? Student magazine invites readers to write in with their opinions.*

A. Secondly, **it has been suggested that** marriage provides more stability for children. Certain surveys of children in single-parent families claim they are more likely to commit a serious crime than children from two-parent married households. **But in spite of this**, having married parents isn't necessarily the best thing. **It is obvious that** a stable single-parent environment is a lot healthier for children than an unhappy marriage.

B. First of all, **it could be argued that** marriage brings emotional and financial security to a relationship. **This is partly true as** married people are still legally bound to support their spouses. **On the other hand**, getting married and divorced is becoming increasingly easy. **As a result**, fewer people are prepared to work at their relationship, marriage vows are broken, and many couples are left emotionally scarred.

C. Finally, **some people claim** that marriage is becoming more flexible, with personalized vows and contracts enabling couples to define their relationship themselves. **Nevertheless, precisely because** the ceremony is flexible and easy to adapt, many people are abusing it. In America there have been televised game shows, where people can win and marry spouses, and in Australia one man actually married his television set. One artist from Denmark married to herself. (She bought a dress, invited guests and got a marriage certificate).

D. To conclude, **it's clear that** marriage is no longer necessary to a successful, modern relationship. Nowadays a growing number of people simply prefer to live together. This continuing decline in marriage means

there is greater freedom for individuals to choose their own partners and decide how they wish to live, which is ultimately a good thing.

E. Marriage used to be considered a necessity for anyone wanting to live together and start a family. But over the past two decades fewer and fewer couples have felt the need to tie the knot. What then are the advantages and disadvantages of marriage?

3. Read the text again and look at expressions given in bold. Put down **how** the writer introduces

Arguments he agrees with	Arguments he disagrees with

4. Use this text as a model and write about pros and cons of other disputable questions which are considered to be burning issues of nowadays.

1. One-sex marriages and adoption of children by these couples.
2. Surrogate motherhood. Pros and cons.
3. State intrusion into planning a family. (In China it is against the law to have a second child).
4. Prenuptial agreement (marriage contract). Its pros and cons.
5. Marriage of convenience (arranged marriage, quest marriage, love match). Its pros and cons.

## V. WRITING

*How to write an argumentative composition.*

### **Argumentation.**

This word has a broad set of meanings, but we will consider it in the writer's attempt to convince the reader *through logic*. If the logic makes sense, the reader may be convinced.

Argumentation through logic takes two opposite forms, deduction and induction.

#### *Deduction*

Deduction accepts a general principle as true, then applies it to specific cases.

For over two thousand years logicians have expressed this process in a formula called *the syllogism*. Here is well-known example:

Major premise: All men are mortal.

Minor premise: Socrates is a man.

Conclusion: Socrates is mortal.

Logic tells us that if the major and minor premises are true, then conclusion will inevitably be true as well.

Let's look at a syllogism whose logic is not as clear^

Major premise: Progress is good.

Minor premise: Automobile represents progress.

Conclusion: Automobile is good.

At first glance argument may seem all right. But ... how do we know until we define "progress"? If we can't agree on what "progress" is, how can we say it is "good"? It is therefore no coincidence that most contemporary essays argue not through deduction, but through induction.

### *Induction*

Induction is the opposite to deduction: it first observes particular cases. Then from them formulates a general rule. This is the basis of a scientific way.

But ... whether deductive or inductive, is logic enough?

### **Persuasion**

attempts to convince through emotion.

A century of inductive research into psychology has shown that we humans are seldom rational. Most professional writers would say that a little feeling and a little colour can help an essay.

Let's now look at the major techniques of persuasion – both their uses and abuses.

**Word choice:** Is a person "slim", "thin" or "skinny"? Is an oil spill an "incident", an "accident", a "mistake", a "crime" or an "environmental tragedy"? Essayists tend to choose the term that reflects their feeling and hope to encourage it in the readers. But ... be careful with a word choice!

**Example:** Although examples form the basis of logical induction, they can also add colour and feeling to a persuasive essay. Choose vivid ones.

### **Repetition:**

**Hyperbole:** A humorist can exaggerate and get away with it. By contrast, an essay with a serious subject should stay strictly with the truth.

**Analogy and figures of speech:** Analogies, and their shorter cousins, similes and metaphors, are powerful tools of persuasion, though avoid abusing them.

**Irony:** Use it only intelligently!

e.g. One moment Magnus is begging to marry me – then he gets edgy as though I'm forcing him into it with a shotgun. Is it just wedding jitters? Is this what men are always like on their wedding day? Should I tolerate it as a normal male behavior, like when he gets a cold and starts Googling *bunged nose-cancer symptoms*? (from a book by Sophie Kinsella "I've got your number")

**Repetition, tripling ( past, present and future; information about him began falling into my hands, my mind, my heart), contrast (e.g. love/hate):**

e.g. Words of St Francis Assisi: "Where there is discord, may we bring harmony. Where there is error, may we bring truth. Where there is doubt, may we bring faith. And where is despair, may we bring hope."

**Appeal to authority or prestige:** Opponents of nuclear weapons love to quote Albert Einstein on their dangers. This approach appeals to people's ethical sense: he or she believes authorities know the facts and tell the truth. But avoid the common abuse of quoting people on matters outside their competence – a terrorist on peace, a politician on honesty, or a convicted murderer on religion.

**Climax:** Whatever your argument, don't trail off from strong to weak. After a good introduction, drop to your least important or least dramatic point, then progress upward to your strongest. This very rise produces an emotion in the reader.

You should also bear in mind the **structure** of a composition as well as **linking words** of contrast (we write about disputable issues), reason and result.

Structure.

e.g. Most people think that being famous is heaven, but in fact it's more like hell. What do you think?

Paragraph 1: Summarize why people might want to be famous and paraphrase the question.

Paragraph 2: Why people think being famous is 'heaven'? Do you agree?

Paragraph 3: Why might it be hell? What's your opinion?

Paragraph 4: Conclusion: summarize the main points and restate your opinion.

## VI. TRANSLATION

### Физика любви.

Ученые утверждают, что действие эндорфина, или «гормона любви», со временем (*in due course*) в организме человека сокращается. Колени больше не дрожат, и вы не летаете по воздуху, вам не хочется шептать милые глупости в ухо любимой. Значит ли это, что даже брак, заключенный на небесах разрушается, что совместное доверие, способность прощать, понимание и забота о партнере неизбежно заменяется равнодушием, затем раздражением? Так возможно ли все-таки

**сохранить замечательные отношения в паре и через год, и через 20 лет, и навсегда?**

### **Причины проблем в отношениях с другими.**

Наша судьба – это события нашей жизни. Нам хочется, чтобы эти события были благоприятными – крепкая дружная семья, интересная работа, хорошие взаимоотношения и т.д. От чего всё это зависит? Конечно же, внешние обстоятельства влияют на нас определенным образом. Но это всего лишь фон. Римский философ Марк Аврелий в восьми словах изрек фразу, способную изменить человеческую судьбу: «Наша жизнь такова, какой ее делают наши мысли». Это действительно так. Именно наши мысли представляют собой действующие программы, которые определяют наше будущее, успех или неуспех в жизни.

Именно наши мысли позволяют нам интерпретировать внешние события так, а не иначе. И это не муж раздражает нас и не начальник вызывает гнев, это мы сами себя раздражаем своими собственными мыслями. И прежде чем обвинять окружающих в своем плохом настроении, попробуйте принять на себя ответственность за свои негативные мысли и поработайте над собой, заменяя их на позитивные. Учитесь думать о себе и о других положительно – это выгодно изменит вашу жизнь и взаимоотношения с окружающими.

Основной проблемой наших взаимоотношений с близкими (the nearest and dearest) является и то, что мы смотрим на любовь как на нечто существующее вне нас и ищем ее в других, хотя мы сами и есть та любовь.

