



НАРОДНА УКРАЇНСЬКА АКАДЕМІЯ

## **TOPICS for READING and DISCUSSION**

Навчальний посібник

Видавництво НУА

НАРОДНА УКРАЇНСЬКА АКАДЕМІЯ

**TOPICS for READING and DISCUSSION**

Навчальний посібник  
для студентів 1–2 курсу  
нефілологічних спеціальностей

Харків  
Видавництво НУА  
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Т 9

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Навчальний посібник містить адаптовані тексти англійською та завдання до них, що спрямовані на розвиток навичок усного спілкування та дискусії.

Навчально-методичний посібник призначено для використання на заняттях з розвитку усного спілкування на 1–2 курсах нефілологічних спеціальностей.

**УДК 811.111(075.8+076)**

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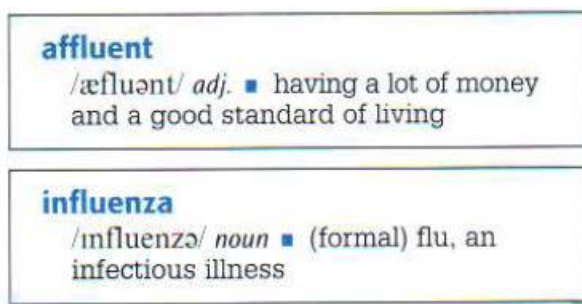
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## UNIT 1. MONEY

*"You can be young without money, but you can't be old without it"*  
*Tennessee Williams, US dramatist.*

### Are you suffering from Affluenza?

Look at the lesson title. "Affluenza" is an invented word, made from putting two words together, *affluent* and *influenza*. Read the dictionary definitions, and decide what you think it means.



A best-selling author and psychologist Oliver James published a book called "Affluenza: How to be successful and stay sane?" He says, there's currently an epidemic of "affluenza" throughout the world, especially, in affluent countries – an obsessive, envious, virus-like keeping-up-with-the-Joneses – that has resulted in huge increases in depression and anxiety among millions. People define themselves by how much money they make. They are often ruled by superficial values – how attractive they look, how famous they are, how much they are able to show off.

**DO YOU AGREE WITH THE AUTHOR OF "AFFLUENZA" that ....?**

- in our society people are defined by how much money they earn
- nowadays people are ruled by superficial values
- people today have an unhealthy interest in the lives of celebrities
- people buy things to make themselves feel happier
- being affluent makes people unhappy

Do the questionnaire from the book “Affluenza”

**“HAVE YOU CONTRACTED THE AFFLUENZA VIRUS?”**

Put a tick or cross next to the following statements:

- I would like to be a wealthy person.
- I would like to have my name known by many people.
- I would like to successfully hide the signs of ageing.
- I would like to be admired by many people.
- I would like to have people comment often about how attractive I look.
- I like to keep up with fashions in hair and clothing.
- I often compare what I own with what others own.
- Possessions can be just as important as people.
- Shopping or thinking about what to buy greatly preoccupies me.
- I’m less concerned with what work I do than with what I get paid for it.
- I admire people who own expensive homes, cars, and clothes.
- My life would be better if I owned certain things I don’t have now.
- The things I will own will say a lot about how well I’ve done in life.
- I want a lot of luxury in life.

## UNIT 2.DESCRIBING PLACES TO LIVE

### Vocabulary I adjectives describing places

1) a. Look at the adjectives in the box. Find pairs of words that mean the opposite.

bustling	clean	dull	enormous	
friendly	lively	modern	picturesque	
polluted	quiet	tiny	<del>touristy</del>	traditional
	ugly	<del>unspoilt</del>	unwelcoming	

*unspoilt – touristy*

b. Think of a town or city for each adjective.

*Tokyo is enormous.*

2) a. Write a list of what you think makes a city good or bad to live in.

*Good: beautiful views*

*Bad: dirty*

b. Work in pairs and compare your lists.

Which cities do you think are good to live in?

### Reading

3) Read the article **Why not Move to ...?**. Does it mention any of the cities you thought of in exercise 2?

4) Read the article again and find which city or cities...

1. has/have a very old university.
2. is/are good for skiing.
3. has/have a very good subway system.
4. has/have thirty-seven beaches.
5. is/are quite polluted.
6. has/have a series of gardens round the old city.
7. has/have beaches within easy reach.

