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Reading Newspapers

Работа с газетой

Английский язык

Учебное пособие для студентов II курса
всех направлений подготовки

Часть II

Рубцовск 2022



МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Рубцовский индустриальный институт
ФГБОУ ВО «Алтайский государственный технический университет
им. И.И. Ползунова»

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***Рекомендовано Рубцовским индустриальным институтом (филиалом)
ФГБОУ ВО «Алтайский государственный технический университет им.
И.И. Ползунова» в качестве учебного пособия для студентов, обучающихся
на всех направлениях подготовки***

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Учебное пособие предназначены для студентов II курса всех направлений подготовки, а также всех тех, кто углубленно изучает английский язык в техническом вузе.

Учебное пособие носит ярко выраженный коммуникативный характер по проблемам международных отношений и внутренней политики разных стран, международного сотрудничества, культуры: стимулируют поиск новой информации и потребность ее обсуждения.

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COOPERATION

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Part I

Word and Phrase List

Listen, read and remember:

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. cooperation | сотрудничество |
| business cooperation | деловое сотрудничество |
| to establish cooperation | устанавливать сотрудничество |
| to cooperate | сотрудничать |
| 2. relations | отношения |
| good-neighbourly relations | добрососедские отношения |
| trade relations | торговые отношения |
| business relations | деловые отношения |
| to improve relations | улучшать отношения |
| to break (broke, broken) up relations | разрывать отношения |
| 3. contacts | контакты |
| to maintain contacts | поддерживать контакты |
| 4. trade | торговля |
| foreign trade | внешняя торговля |
| 5. to develop | развивать |
| development | развитие |
| to develop relations, cooperation, trade | развивать отношения, сотрудничество, торговлю |
| 6. to produce | производить |
| production | продукция |
| industrial production | промышленная продукция |
| agricultural production | с/х продукция |
| 7. demand | требование, спрос |
| to demand | требовать |
| to be in great demand | пользоваться большим спросом |
| to meet (met, met) the demands | удовлетворять требованиям |
| demand and supply | спрос и предложение |
| demand for consumer goods | спрос на потребительские товары |

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 8. exhibit | экспонат, показ, экспозиция |
| exhibit hall | выставочный зал |
| to exhibit | показывать (на выставке), выставлять, экспонировать, участвовать в выставке, выставляться |
| 9. exhibition | выставка, демонстрация, показ, экспонат(ы) |
| industrial exhibition | промышленная выставка |
| exhibitional | выставочный |

EXERCISES:

I. Read and translate the following sentences:

- Office workers who cooperate accomplish a great deal (добиваться больших результатов).
- We have established business cooperation with hundreds of stationery products manufacturers.
- Cooperation in space exploration promotes (способствует) new achievements in science.
- We believe that the development of good-neighbourly relations and cooperation with Indonesia is extremely important to the territory.
- We are constantly broadening our trade turnover.
- The trade relations between these enterprises are promoted through a regular exchange of industrial and agricultural goods.
- Have you got any advertising materials about your company with you? – Yes, there is a brochure with some data about our company, its history, volume of production, a list of products and our contacts with different firms and enterprises at home, in Russia and Europe.
- The samples of your production look attractive, they are something new here, fresh, unexpected design, very original. I think you have a lot of buyers! – Thank you. We try to do our best and our production is really in great demand.
- Would you like to develop trade relations with this joint venture? – Certainly. Its production satisfies the demands of our buyers.
- Don't forget that we are also interested in cooperation with you. – Thank you very much. I'll try to do my best.
- Congratulations! This industrial exhibition has been a great success. – Well, everything turned out much better than we expected.
- What are the results of this exhibition? – We established cooperation with different trade companies.

II. Give some information on cooperation between Russia and other countries:

1. Russia *develops* (1) *scientific cooperation* (2) with ... (country).

| (1) | (2) |
|--|--|
| carries on maintains strengthens broadens promotes encourages | wide-scale cooperation commercial (trade) cooperation business cooperation cultural cooperation mutually beneficial cooperation cooperation in technology cooperation in arts cooperation in sports |

2. Our country *renders aid* (1) to ... (Country) in *constructing industrial enterprises* (2).

| (1) | (2) |
|--|--|
| gives assistance renders help offers aid | establishing and developing the national health service training personnel educating specialists |

III. Listen and act the following situations. Work in pairs.

Main Characters

Paula Tanner – secretary from *Woodex*

Allan Virge – Managing Director from *Woodex*

Robert Limberg – Production Manager from *Woodex*

Situation I: Mr. A. Virge is talking to Paula about a letter from Canada

A. V.: We've got a long letter from *Chemotech* in Canada. They are very serious about business contacts with us: Robert Limberg has been very efficient.

P.: What are their terms? Can we meet their terms? What do they want in exchange?

A. V.: They invite us to Canada to a Trade Fair which will take place in a year's time.

P.: Really? But there's so much time before next year!

A. V.: That's good. Everything must be planned in good time. Now we've got enough time to prepare. Paula, please ask the production manager to my room by 4 pm, will you?

P.: Yes, certainly. I'll phone him immediately.

Situation II: Mr. A. Virge and Mr. R. Limberg talk about their prospects concerning the Canadian partnership

A. V.: Hallo, Robert. You've been fast with realising your plan.

R. L.: Let's call it luck. *Chemotech* seems to be seriously interested in us. They expect us to use their varnish on our slats and this way make good advertising for their varnish. In connection with that I've got an idea. Couldn't we ask them for one consignment of their varnish on approval just to make our first top-quality slats and take them to the Fair, eh?

A. V.: Hm... To exhibit the samples of our slats and see what response they get from prospective customers?

R. L.: On second thoughts, why only slats? We could take some other samples, too, for example, handles and hafts, toys and wooden souvenirs. I think they all can stand criticism.

A. V.: Well... yes... Not a bad idea, though a very bold one, I should say.

R. L.: We've discussed it at our department, everybody seems to be in favour.

A. V.: We could send them a letter proposing that deal.

R. L.: Well, that's the spirit.

Notes:

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| efficient | умелый; квалифицированный |
| What are their terms? | Каковы их условия? |
| meet the terms | выполнить условия; удовлетворять требованиям |
| in exchange | взамен |
| Trade Fair | торговая марка |
| in good time | вовремя |
| partnership | партнерство |
| let's call it luck | назовем это удачей |
| wooden slat | деревянная рейка |
| varnish | лак |
| consignment on approval | пробная партия (товаров) |
| offer | предлагать |
| exhibit samples | выставить образцы |
| response | реакция |
| prospective customer | будущий (возможный, потенциальный) покупатель |
| tool handle | ручка / рукоятка инструмента |
| haft | ручка |
| stand criticism | выдерживать критику |
| be in favour of smth. | быть «за», поддерживать что-л. |
| propose a deal | предложить сделку |
| That's the spirit | Вот это дело! |

IV. a) Answer the questions:

What

- was the aim of *Woodex*?
- did *Chemotech* expect *Woodex* to do?
- did *Woodex* plan to ask from Canada?
- did *Woodex* intend to take to the Trade Fair?

Who

- invited *Woodex* to the Trade Fair?
- has contacted the Canadians from *Woodex*?

Why

- was *Chemotech* interested in cooperation?
- did *Woodex* need Canadian varnish?
- was *Woodex* so keen on exhibiting its products in Canada?

b) Now form more questions on the text and see if your partner(s) can answer them.
Be prepared to answer them. Be prepared to answer their questions, too.

V. Make up your own dialogues using words and word combinations of Part I.

Part II

Word and Phrase List

Listen, read and remember:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. market | рынок |
| the World Market | мировой рынок |
| the domestic market | внутренний рынок |
| financial market | финансовый рынок |
| commercial market | торговый рынок |
| labour market | рынок труда |
| the competitiveness of market | конкурентоспособность рынка |
| 2. export | вывоз, экспорт |
| to export | вывозить, экспортировать |
| to export equipment, machinery, fuel, raw materials, oil | экспортировать оборудование, машины, топливо, сырье, нефть |
| 3. import | импорт, ввоз |
| to import | ввозить, импортировать |

| | |
|---|--|
| 4. goods (<i>используется с гл. в ед. и мн. числе</i>) to manufacture export goods consumer goods | товар, товары производить товары на экспорт товары народного потребления |
| 5. purchase to purchase, to buy (bought, bought) (syn.) to purchase (buy) industrial goods | закупка покупать, закупать закупать промышленные товары |
| 6. sale to sell (sold, sold) | продажа, сбыт продавать |
| 7. delivery to deliver | поставка поставлять |
| 8. firm | фирма |
| 9. partner a reliable partner a trading (trade) partner | партнер надежный партнер торговый партнер |
| 10. a joint venture to set (set, set) up a joint venture | совместное предприятие создавать совместное предприятие |
| 11. an order for to receive orders for | заказ на ч/л получать заказы на ... |

EXERCISES:

I. Read and translate the following sentences:

1. If you are looking for reliable and easy access to the financial market in Russia MICEX (Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange) is the best choice!
2. Manufacturers from developing countries may face difficulties when the required raw materials are costly or not available in the domestic market.
3. The competitiveness of agricultural markets in developing countries lies in the best use of improved market access and market entry conditions.
4. In many countries, training remains largely unrelated to labour market needs.

5. The United States' decision to slash (резко сокращать) steel imports has angered (вызывать гнев) steel exporters across the world, who might be barred from (лишать, обдирать) the American market.
6. Importer nations are worried that local producers might be ruined by steel dumping (наводнение рынка дешевым товаром) on the part of such big exporters as Russia, Japan, and China if they are refused access to the U. S. market.
7. Over the next 20 years, Airbus Industries hopes to sell at least a thousand A-380 airbuses.
8. Intention to buy the "plane of the future" has already been expressed by eight international airlines.
9. The blockade significantly impedes the purchase of equipment and reagents.
10. Over the past five years a lot of different joint ventures have been set up in this industrial region.
11. – Have you got any reliable partners? – We're lucky. We have got some reliable trading partners. They deliver goods of high quality.
12. – How often do you receive orders for such goods? – It depends on many factors. But right now we are waiting for the order for a large-scale delivery of machine tools.

II. Choose the nouns from the list below which may go with the following words:

cooperation, relations, contacts, economic links, aid, exchanges, an agreement, a treaty, a contract, an enterprise, a protocol, goods, products, equipment, national personnel

(A)

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|---------|----------|
| to establish | to promote | to expand | to sign | to train |
| to manufacture | to purchase | to render | to give | |
| to maintain | to develop | to deliver | to sell | |

(B)

| | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| advantageous | economic | close | cultural |
| fruitful | mutual | friendly | foreign |
| business | stable | domestic | long-term |

III. Listen and act the following dialogues:

A. An Invitation to a Conference

Petrov: Petrov speaking.

Mr. Dixon: Hello, Mr. Petrov. Can I speak to Mr. Ivanov, please?

P: Mr. Ivanov is away and he'll be back at the end of next week. Can I help you?

D: This is Dixon from the Department of Transportation (1). I wonder whether Mr. Ivanov has received our invitation to the conference on "Transportation and the Environment"?

P: Yes, he received your invitation but unfortunately he won't be able to come, as he'll be away at that time. I believe he's sent you a letter to that effect.

D: That's too bad. Could somebody else come?

P: I'll speak to the Counsellor and let you know later.

D: Thank you. Hope to hear from you soon. Bye.

P: Goodbye.

B. At the Office Equipment Exhibition

Salesman (to Mr. Brown): It's a very useful little machine. It can take phone messages when there's no one in the office.

Mr. Brown: That would be an advantage. We're very understaffed at the moment.

Salesman: And you can dictate your letters into this tape recorder if the secretary isn't available.

Mr. Brown: Would you mind if I looked at other models?

Salesman: Not at all, sir. But unless you want to pay a lot more, you won't find a better one.

Mr. Brown: I'd better see what the boss has to say about it.

Salesman: Yes. Take this descriptive brochure with you. Would you like our representatives to call at your office?

Mr. Brown: I'll let you know, shall I?

Salesman: Thank you. Here's my card. That phone number will usually get me.

Notes:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Department of Transportation | департамент (управление) транспорта |
| 2. That would be an advantage. | Это действительно преимущество. |

IV. Find in the dialogues English equivalents for these word combinations and sentences.

1. конференция по проблемам транспорта и окружающей среды
2. если нет секретаря

3. но если вы не хотите платить гораздо больше
4. чтобы наш представитель зашел к вам в контору

V. Translate into English.

1. – Попросите, пожалуйста, г-на Королева.
 - Г-н Королев в отъезде. Могу ли я помочь вам? Говорит Иванов.
 - Здравствуйте, г-н Иванов. Говорит Джексон из Министерства торговли (Board of Trade). Не знаете ли вы, получил ли г-н Королев наше приглашение присутствовать на открытии автомобильной выставки?
 - Да, он получил приглашение и послал подтверждение вчера. Он сможет присутствовать на открытии выставки. Он возвращается послезавтра.
 - Спасибо.
2. – Я надеюсь, вам понравится тот станок (machine tool).
 - Это ваша последняя модель?
 - Да. Причем наш станок стоит дешевле, чем станки других фирм.
 - Есть ли у вас проспект?
 - Вот, пожалуйста. Вы можете взять его.
 - Спасибо. Я подумаю и сообщу вам на следующей неделе о нашем решении.