Большим заблуждением является мысль о том, что все мы существуем отдельно друг от друга, обособленно. Мы полагаем, что наши мысли не оказывают никакого влияния на других людей и на мир в целом. До тех пор, пока мы будем так думать, мы будем страдать как личности, как народ и как цивилизация. Но когда мы начинаем осознавать свою взаимосвязь с другими, когда начинаем понимать, что всё, что мы думаем, влияет на тех, кто нас окружает – тогда мы получаем волшебную силу влиять на наши отношения. Известно, что разум, наполненный состраданием и любовью к ближнему, может укрепить иммунитет, ускорить исцеление от болезней, избавить от депрессии, сделать нас счастливее и даже сильнее.

## **Наши отношения в наших руках**

Наблюдая за отношениями людей, можно с уверенностью сказать, что наши мысли влияют на природу отношений гораздо сильнее, чем наши слова и поступки. Попробуйте, например, опознать неприятную мысль, вызвавшую негативные эмоции, и заменить ее воспоминаниями о приятных моментах, проведенных вместе с партнером. Прежде чем расстаться с партнером, вспомните то время, когда только звук его (ее) голоса сводил вас с ума, что когда-то вы клялись лелеять свою любовь. Если вы научитесь заменять негативные мысли на позитивные или нейтральные, тогда у вас возникнет не просто разумное желание залатать отношения, вы будете всем сердцем жаждать удержать партнера.

## **Отношение к другим как к своему отражению**

Типичной для многих людей проблемой взаимоотношений является склонность к проецированию своих ошибок на других людей. Мы видим проблему в другом человеке, но не в себе. Если мне кажется, что меня не слушают, возможно, я сам невнимательно слушаю других? Необходимо помнить о том, что к нам всегда возвращается то, что мы отдали. Отношение к другим как к отражению своих мыслей и поступков помогает нам разрушить иллюзию обособленности. Изменяясь сами, мы берем ответственность за свои поступки и изменяем наши отношения с близкими к лучшему. Так возможно ли все-таки сохранить свои чувства через 5, 10 и 20 лет? Да, отношения могут оставаться прекрасными! Если помнить свою главную задачу («Помни о том, кто ты есть!»), то можно принести исцеление не только себе, но и своим отношениям.

## **Магические отношения ( из книги Ронды Берн «Магия»)**

Именно контакты с другими людьми, опыт, получаемый от общения с ними, наполняют нашу жизнь радостью, смыслом и придают цель нашему существованию. Поэтому отношения влияют на нашу жизнь сильнее, чем остальные факторы.

Современная наука подтверждает то, о чем говорили великие мудрецы прошлого. Исследования показывают: отношения расцветают от благодарности. Любая благодарность за ваши отношения меняет не только их; он меняет также и вас. Каким бы ни

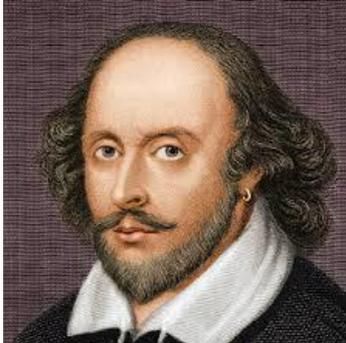
был ваш характер, благодарность сделает вас более терпеливыми, понимающими, сострадательными и добрыми. Вы перестанете критиковать и винить других, потому что ваше внимание будет поглощено поиском причин для благодарности за отношения с этими людьми. Ведь когда вы по-настоящему благодарны за отношения с другим человеком, вам не захочется ничего в нем менять. Вы даже перестанете замечать то, что раньше раздражало.

Films on the topic recommended to watch:

P.S. I love you.

## FAMILY LIFE

Quotes about Family from great people, ordinary people as well as Fizzy Moon Bear.



“A mother’s love for her child is like nothing else in the world. It knows no aw, no pity, it dares all things and crushes down remorselessly all that stands in its path.” – Agatha Christie

“You can kiss your family and friends good-bye and put miles between you, but at the same time you carry them with you in your heart, your mind, your stomach, because you do not just live in a world but a world lives in you.” – Frederick Buechner

“Family is the most important thing in the world.” – Princess Diana

“Family means no one gets left behind or forgotten.” – David Ogden Stiers

“All happy families are alike; each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.” – Leo Tolstoy

“Family is not an important thing, it’s everything.” – Michael J. Fox

“The bond that links your true family is not one of blood, but of respect and joy in each other’s life.” – Richard Bach

“What can you do to promote world peace? Go home and love your family.” – Mother Teresa

“We do not develop habits of genuine love automatically. We learn by watching effective role models – most specifically by observing how our parents express love for each other day in and day out.” – Josh McDowell

“It is what family is like: the feeling that everyone’s connected, that with one piece missing, the whole thing’s broken!” – Trenton Lee Stewart

“The only rock I know that stays steady, the only institution I know that works, is the family.” – Lee Iacocca

“Without a family, man, alone in the world, trembles with the cold.” – Andre Maurois

“A man should never neglect his family for business.” – Walt Disney

“The strength of a nation derives from the integrity of the home.” – Confucius

“He that raises a large family does, indeed, while he lives to observe them, stand a broader mark for sorrow; but then he stands a broader mark for pleasure too.” – Benjamin Franklin

‘A family life is like a house. When a light bulb burns out you don’t go and buy a new house, you fix the light bulb.

Fizzy Moon Bear

“You are born into your family and your family is born into you. No returns. No exchanges.” – Elizabeth Berg

“Home is people. Not a place. If you go back there after the people are gone, then all you can see is what is not there anymore.” – Robin Hobb

## **1. SPEAKING**

What is your family like? Are you the only child? Have you got any siblings? If not, would you like to have some? If yes, what are your relationships like?

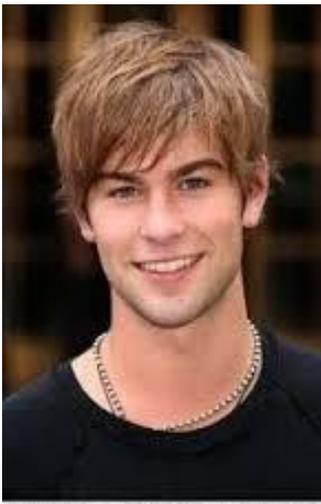
## II. READING

It takes all sorts...!



Families come in all shapes and sizes. What's your family like?

1. I am the only child in a family. Well, it's good from one point of view. I have my own room and I usually get whatever I want, although I'm not spoilt. On the other hand, it's quite lonely. There are lots of times when I don't have anyone to play with, so I spend my free time on my computer. I keep in touch with friends back home by e-mail. My friends are always complaining about their younger brother or younger sister, but I think it's good to have someone who loves you like that.



2. The winters are cold in Canada, but Joshua Palmer likes it that way. Josh and his brothers (all seven of them) have their own ice hockey team and they practise every evening. It's great fun, but it's not always easy being in a large family. 'Of course, we help each other with problems', Joshua says, 'and my older brothers help me with my homework sometimes. The best thing is that there is always somebody there to play with or to go out with. The worst thing is that I share a room with Tom. He is the youngest. He plays music when I'm studying and it really annoys me.'



3. Some people think that my marriage is an abomination and should never have taken place. There are parts of the world where it would be difficult for us to live together. Friends warned me against having children and said it would be unfair to bring them into the world. So what is so special about us? Nothing at all, except that my husband

is black and I am white. Although I have been married for nine years and have two beautiful children, I am still amazed we should be considered as having done something unusual. I marvel at the number of people who not knowing that I have a black partner, loudly maintain that marriages in which one partner is black and the other is white are doomed to failure.