5) Work in pairs. Would you ever move to these cities? Why/Why not?

### **Why not move to...?**

Fed up with where you're living, or just fancy a change? We take a look at some of the best cities in the world to live in. So, why not move to...

#### **Santiago, Chile?**

Santiago has one of the most attractive settings of any city in the world, circled by snow-topped mountains. Unfortunately, the mountains hold in the pollution, so it isn't one of the world's cleanest cities. Despite that, life expectancy is higher than the global average and the quality of life is very good.

The city is fast becoming a major economic centre, with one of the most efficient subway systems in the world. It also has a lively arts scene and leafy urban parks. Outside the city, an hour will take you to the mountains, for skiing, hiking or snowboarding, or to the coast for surfing or scuba diving.

#### **Sydney, Australia?**

If you're an outdoors type, you won't find anywhere better to live than Sydney. Hot summers and mild winters mean that you can be outside most of the time, swimming or surfing at the city's thirty-seven beaches, walking in the bush... the list is endless. Sydney was also recently voted the friendliest city in the world. It is world's fifteenth most expensive city, though, so you'd better be prepared to work hard as well as play hard!

#### **Vancouver, Canada?**

Vancouver has been named the world's most livable city on several occasions over the last decade. Although the weather is not as good in some cities, it's at least very mild. The city is clean and, perhaps most importantly, it's very beautiful. The city lies with the Strait of Georgia on one side and the Coast Mountains on the other, providing some of the finest skiing in the world. Vancouver has a reputation for being more relaxed than other cities and, certainly, the Vancouverites have the longest lifespans of any city in Canada, with an average life expectancy of 81.1 years.

#### **Krakow, Poland?**

With more than forty public parks, Krakow is one of Europe's leafiest cities. Perhaps the most famous park, the Planty, is a collection of about thirty gardens which go all the way around the Old Town. Krakow also has one of the best-



preserved medieval city centres in Europe, with churches around every corner and the second oldest university in Central Europe. It also offers hundreds of restaurants and bars, hidden away in narrow streets and cellars. It is also sunnier than you might imagine, with average temperatures of 24 degrees in summer.

**Grammar:** comparatives and superlatives/

6) Match the rules (A-I) in the Active grammar box with the underlined examples in the articles.

Active grammar		
	Comparatives	Superlatives
One-syllable adjectives	A + -er than	F + the -est
Two (or more) syllable adjectives	B more + adjective + than	G the most + adjective
Two-syllable adjectives ending in -y	C remove -y and add -ier than	H the -iest
Irregular adjectives e.g. bad	D worse than	I the worst
For negative comparatives	E not as + adjective + as	

7) Complete the text with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets. Add than where necessary.

Just finished my tour of Russia, which is (1) \_\_\_ (big) country in the world and one of (2) \_\_\_ (interesting) too. My flight was much (3) \_\_\_ (comfortable) this time – big seats! Also, the service was (4) \_\_\_ (good) last time – free food and drink! When I arrived in Warsaw, the people at Customs were (5) \_\_\_ (friendly) before (on my first trip I waited an hour while they checked my passport!). Fortunately, Poland isn't (6) \_\_\_ (cold) Moscow, which was freezing! This afternoon I had (7) \_\_\_ (delicious) lunch of my trip so far: a Polish speciality called bigos in a great restaurant in (8) \_\_\_ (old) part of the city.

8) a. Complete the comparative sentences about cities that you know.

1 You won't find anywhere \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_ .

2 The \_\_\_\_\_ is/are not as \_\_\_\_\_ in some cities.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ has a reputation for being \_\_\_\_\_ than other cities.

b. Now use the phrases in the box to write five superlative sentences about cities that you know.

Probably the...in...

... of any city in...

One of the most...

One of the world's...

Some of the best...the...

### Speaking

9) a. Work in groups. Decide together on the three best places to live in your country (or the country where you are studying).

b. Tell the other groups which places you chose and explain why.

#### Complete the sentences:

1. One **of the world's highest** mountains is \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. One **of the world's biggest** companies is \_\_\_\_\_ .