VI. Dramatize these situations.

1. A foreign colleague phones you to invite to the conference “*Chemistry and Environment*” (“*Electric Power Stations and Environment*”, etc.).
 - a) Accept the invitation and thank him.
 - b) Say you cannot accept the invitation as you will be away at that time.
2. You are invited to attend an International Trade Exhibition. Walk along the stands and choose models that may be of interest to you. Discuss their advantages and disadvantages with the company’s representatives.

REVIEW EXERCISES:

- I. Read the following international words and compare them with the Russian equivalents:
 - a) v export - n export
import - import
 - b) cooperate - cooperation
coordinate - coordination

demonstrate - demonstration
illustrate - illustration
integrate - integration
associate - association
communicate - communication

c) transport - transportation

d) organize - organization
normalize - normalization
specialize - specialization
centralize – centralization
utilize - utilization

e) intensify - intensification

II. Substitution Drill:

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| to develop | business | cooperation |
| to maintain | cultural | relations |
| to establish | economic | links |
| to break up | commercial | trade |
| to purchase | scientific | goods |
| to deliver | stable | venture |
| to sell | foreign | production |
| to set up | good-neighbouring | contacts |
| | industrial | enterprise |
| | joint | |

III. Express the following idea in one word:

1. to work or act together to bring a result
2. a public place where goods are bought and sold
3. to sell goods to another country
4. to bring in goods from a foreign country
5. things that can be bought and sold
6. that which is produced by industry
7. a gathering of people for buying and selling goods (often with amusements)

IV. Read, translate and make up some sentences:

1. cooperation, economic cooperation, cooperation between Russian enterprises and Western firms, to welcome cooperation, to promote economic cooperation, to cooperate on a broad scale;
2. relations, commercial relations, to set up business relations, to break off diplomatic relations;
3. trade, to trade, trade links, foreign trade, trading partners, trade relations;
4. market, a home market, the financial market.

V. Make up dialogues using the following questions:

- a)
 1. What firm are you from?
 2. Do you sell or buy goods?
 3. What goods do you sell to foreign firms?
 4. What goods do you buy from foreign firms?
 5. Are these goods of high quality?
 6. Are your (their) goods in great demand?
- b)
 1. Is there a joint venture in your region?
 2. By what enterprises is it set up?
 3. What goods does the joint venture produce?
 4. Are the goods of high quality?
 5. Have you received many orders for the goods?

VI. a) Listen and act the following situation.

Situation: Allan Virge makes a report on the results of the Trade Fair at the board meeting and the members of the board are discussing what to do next.

Robert Limberg: Thank you. You put us nicely in the picture of your trip. You seem to have been very successful.

A. V.: We have no time to waste. We have to strike the market while it's interested in us.

R. L.: We have to invite all those interested in us to our firm and show them what we have.

Mark Link: A sort of conference, where everybody could develop his ideas on production of wooden things and suitable paints and varnishes.

A. V.: That's a good idea! If we start the ball rolling, send out invitations, draw up a programme and reserve accommodation in good time, we'll be able to organize it by spring of the next year, let's say in March, hm?

R. L.: Aren't you too hasty? Can we manage?

A. V.: No, things are decided fast abroad. If we want to keep pace with them, we'll have to be fast, too. Paula, you find out about accommodation and see about the invitations.

Peter Silver: Whom should we invite?

A. V.: First of all our Canadian partners, and then all others interested in our production, mainly European firms.

R. L.: Oh yes, transportation problems are easier to tackle, if any agreements come to term.

P. S.: You pointed out that Hungary and Denmark were interested in our wooden toys and handles.

A. V.: Yes, but we can't forget Germany and Sweden, our old clientele.

R. L.: We should invite some people from our neighbouring republics as well.

A. V.: We'll invite everybody whom we deal with. Representatives from Latvia and our wood suppliers from Russia.

P.: A list should be drawn up and then I can send out preliminary invitations so that they could inform us about whether they would be coming and making reports or not. Then we could send them a detailed invitation with the conference programme.

A. V.: A clever girl you are, Paula. That's the idea. Well, our meeting has been going on long enough. Gentlemen, please give a thought to whom you'd like to invite and bring me the names and addresses the first thing tomorrow morning. Right?

R. L.: Good. Bye then.

A. V.: See you tomorrow.

Notes:

put smb in the picture

sound promising

strike the market while it's interested

in us = strike the iron while it's hot

start the ball rolling

accommodation

hastily

keep pace

first of all

transportation problems

tackle

point out

clientele

ввести кого-л. в курс дела

(это) звучит многообещающе

проникай на рынок, пока тобой

интересуются; куй железо, пока горячо

дать делу ход

квартира; жилье

поспешно

идти в ногу

во-первых

проблемы транспорта

пытаться решить; взяться за дело

подчеркнуть; указать

клиентура

representative
supplier
preliminary

представитель
поставщик
предварительный

b) Say whether the statements are True or False. Give comments in each case.

1. Peter Silver makes a report on the results of his trip to Canada.
2. The board members are satisfied with the report.
3. *Woodex* has no time to waste.
4. *Woodex* plans to organize a big sale.
5. Paula has to find out about the meals for the guests.
6. They intend to invite people from Japan, France and Austria.
7. Hungary is interested in buying folding furniture.
8. Russia supplies *Woodex* with wood.
9. The date of the conference is fixed: the 15th of April next year.
10. Preliminary invitations will precede detailed invitations.

c) Give it in English.

товарообменная сделка; терять время; дать кому-либо ясное представление о чем-либо; подходящий цвет; коммерческая сделка; наладить дело; заслуживающий доверия; идти в ногу с (не отставать); излишне торопиться; клиентура; размещение в гостинице; приглашение (заблаговременное); соседняя республика; скидка/снижение цены; представитель; снабженец/поставщик; делать доклад; хорошая мысль; составить список; собрание правления/руководства.

VII. Read the article and render it using the words and phrases given in the exercises below.

SINGAPORE, June 20 (Reuters) - China's crude oil imports from Russia soared 55% from a year earlier to a record level in May, displacing Saudi Arabia as the top supplier, as refiners cashed in on discounted supplies amid sanctions on Moscow.

Imports of Russian oil, including supplies pumped via the East Siberia Pacific Ocean pipeline and seaborne shipments from Russia's European and Far Eastern ports, totalled nearly 8.42 million tonnes, according to data from the Chinese General Administration of Customs.

That's equivalent to roughly 1.98 million barrels per day (bpd) and up a quarter from 1.59 million bpd in April. China is the world's biggest crude oil importer.

Chinese firms, including state refining giant Sinopec and state-run Zhenhua Oil, have ramped up purchases of Russian oil, enticed by steep discounts after western oil majors and trading houses pulled back due to sanctions.

a) Find the words on the left in the article, match them with their definitions and translate the word combinations they are used in into Russian.

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1) to soar | a) an official order, such as the stopping of trade, that is taken against a country in order to make it obey international law |
| 2) to displace | b) a large amount of goods sent together to a place, or the act of sending them |
| 3) a supplier | c) to get money or another advantage from an event or situation, often in an unfair way |
| 4) a refiner | d) in the middle of or surrounded by |
| 5) to cash in on smth | e) something that you buy |
| 6) amid | f) to force something out of its usual or original position |
| 3) to pump | c) because of |
| 7) a shipment | g) a company that provides things that people need |
| 8) to total | h) to force liquid or gas to move somewhere |
| 9) state-run | i) to rise very quickly to a high level |
| 10) to entice | j) a company that makes different products from a basic |
| 11) steep | k) very high or higher than is reasonable |
| 12) to ramp smth up | l) to have as a complete amount, or to calculate this |
| 13) a purchase | m) to increase the speed, power, or cost of something |
| 14) to pull back | n) controlled by the government |
| 15) due to | o) to persuade someone to do something by offering them something pleasant |
| 16) a sanction | p) to decide not to do or involve yourself with something when you were previously going to |

b) Match the words in the left-hand column with those in the right-hand column to make collocations.

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. to cash in | a) purchases |
| 2. to total | b) to a record level |
| 3. oil | c) on discounted supplies |
| 4. to ramp up | d) importer |
| 5. to entice | e) via the pipeline |
| 6. to soar | f) by steep discounts |
| 7. to pump | g) 9 million tonnes |

TEXTS FOR READING

Text I What is international cooperation promoted for?

International relations are an exceptionally important aspect of citizenship in a global society. As our world becomes smaller and smaller through communication technology, rapid air transportation and a complex international economy, the value of peaceful and cooperative relationships between nations is increasingly important. Historically, one of the oldest expressions of international relations was the establishment of treaties and agreements between nations. Maintenance of these treaties ensured that ordinary people could go about their everyday tasks of earning a living and raising their families rather than dedicating themselves to armed conflict with neighbours. This function of international relations remains just as relevant today.

Positive international relations also promote effective trade policies between nations in terms of importing natural resources and finished products not available in the country. Besides the transport of goods over international borders, people also frequently migrate between countries, looking for opportunities to enhance their lives. This travel may be temporary or permanent, but in either case it must be regulated to ensure the rule of law as criminals must be kept out of the country while legitimate business, tourist and immigrant travel is preserved.

Nations often face global issues that are larger than any specific country or even continent, such as concerns over the environment, pandemics and terrorism. Sound international relations are required for nations to cooperate effectively to meet these challenges, allowing nations to share relevant information quickly and pool resources.

International relations are not only about regulating and controlling the flow of goods and information; they are also advantageous for promoting the advancement of human culture in a general way. The diversity of world cultures can be promoted and

shared through enlightened international relations policies, allowing programs such as student exchanges and cultural exhibitions to enhance our understanding of the variety of human expression worldwide.

Text II What every exporter should know

If you have a potential product you would like to export, do the following:

1. Contact the local branch of the Chamber of Foreign Trade to get information on export procedures.
2. Carry out a research study in the country or countries concerned.
3. Participates in foreign trade fairs to make your product known, and to learn what changes will be necessary before you start.
4. Decide what channel of export you will use. You may choose from:
 - a) an export agent or wholesaler (оптовый торговец) in your own country
 - b) an import agent or commissioner in the foreign country
 - c) a sales organisation of your own, or direct sales.
5. Make status inquiries as early as possible to secure payment.
6. Have your export advertising and leaflets carefully planned and translated by advertising experts either abroad or at home.
7. Check that your patents are valid in the country or countries concerned.
8. Have your name listed in international business directories and calendars in order to find useful connections, and put advertisements in relevant papers in the country of export.
9. See that you have all the documents required by the Russian authorities.
10. Employ a suitable person to represent you abroad, one who can speak fluently the language of the country in question.

Text III Hire-purchase

Read these paragraphs and then answer the questions that follow.

This system of buying goods became very common during the first half of the twentieth century. Today a large proportion of all the families in Great Britain buy furniture, household goods and cars by hire-purchase (покупка/продажа в рассрочку). In the USA, the proportion is much higher than in Great Britain, and people there spend over 10 per cent of their income on hire purchase installments.

The goods bought by hire-purchase are, in almost every case, goods that will last - radio and television sets, washing-machines, refrigerators, motor-cars and motor-cycles, and articles of furniture.

The price of an article bought in this way is always higher than the price that would be paid for cash. There is a charge for interest. The buyer pays a proportion, perhaps one-quarter or one-third, of the price when the goods are delivered to him. He then makes regular payments, weekly or monthly, until the full price has been paid.

The legal ownership of the goods remains with the seller until the final payment has been made.

Hire-purchase has advantages and disadvantages. It helps newly-married couples with small incomes to furnish their homes. It increases the demand for goods, and in this way helps trade and employment. If families are paying each month installments on such household goods as a washing-machine and a car, they can spend less money (or perhaps no money) in useless or perhaps harmful ways, for example, on too much alcoholic drink.

There is, however, the danger that when trade is bad, hire-purchase buying may end suddenly and make trade much worse, with, as a result, a great increase in unemployment. This is why, in some countries, the Government controls hire-purchase by fixing the proportion of the first payments and the installments.

1. Is the hire-purchase system common in your country? If so, what goods are most commonly bought by this system?
2. What do we all have to pay if we borrow money?
3. What interest can you get on money lent to your Government?
4. Is the first payment for hire-purchase usually the same as the following payments or is it usually higher?
5. When does the buyer receive delivery of the goods he buys?
6. When do the goods become the property of the buyer?
7. If a buyer fails to pay his installments regularly, can the seller, in your country, take the goods back?
8. How does hire-purchase help to keep employment high?
9. How much of the family income is it wise, in your opinion, to use for hire-purchase payments?
10. Is the proportion of the total price for hire-purchase goods decided by law in your country, or are the sellers free to decide this without government control?
11. What, in your opinion, are the advantages of the system?
12. What do you think is the chief argument against the system?

ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

Part III

Word and Phrase List

Listen, read and remember:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. association | 1) общество, ассоциация, объединение 2) общение, близость, дружба |
| 2. organization | 1) организация, приведение в систему 2) устройство, формирование, организация |

| | |
|--|---|
| mass organization | массовая организация |
| non-governmental organization | неправительственная организация |
| the organization of a new government | формирование нового правительства |
| the United Nations Organization (UNO) | Организация Объединенных Наций |
| the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) | Организация Объединенных Наций по вопросам образования, науки и культуры (ЮНЕСКО) |
| religious organization | религиозная организация |
| trade union association | профсоюзная организация |
| to set up an organization | учредить организацию |
| to found (to establish) an organization (syn.) | учредить организацию |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3. to number The organization numbers 30,000 members. | насчитать |
| 4. to represent representative | представлять представитель |
| 5. movement popular movement youth movement peace movement the movement for nuclear free zones the movement against international terrorism the movement for stopping nuclear tests the movement for the protection of the environment | движение (общественная деятельность) народное движение молодежное движение движение за мир (движение сторонников мира) движение за создание безъядерных зон движение против международного терроризма движение за прекращение ядерных испытаний движение за сохранение окружающей среды |
| 6. to be in the movement | быть в центре событий, принимать участие в общественной жизни |
| 7. campaign electoral campaign propaganda campaign to initiate a campaign | кампания; борьба выборная кампания, предвыборная борьба пропагандистская кампания начать кампанию |

| | |
|---|---|
| 8. to campaign to campaign for smb. | проводить кампанию агитировать за кого-либо (на выборах) |
| 9. to sign to sign a document to sign a letter (a petition) | подписывать подписать документ подписать письмо (петицию) |
| 10. signature to put one's signature (to a document), to affix one's signature (to a document) to collect signatures in support of smth. | (собственноручная) подпись поставить свою подпись под документом собирать подписи в поддержку чего-либо |

EXERCISES:

I. Read and translate the following sentences:

1. The United Nations Organization was founded in 1945.
2. New efforts are being made to break the deadlock between the opposite forces. A special United Nations envoy (посланец, представитель) had talks with the representatives of both sides.
3. UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It seeks to build peace through international cooperation in education, sciences and culture.
4. "The nuclear tests will worsen the ecological situation", - said the head of the Ecology Commission.
5. The Green Peace movement initiated a campaign to collect signatures in support of stopping nuclear tests.
6. Finally the bill must be signed by the president who has the right to veto it.
7. In the United States most church property and contributions to religious organizations are tax exempt.
8. I remember his being in the movement those days.
9. I benefited much from my association with him.
10. We collected signatures in support of this candidate during the electoral campaign.
11. Representatives of this youth movement campaigned for their leader.
12. The organization represents various groups of people.
13. The organization proclaimed the protection of the environment as its main goal.
14. Different progressive movements call on their members to campaign for peace.
15. The participants of the festival agreed upon the most important problems of our time.

16. A digital ID card (for e-residents) enables foreigners to put a digital signature on documents without having to leave their computer.

II. Answer the questions on the United Nations. The following words and word combinations will help you:

to maintain peace and security

to take collective measures

to preserve peace on Earth

to suppress acts of aggression

to solve disputable problems through negotiations

the principle of equal right and self-determination of peoples

1. When was the United Nations Organization set up?

2. What countries ratified the Charter of the organization?

3. What is the main objective of the United Nations?

4. What should the UNO members do to that end (в этих целях)?

5. The United Nations Organization is to develop friendly relations among nations, isn't it?

6. What principle is taken as the basis of this development?

III. Fill in the missing prepositions and adverbs.

The full name ... the organization is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It was set up ... 1946. The main objective ... the organization is to spread ideas of humanism and peace ... the world. ... that end its members are to take effective measures to reconstruct international cooperation, to contribute ... humanity's scientific and cultural progress, to preserve peace ... Earth.

(of; to; in; throughout; of; on; to)

IV. Read the text and try to understand it without using a dictionary:

The history of volunteering

Volunteering as a social movement, originated in the West. And the Samaritans are considered to be the first volunteers. They were the ethnic group living in Ancient Israel, helping anyone who needed it. "Good Samaritan" is a phrase from the Bible (the Parable of the good Samaritan). The parable tells the story of a Samaritan who helped the man in distress. That man was robbed and beaten by robbers.

Surely the volunteering phenomenon manifested itself in the mid-nineteenth century. Officially, the origin of the volunteer movement has been developed since 1859. In that year a Frenchman, Jean Henri Dunant initiated the Red Cross organization to help the wounded people and the prisoners, on a voluntary basis. The

principles of volunteering, which were formulated by Jean-Henri, are relevant nowadays.

In Russia various charitable organizations appeared in the XIX century. They became widely distributed and existed on donations, which worked on a Pro Bono basis.

The Imperial philanthropic society was one of the largest. It was established in 1802 on the initiative of Alexander I to help those in need "without distinction of sex, age and religion, with all manifestations of their needs from infancy to old age" In the twentieth century, the volunteer movement has matured finally.

The first full-fledged volunteer organization was established in the postwar period, when Europe actively promoted selfless assistance to the victims of the First World War.

Volunteering in the Soviet period of Russian history was associated with large all-Union actions. It was actively supported by the Soviet government. The practice included "voluntarily forced" action: massive cleanup, gathering waste paper and scrap metal, obligatory membership dues in all-Russian Society of Nature Protection (VOOP) and Voluntary society of assistance to army, aviation and fleet (DOSAAF). However, there were examples of volunteer activity.

One of them was the volunteer movement guided by Peter Baranovsky . It originated in the 60s years of the XX century to help restorers. It operated under the auspices of the Society of protection of monuments of history and culture. On weekends, the volunteers went to clear the rubble to drag the bricks, to stir the solution. Thus, the unique construction of a Museum-ensemble in Tsaritsino was recovered.

Since the early 70s Brigade for nature protection (DOP) appeared, when natural science faculties of various universities were engaged in the fight against poachers, illegal felling of forests, forest fires.

The concept, the content and the form of voluntary labour in modern Russia was formed in the 1990s, together with nonprofit, public and charitable organizations. In December 2017 there were more than 600 thousand non-profit organizations in the Russian Federation. In 2017 public associations and non-profit organizations were used by about 30 million customers. Annual budgets for such organizations amounted to approximately 500 million U.S. dollars.

V. Ask your friend about the previous text:

1. what the headline of the text is;
2. what the main idea of the text is;
3. what questions the text deals with;
4. what periods of volunteering this text describes;
5. what fact the author of the text gives the readers;
6. how you see the future of the volunteer movement in our country.

VI. Read the text. State the main problems discussed in the article.

It depends on you!

Whether there is to be peace on Earth depends on Man. On him depends whether human civilization is to last or to perish in a nuclear catastrophe.

At the end of the nuclear age, in the late forties, mankind's finest minds found the key to the future. Irene and Frederic Joliot-Curie, Alexander Fadeyev and Ilya Ehrenburg, Pablo Picasso and Pablo Neruda initiated that great movement of our time – the peace movement.

Today everyone wants peace, but not everyone yet realizes that peace cannot be assured by armed forces or by imposing one's own way of life on others. Not all are able to rise above prejudice and to extend a hand of friendship to neighbours. Not all realize that peace must be fought for.

Russian people do realize this. They are all at one with their government, which has offered the world a programme to rid the planet of nuclear weapons.

The people of other countries also realize this.

The health of our planet, its very life is in your hands. Who will come to its aid if not you, men and women everywhere?

This realization is bringing together many anti-war movements. Different parties, mass trade unions and youth organizations, uniting millions of working people, take an active part in the world-wide movement for peace and against the threat of nuclear war.

The role of the world progressive movements in the struggle for peace and disarmament is growing and the number of progressive organizations is increasing. We all know such organizations as the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the UNESCO.

The activities of these organizations assume various forms. The world public hold congresses and festivals, organize meetings, demonstrations, campaigns, marches, goodwill games, deliver solidarity messages and petitions, collect donations and signatures. They try to solve such global problems as political and military detente, general and complete disarmament, racial discrimination, protection of the environment, space exploration and a lot of other problems in the interests of all mankind.

Time isn't waiting. It's calling for action. There is room for every person, for every organization, for every state in the common effort to deliver mankind from the nuclear burden. No one can be neutral since what is at stake is our lives, the lives of our children and grandchildren.

VII. Read the article, say what it was that interested you most, and discuss the article with your groupmates.

What can everyone do to protect the environment?

Very often people think that the problem of environmental protection is not directly related to them. Factories and plants pollute the air, water and soil, animals are killed by poachers, and ordinary people seem to have nothing in common with these actions.

In fact, this is not the case. Each of us does things every day that harm or help the cause of environmental conservation. A plastic bag thrown on the beach can cross the ocean and kill a seabird along the coast of another continent: it will swallow the package, mistaking it for a fish. By handing over the battery for recycling, you will save several cubic metres of soil from contamination. The use of public transport and carsharing can significantly reduce gas emissions.

In order to help save the environment it is enough to pay attention to your daily habits and think about whether they are all safe for nature. This alone will make a significant contribution to environmental protection.

Part IV

Word and Phrase List

Listen, read and remember:

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. to depend on (upon) | зависеть от |
| to get (got, got) independence | получать независимость |
| to gain (to win) independence | завоевать независимость |
| to protect the country's independence | сохранять независимость страны |
| to grant independence | предоставлять независимость |
| the movement for independence | движение за независимость |
| independent | независимый |
| 2. sovereignty | суверенитет |
| sovereign | суверенный |
| a sovereign state | суверенное государство |
| to strengthen sovereignty | укрепить суверенитет |
| 3. free | свободный |
| to win (won, won) freedom | завоевать свободу |
| 4. integrity | целостность |
| to guarantee the territorial integrity | гарантировать территориальную |
| of a country | целостность страны |

| | |
|---|--|
| 5. policy to pursue a policy | политика проводить политику |
| 6. ally alliance in alliance with | союзник союз в союзе с ... |
| 7. to unite unity | объединять единство |
| 8. equal equality unequal inequality | равный равенство неравный неравенство |
| 9. sanction to apply various sanctions against some country to impose political (economic, trade) sanctions against some country to lift sanctions | санкция применять различные санкции против какой-либо страны применять политические (эконом-кие, торговые) санкции против какой-либо страны отмена санкции |
| 10. embargo to use economic (trade) embargo (on) | эмбарго, запрещение, запрет использовать эмбарго в области экономики (торговли) |

EXERCISES:

I. Read and translate the following sentences:

1. All people are born equal.
2. Our country pursues a policy of friendship and peaceful coexistence of all peoples.
3. The peace and prosperity of tomorrow largely depend on our children.
4. The Government will continue to uphold its responsibility to protect the country's independence.
5. In addition to his most well-known role as the leader of the Indian Independence Movement, which helped to end colonialism, Gandhi also inspired subsequent generations of non-violent activists and movements.

6. International law defines a sovereign state as having a permanent population, defined territory, one government and the capacity to enter into relations with other sovereign states.
7. The sovereignty of developing countries should be strengthened.
8. The Court stressed that a free press means freedom from government censorship.
9. Independence Day is one of the most important patriotic holidays in the United States.
10. Under the Soviet Constitutions all nationalities in the country enjoyed equal rights.
11. The Prime Minister told a news conference that the main aim of the policy pursued by the government was to defend peace, democracy and human rights.
12. Whether there is to be peace on Earth depends on Man. On him depends whether human civilization is to last or to perish in a nuclear catastrophe.
13. Each country has the right to territorial integrity, the right to equality and independence.
14. During the First World War, Turkey was an ally of Germany.
15. It is worth mentioning that more than 50 per cent of the reports were elaborated in alliance with other organisations.
16. It is important to note the new trend towards the imposition of sanctions against some countries as a means of settling certain disputes.
17. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the U.S. should lift sanctions against Russia if they want to see progress in Russia-Ukraine peace talks.
18. An embargo is an official order to stop trading with a particular country or in particular goods.

II. Fill in the missing prepositions and adverbs.

1. The speaker called ... strengthening unity.
2. The policy pursued ... the new administration is aimed ... reducing the danger ... a new war.
3. The new independent states are ... that decision because it would mean interference ... their home affairs.
4. The United Nations Organization stands ... full equality ... nations.
5. In 1776, the thirteen weak British colonies ... America united and told that ... now on they would be free and independent states.
6. ... these rights are the freedom ... religion, speech, and the press.
7. These electoral votes are equal ... the number ... Senators and Representatives each state has ... Congress.

(among; in (×3); by; at; against; into; for (×2); of (×4); from)

III. Read and translate the text.

In 1776, the thirteen weak British colonies in America united, stood up, and said that from now on they would be free and independent states. The Revolutionary War (1776-83) followed and a new republic was founded.

The American Constitution, the oldest still in force in the world, sets the basic form of government: three separate branches, each having powers over the others.