Yet many of these people are from mixed backgrounds themselves: a Scot married to Pole; a Jamaican married to a Trinidadian. So what is it about a black person marrying a white person that gets them so upset?



4. Scott White lives with his father in New York in the USA. Scott's parents are divorced and his mother has remarried. Scott says that he gets on really well with his stepbrother and stepsister. 'Mum and Dad are still friends, which is great. I live most of the year here with my dad and spend every summer with mum in Chicago. It's a bit like having two families. I've

got a stepbrother, David, and a stepsister, Jenice. I love it, because I don't have any real brothers or sisters. Now I've got people my age who I know care about me.



5. 'I've got a brother, a stepsister and a half brother,' says Matt Connor of Australia. 'It sounds strange and a bit complicated, but it isn't really. My brother is a year older than me. He and I are from Dad's first marriage. After my Mum

and Dad got divorced, Dad married Tina. She's got a daughter, Lizzie, who is our stepsister. Aft a couple of years, Gavin was born. He and I have got the same biological father, but different mothers, so we are half brothers. Nobody really cares. We are all just kids together in one big family.'



6. Being adopted is difficult for many children. Elizabeth McCloud thinks she is very lucky. She has a loving family who treat her and her brother and sister all the same. 'Sometimes I wonder about my real

family, but not often. This is my family and I don't want to live anywhere else. I love my parents and my brother and sister. People ask me questions about being adopted, but it's just the way our family is. I know they love me and I love them.

## LANGUAGE FOCUS.

2.1. *Use words or phrases from the articles to complete the sentences.*

1. It would be fun to have a brother, instead of being ... .
2. Marriages where partners don't have much in common are doomed ... .
3. My parents are ... and I see my dad every weekend at his house.
4. My mum met a man last year and she ... . I was a bridesmaid at their wedding.
5. My dad married Sarah's mum last month so Sarah's my ... .
6. I didn't know you were ... . Do you want to find your real parents?
7. Kevin and I have the same mother but different fathers, so he 's my ...

2.2. *Match the words in the table with the correct definitions.*

Modest	you want to be very successful
Optimistic	you think the future is going to be bad
Generous	you have lots of friends
Considerate	people think you are funny
Ambitious	you share what you have with other people
amusing	you get upset very easily
Pessimistic	you think the future is going to be good
Arrogant	you only care about yourself
Sensitive	you care about other people's feelings
Selfish	you don't like to talk about your achievements
Popular	you think you are better than other people

2.3. *Insert the words from the table into blank spaces to complete the sentences.*

1. My cousin's little boy, who is only three years old, is always doing funny things and making us laugh. He is very \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. When Julie first started her new school she wasn't very \_\_\_\_\_, but now she seems to have hundreds of friends!
3. 'Be careful how you speak to your little sister,' said my mother. 'She is very \_\_\_\_\_ and gets upset easily.'

4. Michael's uncle is very rich and very \_\_\_\_\_. When Michael passed his driving test, his uncle bought him a new car.
5. Sam has become very \_\_\_\_\_ now that he is a teenager. He doesn't think of anybody but himself.
6. Aunt Sally is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person who always finds something good in every difficult situation.
7. Ruby never seems to think about other people's feelings. I keep telling her she should try to be more \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Jonathan is incredibly \_\_\_\_\_. He wants to become a successful lawyer and make lots of money.
9. Uncle Tim doesn't talk to many people because he is very \_\_\_\_\_ and he believes that he is better than everybody else.
10. Bill is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person who never talks about the fact that his father is one of the most powerful men in the country.
11. Jenny is so \_\_\_\_\_ that she is scared to do anything in her life because she always believes that everything will go wrong.

2.4. Complete the sentences with the correct negative form of the word **in bold**. Use *in, un, im, dis, il, or ir*.

1. I'm sure Nigel didn't mean to be \_\_\_\_\_ when he spoke to you this morning. **kind**
2. A lot of people think it is \_\_\_\_\_ to visit without calling first. **polite**
3. Nadine thinks she's \_\_\_\_\_, but I think she's quite pretty. **attractive**
4. Don't be \_\_\_\_\_! Let your sister play with you and your friends! **fair**
5. I think it's very \_\_\_\_\_ of you to lie to your brother like that. **honest**
6. My mum is \_\_\_\_\_ of being rude to anyone. **capable**
7. Jenny is in trouble after doing something \_\_\_\_\_. **legal**
8. Don't include any \_\_\_\_\_ points in your description. **relevant**

To continue the topic ...

### III. READING

#### The search for Happiness through Adoption

When couples get married, they usually plan to have children. Sometimes, however, a couple cannot have a child on their own. In this case, they may decide to adopt a child. In fact, adoption is very common today. There about 130,000 adoptions each year in the United States alone.

Some people prefer to adopt infants, others adopt older children. Some couples adopt children from their own countries; others adopt children from foreign countries. Some people adopt children of their same race; others adopt children of different races. In any case, all adoptive parents do it for the same reason: they care about children, and want to give their adopted child a happy life. This includes a comfortable home, a loving family, and a good education.

Most adopted children know that they are adopted. Psychologists and child care experts generally think this is a good idea. However, many adopted children, or adoptees, have very little information about their biological parents. As a matter of fact, it is often very difficult for adoptees to find out about their birth parents because the birth records of most adoptees are usually sealed. The information is confidential, so no one can see it. Sealed documents protect both adoptees and their natural parents.

Naturally adopted children have different feelings about their biological parents. Many adoptees want to search for them, but others don't. Jake, who is 13, was adopted when he was only two and a half months old. He says: 'I don't think I'll ever search out my birth mother. I might want to get some more facts, but I don't feel I really want to go looking. Maybe she would be awful and I'd just be disappointed.' Carla, who is 12, was adopted when she was 4 years old. Her adoptive parents also adopted another little girl. Carla says: 'My sister says she doesn't want to look for her birth mother when she gets older, but I have mixed feelings. Sometimes I feel that I want to look for her – and my mother says she'll help me when I'm older – but sometimes I don't want to look for her at all because I'm scared of finding out what her reactions would be. I worry that she'll have a whole new life and I'll just be interfering with that new life. She might not want anyone to know about her past.' Sue, who is 13, was adopted when she was a baby. Her family helped her find her birth mother. Sue says: 'I think adopted kids should be allowed to search whenever they're ready. They need to know where they came from. And they need to know what their medical history is. As soon as I searched and found the information I was looking for, I felt more worthwhile in the world. Beforehand, a part of me had always been missing.'

The decision to search for birth parents is a difficult one to make. Most adoptees, like Carla, have mixed feelings about finding their biological parents. Even though adoptees do not know about their natural parents, they *do* know that their adoptive parents want them, will care for them and will always be on their side.

### 3.1. Discussion.

1. What are the reasons why some people adopt children from other countries?
2. Charlese Theron's adopted son is black. Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie have an Asian and black adoptees. Do you understand people who adopt children of different races?
3. What might be some reasons why adoptees want or need to find information about their natural parents?
4. What do these people think whether it is a good idea to find birth parents: childcare experts, Jake, Carla, Sue? What is your opinion?
5. According to the text, most people (in the West) know that they are adopted. In our country, it is a taboo issue to speak about this. What could adoptees' reaction be like?
6. How do you feel about the decision of our authorities to ban American families to adopt Russian children (which caused great public outcry)?

### 3.2. Pair work.

*3.2.1. Student A:* You are an adoptee. You were adopted when you were six months old. You are meeting your biological mother for the first time.

*Student B:* You are Student A's biological mother/father. You are meeting your biological child for the first time since he/she was six months old.

Write a dialogue. Introduce yourselves to each other. Then have a conversation. What will you say to each other? What questions will you ask?