3. You won't find **anywhere better to study** than in \_\_\_\_\_ .

4. You won't find **anywhere better to relax** than \_\_\_\_\_ .

5. Life in Ukraine **isn't as good as in** \_\_\_\_\_ , **but at least** it is not worse than \_\_\_\_\_ .

6. The second biggest city in Ukraine is \_\_\_\_\_ .

7. Ukraine has a reputation **for** \_\_\_\_\_ .

8. Kharkiv has a reputation **for** being \_\_\_\_\_ .

9. China has a reputation **for** being \_\_\_\_\_ .

10. I have a reputation **for** being \_\_\_\_\_ .

11. English is \_\_\_\_\_ than you can imagine.

12. Programming is \_\_\_\_\_ than you can imagine.

**Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets:**

1) We usually fly to Italy instead of going in the car, because it is \_\_\_\_\_(quick).

2) They had to travel \_\_\_\_\_(far) than they planned to find a hotel.

3) When I was a teenager, I was not as \_\_\_\_\_(confident) as I am now.

4) K2 is the second \_\_\_\_\_ (high) mountain in the world.

5) This book is slightly \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) to understand than his last one, the plot is very complicated.

6) I gave up my boring job as a manager to take up a much \_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous) job of a fire fighter.

7) It's by far the \_\_\_\_\_ (good) film I have ever seen.

### UNIT 3.DESCRIBING PLACES TO LIVE (part 2)

#### Vocabulary I (adjectives for describing places)

1) **a.** Match the adjectives (1-8) with their definitions (a-h) to make complete sentences.

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1 tiny                  | a busy and dull of people and traffic   |
| 2 dull                  | b popular with visitors                 |
| 3 touristy<br>emissions | c dirty and unhealthy because of carbon |
| 4 bustling              | d boring                                |
| 5 polluted              | e attractive                            |
| 6 enormous              | f very large                            |
| 7 picturesque           | g unfriendly                            |
| 8 unwelcoming           | h very small                            |

**b.** Complete the sentences with the adjectives (1-8) from exercise 1a.

- It's an absolutely a city, with over 20 million residents.
- My home town is so . There's nothing to do, and nowhere to go.
- Hassop is a village – it's only got three houses and a postbox!
- From the top of the hill, the town looks very , so remember to take your camera.
- Big cities are often very , and it's hard to meet people when you move there.
- When you go to Kengtung, you must visit the market, which is full even at 6 o'clock in the morning.
- Seatown is pretty, but very very . The town is full of coaches and people taking photographs and buying ice creams.
- Unfortunately, Sinston is badly because of all the factories in the area.

## Grammar I (comparatives and superlatives)

2) Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in the box.

near peaceful expensive heavy modern small

1. It's very noisy in here. Shall we go somewhere \_\_\_?
2. The meal was cheap. I expected it to be \_\_\_?
3. Your suitcase feels light. Mine is much \_\_\_?
4. The style is a bit old-fashioned. I was looking for something \_\_\_?
5. That hotel is a long way from the centre. Can't you find anything \_\_\_?
6. This table is enormous. Have you got anything \_\_\_?

3) Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. They say London is the most interesting city in the world to visit. But I don't think it's the \_\_\_ place to live. (good)
2. Going out to eat in Milan was \_\_\_ than we expected. (expensive)
3. Delhi is the \_\_\_ city I have ever been to. (hot)
4. Madrid is a big, bustling city. The atmosphere in Salamanca is \_\_\_\_\_. (relaxed)
5. Ravenna has some of the \_\_\_ mosaics in world. (beautiful)
6. Istanbul is one of the \_\_\_ cities I know. (lively)

## Reading

4) Read the information about a new book. Tick (✓) the statements which are correct.

The book ...

- 1) provides information about different cities in the US
- 2) is a fictional description of life in New York
- 3) tells you which are the best and the worst cities to live in

4) describes twelve of the best European cities

5) might be useful for someone who is planning to move to the US.

### **THINK YOUR CITY IS BEST?**

*See the latest rankings.*

The latest issue of *Cities Ranked and Rated* is just out. This book describes the top cities in the US. But what is it that makes a metropolis great or bad?

Are you thinking about relocating, or just curious how your city compares with others across the nation? Well, the answers to your questions are here, as featured in the annually updated book '*Cities Ranked and Rated*'. The book's authors, Bert Sterling and Peter Sander, talked to us about their findings.

5) Read the article below and match the questions (1-6) with the answers (a-f).