For example, the House of Representatives controls financial policy, and the President must have its agreement for his proposals and programmes. He cannot declare war without the approval of Congress. In foreign affairs, he is also strongly limited. Any treaty must first be approved by the Senate. The policy a President wants to pursue, therefore, is often a different thing from what a President is able to do.

In the first ten Constitutional Amendments known together as the Bill of Rights, Americans stated the fundamental rights of any American. Among these rights are the freedom of religion, speech, and the press.

IV. Ask ten questions on the text.

V. Read the article and render it using the words and phrases given in the exercises below.

BEIJING, June 4 (Reuters) - China said on Friday that it strongly condemned the U.S. President Joe Biden's signing of an order to ban investment in dozens of Chinese defence and tech firms.

China urged the United States to respect market law and principle and withdraw the investment ban list, foreign ministry spokesman Wang Wenbin told a regular news briefing.

Biden signed an executive order on Thursday that bans U.S. entities from investing in dozens of Chinese companies with alleged ties to defence or surveillance technology sectors, a move his administration says expands the scope of a legally flawed Trump-era order.

a) Match the words in the left-hand column with those in the right-hand column to make collocations.

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. to sign | a) the scope |
| 2. to ban | b) in a firm |
| 3. to expand | c) investment |
| 4. to invest | d) an order |

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 5. to condemn | e) briefing |
| 6. to withdraw | f) a statement |
| 7. news | g) the policy |

b) Find the words on the left in the article, match them with their definitions and translate the word combinations they are used in into Russian.

| | |
|----------------|---|
| 1) to condemn | a) strongly advise or persuade someone to do a particular thing |
| 2) to ban | b) to write your name, usually on a written or printed document, to show that you agree with its contents |
| 3) investment | c) the act of putting money, effort, time, etc. into something to make a profit or get an advantage |
| 4) to urge | d) a connection or relationship between people, firms, etc. |
| 5) to sign | e) to widen |
| 6) to withdraw | f) to criticize something or someone strongly |
| 3) an order | c) to take or move out or back |
| 7) to respect | g) to think that it is important to obey a law or rule |
| 8) ties | h) not perfect, or containing mistakes |
| 9) to expand | i) an official instruction telling smb what they can or cannot do |
| 10) flawed | j) to forbid |

VI. Read the text. Express your opinion on the facts mentioned in the text. Say what the non-alignment movement is today. (Make use of recently published information in the Russian and foreign press.)

Alignment with History

No decision of global importance can be made today without participation and support from newly independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America, whose population makes up two-thirds of the world's population. In other words, the non-aligned countries are equal participants in contemporary international life.

In the post-war period, when the world colonial system collapsed, dozens of new international community members emerged onto the political scene. These took an active part in the world renewal process. The struggle to consolidate political independence and economic self-reliance set forth the task of joining efforts. A conference was held to that effect in 1955 in Bandung (Indonesia) at which the concept of non-alignment was conceived. The birthplace of the movement is considered to be the first conference of the Heads of States and Governments of the Non-Aligned Countries held in September 1961 in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia.

Uniting over 100 countries as full members and more than 20 countries as “observers”, the non-aligned movement has gradually outgrown the confines of a three continent association and has assumed the character of a universal international political community. Today, it is no longer just the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America that constitute the backbone of the movement, but also some neutral European and other countries are collaborating with the non-aligned movement in tackling various issues.

The movements’ chief tasks are: protection of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states; support for the national liberation movement; struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism; non-participation in military blocs and alliances; active peaceful coexistence with all states.

Part V

Word and Phrase List

Listen, read and remember:

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. strike | забастовка |
| to strike | бастовать |
| striker | бастующий |
| to call a strike | объявлять забастовку |
| 2. to employ | нанимать на работу |
| an employee | служащий |
| unemployment | безработица |
| unemployed | безработный |
| an unemployment benefit | пособие по безработице |
| 3. to pay | платить |
| payment, salary, wages | плата, жалование, заработная плата |
| to cut down wages | уменьшить зарплату |
| a wage increase | повышение зарплат |

| | |
|---|--|
| 4. to dismiss dismissal to be dismissed | уволить увольнение быть уволенным |
| 5. management, administration | дирекция, правление, администрация |
| 6. claim, demand a claim for a wage increase; a claim for a rise in pay (wages) to support the claim (for) to reject the claims (demands); to turn down the claims (demands) | требование требование повысить заработную плату поддержать требование отказывать в удовлетворении требований |
| 7. standard standard of living high (low) living standard | уровень уровень жизни высокий (низкий) уровень жизни |
| 8. labour labour conditions hard labour conditions to improve labour conditions | труд условия труда тяжелые условия труда улучшать условия труда |
| 9. tax income tax | налог походный налог |

EXERCISES:

I. Read and translate the following sentences:

1. Thousands of people taking part in the demonstration demanded the income tax to be cut.
2. Thousands of people protested against high taxes and low standard of living.
3. There is a great demand for workers of various professions in that region of the country.
4. As it is reported from Washington, over a thousand workers went on strike in Detroit last week.
5. Have the employers met the strikers' demands?
6. The general manager declared that the administration will take steps to improve labour conditions.
7. The trade union leaders supported the claims of the strikers for a rise in pay.
8. The management rejected the claims of the workers.

9. The workers demanded a shorter working week.
10. Thousands of workers were dismissed after the factory had been closed down.
11. We are faced with the necessity of rising living costs (прожиточный минимум).
12. The standard of living in many developing countries is low.
13. They joined in the struggle for better working conditions, higher wages, pension insurance.
14. Working men around the world want peace, job and security in old age and normal working conditions worthy of a human being. Capitalism completely ignores the needs of ordinary people.
15. The unemployment rate has increased to 20 percent.
16. A lot of school leavers, women and members from ethnic groups are jobless today. They have no hope for employment.
17. The government is helping to create jobs for the unemployed.
18. Among development prospects we want to see our town recognised at the national level as a model for a small town with a competitive economy, providing a high standard of living for its residents.

II. Make up some sentences using the following words and word combinations.

1. wages, wage policy, wage negotiations, wage claims, a wage increase, a rise in wages, to reduce wages;
2. employment, the employed, unemployment, the unemployed, the long-term unemployed, the temporary unemployed, unemployment benefits, the unemployed figure;
3. strike, a general strike, a warning strike, a three-day strike, a 48-hour strike, strike actions, a wide-spread strike, to declare a strike, to end a strike, to take part in a strike, a striker.

III. Look through the columns in newspapers and speak on some strike recently staged:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. The workers ... went on strike | of what industry? where? when? |
| 2. The strike involved | how many people? |
| 3. The workers demanded | what? |
| 4. The strikers were backed by | whom? |
| 5. The strike paralyzed... . | how many (what) enterprises? |
| 6. The strike lasted | how long? |
| 7. The demands were met (turned down) | by whom? |

IV. Read and translate the text:

How much is job worth?

One of the most difficult questions to answer is how much a job is worth. We naturally expect that a doctor's salary will be higher than a bus conductor's salary. But the question becomes much more difficult to answer when we compare, for example, a miner with an engineer, or an unskilled man working in an oil field with a teacher in a high school. What the doctor, the engineer and the teacher have in common is that they have spent several years of their lives studying in order to get the necessary training for their professions. We feel that this training and these years, when they were studying instead of earning money, should be rewarded. At the same time we recognize that the work of the miner and the worker in an oil field is both hard and dangerous, and that they must be highly paid for the risks that they take.

Although the amount of money that people earn is largely decided by market forces, this should not prevent us from looking for some way to decide what is the right pay for the job. A starting point for such an investigation would be to try to decide the ratio which ought to exist between the highest and the lowest pay. The picture is made more complicated by two factors: firstly by the "social wage", i. e. the welfare benefits which every citizen receives (such as pay for vacations, pay for illness, etc.); and secondly, by the taxation system, which is often used as a method of social justice by taxing high incomes at a very high rate. Taking these two factors into account, most countries now regard a ratio of 7:1 as socially acceptable. If it is less, the highly-qualified people carrying heavy responsibilities become disillusioned, and might even end up by moving to other countries. If it is more, the gap between rich and poor will be so great that it will lead to social tensions and ultimately to violence.

V. Say what the working people fight for and what they fight against. Use the following hints:

aggression and war; equality and friendship of all nations; peace, democracy and social progress; human rights and dignity (достоинство, уважение) of the individual; a wage increase; pressure on democratic rights of working people; unemployment; attacks on trade unions; shorter working week.

VI. Give some information on the working-class movement.

1. *The working people* (1) of ... (Country, Town) *staged* (2) *a protest meeting* (3) *against anti-labour legislation* (4).

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| the citizens the working masses | held organized | a mass rally a mass protest strike a stay-in strike a walk-out | the reduction of wages a new rise in prices the growing inflation the increase of taxes the growing rate of unemployment the increasing number of jobless the high cost of living |

2. ... (How many) workers of ... (What industry) went on strike ... (Where and when) after *the wage negotiations had broken down* (1).

(1)

the administration had reduced wages; the management had rejected the wage demands; some workers had been dismissed; the trade union leaders had failed to reach an agreement with the management; the company had announced its decision to close down the enterprise.

3. The workers *returned to work* (1) after *the administration had met their wage claims* (2).

(1)

(2)

ended the strike
resumed work

the fired workers had been taken back to work
the trade union leaders had reached an agreement with the management
the company had annulled its decision to close down the enterprise

REVIEW EXERCISES:

I. Match the words and phrases of similar meaning:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. to conduct a campaign | a) to unite |
| 2. organization | b) combined |
| 3. to establish | c) administration |
| 4. to deliver a petition | d) to found |
| 5. to link up | e) to wage a campaign |

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 6. joint | f) association |
| 7. salary | g) wages |
| 8. management | h) to hand in a document signed by a number of people |

II. Ask questions beginning with the words given in brackets.

1. The European Commission created an independent Consumer Policy Service in 1989. (*When ...*)
2. Five major organizations are involved in this process. (*How many ...*)
3. The first trade unions were associations of wage-earners for the purpose of improving the conditions of their working lives. (*What ...*)
4. Finally, the bill must be signed by the president. (*Who ...*)
5. Any congressman in either house, or the president, may initiate new legislation. (*May ...*)
6. The final decision will depend upon our partners. (*What ...*)
7. Employees need to feel that you are sharing what they are trying to achieve. (*What ...*)
8. The Government has taken steps to raise the standard of living. (*What steps ...*)
9. The new administration is responsible for the worsening labour conditions at the plant. (*Who ...*)
10. The president of the United States pays his income tax on the whole amount. (*The president ...*)

III. Complete the following texts with the words and phrases from the box:

- a) salary; tax-free; to elect; to pay; official; to pursue; an income tax; policies; to sign; to approve; foreign policy; domestic; to represent; party; support.

The President of the United States ... every four years to a four-year term of office, with no more than two full terms allowed. He must be a native-born citizen at least 35 years old. His ... is \$200,000 a year, and he also gets an extra \$50,000 for expenses; but he must ... on the whole amount. He receives up to \$100,000 ... for travel and ... entertainment and is provided with a home.

As head of the Executive Branch, the President must ... the government programmes passed by the Congress. If the President refuses ... a bill passed by the Congress his veto may be cancelled by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress.

In any case, the President's ... must ... by the House of Representatives and the Senate before they can become law. In ... as well as in ... , the President can seldom count upon the automatic ... of Congress, even if his own ... has a majority in both the Senate and the House. This is a major difference between the American system and those in which the nation's leader ... the majority party or parties, that is parliamentary systems.

b) to sign; to celebrate; free; Independence; to unite; independent; work; employees; president; events; in honour of.

Independence Day is one of the most important patriotic holidays ... in the United States of America. In 1776 the thirteen American colonies ... in the revolutionary war against Great Britain. On the 4th of July of that year the Continental Congress ... the document which declared the colonies ... and ... states.

The Declaration of ... was written by Thomas Jefferson who later became the young nation's Since Independence Day is a summer holiday and a day-off from ... for almost all ... in the country.

The occasion is accompanied by colourful and noisy The flag is flown, and red, white and blue ribbons are used for decoration. The army fires a thirteen gun salute and church bells ring ... American Independence.

IV. Give information on some organizations. Use the following:

- A. 1. The name of the organization: The United Nations Organization (UNO).
2. The date of its foundation: 1945.
3. The goals: to consolidate world peace; to strengthen world security; to develop cooperation among nations; to solve disputable problems through negotiations; to stand for full equality of nations.
- B. 1. The name of the organization: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
2. The date of foundation: 1946.
3. The goals: to spread ideas of humanism and peace throughout the world; to reconstruct international cooperation; to contribute to humanity's scientific and cultural progress; to preserve peace on Earth.

V. Say what progressive press writes.

1. All realistically-minded people come out against (*международный терроризм, ядерная опасность, гонка вооружений (arms race), гонка вооружений в космическом пространстве, испытание ядерного оружия, нарушение прав человека (violation of human rights)*).
2. All progressive people reject All progressive people combat (*голод (hunger), гонка вооружений, ядерное оружие, государственный терроризм*).
3. All peace-loving people voice their support for (*международное сотрудничество, создание безъядерных зон, прекращение ядерных испытаний, сохранение (maintenance) международной безопасности*).