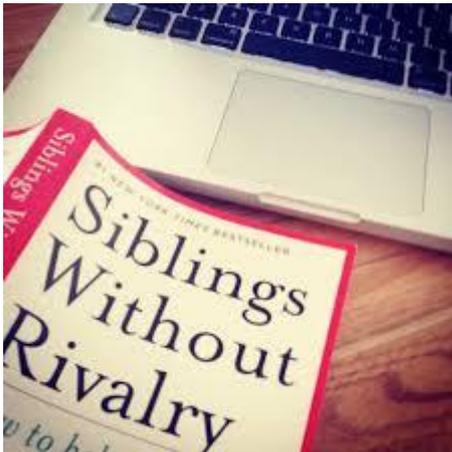
*3.2.2* Work with a partner. Imagine that you can't have children. Would you want to adopt a child? What kind of child do you want? Describe the child's age, race, sex, etc. Why do you want to adopt this particular kind of child?

*3.2.3.* Have you ever experienced sibling rivalry?

Next text will tell you about sibling rivalry. It also checks your knowledge of articles which is considered to be a stumbling stone of almost all non-native speakers of English.

Read this text carefully and put in 'a', 'an', 'the', or nothing at all '- ', as appropriate.

## Sisterly feelings.



Sisters are often alike but they are never exactly (1) the same. In (2) \_\_\_\_\_ many families one sister is often called (3) \_\_\_\_\_ pretty one and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ other (5) \_\_\_\_\_ clever one when they are still (6) \_\_\_\_\_ babies. Even (7) \_\_\_\_\_ young children think (8) \_\_\_\_\_ beauty is more important than (9) \_\_\_\_\_ brains.

‘I was so jealous of my sister’s looks and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ sweet little nose, and I thought she always had (12) \_\_\_\_\_ prettiest clothes and (13) \_\_\_\_\_ most attention. I hated her so much that I decided to kill her. One day when (14) \_\_\_\_\_ roof of (15) \_\_\_\_\_ house was being repaired, I dropped (16) \_\_\_\_\_ brick out of (17) \_\_\_\_\_ window when she was underneath. Thank God it missed!’, says one ashamed near-murderer. ‘I must have been about ten at (18) \_\_\_\_\_ time, and she was (19) \_\_\_\_\_ eight years old. Now she tells me that she always felt stupid beside me in (20) \_\_\_\_\_ school because I was (21) \_\_\_\_\_ good student and she was weaker at (22) \_\_\_\_\_ school work. But when you are (23) \_\_\_\_\_ teenager, you want (24) \_\_\_\_\_ attention and (25) \_\_\_\_\_ compliments and (26) \_\_\_\_\_ boyfriends; (27) \_\_\_\_\_ good exam results don’t seem like (28) \_\_\_\_\_ fair exchange.’

(29) \_\_\_\_\_ life is particularly hard for someone who wants to follow in (30) \_\_\_\_\_ footsteps of (31) \_\_\_\_\_ famous sister. Dee Dee Pfeiffer wants to be (32) \_\_\_\_\_ film star like her sister, Michelle. ‘When we were (33) \_\_\_\_\_ children, Michelle was (34) \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful one and I was (35) \_\_\_\_\_ fat one,’ says Dee Dee. ‘I have been on (36) \_\_\_\_\_ diet for years, trying to achieve (37) \_\_\_\_\_ figure which is as good as hers. In (38) \_\_\_\_\_ Hollywood everyone looks at you critically, and compares you with your famous sister.

**Discussion.** What sort of changes does the arrival of a new baby cause in a family? Which of these are positive, and which can cause problems? If there are problems, how can they be overcome?

#### IV. LISTENING

All in the family. A new baby.



**Listen to this conversation between Jane, a new mother, and the counselor on a radio phone-in.**

1. What is the new mother's problem?
2. What do we learn about her relationships with the two fathers of her children?

Listen again and choose the best answer (A, B or C) for questions 1-3.

1. The son feels angry because he
  - A. wants to be the only child.
  - B. hates the father of the new baby.
  - C. is jealous of what the baby is getting.
2. What do we learn about the boy's own father?
  - A. He made life difficult for his son.
  - B. He chose to leave his wife.
  - C. He preferred his daughter to his son.
3. The son is directing his anger towards his mother because he feels
  - A. She shouldn't have had another baby.
  - B. He will never be able to love the new baby.
  - C. He can't express his anger towards his father.

#### **Discussion.**

What advice would you give the new mother?

What would you say to the son?



## V. READING

### Family secrets

Pre-listening task

Study this family tree. Discuss these questions with a partner

a What is a relationship between:

Deborah and Ralph

Christine and Ruth

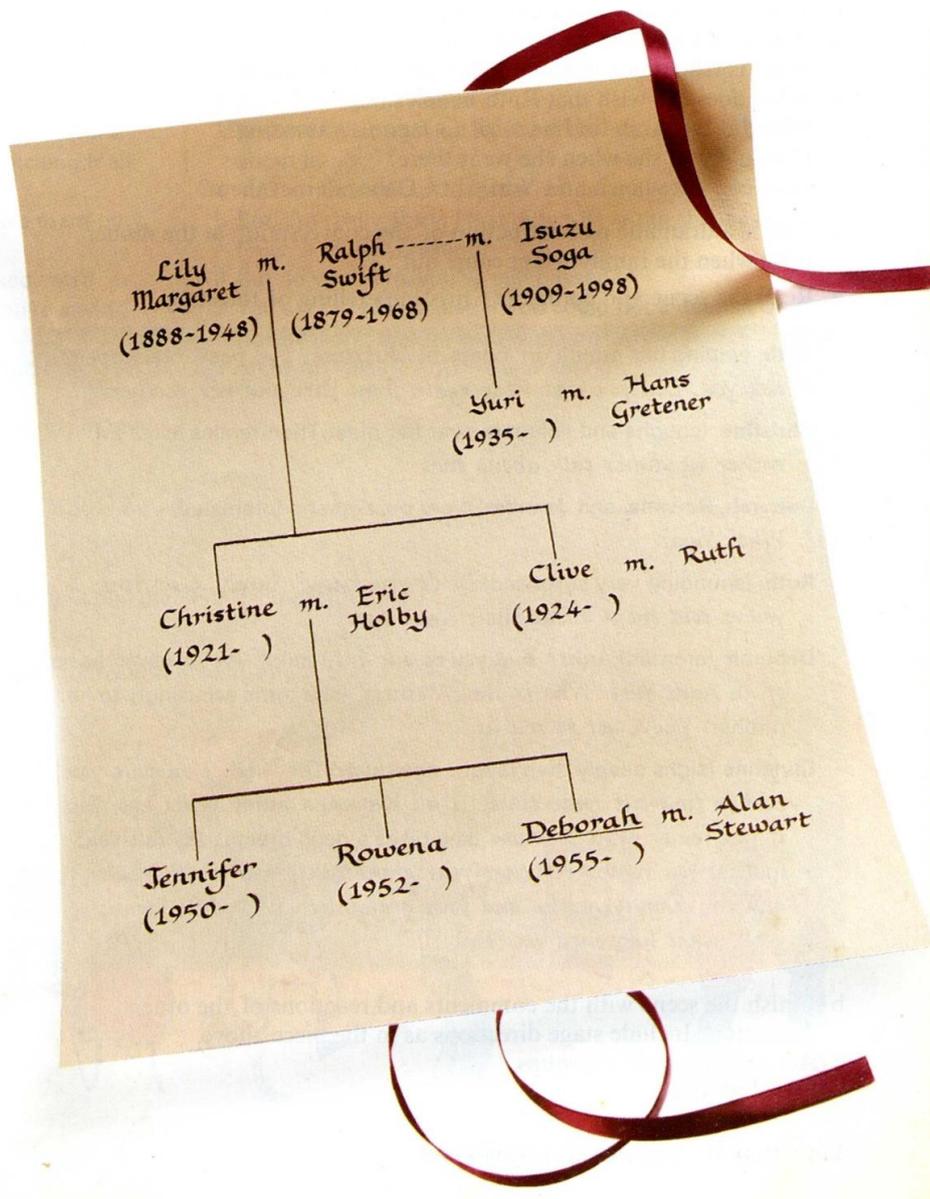
Christine and Yuri

Christine and Clive and Isuzu

b In the story Deborah learns of a family secret. What do you think it might be?

c Why do you think Ralph is known as the 'black sheep' of the family?