1. If I'm young and single, just starting out, what places would I find attractive?
2. And what if I have a family with kids? Is that different?
3. In general, what places make it to the top of the list?
4. How did you decide who makes it to the top?
5. Were there any surprises in your findings?
6. And what about the bad news? Why does a city end up at the bottom of your list?

a) We look at over a hundred pieces of information about each place. We group those into nine categories including: economy and jobs, cost of living, education, arts and culture. Then we press a button on the computer, and that's how we get the top ten.

b) Cities with university do especially well. They have plenty to do? Nice city centres, pleasant surroundings and usually they are not too crowded. The strength in higher education tends to affect all levels of education and most have excellent health care facilities. Then there are the state capitals, which tend to be

clean, have a good economic situation and lots of cultural facilities - these are also good.

c) Yes, quite a few. For instance, highly ranked cities are found all across the country, not just on the sunny coastlines like everybody thinks. There are a few interesting cities that we call 'Big City Bargains'. These are big cities with a low cost of living, like Pittsburgh and Indianapolis.

d) Areas at the bottom typically have high levels of unemployment and crime and a high cost of living combined with low levels of education, few facilities and not much to do. However, most of these cities recognize that there are problems and they are actively working to improve.

e) Younger single people are interested in places with jobs where they can build their careers and make money. They want lively cities with lots to do, and of course lots of other single people too! Of course, the top ten cities would all be good places to live, but for singles in particular we would choose the Norfolk area in Virginia and San Antonio, Texas.

f) Yes, families look for many things, including good and affordable housing, quality education and more daytime facilities like parks, museums and outdoor recreation.

6) Choose the best answers, a, b or c.

1 The authors decided on the top cities by...

- a) asking people about their favourite cities.
- b) looking at the population of each city.
- c) comparing statistics about each city.

2 According to the book, university cities...

- a) have a lot of crime.
- b) are nice cities to live in.
- c) usually have too many people.

3 Cities with lots of people in higher education also tend to...

- a) have a low cost of living.
- b) have good hospitals and doctors.
- c) come near the bottom of the list.

4 The top cities...

- a) are found on the coasts.
- b) are cheap to live in.
- c) are spread across the country.

5 'Big City Bargains' are cities which...

- a) are cheap to live in.
- b) are expensive to live in.
- c) have a low standard of living.

6 Cities at the bottom of the list...

- a) don't realize that there is a problem.
- b) have a lot of people who do not work.
- c) are cheap to live in.

7 Young single people look for cities...

- a) where they get good jobs.
- b) where there are a lot of parks and museums.
- c) which are cheap to live in.



## UNIT 4. FRIENDS

### Friends

1). Match the phrases with their meaning

A	B
1 I'm sorry you're leaving. Let's keep in touch.	a not stay in contact
2 We have the same sense of humour and like the same jokes.	b like to be with him/her
3 We're both sporty. In fact, we have a lot in common.	c know him/her better
4 I hope we don't lose touch when you move away.	d find the same things funny
5 He's really nice when you get to know him.	e like/enjoy the same things
6 I really enjoy her company.	f stop being friends
7 They fell out over money and didn't speak to each other for years.	g understand each other well
8 We're really on the same wavelength.	h stay in contact

2). Complete the text with phrases below

Argue close friend colleague get on very well

Have a lot in common keep in touch known

Lost touch met

I have a \_\_\_\_\_ called Irene. I've \_\_\_\_\_ her about 15 years now. We \_\_\_\_\_ at work – she was a \_\_\_\_\_ of mine at the company where I used to work, and we used to have our coffee breaks at the same time. We \_\_\_\_\_ although we don't \_\_\_\_\_ – we have quite different interests. We don't work together any more, and when I changed jobs we \_\_\_\_\_ for a couple of years. But now we \_\_\_\_\_ regularly. We phone each other once a week, and we see each other about twice a month. We don't often \_\_\_\_\_, only sometimes about films as we have completely different tastes.

## **How many friends should you have?**

People often say that while money may bring wealth, friends bring riches. New research, however, shows that friends may bring both kinds of riches. An American study asked eighteen-year-olds to list their three best friends. Years later, it was discovered that those named most often tended to be earning the most. In fact, every extra friend added two percent to their salary. The researchers believed that this is because people with better social skills do better in the workplace. So, the more friends the better?