VI. Look through news columns in different newspapers and speak on anti-war (terror) demonstrations (movements, marches) held of late.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. A mass anti-war (terror) demonstration (movement, march) was held | where? when? |
| 2. The number of participants amounted to | how many? |
| 3. They voiced their support for | what? |
| 4. They come out against | what? |

VII. Read the text and answer the questions:

Youth Festivals

World Festivals of Youth and Students are mass international meetings of young people fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The programmes of the festival include meetings of delegations, conferences, seminars, discussions, marches, concerts, shows, exhibitions and sport events.

The First Youth Festival took place in Prague in 1947. Each of the festivals was a great event in the life of the world's younger generation and at the same time it was of great importance in strengthening the international movement of democratic youth.

World Festivals of Youth and Students help the world peace movement.

1. Are World Festivals of Youth and Students mass international meetings?
2. What do the programmes of festivals include?
3. When and where did the First Youth Festival take place?
4. What do the festivals help to achieve?
5. Were festivals of great importance in strengthening the international movement of democratic youth?
6. What other forms does the struggle for peace take?

VIII. Read the following news items.

1. The extent of unemployment is a serious problem in Great Britain. It is not easy to answer the question how many jobless there are in the country. Grim (суровый, мрачный) prospects for the unemployed are forecast in manufacturing. Job losses in manufacturing are going to rise each month. The worst hit are the young.
2. Unemployment levels vary from area to area, there is no of the country crying out for labour force, except for certain specialized categories.
3. The rising cost of living and unemployment – the two most acute problems – have become central in the confrontation between labour and capital. The number of strikers greatly increased.
4. Hundreds of college lecturers staged a half-day strike at 35 colleges in protest at plans to sack 80 of their colleagues.

5. Unemployment in the industrialized countries has now reached an alarming figure. In Western Europe alone 18 million people are denied the right to work. One might say that the map of the capitalist world now has an unmarked land of the unemployed whose "population" is comparable with that of Great Britain, France or West Germany.
6. According to the UN statistics of 1986 about 100 mln people are homeless today. Every 24 hours 50,000 people die of diseases and hunger.

TEXTS FOR READING

Text I United States nuclear weapons in Europe

According to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), approximately 150 American B-61 nuclear gravity bombs are stationed in five countries in Europe: Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and Turkey. While the governments of these countries have never officially declared the presence of these weapons, individuals such as the former Italian President and former Dutch prime minister have confirmed this to be the case.

The nuclear sharing arrangement is part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's (NATO) defence policy. In peacetime, the nuclear weapons stored in non-nuclear countries are guarded by US forces, with a dual code system activated in a time of war. Both host country and the US would then need to approve the use of the weapons, which would be launched on the former's (host country's) aeroplanes.

When these bombs were initially deployed, the original targets were eastern European states. But as the Cold War ended, and these states became part of the European Union and in some cases NATO itself, the practice has become provocative, destabilising and dangerous.

There is strong opposition to these weapons being sited in Europe, including from some of the host nation governments. Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands have all, unsuccessfully, called for the removal of US nuclear weapons from their countries.

Text II Consumer Rights

In their role as consumers, ordinary EU citizens are key players in the Union's new frontier-free single market. The Union has in fact incorporated, as the basis of its consumer policy, the protection of the five fundamental rights which lie at the heart of national policies. There are:

1. The protection of consumers' health and safety

Only products which will not endanger health or safety may be put on the market. This means setting safety requirements, providing full information about potential risks, and protecting consumers against physical injury.

2. The protection of consumers' economic interests

There is for example a general ban on misleading advertising and unfair terms in contracts with consumers.

3. Consumer rights to information and education

Consumers need to be put in a position where they can make an informed choice among goods and services offered. This includes objective information on the features and price of the items available. Consumers also require proper information about their efficient and safe use.

4. The right to redress

Consumers have the right to receive advice and help when seeking redress for faulty products or for injury or damage resulting from the use of goods and services. There need to be simple, affordable and rapid procedures for settling complaints and claims.

5. Consumer representation and participation

Representatives of consumers need to be present in decision-taking procedures on issues of concern to them at local, national or EU level. At the Union level, this covers not only specific consumer issues but also other relevant policy areas like food laws, transport, competition policy, financial services, and environment.

Text III Almost eight in 10 UK adults want companies to do more to promote sustainable packaging:

A recent survey by the Chartered Institute of Marketing has revealed that 78% of Brits would like bigger companies to help promote and use sustainable packaging in their deliveries and in-store products.

The study polled 2,000 UK adults at the end of 2021, in an attempt to uncover the public's opinions about waste plastic packaging.

When asked about which companies are the worst for waste packaging, 48% said Amazon products came with the most unnecessary packaging. Tesco was also cited, with 9% saying they should cut down on their packaging.

Both ASOS and John Lewis had just 5% of respondents saying they should reduce the amount of packaging they have around their products, with Marks and Spencer's, ASDA and Sainsbury's having just 6% saying they're the worst for packaging waste.

This could explain why over eight in 10 (82%) respondents think companies use too much plastic packaging when both delivering and selling in-store items.

Many participants think that consumers could do more to combat plastic waste, with a quarter of Brits saying they keep the packaging from purchases to wrap their own presents. This figure is up by 12% from 2020.

CULTURE CINEMA. THEATRE

Part VI

Word and Phrase List

Listen, read and remember:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| 1. film | (кино)фильм, кино(картина) | |
| feature (documentary) | художественный (документальный) фильм | |
| full-length (short) film | полнометражный (короткометражный) фильм | |
| colour, (sound, silent) film | цветной, (звуковой, немой) фильм | |
| dubbed(-in) film | дублированный фильм | |
| popular-science film | научно-популярный фильм | |
| animated cartoon film | мультипликационный фильм | |
| newsreel | кинохроника | |
| 2. to release a film | выпускать фильм на экраны | |
| 3. to screen a film | показывать фильм | |
| 4. to shoot (shot, shot) a film | снимать фильм | |
| 5. the film is on (playing, showing) | фильм идет | |
| 6. the art of the film | искусство кино | |
| 7. the great masters of the film | мастера кино | |
| 8. to be in the films | быть киноактером | |
| to go to the films | стать киноактером | |
| to quit the films | уйти из кино | |
| 9. cinema | кинотеатр | |
| cinema-bill | афиша | |
| the film version of a novel | экранизация романа | |
| to produce a film | 1) ставить (кинокартину); 2) финансировать (кинофильма); 3) выпускать фильм | производство |
| 10. joint production | совместное производство | |

EXERCISES:

I. Read and translate the following sentences:

1. – What types of feature films do you know? – I know such kinds of feature films as tragedy, comedy, drama, war, historical, epic (эпопея), musical, thriller.
2. – What would you like to do tonight? – What about going to the pictures? – That's a marvellous idea.
3. Like the majority of his films the initial idea came from a real-life incident.
4. – What do you think of the films of this producer? – His films continue to look to the past to help understand the present.
5. The 23rd Moscow International Film Festival closed 10 days ago. Both the film critics and its organizers pronounced it the best in years. It hosted world-class superstars, real great masters of the film.
6. Shortly to be released in Russia is a screen version of one of Nabokov's most famous novels.
7. Screenplay writer Peter Berry is a great admirer of Vladimir Nabokov. He reads English translations of Nabokov's works, then makes a translation of his own, into the language of cinema.
8. Comparing a screen version with the primary literary source is a thankless task.
9. It took him just eight weeks to shoot a movie.
10. - I prefer comedy to tragedy. And you? – Never mind. But I prefer watching TV to going to the cinema.
11. - What's your opinion of this film? – I think there is too much violence (насилие) on the screen today. – I agree with you.

II. Read the dialogues in pairs.

1. Ann: You aren't busy tonight, are you?

Helen: Oh, no. I've just finished all my work and now I'm free.

Ann: What about going to the Russia and seeing a film there?

Helen: That's a jolly good idea. But what's on tonight?

Ann: Let's go over to the cinema-bill and see what's on.

Helen: They are showing a new film tonight. Have you heard anything about it?

Ann: Yes, I have. It's the film version of a novel ... by It has been recently released. They say it's very good.

Helen: Then let's go.

2. Jim: Let's go to the pictures. What would you say?

Sam: All right! What would you like to see?

Jim: "Gone with the Wind". People go twice at least to see this film.

Sam: That's a good idea. Come along. Let's not waste time.

3. Husband: Shall we go to the cinema? Look! Marilyn Monroe!
Wife: Marilyn Monroe! Ah! It's an old film.
Husband: Yes, but it's a very good film. And Marilyn Monroe is very good.
Wife: No. I don't like old films. And I don't like Marilyn Monroe.
Husband: Shall we watch TV?
4. John: Would you like to get together this Saturday?
Sam: Sure. What would you like to do?
John: Why not see a new film?
Sam: What film, I wonder?
John: It's a comedy. Some of the most outstanding film actors and actresses appear in it.
Sam: I love comedies. Then it's settled.
5. Jack: How about seeing a movie?
John: That sounds good. Did you have any particular idea?
Jack: How about "The Return of the Monster"?
John: "Return of the Monster?" Hm ... Isn't that a science-fiction movie?
Jack: Yes, don't you like science-fiction movies?
John: No, not really. Maybe we should do something else.
Jack: Okay. Let me see.
6. Mr. Black: What are you doing this afternoon, Mary?
Mrs. Black: I've some shopping to do.
Mr. Black: And what else are you doing? Something more interesting than shopping, I hope.
Mrs. Black: If I finish my shopping early enough, I may go and have my hair done. If the hairdresser's busy I may go to the cinema. There's a good film at the Regal Cinema this week.
Mr. Black: What's the film about?
Mrs. Black: Murder. A really good murder film. One of Hollywood's best pictures this year, I'm told. What do you think about murder films, Roger?
Mr. Black: You know I don't like films of any sort, Mary. How often do I go to the cinema? Twice a year, perhaps. Most films are very foolish. I don't understand why people want to go to the cinema every week.
Mrs. Black: There are millions of people who go to the films every week. They want to wear clothes like those worn by film stars. They want to look like film stars. They want to live in the way film stars live.
Mr. Black: Yes, as I said, most films are very foolish, and most of the people who go to the films are very foolish.
Mrs. Black: And is that true of me, Roger?
Mr. Black: No, of course not, my dear. I wasn't thinking of you.

III. Make up the dialogues of your own, using the following expressions and sentences:

a) Talking about the film:

to be a cinema-goer; by no means; a feature film; to be produced (shot) in ... ; to be a film version of ... ; It seems to me ... ; Do you agree with me? Certainly (not); the leading actor (actress); the action takes place in ... ; I recommend you to see this film. You'll enjoy it ... ; a different point of view.

b) Intending to go to the cinema:

to have a look at the cinema-bill; to see what films are being shown tonight; to have some time to spare; to be busy; to be worth seeing; to have a different point of view; to suggest; if you agree with me ... ; an excellent idea; to be shot in color (in black and white); to have a long run; to be much praised; Come along! Let's not waste time.

c) Impressions of a film:

to tell the truth; to be one of the best pictures of the year; it seems to me ... ; the script is written by ... ; the plot of the film is the following; as far as I am concerned ... ; the music is lovely; the acting is perfect; to be wonderful from beginning to end; to be a real work of art.

IV. Match the films to their characteristics.

| Type of film | Characteristics |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. horror films | a) movies about sad and difficult situations |
| 2. action films | b) these are usually cartoons |
| 3. sci-fi movies | c) movies that take place in exotic places |
| 4. family movies | d) movies intended to make laugh |
| 5. martial arts films | e) films about real life stories |
| 6. adventure films | f) stories set in the future or out of space |
| 7. comedies | g) films for children and adults |
| 8. romantic films | h) films about heroes from comic books |
| 9. documentaries | i) movies about MMA fighters |
| 10. animated films | j) movies with battle, fights and stunts |
| 11. super hero movies | k) movies about love stories |
| 12. drama | l) movies with monsters |

VI. Read the joke and give a summary of it.

A student wrote an article and it was published in the students' magazine.

The article was read by a professor. When the professor was asked how he liked it he said, "In this article a lot is new and a lot is true."

The young author was told about this. He wanted to hear the flattering words (похвала) from the professor himself.

"Yes, I really think so," said the professor. "But I am sorry to say," he added, "that what is new in the article is not true, and what is true is not new."