## 5.1 LISTENING . Dramatizing and glimpsing behind the curtain.

### *My Japanese aunt*

Listen to Deborah talking about her family.

Comprehension check

1. Answer the questions
  - a. Why does Deborah think that her grandfather is not really a 'black sheep'?
  - b. Three jobs are mentioned. What are they? Whose are they?
  - c. Whose is the baby mentioned? What's the name of the baby?
  - d. Where and how did Deborah and her sisters learn the family secret?
  - e. What is Christine's attitude to her father's behavior?
  - f. What does she wish that Ruth hadn't done?
  - g. Why did Deborah find her visit to Japan so amazing?

- h. How old was she when she went there?
- i. How old were Isuzu and Yuri when Deborah met them?
- 2. This is a dramatic reconstruction of the conversation at the dinner table when the family secret came out.  
Read the scene and complete Christine's telling of the story.

**Ruth** (wiping her mouth on a napkin) *Christine, I've been meaning to ask you. Did you ever hear again from Yuri and her mother?*

**Christine** (coughs and splutters over her meal. *Then replies icily*) *I'd rather we didn't talk about that.*

**Deborah, Rowena, and Jenifer** (very puzzled and interested) *Who's Yuri?*

**Ruth** (sounding very surprised) *Don't you know? Surely, Christine, you've told them about their Aunt Yuri?*

**Deborah** (amazed) *Aunt? But you're our only aunt! We've never heard of an Aunt Yuri. Who is she, Mum? (she turns accusingly to her mother) You've got to tell us.*

**Christine** (sighs deeply then laughs nervously) *Oh, well I suppose you had to find out some time. It all happened many years ago. But if you really want to know (she takes a deep breath) I'll tell you. (pause) You remember that your grandfather was a silk dealer, and for many years he and your grandmother lived in Japan. Well, what happened was this ...*

- b. Dramatize a story. Follow all the stage directions given in brackets)
- c. Finish the scene with the comments and reactions of the other characters. Include stage directions as in the piece above.
- d. Act out the scene in groups.
- e. Tell a story in Yuri's name.

After-listening and reading task.

Do you come from a big or a small family? How many brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, cousins do you have? What is your relationship like?  
Do you know of any interesting stories about your family? Tell the rest of the class about them, but only if you want to!

## VI. JIG-SAW READING

### FAMILY MATTERS.

Two points of view on a family relationship.

Divide into two groups.

Group A. Read a text called “My daughter”.

Group B. Read a text called “My father”.



### **My daughter.** Vocabulary.

to be obsessed with	думать только об этом, быть охваченным навязчивой идеей
to tell off	отругать, отчитать
to pull strings	нажимать на тайные пружины
it isn't to one's liking	не нравится кому-либо
to be on	быть на экране
to grow away	отдаляться
That didn't work out	Это не сработало

**James Mitford:** My wife and I only had the one child. It might have been nice to have a son, but we didn't plan a family, we just had Amy.

I see her as my best friend. I think she'd always come to me first if she had a problem. We have the same sense of humour, and share interests. I don't mind animals, but she is completely obsessed with them, and has always had dogs, cats, horses, and goldfish in her life.

We were closest when she was about four, which I think is a lovely age for a child. They know the parents best, and don't have the outside contacts. She must have grown up suddenly when she went to school, because I remember her growing away from her family slightly. Any father who has a teenage daughter comes across an extraordinary collection of people, and there seemed to be an endless stream of strange young men coming through our house. By the time I'd learned their names they'd gone away and I had to start learning a new lot. I remember I told her off once in front of her friends and she didn't talk to me for days afterwards.

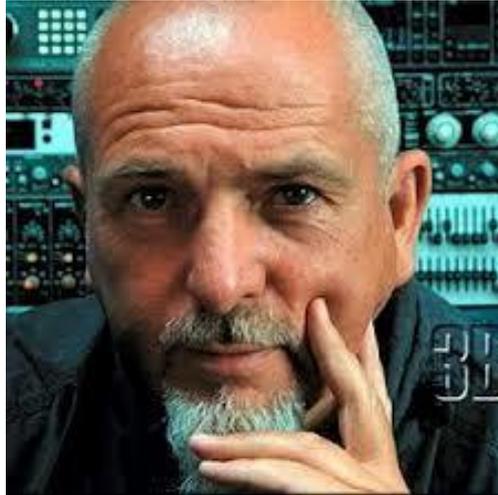
I wanted more than anything else for her to be happy in what she was doing, and I was prepared to pull strings to help her on her way. She went to a good school, but that didn't work out. She must have upset somebody. When she left she decided she wanted to become an actress so with my connections I got her into drama school. It wasn't to her liking so she joined a theatre group and began doing bits and pieces in films. She was doing well, but then gave it up. She probably found it boring. Then she took up social work, and finally went to work for a vet and he became her husband. And that's really the story of her life. She must be happy with him because they work together, and she loves animals.

We have the same tastes in books and music, but it takes me a while to get used to new pop songs. I used to take her to see opera, which is my big passion, but I don't think she likes it very much, she doesn't come with me any more.

I don't think she is a big television watcher. She knows when I'm on, and she might watch, but I don't know. It's not the kind of thing she tells me.

We are very grateful for Amy. She is a good daughter as daughters go. We're looking forward to being grandparents one day. I'm sure she'll have a son.

## My father



## Vocabulary

to get on well with smb=to be on good terms with smb	ладить с людьми, быть в хороших отношениях
unapproachable	недосягаемый ( к нему не подойти)
to be out of touch with smth	
to settle down in smth	осесть, уюмониться
to be different like chalk and cheese	быть очень разными (как мел и сыр)
to keep oneself to oneself	быть закрытым

**Amy Mitford:** I don't really know my father. He is definitely not easy to get on with. I've always found him difficult to talk to. He's quite self-centred, and a little bit vain (he loves to be recognized and asked for his autograph). The public must think he's very easy-going, but at home he keeps himself to himself.

He can't have been at home much when I was a child, because I don't remember much about him. He's always been slightly out of touch with family life. His work always came first, and he was always off somewhere acting or rehearsing. He loves being asked for his autograph, he loves to be recognized. He has won several awards, and he is very proud of that. He was given the Member of the British Empire, and we had to go to Buckingham Palace to get the medal. It was incredibly boring – there were hundreds of

other people getting the same thing, and you had to sit there for hours. He shows off his awards to whoever comes to the house.

I went to public school, and because of my total lack interest and non-attendance I was asked to leave. I didn't want to go there in the first place. I was taken away from all my friends. He must have been very pleased to get me into the school, but in the end it was a complete waste of money. I let him down quite badly, I suppose. I tried several jobs but I couldn't settle down in them. They just were not challenging enough. Then I realized that what I really wanted to do was live in the country and look after animals, so that's what I now do.

As a family we're not that close, either emotionally or geographically. We didn't see much of each other these days. My father and I are totally different, like chalk and cheese. My interests have always been the country, but he's into books, music and above all, opera, which I hate. If they do come to see us, they are in completely the wrong clothes for the country – mink coats, nice leather shoes, not exactly ideal for long walks across the fields.