One theory states that we all have about 150 friends. This may sound like a lot, but only about five of those are really close friends, the kind you can ring at 4:00 a.m. About another ten are part of an inner group, and these can include family members. Then there are about thirty- five not so close friends, and the other 100 are really just acquaintances. Susie, a market researcher, agrees: 'I have loads of friends, but I'm studying as well as working at the moment, so I only see a few friends once a week or so.'

Have social networking websites changed this? Facebook™, one of the most popular social networking sites, has more than 300 million active users worldwide, all making new friends online. The average number of Facebook friends is 130, but many people have hundreds or even thousands of online friends. Paulo, a graphic designer, thinks he is fairly typical of his generation: 'I have more than 700 Facebook friends, many of them from other countries. It is as easy nowadays to have a friend on the other side of the world as one round the corner' However, research indicates that while some people may have more than 150 friends, the number of close friends remains exactly the same - about five.

It appears that whatever technology may make possible, human beings can only manage a small number of 'true' friends.

1. According to the article, people who had bigger number of friends in their young age tend to be more successful financially.
2. Our inner groups include only five of really close friends.
3. Network websites have significantly increased the number of close friends one may have.

Think of a close friend of yours. In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

**How long have you known him/her?**

**Where did you meet?**

**Why do you get on well?**

**What do you have in common?**

**Do you ever argue? What about?**

**How often do you see each other?**

**How do you keep in touch the rest of the time?**

**Have you ever lost touch? Why? When?**

**Do you think you'll stay friends?**

## UNIT 5. HOW LAW-ABIDING WE ARE

### City problems

Do you like the city you are living in? Are there any problems? What are the biggest problems of your city?

Homeless people / jams	beggars vandalism	crowd/crowded	pollution crime	poverty	traffic
---------------------------	----------------------	---------------	--------------------	---------	---------

- 1) There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ and congestion, especially during the rush hour.
- 2) There is a lot of \_\_\_\_\_, often historical buildings are covered with ugly writing and signs.
- 3) Public transport is usually \_\_\_\_\_ and unreliable.
- 4) There is too much \_\_\_\_\_ caused by car fumes and factory emissions.
- 5) There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ who sleep in the street.
- 6) You can often see \_\_\_\_\_, poor people who stop you in the street and ask you for money.
- 7) There is a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in the country, where people are earning less than ...
- 8) Our city is relatively safe, violent \_\_\_\_\_ occurs, but not very often.

Is your city a safe place to live in? What is the most common crime in your city?

Bicycle theft / fraud / over speeding / pickpocketing / vandalism / shoplifting / drink-driving

**1 A** Read the list of kinds of anti-social behavior. Cross out the things that are not a problem in your country.

- 1) dropping litter in the street
- 2) vandalism and graffiti
- 3) drinking and driving

- 4) truancy from school
- 5) noisy/anti-social neighbours
- 6) football hooliganism
- 7) speeding
- 8) parking where you shouldn't
- 9) begging
- 10) drug abuse

**B** Mark the others as follows:

\*this shouldn't be a matter for the police

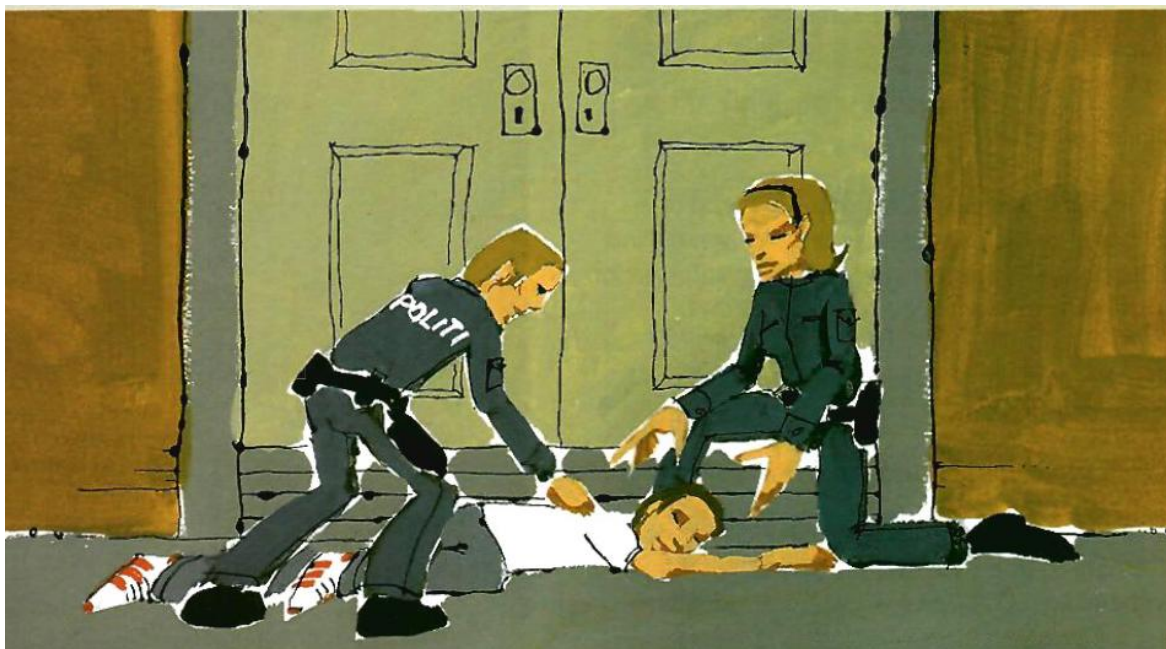
\*\* sometimes the police has to deal with this