Part VII

Word and Phrase List

Listen, read and remember:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. film actor, film actress the title (leading) role | киноактер, актриса главная роль |
| 2. film (cinema) audience | кинозритель, киноаудитория |
| 3. film fan | киноман |
| 4. film director film maker film producer film unit film writer film company film medium film test | создатель кинофильма, кинорежиссер создатель кинофильма, кинорежиссер продюсер съёмочная группа сценарист, кинодраматург кинокомпания, кинофирма выразительные средства кино кинопроба будущего актёра, актрисы |
| 5. to film to film a meeting the story won't film well this actor has been filming for many years | снимать (кино)фильм, экранизировать, сниматься в кино снимать собрание этот рассказ не подойдет для экранизации этот актер уже много лет снимается в кино |
| 6. film-goer film-star | кинозритель кинозвезда |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 7. screenplay | сценарий |
| 8. scriptwriter | сценарист, кинорежиссер |
| 9. designer | художник |
| 10. cameraman | оператор |
| 11. to be popular with the public | нравиться публике |

EXERCISES:

I. Read and translate the following sentences:

1. Screen-play writer Alexander Mindadze has long been at the forefront of Russian film, working in “tandem” with director Vadim Abdrashitov.
2. Our films demand an emotional effort from people.
3. The conflict between public and private morality systems, between social and personal ideals is the key to many of his films.
4. Russian screenplays are unique in being written first as works of literature, and then being realized in film.
5. From the point of view of cinematography, the atmosphere created by the script is crucial (решающая) in then conveying (передавать, выражать) it to film: the text has to be more than just a dialogue.
6. Sometimes the story is more successful than the film.
7. – This actor has been filming for many years, hasn’t he? – Yes, you are right. He is also a producer of several films. And his films are very popular with the public.
8. – What are your favourite film stars? – Andrei Mironov, Yevgeni Leonov and others are my favourite Russian film stars. And what about you?
9. – What shall we do tonight? – Why don’t we go to the cinema? – Well, we could, I suppose, but there aren’t really good films on at the moment.

II. Read the questions and be ready to talk about movies. Work in pairs.

These are some common questions that you can ask when you are talking about films (movies).

Movies in general

1. What’s your favourite movie?
2. What’s your favourite horror movie?
3. What kind of movies do you like?
4. What’s your favourite drama film?
5. What do you think about superhero movies?

6. What's your favourite actor or actress?
7. Which horror movie is the scariest? Why?
8. Do you like independent films?
9. What movies are you looking forward to watching?

A movie in specific

1. What do you think about the main character?
2. Did you like the ending? What would you change?
3. Would you recommend that movie?

Where to watch movies?

1. Do you have Netflix or any other streaming app?
2. Have you ever tried Smotrim.ru?
3. How often do you go to the movie theatre?
4. When was the last time that you went to the movie theatre?

III. Speak:

- a) of your favourite movies, using the following key expressions:

to begin with ...; I like such movies; it is most impressive; maybe I am wrong but I think ...; the movie is true to life; it is exciting from the very beginning to the very end.

- b) of the film you like, using some of the following words and expressions:

It was ages ago but it stands in my memory quite vividly; it is the film version of ...; widescreen; in colour (in black and white); sound (silent); to have a long (successful) run; I'm sure that ...; to be on; I dare say that ...; the most outstanding film stars; in the title-role; the cast; the plot; the camerawork.

- c) Say a few words about the film you liked or didn't like, using any of the given key words and expressions:

In my opinion; to be dull (exciting); to be dubbed (in); the action is slow; as far as I know ...; to star; the historical (contemporary) film; the plot is thrilling (weak); the acting is perfect (not good at all); one's sympathies to be with

- d) Speak about your favourite actor (actress, producer, scriptwriter, cameraman, designer), using the following words and expressions:

I should like to start by saying that ...; to be born in ...; to be talented; to appear in the film ... for the first time; to star in the film ...; to attract smb's attention; there

is no doubt about it; to be a success with the audience (film audience); to make a new film (сниматься в новом фильме).

IV. Listen to the text and try to understand the sentences with the new words and expressions.

The cinema programme usually includes a full-length feature film, a newsreel and a short documentary. The short is a two-or-three -reel (часть) film. It may be a popular science film, a travelogue (a geographical film about travels) or animated cartoon. Sometimes a travelogue or a documentary is the main item on the programme.

Some people prefer going to the cinema to matinee (дневной) performances as there is little chance of their seeing "All Sold Out" sign over the box-office and they can always get tickets at the last moment. There is rarely any queue (очередь). In some cinemas a little concert is given for cinema audience before the show begins.

V. Speak about different types of films.

Firstly we may distinguish between feature films, documentaries and cartoons. Speaking about feature films we mean the following types: tragedies and dramas or simply serious films, historical films, war films, epic films, comedies, musicals and thrillers. Serious films deal with a difficult real-life situation which is to be resolved or with conflict of interest and emotions.

Historical is a film dealing with historical events.

Epic is a film depicting heroic events of the past on a grand scale, often with vast crowd scenes.

Musical is the successor of musical comedy – a film with songs and dances.

Thriller is a film describing thrilling events usually connected with crime especially murder.

VI. You are going to interview one of your fellow students. The next questions will help you. (Use also questions of ex. II.)

1. Are you a cinema-goer?
2. What is the name of your local cinema?
3. With whom do you usually go to the cinema?
4. You prefer the evening performance to the matinee one, don't you?
5. What kind of films do you like best?
6. What film have you seen lately?
7. What is your opinion of it?
8. Do you prefer films the plot of which is familiar to you or not?
9. Do you prefer to see every new film to those which are praised?

10. Which do you prefer: to buy tickets in advance or just before the play or performance? Give your reasons.
11. Do you care for historical films?
12. What types of films do you like best and why?

VII. a) Read the text and give a summary of it.

A glimpse on the history of Russian cinema

The Russian cinema industry started in 1908 with the glorious premiere of the first national feature film. It was a primitive drama entitled “Stenka Razin” directed by Vladimir Romashkov.

Director Vladimir Gardin created the film “Dvoryanskoe Gnezdo” (“Nest of the Nobility”) after Turgenev’s novel. He shot his next movie “Natasha Rostova” in 1915 together with Yakov Protazanov, director of the successful “Pikovaya Dama” (“Queen of Spades”, 1916) and “Otets Sergiy” (“Father Sergiy”, 1918), with prominent actor Ivan Moszhukhin starring. The public admired “dramas of high society” featuring famous beauties of the time, such as Vera Kholodnaya and Vera Coralli.

Private studios shot the films “Baryshnya i khuligan” (“The Young Lady and the Hooligan”, 1918), with the script written by poet Vladimir Mayakovsky who played the Hooligan’s role in it.

The birth date of Soviet cinema is considered August 27, 1919, when Lenin put the art of cinema within the limits of the newly formed Soviet state by signing a decree. “The art of cinema is the most important of all arts for us today!”- the revolutionary leader proclaimed. From 1922 the sphere of cinema production fell under the total control of the state, with the establishment of Goskino, the official controlling cinema apparatus. From that time till the late 1980s the cinema production was planned, financed, censored and controlled by special state organizations. Cinema was proclaimed a means of propagation, upbringing and education. Agitational powers of cinema were broadly realized in the Soviet period.

Outstanding film director Sergey Eisenstein unfolded an impressive panorama of hardships, tragedies and struggle of the working class in his movies “Bronenosets Potyomkin” (“Battleship Potemkin”, 1925), “Stachka” (“Strike”, 1925) and “Oktyabr” (“October”, 1927). Those epic films hold a firm place among the world’s best paragons of mute cinema.

Vsevolod Pudovkin directed a number of talented feature films giving an insight to the psychology of people involved in the revolutionary events: “Mat” (“Mother”, 1926) after Mikhail Gorky’s novel and “Potomok Chingiz-khana” (“Offspring of Chingiz-khan”, 1929).

The Stalinist period was marked by a slump in the number of produced films, the strengthening of state control and mobilization of enormous assets for production

of each movie. It made a great event of the release of any film. Movies with a powerful ideological charge were shot in this atmosphere.

Musical comedy became another leading genre performing the functions of mass culture in those years. The most noteworthy examples include the sparkling “Veselye Rebyata” (“Jolly Fellows”, distributed worldwide as Jazz Comedy, 1934) starring Leonid Utesov and Lyubov Orlova.

The genre of historic epopee was also developing: “Peter the First” (1937-1939) by Vladimir Petrov, and “Alexander Nevsky” by Isenstein.

One of the best movies shot during the war, was “Dva Boitsa” (“Two Soldiers”, 1943, dir. by Leonid Lukov), a patriotic film about the power of friendship, with Mark Bernes and Boris Andreev.

The problems of the 1960s are reflected in the dramas “Chuzhaya Rodnya” (“Other People’s Relatives”, 1955) by Mikhail Shvejtser, “Devyat Dney Odnogo Goda” (“Nine Days of One Year”, 1962) by Romm and “Zhivyyet Takoy Paren” (“There Was a Lad”, 1964) by Vasiliy Shukshin.

Fascinating comedies “Ya Shagayu Po Moskve” (“I Stroll through Moscow” or “Meet Me in Moscow”, 1964) by Georgii Daneliya, “Beregis Avtomobilya” (“Watch out for the Cars”, 1966) by Eldar Ryazanov touch upon various problems of life and even manage to relieve them somehow.

The 1970s were highlighted by the flourishing creative work of the highly philosophical film director Andrey Tarkovsky (“Andrey Rublev”, “Zerkalo” (“Mirror”), and “Nostalgia”) and films by Georgii Daneliya (“Pokayanie” (“Repentance”)).

Rock-culture of the 1980s got its reflection in “Assa” (1988), a cult film of that time shot by Sergey Solovyov.

Economic convulsions of the 1980s-1990s destroyed the established system of cinema production and film release, however people still needed cinema. Brilliant film directors Leonid Gaidai, Nikita Mikhalkov, Eldar Ryazanov, Georgii Daneliya and Aleksei German Senior moved on in their creative quest in spite of the predicaments the time would interpose.

The long-desired freedom of word in the post-perestroika period prompted a torrent of second-rate movies, however by the mid 1990s already the Russian cinema started recovering and bringing ahead some talented films amid the raunchy mess of “censure-free” movies. Among the most notable films of the 1990s one should mention the cult action movie “Brat” (“Brother”, 1997) by Aleksei Balabanov.

The 2000s delivered a number of original masterpieces of cinema, such as “Progulka” (“A Walk”, 2003) by Aleksei Uchitel, “Vozvrashchenie” (“The Return”) (2003) by Andrei Zvyagintsev and richly financed mystic blockbuster “Nochnoi Dozor” (“Night Watch”, 2004) by Timur Bekmambetov.

The history of Soviet and Russian cinema counts four Oscars taken as the best foreign films: in 1968 it was “War and Peace” (1967) by Sergey Bondarchuk, in 1975 - a Soviet-Japanese movie “Dersu Uzala” (1974) by Akira Kurosawa, in 1980 – “Moskva Slezam Ne Verit” (“Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears”, 1979) by

Vladimir Menshov, and in 1994 – “Utomlyonnye Solntsem” (“Burned by the Sun”, 1994) by Nikita Mikhalkov.

Part VIII

Word and Phrase List

Listen, read and remember:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. theatre | театр, демонстрационный зал |
| 2. to go (went, gone) to the theatre to frequent theatres | ходить в театр ходить в театр, быть театралом |
| 3. theatre life theatre goer | театральная жизнь театрал |
| 4. theatrical theatrical scenery theatrical performance theatrical manners | театральный, сценический театральные декорации театральная постановка театральные манеры |
| 5. chief producer of the theatre | главный режиссер театра |
| 6. premiere | премьера |
| 7. stage stage manager | сцена режиссер-постановщик |
| 8. scene | 1) сцена, явление в пьесе; 2) место действия (в пьесе, книге, жизни) |
| 9. act acting | действие, акт игра, исполнение |
| 10. play | пьеса |
| 11. to perform performance | исполнять роль представление |
| 12. cast | состав исполнителей (в данном спектакле); актерский состав (<i>употр. с гл. в ед. и мн. числе</i>) |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 13. to applaud to applaud smb. | аплодировать, рукоплескать аплодировать кому-то |
| 14. curtain curtain-call | занавес повторный вызов исполнителя |
| 15. show | зрелище, спектакль, представление |

EXERCISES:

I. Read and translate the following sentences:

1. – How about going to the theatre with me? – That sounds like a good idea. When exactly? – Tonight. – O. K.
2. – How did you like the play? – We enjoyed every minute of it.
3. Who played the leading part in this play? – Vladimir Visotsky. He played the part of Hamlet brilliantly.
4. The duel scene in *Hamlet* impressed us greatly.
5. Her acting was wonderful in the last scene.
6. In the first act the scene is laid in France.
7. They have almost no scenery in that play.
8. John suggested that he should book seats for the theatre.
9. The curtain went up and the performance began.
10. She had seven curtain calls that night.
11. The audience were happy to see the famous actress on the stage again.
12. It was a performance with an all-star cast.
13. As the curtain went up the audience began to applaud.
14. If he offered to buy tickets for today's matinee we would certainly agree.
15. The producer allowed us to attend the dress rehearsal (генеральная репетиция).
16. – I know that Carol Haney was playing the main part. – Yes, she had a wonderful sense of comedy; her songs and dancing were marvellous. The show was likely to become a hit and give Broadway a new star.
17. The performance was over. The curtain went down and then up again for the curtain-calls. The audience stood. They cheered (аплодировали, приветствовали) and threw kisses. The cast around her applauded. She was great.
18. The audience made a great deal of noise, especially in the balcony.
19. With this production (постановка) the theatre is again enjoying full houses and tours.
20. *Show* is used for entertainment at a theatre where what is to be seen is more important than what is to be heard. – Did you see any good shows while you were in London?
21. I wonder when the Art Theatre is opening its seasons.