He was totally opposed to me getting married. He was hoping we would break up. Gerald's too humble, I suppose. He must have wanted me to marry someone famous, but I didn't, and that's all there is to it. We don't want children, but my father keeps on and on talking about wanting grandchildren. You can't make someone have children just because you want grandchildren.

I never watch him on television. I'm not that interested, and anyway he usually forgets to tell me when he's on.

### 6.1. Comprehension check

In questions 1-3, there is not necessarily one correct answer only.

1. How would you describe their relationship?
  - a. It was closer when Amy was a child.
  - b. They get on well, and agree on most things.
  - c. He has more respect for her than she does for him.
  - d. They don't have very much in common.
2. How would you describe James Mitford?
  - a. He has done all that a father can for his daughter.
  - b. He isn't very aware of how she really feels.

- c. He is more interested in himself than his family.
- 3. How would you describe Amy?
  - a. She is selfish and spoilt.
  - b. It took her a long time to decide what she wanted to do in life.
  - c. She found happiness in marriage that she didn't have in childhood.
- 4. What did he think of her friends when she was a teenager?
- 5. Why did she leave school?
- 6. Why did she give up her jobs?
- 7. What does he think of her husband?
- 8. Is she interested in his career?
- 9. Is she going to have children?
- 10. How often do they see each other?

When you have answered as many questions as you can, find a partner from the other group. Compare your answers and swap information.

## 6.2. SPEAKING

### What do you think?

- a) Who has the more realistic view of the relationship? Why?
- b) Why do people so often misunderstand and offend each other?
- c) What should an ideal model of upbringing rely upon?

### How much freedom should children have?

Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place below.

<b>possessive</b>	<b>upbringing</b>	<b>permissive</b>	<b>rebelliousness</b>
<b>suppress</b>	<b>formative</b>	<b>adolescence</b>	<b>run wild</b>
<b>inhibited</b>	<b>authoritarian</b>	<b>juvenile delinquency</b>	

It is often said that we live in a (a) \_\_\_\_\_ age, one in which people are allowed to do almost anything they like. Is this good for children? They are going through their (b) \_\_\_\_\_, which is a very (c) \_\_\_\_\_ stage of their development since their final adult characters are beginning to take shape. Some parents think it is good for children to be allowed to (d) \_\_\_\_\_, without control or supervision. They say that this enables children's personalities to develop naturally and that they will learn to be responsible by the mistakes they make. However, this might lead to (e) \_\_\_\_\_, with the children ending up in the courts, or it might simply make children self-

centred, without any consideration for others. Other parents believe in being strict, but taken to extremes this can produce a too (f) \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere in the home, with the children being dominated and ruled by their parents. Parents can also be very (g) \_\_\_\_\_ and try to keep their children dependent on them. These last two attitudes can encourage (h) \_\_\_\_\_ (against parents, school, authority) in a child, or, conversely, (i) \_\_\_\_\_ a child's natural sense of adventure and curiosity. A strict (j) \_\_\_\_\_ by over-caring parents can make a child so timid and (k) \_\_\_\_\_ that he or she is unable to express freely his or her emotions and form mature relationships. To bring up children to be normal, well-adjusted human beings requires great wisdom, and perhaps a bit of luck.

***Keep in mind these wise pieces of advice. Translate them into Russian.***

If a child lives with criticism, he learns to condemn . . .  
If a child lives with hostility, he learns to fight . . .  
If a child lives with fear, he learns to be apprehensive . . .  
If a child lives with pity, he learns to feel sorry for himself . . .  
If a child lives with ridicule, he learns to be shy . . .  
If a child lives with jealousy, he learns to feel envy . . .  
If a child lives with shame, he learns to feel guilty ...

BUT

If a child lives with tolerance, he learns to be patient . . .  
If a child lives with encouragement, he learns to be confident . . .  
If a child lives with praise, he learns to be appreciative . . .  
If a child lives with acceptance, he learns to love . . .  
If children live with approval, they learn to like themselves..  
If a child lives with honesty, he learns what truth is . . .  
If a child lives with fairness, he learns justice . . .  
If children live with recognition, they learn to have a goal.  
If children live with sharing, they learn to be generous.  
If a child lives with security, he learns to have faith in himself and those  
about him . . .  
If a child lives with friendliness, he learns the world is a nice place in which  
to live . . .”

[Dorothy Law Nolte, \*Children Learn What They Live: Parenting to Inspire Values\*](#)

## **Discussion.**

How were you brought up?

Are you going to bring up your children the same or the opposite way?

To continue the topic

## **VII. READING**

### **NATURE OR NURTURE OR SOMETHING ELSE?**

Pre-reading.

Could you describe your personality?

Do you take after your mother or father: in appearance, in character?

What or who influenced your character?

What is the effect parents have on their children?

Obviously, they pass on genes to their offspring, and genes play a big role in who we are. Parents provide love and affection in the early years of childhood, deprived of which children will be irreparably harmed. But does it make a lasting difference to the personality of your child if you are an anxious and inexperienced parent, as opposed to being authoritative and competent? Are you more likely to create intellectually curious children by filling your house with books? Does it affect your child's personality if you see him or her two hours a day as opposed to eight hours a day? In other words, does a home environment make a real difference in the way our children end up as adults?

In a series of large and well-designed studies of twins geneticists have shown that most of the character traits that make us who we are – extroversion, openness and so on – are about half determined by our genes and half by environment, and the assumption has always been that this environment that makes such a big difference in our life is the environment of the home. The problem is, however, that research did not find this nurture effect at all.

One of the largest studies of this kind known as the Colorado Adoption Project guided by one of the world's leading behavioral geneticist Robert Plomin showed that the biological children are fairly similar to their parents but the adopted kids, however, have nothing whatever in common with their adoptive parents: these children are no more similar in their personality or intellectual skills to the people who raised them, taught them and loved them for sixteen years than they are to any two adults taken at random off the street.

This is, if you think about it, a rather extraordinary finding. Most of us believe that we are like our parents because of some combination of genes and, more important, of nurture – that parents, to a large extent, raise us in their own image. But if that is the case, if nurture matters so much, then why did the adopted kids not resemble their adoptive parents *at all*? The Colorado study isn't saying that genes explain everything and that environment does not matter. On the contrary, all of the results strongly suggest that our environment plays a big role in shaping personality and intelligence, though it does not have a lot to do with parents. It is something else, and this is the influence of peers.

Why do the children of recent immigrants almost never retain the accent of their parents? How is it the children of deaf parents manage to learn how to speak as well and as quickly as children whose parents speak to them from the day they were born? The answer has always been that language is a skill acquired laterally – that what children pick up from other children is as, or more, important in the acquisition of language as what they pick up at home. It turns out that the environmental influence that helps children become who they are – that shapes their character and personality – is their peer group.

(from a book by Judith Harris *The Nurture Assumption*, 1998)

**Discussion.** This finding has sparked a great deal of controversy in the popular press. What are your comments? Do you mostly agree or disagree? What is your theory?

## VIII. WRITING.

Write a composition on the topic "Generation gap". Use vocabulary from texts about the Mitford family as well as from texts "How much freedom

should children have” and “Children learn what they live”. Give your own examples.

Amy Mitford says her father is vain. According to the Bible, it’s a sin. How do you feel about this character feature? How do the concepts of ‘vanity’, ‘pride’, ‘ambitiousness’ correlate? How important is social status to you? If you had to choose between a career and family life, which would you choose? A banal question which some journalists like very much. But nevertheless...

## IX. Whose life is perfect anyway?

### READING AND ROLEPLAY

Read and listen to the texts about Leanne and Holly. They are both thirty years old, but their lives are very different.