\*\*\* the police should be really tough on this

Compare your opinions with other students' ideas.

**C** Look at the picture. Think of three possible interpretations of the situation

It could be a demonstration.



**D** Skim the text. What was the correct interpretation?

## THE GENTLE TOUCH

The author is walking across a square in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, when he sees a small crowd by the town hall. He stops to have a look.

Two police officers, a man and a woman, both young and blond and as gorgeous as everyone else in this city, were talking softly and with sympathy to a boy of about seventeen who had clearly taken the kind of substance that turns one's brain into an express elevator to Pluto. Disoriented by this sudden journey through the cosmos, he had apparently stumbled and cracked his head; a trickle of blood ran from above his hairline to his cheek.

The police officers were wearing the smartest commando-style uniforms I have ever seen. They looked as if between them they could handle any emergency, from outbreaks of Lassa fever to disarming a nuclear submarine.

And the thing is, this was probably the biggest thing they would have to deal with all evening. The Danes are almost absurdly law-abiding. The most virulent crime in the country is bicycle theft. In the year for which I happen to have the facts, there were six murders in Copenhagen, compared with 205 in Amsterdam, a city of similar size, and 1, 688 in New York. The city is so safe that Queen Margarethe used to walk from Amalienborg Palace to the shops every morning to buy flowers and vegetables just like a normal citizen. I once asked a Dane who guarded her in such circumstances, and he looked at me with surprise and replied, 'Why, we all do,' which I thought was rather sweet.

The police officers helped the boy to his feet and led him to their patrol car. I found myself following them almost involuntary. I don't know why I was so fascinated, except that I had never seen such gentle police. I said in English to the female officer, 'Excuse me, what will you do with the boy?' 'We'll take him home,' she said simply, 'I think he needs his bed'.

I was impressed. I couldn't help thinking of the time I was stopped by police in my home town and made to stand with my arms and legs spread

against a wall and frisked, then taken to the police station and booked because of an unpaid parking ticket. I was about seventeen at the time. God knows what they would have done with me if they had found me like they found the young man. I suppose I'd be getting out of jail about now.

‘Will he be in trouble for this?’ I asked. ‘With his father, I think so, yes. But not with us. We are all a little young and crazy sometimes, you know? Goodnight. Enjoy your stay in Copenhagen.’ ‘Goodnight,’ I said and with the deepest admiration watched them go.

Adapted from *Neither Here Nor There* by Bill Bryson.

**2** Read the text again and answer the questions.

- a) Which city was the writer in?
- b) What attracted his attention?
- c) What had the boy done?
- d) How did the police officers behave?
- e) What will happen to the boy?

**3** Find the words/phrases in the text that tell you:

- a) the police officers were speaking kindly to the boy.
- b) the boy was in a confused state.
- c) the boy had fallen and hurt himself.
- d) the police officers looked capable and efficient.
- e) there is very little crime in Denmark.
- f) the author was treated harshly by the American police.
- g) the writer had a positive opinion of the way the police officers dealt with the situation.