II. Read the dialogues in pairs:

1. – Would you like to come with me to the theatre tonight?
 - I'd love but honestly I can't.
 - Oh, come on. Just for me, eh?
 - Oh, very well. Just for you.
2. – Would you like to see a new performance with me on Sunday?
 - Oh dear, I can't on Sunday. Can't you make it another day?
 - What about Thursday, then?
 - Yes, Thursday's fine. Thank you very much.
3. – Do you feel like going to some show together?
 - Yes, I'd love to but when exactly?
 - Tonight.
 - Oh dear! I'm afraid I can't. I've already arranged to go somewhere tonight.
 - Ah well. Another time, perhaps?
 - Yes, fine.
4. – Do you feel like going to the variety show?
 - That sounds like a good idea. Thank you.
 - Let's make it at 6.30 at your place.
 - That'll be O. K. by me.
5. – How about seeing "Congratulations"?
 - Where is it on?
 - It's at the National Theatre.
 - Who's in it?
 - Gertrude Gawdy.
 - What's she like?
 - She's very good.
 - What's it about?
 - It's about a doctor and a nurse.
 - How long is it in for?
 - It's on from May 13th to June 30th.
6. – Would you like to see "Hamlet" with me next Friday?
 - I'd love to but my friends are coming down from Edinburgh and I've promised to show them some sightseeings.
 - Ah well, another time perhaps?
 - Yes, fine. Why not the weekend after next? It's still on then, isn't it?
 - Yes, lovely.

III. Make up dialogues using the following sentences:

a) Let's go ...:

1. Where would you like to go?
2. And what about going to ... ?
3. Don't you know what is on today?
4. Let's go over to the billboard and see what's on.
5. Who is it by?
6. Is it worth seeing?
7. How long will it take us to get there?
8. Let's go there at once.

b) At the Box-Office:

1. What's on?
2. I want to get tickets for ...
3. How much are the tickets to the front stalls (the boxes)?
4. We are lucky to have the seats we wanted.

c) In the Theatre:

1. Let's buy a programme from the usher.
2. The cast is well chosen.
3. I agree with you.
4. To my mind he's an excellent actor.
5. It's by the great Russian short-story writer and playwright Chekhov. It is "The Cherry Orchard".
6. I hope we'll enjoy it.

d) A visit to a Theatre:

1. The play by ... is exciting (boring).
2. I liked the situations that were put into the play (plot).
3. It was so dull to watch this play that I felt like walking out.
4. I could not help crying (laughing).
5. The production (acting) was first-rate (decent).
6. The play deals with the events of
7. It was an evening performance.
8. The house was full (half empty).

e) At the Box-Office:

1. Please, let me have tickets for the performance of ... for tonight.
2. I'm sorry, but all the tickets are sold out.
3. Let me see what I can do for you.
4. There are tickets for tomorrow.
5. Please, let me have tickets in the

IV. Read the texts.

A. If we want to go to the theatre we must first look through the *billboard* to find out what is on. As it is sometimes rather difficult to get tickets we must *book* them at the *box-office*. Some people don't like to have *seats* far from the stage. They try to get tickets for the stalls. On the gallery the tickets are cheaper. When we come to a theatre we leave our coats in the *cloak-room*.

If we want to know the *cast* we buy a *play-bill*. We look through it to find out who plays the leading role in the performance we are going to see. After this we *take our seats* and wait for the lights to go down. Soon the lights go down, the curtain goes up and the play begins.

Answer the questions:

1. What must you do if you want to go to any theatre and to know what is on?
2. Do you like to have seats far from the stage or near it?
3. Which tickets are cheaper?
4. What do we buy to know the cast?
5. Where do you buy tickets?
6. What do we call the place in the theatre where we leave our coats?

B. I'll never forget my first visit to the Bolshoi Theatre. It was ages ago, but *it stands out in my memory quite vividly*. My mother bought *beforehand* two tickets for a *matinee performance* of the ballet "The Sleeping Beauty" by Tchaikovsky. We came to the theatre long before the performance began. A sign at the entrance of the theatre read "*House full*". Many people were standing at the theatre asking if we had an *extra ticket*.

We left our cast in the *cloak-room* and bought a programme from the *usher* to see what the cast was. I remember we were glad to see that Plisetskaya was dancing the main part.

At twelve *sharp* the lights went down and the performance began. I had never seen anything more wonderful. The scenery and the dancing were excellent. When the last curtain fell *the house burst into applause*. The dancers *got many curtain calls* and were presented with flowers. *The performance was a great success with the public*. This first visit to the Bolshoi theatre is one of my brightest memories.

Notes:

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| billboard | афиша, объявление |
| to book tickets | покупать билеты |
| box-office | билетная касса |
| seats | места |
| the stalls | кресла, первые ряды партера |
| cloak-room | раздевалка, гардероб |
| the cast | состав, труппа |
| play-bill | программа |
| to take seats | занять места |
| It stands out in my memory quite vividly. | Я очень хорошо это помню. |
| beforehand | заранее |
| matinee performance | утренний спектакль |
| “House full” | билетов нет |
| extra ticket | лишний билет |
| usher | билетер |
| sharp | ровно |
| the house burst into applause | зрители зааплодировали |
| to get curtain calls | быть вызванным на сцену |
| The performance was a great success with the public. | Представление имело большой успех. |

V. Read the texts and ask questions on it.

1. Sergei Obraztsov is a founder of the State Central Puppet Theatre. The theatre was founded in 1931. In fifty years of its existence the theatre produced over sixty plays.

When the theatre was opened it was intended for children. But time showed that adults became interested in the puppet theatre, too. The first show produced for adults in 1940 was called “Aladdin’s Lamp”. It became a hit. “The Unusual Concert”, another show for adults, has been a tremendous success for many years now.

2. Galina Ulanova, prima ballerina of Moscow’s Bolshoi Theatre Ballet, is the most exciting theatrical personality of the 20th century.

Her name has been a legend here for years and those interested in arts listened eagerly to the tales of travellers from Moscow who had been lucky enough to see her dance at the Bolshoi Theatre. Ever since the war our Royal Opera has been negotiating for the Bolshoi Theatre Ballet to appear in London and we all hoped that Ulanova would head the company in some of her most famous parts.

VI. Look at the pictures. Do you recognize any of the buildings?



a)



b)



c)



d)

Which picture shows:

The Bolshoi Theatre, Moscow, Russia?

The Sydney Opera House, Sydney, Australia?

The Globe Theatre, London, England?

La Scala de Milan, Milan, Italy?

Part IX

Word and Phrase List

Listen, read and remember:

1. to share impressions

поделиться впечатлениями

2. to feel (felt, felt) sympathy for

сочувствовать (герою)

3. to display admiration and emotion

выражать восхищение, чувства

4. to be of great importance

иметь большое значение

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 5. to be close to everyone | быть близким (понятным) каждому |
| 6. to express one's views | выражать свое мнение |
| 7. to be a great success | иметь большой успех |
| 8. genre | жанр, манера, стиль |
| 9. repertoire | репертуар |
| 10. row | ряд |
| 11. to seat | вмещать, помещать |
| 12. first night | премьера, первое представление |
| 13. rehearsal | репетиция |
| dress rehearsal | генеральная репетиция |

EXERCISES:

I. Read and translate the following sentences:

1. –What are your impressions of this ballet? – I’ve never seen anything more wonderful – the scenery and dancing were excellent.
2. – Have you got any stalls? – I’ve got a few stalls and four circle (бельэтаж) seats.
3. Where are our seats? – The seats are in the middle of the row.
4. – I wouldn’t say this theatre has a large repertoire. – I agree with you.
5. – The new production was a tremendous success, wasn’t it? – It was. How do you account for (объясните) the success of this production?
6. – As far as I know the new theatre will seat 800 people. – You are quite right.
7. – I phoned the box-office and the booking-clerk (билетер) said. “All sold out”. – What a pity! What about going to the theatre next week? – With pleasure.
8. T. Williams is one of the most prominent (выдающийся) American playwrights.
9. – I felt sympathy for the main characters. What was her name? – You mean *Gertrude*? Oh, yes. And her acting was perfect.
10. Last week Peter Stein began rehearsals for his production of Hamlet at the Conference Room of the Itar-TASS buildings.
11. – When are they having a dress rehearsal? – On Saturday.
12. The production was performed 150 times and every time it was a great success.

13. This project is being executed by the International Confederation of Theatrical Unions, the Chekhov Festival, and the German Goethe Cultural Centre and is of great importance.
14. The play is expected to premiere on October 10, at the Russian Army Theatre.
15. I know you're an admirer of ballet. What new ballets would you advise me to see?
16. I think the contemporary (современник) wants to see plays that deal with problems of his everyday life.
17. To my mind the theatre is always renewing its life. It'll live forever.

II. Make the necessary substitutions and reproduce the dialogues.

1. A: Have you got two seats for *tomorrow's performance*?

B: I've got a *few* stalls and *two* circle seats.

(A: tonight's performance, the matinee; B: two, four; three, six)

2. A: Where are the seats?

B: They're in the middle of the *third* row.

(B: fourth, seventh, eighth)

3. A: What *plays* does the theatre stage?

B: Both classical and modern.

(A: operas, ballets)

4. A: For what purpose was the new theatre set up?

B: For the purpose of producing *plays* by modern *playwrights*.

(B: operas, composers; ballets, composers)

5. A: How did the *British* audience like the performance?

B: As far as I know it was a great success.

(A: Russian, American, French, Canadian)

III. Remember some rules when at the theatre.

Theatre Rules

You should follow the dress code of the event. Always wear tidy and elegant clothes. Sit only on your place (seat).

Always come in time (never be late).
During the performance listen attentively.
Don't make noise and don't talk loudly during the play.
All devices must be switched off or switched to silent mode.
Don't leave before the end of the play.
Be always calm, polite and well-wishing.
Love theatre and never miss the chance to touch the great art.
Taking pictures and video recording is not allowed.
Show your appreciation by clapping.

IV. Act out the dialogue.

Theatre and Performances

Tom: What are the most attended London theatres? Do you know what is on at the popular London theatres at present?

Jack: There are many interesting theatres in the capital of Great Britain. At London theatres the theatre-goer can always find different kinds of performances. The Covent Garden Theatre in London is famous for its ballet and opera performances with the best English ballet dancers, ballerinas and singers. The National Theatre shows the best dramas. There are some theatres in London which put on various modern plays and pop-music musicals. People can also enjoy various pop and folk songs concerts there.

Tom: And what about the Royal Shakespeare Theatre?

Jack: This theatre is situated in Stratford-on-Avon. Since 1960 it began also to perform at the London Aldwych Theatre. At the Aldwych Theatre both new and classical plays are put on.

Tom: Have you seen many performances on the stage of the London Stratford Theatre?

Jack: Sure. Last month I saw «Othello» there. It was a splendid performance. And the cast was perfect. There was so much feeling in the performance of the actors!

Tom: And what can you say about Othello?

Jack: The performance of the actor who played the part of Othello was very dramatic and convincing.

Tom: Is it easy to book seats for this theatre?

Jack: The house is usually full. You have to book seats in advance.

IV. What would you say if you took part in these dialogues? Dramatize them.

1. A: Have you got two seats for the evening performance?

B. ...

A: In what row are the stalls?

B. ...

A: How much are they?

B. ...

A: All right, I'll take them.

B. ...

2. A: I know you're an admirer of ballet, Mary. Could you tell me about the new productions at the Bolshoi Theatre?

M: ...

A: Did you happen to see any of them?

M: ...

A: Is it difficult to book seats?

M: ...

A: Thank you. It's very kind of you.

3. A: I saw "Faryatyev's Fantasies" at the Sovremennik Theatre last week.

B: ...

A: It impressed me greatly. This is a play about young people. The main character, Faryatyev is a very kind man dreaming of cosmic contacts.

B: ...

4. A: Could you believe it if somebody told you that the theatre was dying?

B: ...

A: Can we say that the theatre is always renewing its life?

B: ...

IV. Act as interpreter.

Jenny Shaw: I would have never believed it was possible to stage a ballet based on Dostoevsky's "Idiot" if I hadn't seen it myself.

Зоя Чурилова: Вы имеете в виду балет, который поставил Петербургский балетный ансамбль (ensemble)?

Jenny: Yes. It was a marvellous performance. I hadn't enjoyed myself so much for a long time.

Зоя: Да. Я видела его в прошлом году и получила огромное удовольствие. Кстати, тот ансамбль был создан не так давно.

Jenny: Unbelievable! As far as I know there are several ballet theatres in Moscow and St. Petersburg and now there appeared this ensemble. For what purpose was it set up?