#### **Leanne Kelly, housewife**

‘Colin and I got married when we were both sixteen. Of course, now I wish we’d waited and I wish I’d had more time to enjoy myself as a teenager, ‘cos by the time we were seventeen we had the twins. Now we’ve got six children, which wouldn’t be so bad if Colin wasn’t unemployed and if we lived somewhere bigger. This flat has only two tiny bedrooms and it’s on the tenth floor. If only there was a park nearby, where the kids could play. I’d rather we had a

house with a garden, though. I try to be optimistic but the future’s pretty bleak, really.’

When I think back, though, I understand that it couldn’t have happened some other way. At the age of 15 on the 14<sup>th</sup> of February I received a fantastic present from Colin. It did the trick. A year later we got married. I understood there wouldn’t be anyone in my life being so passionately in love with me.



**Holly Harper, magazine editor.**

Of course, I know that I'm very lucky. I have a hugely successful career and a

beautiful apartment overlooking Central Park. But now I wish I hadn't had to focus so single-mindedly on my work. I know my marriage wouldn't have been such a disaster if I hadn't. I was devastated when Greg and I split up. My mom keeps saying, 'Holly, you're not getting any younger. It's time you started dating again.' I must admit, when I look out of my window at the kids playing in the park, I kinda wish that I lived out of town and had some kids of my own.'

It's natural that both women have some regrets. How do they express them? Which of these regrets refer to the present and future (these life mistakes could be corrected)? Which – to the past (these life mistakes can't be corrected as it is the omitted opportunity in the past)?

9.1. Complete a table and tell about **their lives**.

	Leanne Kelly	Holly Harper
Facts of their lives		
Regrets concerning the present ( they want to change it, and it's possible)		
Regrets concerning the past ( you can't correct these life mistakes)		

**X. Cheating on your partner**

Pre-reading

Work in pairs or small groups. Which of the following do you consider to be cheating?

1. Your partner flirting with another person.
2. Your partner having fantasies about a friend of yours.
3. Your partner having fantasies about a celebrity.
4. Your partner kissing another person after a few drinks at a party.
5. Your partner going to bed with another person after a few drinks at a party.
6. Your partner frequently having coffee with another person and sharing intimate thoughts and dreams with this person.

What do you think of internet chat-rooms? Are they just fantasy or are they part reality?

## READING

Read the article and answer this question:

*Would you stay with your husband/wife/partner if this happened to you?*

### **CYBER-CHEATS BEWARE**



Soon after getting the computer, Jennifer's husband, Simon, started using the internet nightly. At first she didn't worry. But soon he was spending more and more time in the home office, sitting at his computer long into the night. He stopped coming to bed with her and sometimes would even sleep on the office sofa. A few times she even caught him sneaking silently out of their bed in the middle of the night to go to the office computer. At first she thought he was simply addicted to the internet or even browsing through on-line pornography. But when Simon started turning down sex, Jennifer got suspicious.

"He'd never nit wanted to have sex before", says Jennifer. "That was a new thing. And I didn't think it was because he was up all night visiting new sites. I knew something was wrong."

With suspicion on full, alert she started going through Simon's drawers and trouser pockets. She found nothing. Then she went to the computer, looked through his files and found the answer: Simon was having an e-mail affair with a woman in another part of the country.

"I was devastated," she admits. "I never imagined my husband would ever cheat on me."

But is ‘cyber-cheating’ still cheating?

“Yes, definitely,” says one marriage guidance counselor. From a psychological point of view, it doesn’t matter if it was real or imagined – in both cases the marriage has been damaged in the same way.”

Not all professionals in the field of family psychology agree. “It’s ridiculous and dangerous to try and monitor the thoughts and fantasies of your partner,” warns one psychologist. “We are bombarded with images of attractive people by the media on a daily basis. It’s impossible not to fantasise. The internet is a place for people to carry out those fantasies in a safe and unharmed way. If, as a result, there is a crisis in the marriage following an episode of internet infidelity, then it is only a symptom of something that was really wrong in the relationship, and not necessarily a direct result of the cyber affair.”

This is, of course, of no comfort to Jennifer, who is filing for divorce. “I actually saw the intimate things he wrote to her. He really hurt me and I know that I will never be able to trust him again.”

True or false?

Read the text again and mark the following statements true (T) or false (F):

1. Jennifer got suspicious because Simon started coming home late.
2. Jennifer discovered Simon’s internet affair by accident.
3. Psychologists agree that internet affair is damaging to any relationship.
4. Jennifer and Simon are divorcing.
5. Jennifer knows what Simon and his lover ‘said’ to each other.

Did Simon cheat on Jennifer? Discuss this question in small groups. Then take a class vote.

## LANGUAGE

In English we often use expressions to describe serious or taboo matters in an indirect way. These expressions are called ‘euphemisms’. In the text below, underline the five euphemisms that really mean *to have sex with someone*.

“I’ve always been more or less faithful to my girlfriend. OK, OK, once I had a one- night stand with a girl at the office. But we were both drunk. I’m not the kind of guy to sleep around. I mean, kissing another person is one thing, but actually going to bed with them is another story. I don’t know how I could look myself in the mirror knowing I had been intimate with another woman. The same goes for my girlfriend. If I knew she had been with another man, I couldn’t let the relationship go on. A very important trust would have been broken.

If you are a man, do you have a similar view to the man above?

If you are a woman, would you be happy to have this man as your partner or not? Give your reasons.

### **Discussion.**

You and your partner, Chris, live together. One night you come home and find the following accidentally left on the computer:

Chris: I really love chatting with you.

Lonely: Me too. When are you going to send me your picture?

Chris: I’ll have to scan one. I’m not very photogenic.

Lonely: It doesn’t matter. I like you for you. You make me feel special.

Chris” Yeah, you make me feel special too. I had a dream about you last night.

Lonely: You did? What about?

Chris: Hmmm. I think I’d better not say.

What would you do next?

- a. Sit down at the computer and see if there are more e-mails like this?
- b. Confront your partner straightaway?
- c. Give him ‘the silent treatment’ until he asks what is wrong
- d. pack your bags and leave?
- e. have a good laugh about it and tell your partner to grow up?

Or would you do something else?

Does this e-mail interaction tell you anything about the state of your relationship with Chris?

What about the state of this internet relationship? (How serious is it? How long has it probably been going on?)

## XI. WRITING

### Classification.

#### **There are different kinds of them ... or It takes all sorts ...**

Our world is so complex that without classification we are lost. To call a colleague we use an alphabetized phone book. To find mangos in the food store we head for the fruit section. To buy a used TV we go to the classified section of the newspaper. Putting things into categories is one of our most common methods of thought, both for good and for bad.

Just as Hitler and other racists have shown, classifying people can lead to stereotypes and stereotypes can lead to violence.

Be careful, then, not to let a classification become a stereotype. For example, our society may have practical reasons to group people by age, but let's always leave room for individuals: not all teenagers drive recklessly, not all 40-year olds are divorcing, and not all 80-year-olds are in a rocking chair.

Whatever its subject, your essay of classification needs at least three categories, because only two would form a comparison and contrast. And it should have no more than you can adequately develop – seldom more than five or six. To be logical, a classification normally follows three guidelines:

**Classify all items by the same principle.** A study of major world religions would probably include Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism and Hinduism – but not atheism, which is the opposite of religious belief.

**Do not leave out an obvious category,** such as Buddhism, which has many millions of followers. On the other hand, if your neighbour proclaims a new religion that attracts five or ten people to its meetings every Wednesday night, grouping it with world religions would clearly not make sense.

**Do not let categories overlap.** Though a classification of world religions might include Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism and Hinduism, it would not include Catholicism - because that is a subgroup of Christianity.

Classifying is not easy; it's a real exercise in logic. Keep applying the guidelines.