**4** Complete the sentences according to text and the linkers:

- 1) The Police officers were talking softly to a boy **although** .....
- 2) Blood ran to his cheek **because** ...
- 3) The police officers looked **as if** ....

- 4) The Danes are **so** law-abiding **that** ...
- 5) The city is **so** safe **that** ....
- 6) the Police in Copenhagen is gentle **whereas** ....
- 7) The Police officers helped the boy to his feet **so that** ....
- 8) The Police led him to the patrol car (in order to) **to** ....
- 9) The boy won't have any problem with the Police. **However**, ....



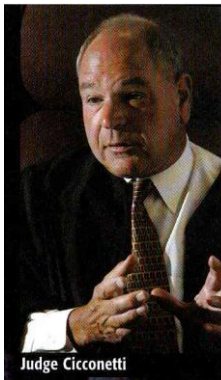
## UNIT6. CRIME and PUNISHMENT

Which in your opinion is a more serious crime/offence?

- Fraud or over speeding
- Pickpocketing or vandalism
- Drink-driving or shoplifting
- Pickpocketing or shoplifting

Do you think that people who committed some minor offence should be sent to prison?

Can it reduce crime in the country?



### **Making the punishment fit the crime**

**Task A** What do you think would be an appropriate punishment for ...?

- 1) a woman who abandoned some kittens in the forest
- 2) people caught over speeding in a residential area
- 3) a man who was caught carrying a loaded gun in the street
- 4) some teenagers who vandalized a school bus
- 5) noisy neighbours who play rock music very loudly at all hours

**Task B** Read the text and find out Judge Cicconetti's approach to punishment

When Michelle Murray was arrested for leaving some kittens in a forest, she expected to get a **fine** or spend short time in prison. Instead she was **sentenced** to spend a night in the same dark cold forest. In the end it was so cold that she only had to spend three hours in the wood, it was a decision of Judge Cicconetti.

He wanted the 26-year-old woman to feel the same pain as the animals which she had abandoned.



Creative punishment – this is what this judge is famous for. And it brought him high national respect. He was elected to be judge for another six years in his small town and this year he became President of American Judges Association.

Judge Cicconetti tells **offenders** to choose between prison and an alternative punishment. For example, people who were **speeding** are offered a choice: their driving license can be **suspended** for 90 days or it can be taken away for 30 days but the person must spend one day working as a school crossing guard. The judge says that people who spend a day helping school children across the street never **appear in court** for over speeding again.

The judge also sent a man who was carrying a loaded gun to a hospital mortuary to see dead bodies and told teenagers who **punctured tyres** on a school bus to organize a picnic for primary school children. He ordered noisy neighbours to spend a day of silence in the woods, or to listen to classical music instead of rock.

## SPEAKING

### **GET IT RIGHT** giving your opinion

When we are giving our opinion about the right way to punish someone, we often use *should* + passive infinitive:

*I think they should be made to...*

*I don't think they should be allowed to...*

In groups decide on creative punishments for these crimes and offences:

- an arsonist who sets fire to a local green zone, for example a forest
- a 15-year old who is caught drinking and smoking
- someone who parks illegally causing major traffic delays
- a group of teenagers who paint graffiti all over walls in a small town
- a couple whose dogs bark continuously and bother the neighbours
- a young person who creates a computer virus which infects thousands of computers

Compare with other groups and decide which you think are the best solutions.

### Vocabulary work

совершить правонарушение	штраф
наказание	был приговорен к
превышение скорости	предстать перед судом
заряженное ружье	

suspend
appear
carry
puncture
was sentenced
pay
abandon
was elected

a loaded gun
judge
in court
tires
a driving license
kittens
to prison
a fine

Read a few court cases and decide whether you think people are guilty or not guilty. Guess the court's verdict.

**1** Joe, a 15-year-old broke into his neighbour's house, burgled the house, locked the eighty-year-old woman in her bathroom and escaped in her car. In court, the defence pleaded not guilty for the reason that the boy was affected by watching too much television, so was temporarily insane. Joe watched more than six hours a day of crime programmes and violent movies which contained scenes similar to the crime he had committed.

Is Joe **GUILTY** or **NOT GUILTY** of burglary and car theft? What do you think was the verdict, was he found guilty?