Зоя: Я читала о том, что основатели (founder) театра решили использовать камерную музыку для постановки балетных спектаклей. Репертуар ансамбля в основном включает одноактные балеты.

Jenny: I suppose one can speak of a new trend in your opera and ballet. In Moscow you have the Chamber Musical Theatre, as to St. Petersburg Ballet Ensemble you may call it the Chamber Ballet Theatre.

Зоя: Я бы не назвала это «тенденцией». По-моему, это объясняется желанием постановщиков, музыкантов, певцов, танцовщиков и зрителей расширить (to broaden) жанры оперы и балета.

Jenny: That sounds very interesting. I must say there's a lot to learn and see in your country for an admirer of opera and ballet.

Зоя: Да, очень много интересного. Я бы также посоветовала вам сходить в Детский музыкальный театр. Если я не ошибаюсь, это единственный в мире театр для детей.

Jenny: What does it stage?

Зоя: Оперы и музыкальные спектакли. Его постановки пользуются огромным успехом. Билеты достать почти невозможно.

Jenny: Thank you for the advice. I'll try my best to get tickets there.

V. Translate into English:

1. – Есть ли у вас места в партере на завтрашний вечерний спектакль?
 - Есть только два места в десятом ряду.
 - Сколько они стоят?
 - По двести пятьдесят рублей каждый.
 - Я возьму их. Вот деньги.
 - Вот билеты и сдача.
2. – Как летит время. (Time flies.) Мы все считали Кукольный театр Образцова молодым, нам казалось, что он недавно организован, а он уже отпраздновал свой пятидесятилетний юбилей.
 - Это и мой любимый театр. Думаю, это единственный кукольный театр в мире, который пользуется популярностью как у детей, так и у взрослых.
 - Да, вы правы. И на детские, и на взрослые спектакли почти невозможно достать билеты.
 - Мой любимый спектакль – «Необыкновенный концерт». Должен сказать, что этот спектакль пользуется большим успехом во всех странах мира.
3. – Чем объясняется популярность пьес Чехова во всем мире?
 - По-моему, тем, что Чехов поднимает общечеловеческие проблемы, которые интересуют всех людей.
 - Какие пьесы Чехова вам больше всего нравятся?
 - «Дядя Ваня» и «Чайка».
4. – Я только что просмотрел театральную афишу (playbill) и увидел, что во многих театрах идут пьесы зарубежных авторов.
 - Русский театр всегда ставил пьесы зарубежных драматургов, как классиков, так и современных.

- Кто из современных американских драматургов пользуется наибольшей популярностью?
- По-моему, Теннесси Уильямс (Tennessee Williams). Его пьеса «Трамвай-желание» («A Streetcar Named Desire») пользовалась большим успехом в течение ряда лет.

VI. Match the terms to their definitions.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. balcony | a) the first public performance of a play or movie |
| 2. box office | b) an appearance by actors or performers at the end of the concert or play in order to acknowledge the applause of the audience |
| 3. cast | c) a theatrical performance held during the daytime |
| 4. comedy | d) a full uninterrupted rehearsal in costumes shortly before the first performance |
| 5. curtain call | e) a class of art having a characteristic form or technique |
| 6. dress rehearsal | f) a play or film whose action and dialogue is interspersed with singing and dancing |
| 7. genre | g) light and humorous drama with a happy ending |
| 8. matinee | h) someone who writes plays |
| 9. musical theatre | i) the actors in a play, film, or television show |
| 10. playwright | j) an upper floor projecting over an auditorium's main floor |
| 11. premiere | k) the office where tickets of admission are sold |

REVIEW EXERCISES:

I. Read and translate the sentences:

1. "Our Town", based on Thornton Wilder's play, was produced by the graduates of the Russian Academy of Theatrical Art.
2. The play is well known to theatre-goers. It is lyrical, moving but also tragic.
3. David Lynch, the American film director who shook Russian TV audiences with the "Twin Peaks" serial, has agreed to head the International Film Festival in Sochi.
4. The Pokrovka Theatre has a team of thirty-odd (тридцать с лишним) actors and actresses - mainly young men and women with previous stage experience elsewhere. They were attracted by its Director's ideas and joined the Pokrovka with the aim of creating a new theatre in partnership with him.

5. The premiere of "Zhivago" took place in Vienne, and after several performances in Moscow the theatre will take it for a guest performance tour abroad.
6. Marina Neyolova acts as Waltraute in "Internal garden" produced at the Sovremennik Theatre. She reappeared on the Moscow stage after a big interval and for that or other reasons appeared before the audiences completely changed.
7. I think there is a common feeling of tiredness in the film industry, at least in Europe.
8. It is impossible to direct films from year to year, thinking that nobody had shot them before you.
9. I decided to learn how to make films.
10. At present cinema is at the stage of survival.
11. He considers his latest film as a step along the road of professional cinema.

II. Ask your friend:

if he (she) prefers to go to the cinema or to watch TV programme at home;
 what film(s) he (she) likes best;
 if it is a feature (documentary, full-length, popular-science) film;
 who the producer of this film is;
 whom the script for this film is written by;
 who performed the leading roles;
 what impression this film produced upon you;
 who his (her) favourite film actor (actress) is;
 what films he (she) saw him (her) in.

III. Name:

some great masters of the film;
 some chief-producers of the theatre (Galina Volcheck, Yuri Lyubimov);
 some Russian and Western film-stars;
 some well known Russian composers and their works (Tchaikovsky, Mussorgsky, Glinka, Rimsky-Korsakov, Rachmaninov);
 some modern composers (Sviridov, Shnitke, Shostakovich);
 the theatres and their actors (actresses);
 some playwrights.

IV. Read the text. Can you add your own reason(s)?

Five reasons why theatre is still important

1. Theatre helps us to see a different perspective from our own. We're shown humanity, psychology, motivations, conflict and resolution. We as the audience get to witness the trajectory of persons other than ourselves. As artists, we put

ourselves into emotional and intellectual situations that may never arise in our personal lives. Theatre promotes us to give power to truth, to take risks and to advocate for new and diverse voices.

2. Theatre reminds us that we are not alone. Not only are we sharing space and an experience with the artists who are performing, we are sharing the experience with fellow audience members. Movies and television don't have the same intimacy or sense of participation. Sharing an experience with live actors and live audience members is not only valuable, it's necessary for human connection.

3. Theatre is immediate, evolving and always different. Although the script may be the same every night, the performance is unique, each and every time it happens. No two performances are ever the same. In this way, everyone involved has a distinct and unique experience that can never be replicated.

4. Live theatre helps to promote social discourse, dialogue and potential social change. Theatre is a cultural phenomenon that demands that society examines itself in the mirror. We can study societal problems and attempt to find solutions. Coming together as a community to listen to opposing points of view is necessary.

5. Theatre promotes education and literacy. Studies have shown that students who participate in theatre do better in school.

TEXTS FOR READING

Text I

Students master classical plays

"Our Town", based on Thornton Wilder's play, was produced by the graduates of the Russian Academy of Theatrical Art.

Oksana Smurova

Students' performances usually have a short life. Attempts to prolong them, transferring the educational play onto a big stage, more often fail because the lightness of the performance, improvisation and grace vanish. Therefore, the exceptions to this rule, such as Wilder's "Our Town" - the diploma work of the fifth-year students of the acting department of the Academy are highly valued. One and the same actors tell the love story of George (Ilya Ilyin) and Emily (Vera Zotova) and reproduce the noise of rain, the clatter of wheels, imitate the chickens in the chicken coop, in short, work very hard which is not encountered very often on modern stage.

The play is well known to theatregoers: at one time Moscow was conquered by the play "Our Town" produced by Mikhail Tumanishwili. It is lyrical, moving but also tragic – the last act takes place in a cemetery where Emily is buried. It is one thing to depict a rooster, but to speak about transient life is quite different. An emotional and frank manner in a play helps here too.

The remarkable company of graduates from this course joined the Russian youth theatre. Either because of their age, or commitment to their vocation, for the time being they avoid the difficulties of reality (take, for instance, the low salary of a beginning actor) and dream of their own theatrical “town”, just as beautiful as in the well-known play.

Text II Moscow International Film Festival

The Moscow International Film Festival is one of the oldest in the world. For the first time it was held in 1935 with Sergei Eisenstein as chairman of the Jury. Nevertheless the Festival’s history is usually traced back to 1959, when it became a regular event. It is noteworthy that the Festival was reborn in the 1960s during the so called “period of thaw”, when film industry experienced an influx of filmmakers of a new generation whose spiritual experience was shaped by the great victory over fascism. In 1959 the opening ceremony of the first “thaw” Festival was held in the grand Palace of Sports in Luzhniki, Moscow. Chronologically this event coincided with more than the renunciation of the totalitarian path by the leaders of the country, which had only recently been cut off from the West by the Iron Curtain. In the early 1960s Russian cinema alongside world cinema experienced a period of renewal; competition and out-of-competition programs of the MIFF featured the names of foreign filmmakers who re-invented the very notion of cinema in their works, who renounced classical forms, rejected acknowledged classical masters. And incidentally, sometimes they made use of the practices of “renunciation” tested by Soviet filmmakers of the 1920s.

It goes without saying that not all the innovators whose works overwhelmed the Cannes and Venice in the 1960s found their way to the Moscow festival venues, but MIFF programs of the early 1960s carried the names of Federico Fellini, Valerio Zurlini, Kaneto Shindo. The Festival was attended by well-known stars of the time like Sophia Loren, Elizabeth Taylor, Peter Finch, and others. Among the Festival guests were numerous film classics who used the new opportunity to learn about the country which had just lifted the veil off its cultural life. The Moscow Festival welcomed Anna Magnani, Michelangelo Antonioni, Pietro Germi, Lillian Gish, Dmitri Tyomkin, Fred Zinnemann, Michel Simon, Dino Risi, Carol Reed, Jacques Tati, Pierre Étaix. As might be expected cinematographies of socialist countries enjoyed wider representation at the Festival. But not every movie from a socialist country found a place for itself on the Festival programs. One might even say that movies by our socialist brothers were subjected to a more severe ideological scrutiny as compared to French bourgeois comedies or Italian political detectives. For the greater part it featured the “correct” films from socialist countries and not the very best samples from the West which usually had a one-sided anti-bourgeois flavour. During the Brezhnev times the Festival could not function as an objective mirror of world cinema where one peak followed another. The French New Wave, the

American Independents which gave a serious incentive to the development and shaping of New Hollywood – all these phenomena had no direct relation to the MIFF. Such films could be seen only at semi-official screenings which caused incredible commotion. And yet, even with this invalidated program, the Festival did not lose its appeal for cinema lovers. Festival management at the time had a hard time upholding the international image and standing of the Festival. Its status was maintained primarily thanks to competition movies from the USSR, some of which were real masterpieces, like, let us say, “Come and See” (1985) directed by Elem Klimov, the future “perestroika” head of the Filmmakers’ Union of the USSR. Barely two years will have passed (the festival will become an annual event in 1999) and the situation will change drastically in 1987. The main trend to destroy all “walls” between the West and the socialist camp which to a considerable extent was provoked by the revolt of the disgruntled filmmakers at their memorable 5th Congress in May 1986, appealed to foreign filmmakers who were eager to see the country vigorously renovating itself at an incredibly fast pace and trying to shed the bonds of its former regime – socialism of the Soviet variety. To see the immensity of this appeal it is sufficient to list the names of the Jury members at the XVth MIFF: Robert De Niro, Miklos Jancso, Hanna Schygulla, Antonio Gades, Tengviz Abuladze, who had just received world-wide acclaim for his anti-totalitarian parable “Repentance”. In 1989, just a year before the country called the USSR disappeared from the map of the world, the interest in this country which had just broken free and yet was on the brink of an economic collapse grew even keener. The Jury was composed of Andrzej Wajda, rehabilitated by the new ideologists, Emir Kusturica who had already achieved the superstar status, the Czech Jiří Menzel, a former dissident and now almost an acknowledged classic, Zhang Yimou, the winner of the Berlin Festival, the Dutch master Jos Stelling who surprised the Russian audience with his “The Pointsman”. The Festival seethed with premiers, heated debates at the Filmmakers’ Professional Club PROK in the House of the Filmmakers lasted long past midnight. This lively atmosphere which lingered for many years sometimes adversely affected the programmatic discipline; the competition program was composed rather arbitrarily and true masterpieces went side by side with casual films. For the sake of justice it must be noted that sometimes the films that came to the attention of the Festival were made by directors who in a few years would become renowned masters like Aki Kaurismäki, Atom Egoyan, Krzysztof Kieślowski, Asghar Farhadi, Boris Khlebnikov and Alexei Popogrebsky.

The slightly ambiguous standing of the event within the world festival movement due to it being a by-annual event, became a thing of the past in 1999 when Nikita Mikhalkov became the President of the Festival. The Festival now had a well-coordinated team and advocated greater discipline in programming and screenings. Over the years it has become a well-established cultural and social phenomenon.

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Reading Newspapers

Работа с газетой

Английский язык

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