Also observe the main principle of any essay: Know your purpose. Exactly why are you comparing the three kinds of parents or the four kinds of teachers or the five kinds of friends? Is it because you have a vision of what a good parent or teacher or friend is, and want to share it with others? Is it because bad experience have led you to warn against certain kinds of parents or teachers or friends? Like any argument, an essay of classification makes a point – otherwise it is “pointless”. Try free writing or brainstorming for five or ten minutes to get thoughts flowing and ideas out in the open. Then look these over. Let them help you decide not only what the content of your classification will be, but also decide not only what the content of your classification will be, but also its overall point, its thesis statement. Since thinking is not easy, you need all the help you can get – and some of the best help comes from your own pen or computer: while it is writing you are thinking.

By the way, scientists believe that the pen is better. According to them, our brain works differently depending on whether we write with a pen or type on a computer. There is even a statement: “thought on a tip of a pen”. We wish you clever thoughts flowing to you.

The topics for an essay of classification:

**Different kinds of families.** (Love match, marriage of convenience, arranged marriage, single-parent family, family with adopted children, family without children, family with children from different marriages, one-sex couples, etc.)

**Unhappy families.** (Reasons for unhappiness.) Develop Leo Tolstoy's thought.

**Different types of upbringing.**

Film on the topic recommended to watch:



The film on the topic recommended to see is ‘Mrs Doubtfire’. Maybe, it is one of the best films concerning family problems.

That’s what the blurb to the film says:

How far would an ordinary father go to spend more time with his children? Daniel Hillard is no ordinary father, so when he learns his ex-wife needs a housekeeper, he applies for the job. With the perfect wig, a little makeup and a dress for all occasions,

he becomes Mrs Doubtfire, a devoted British nanny. The disguised Daniel creates an absolutely new life with his entire family.

Outrageous, hilarious, tender, touching and brilliant, Robin Williams makes this box-office hit a film to be watched again and again.

AND THAT IS TRUE!!!

‘Mrs Doubtfire’ is the most hilarious comedy about family life, the comedy that could make you cry, the comedy that could make you think about very serious problems.

#### Words and phrases.

I hope it’s not too harsh	Я надеюсь, это не слишком грубо.
He has 5 o’clock shadow at 8 a.m.	К 8-ми утра у него уже отрастает щетина.
I was a little liberal with aromatizer	Я немного переборщила с дезодорантом.
Those who don’t study miss out other amusing activities	Те, кто не учатся, пропускают другие интересные дела.
They’re a spirited bunch	Они – энергичная компанияю
It reeks of taste	Это пахнет дурным вкусом.
You don’t have to be a psychic to see that	Не нужно быть экстрасенсом, чтобы увидеть это.
If I find this misogynistic bastard who invented heels, I’ll kill him	Если я найду этого ублюдка-женоненавистника, который придумал каблуки, я убью его!

Is your ticker all right? Top notch!	Твое сердце в порядке? Высший класс!
I want to keep you abreast of changes in my career	Я хочу держать вас в курсе всех изменений в моей карьере.
A job that I can sink my teeth into	Работа, в которую я могу вцепиться зубами.
Don't fuss with me!	Лучше не спорьте со мной!
Do I sense dissension in the ranks?	Разногласия в строю?
My first day s a woman and I'm getting hot flashes	Мой первый день как женщина, и уже приливы.
20 bucks extra for rushing	20 баксов сверху за скорость.
All spin and span	Все блестит и сверкает.
I want to apologize for being such a pain	Я хочу извиниться за то, что так плохо себя вела.
God broke the mold when he made me	Бог разбил болванку, когда создавал меня.
Excuse me dear, call of nature- I have to go to the bathroom	Прости, дорогая. Зов природы – мне нужно в туалет.
The only solution is a lifelong celibacy	Единственное решение – пожизненный обет безбрачия.
It's a guy thing	Поймут только мужчины.
If she finds out, I'll only see you through plate glasses	Если она узнает, я увижу вас только через тюремное стекло.
Don't tell her or she'll blow my cover	Не рассказывай ей, а то она разоблачит меня.
What kind of idiot kept this guy on the air?	Какой идиот держит этого парня в эфире?
Start from scratch	Начать с нуля.
The bad things fade away and good ones adhere to memory	Плохое стирается из памяти, хорошее остается надолго.
I'm pushing 40	Мне почти сорок
An Amish home study course	Курсы, как делать все самому
They are both too brazen. They cry harlot.	Они слишком откровенны (бесстыдны). Они кричат: «Я доступна»
Tata	Пока ( в Европе, не в США)
Mr Lundy is completely booked for the next two weeks. My advice is: Don't blow it!	У мистера Ланди все расписано на следующие две недели. Мой совет: не упустите шанс!
You want more than a piece of her	Вы хотите не только ее сердце. Это

heart. Is that just a down payment?	только первоначальный взнос?
double Scotch on the rocks	двойной виски со льдом
You are entitled to make a close statement	Вам предоставляется последнее слово
full custody	полная опека
My children are already potty-trained	Мои дети уже приучены к горшку
You ripped my heart out	Вы вырвали мне сердце.
foster parents	родители, которым отдают детей на время принятия решения суда по правам опеки

Tasks to the film.

1. Decipher and learn by heart the speeches:
  - A) of Daniel during the first court hearing.
  - B) Mrs. Doubtfire's reply to Kathy McCormick's letter (at the very end of the film).

Comprehension check questions.

1. Why did Daniel lose his job? How did he explain the reason for this to the children? Was it the first time he had lost the job?
2. How did Natalie feel about her maternal grandmother?
3. What kind of relationship did Miranda use to have with Stuart?
4. When the children asked Miranda to let Daniel take them after school, she replied: "I'll think about it". What did it really mean? How does it characterize Miranda?
5. Is Daniel's brother married?
6. As far as custody of children is concerned, do divorced parents have the same rights according to the law of the US?
7. Was Mister Doubtfire an alcoholic? How did he die?
8. What are the ties that bind people?

Match the words on the right with the words on the left to make the word combinations as they appear in the film.

a) a tawdry	1.clerk
b) smashing good	2.visitation
c) huge	3.remarks
d) an enchanting	4.species
e) a gorgeous	5.behavior
f) closing	6.opportunities

g) a shipping	7.dress
h) to plead	8.custody
i) harmful	9.necklace
j) full	10.sentence
k) supervised	11.fun
l) endangered	12.evening
m) a despicable	13.insanity

Decide if the following sentences are true or false. If the sentences are wrong, give the right answer using vocabulary from the film.

1. Daniel invited Mr. Lundy to the restaurant because he wanted to get a job.
2. The children had the first home coked meal at Daniel's.
3. The second visit to Daniel's apartment was as unpleasant for Miranda as the first one.
4. Miranda sang Mrs. Doubtfire's praises so much that it seemed too good to be true.
5. Mrs. Doubtfire met Clint Eastwood in the restaurant.
6. Miranda decided to wear the dress that Mrs. Doubtfire chose for her.
7. Stuart gave Miranda an engagement ring as a present.
8. Mr. Lundy took immediately to Daniel because he was his kind of guy.
9. Daniel could not initiate Mr. Lundy into his theory because he was drunk.
10. Daniel didn't mind having supervised visitations.
11. Miranda tried to cheer up the children in every possible way.
12. The moment Miranda opened the door Daniel took a step towards her.
13. The children were very happy to know that their father would take them for a few hours every day after school.
14. Mrs. Doubtfire brought out the best of the Hillards.

### **Discussion.**

1. How would you describe Daniel's personality? 2. How would you describe Miranda's personality? Put on the shoes of a professional family psychologist. How could you describe their relationships? Who is to blame for the fact they aren't perfect? What would you recommend to them?

2. Girls! Would you like to have such a husband as Daniel (at the beginning of the film): creative, artistic, spontaneous, loving ... but irresponsible and carefree?

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