**2** Max went to a second-hand car dealer named Harry and told him that he wanted to buy a car that had air-conditioning. Harry said OK and pointed out a car. Max took it for a test drive and decided to buy. And only when he got home, he discovered that the knob marked "Air" was for ventilation only. Max sued Harry for fraud and demanded compensation.

Is Harry **GUILTY** or **NOT GUILTY** of fraud? Was he found guilty? Did Max get any compensation?

Police was searching a suspected thief's home, but couldn't find any stolen goods they were looking for. A police officer secretly took aside the suspect's five-year-old son and said he would pay him five dollars if he showed him the place where the stolen goods were hidden. The boy accepted the money and took the police to the hiding place. When the police charged the boy's mother with burglary, she accused the policemen of bribing her child.

Is the police **GUILTY** or **NOT GUILTY** of bribery? What did the court decide?

The manager of a shop was informed by a customer that a woman had taken something off a shelf and put it in her bag. The manager looked carefully and it seemed to him that the woman had some things similar to those on sale in the shop in her plastic bag. At the cash desk, the manager said that she was hiding some stolen goods in her bag and accused her of shoplifting. However, when the woman emptied her bag, the manager saw that she had no stolen items, so he had to apologise. But the woman didn't agree that it was enough and sued the manager for slander demanding compensation.

**Is the shop manager GUILTY or NOT GUILTY of slander? What was the verdict?**

Discussion:

1. Are Ukrainians **law-abiding**? / Do you think that being more or less law-abiding can be a national feature? Which nationalities you could characterize as law-abiding?

2. What makes people more or less law-abiding? / What makes people **break the law**? What people are more likely to **violate/abuse laws** and rules?

3. Do you think **owning weapons** should be made **legal** in our country? Do you think it will have positive or negative results? What experiences can we take into consideration?

4. Is **bullying** still taking place in our society? Why/ Where does it occur? Can / Should it be **regulated by the law**? Does it have to be punished?

6. Why is **Justice** wearing blindfold? What does this image suggest?

7. If you were asked to be a **jury** member in court for a few days, would you agree? Why? Why not?

8. What is to be a good and **conscientious citizen**, in your opinion?

## UNIT 7. HONESTY

### Honesty questionnaire

To find out your “Honesty score”, tick “Yes” or “No” for each question without thinking long about each one. Then count up the number of “No” answers you gave and subtract it from the number of “Yes” answers. Remember, answer the questions as honestly as you can.

	Yes	No
1. The corner shop gives you change for \$10 when you only paid \$5. Would you return the money?		
2. The national railway charges you 50 UAH for 100 UAH ticket. Would you point it out and pay the full fair?		
3. The tax office sends you a £45 tax <b>return</b> you are not <b>entitled to</b> . Would you send it back?		
4. You have started going out with someone who says they cannot stand a kind of music that you happen to like. Would you tell them there and then?		
5. You have found out that the family next door is <b>claiming</b> unemployment benefit but they are also working freelance and earning money at the same time. Would you tell the <b>authorities</b> ?		
6. You are at a party and have a one-night affair. Would you tell your regular partner?		
7. You find yourself overhearing a friend’s private telephone conversation. You could go away without anyone knowing. Do you go away?		
8. Your brother or sister is married but is having <b>an affair</b> . Would you tell their partner?		
9. You are in a dreamy mood and without noticing you walk out of a book shop carrying a book you have not paid for. No one catches you. Would you take it back?		
10. You bump into a parked car and damage it without leaving a mark on your own car. The owner is not around. Would you leave your name and address?		
11. A poem you have written is published in the paper under a pen-name. A friend says the poem is awful and doesn’t understand how it got published. Do you admit that you wrote it?		
Total honesty score	_____	_____

**A** Write the correct word in each space:

**Arrogant censorious liars malicious hypocrites busy-bodies  
tricksters**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ intend harm to other people.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ are unpleasantly proud of themselves.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ are critical of other people's behavior.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ preach principles they do not follow.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ tell lies.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ involve themselves in other people's business.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ defrauds/ deceives others by trickster

**B** Match each kind of dishonesty with its meaning:

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| a) flattery               | 1. acting dishonestly in order to gain an advantage                   |
| b) deception              | 2. the crime of getting money by deceiving people.                    |
| c) a white lie            | 3. making someone believe what is not true (not necessarily by lying) |
| d) an outright lie        | 4. a lie which is not intended to hurt (often as a kindness)          |
| e) theft                  | 5. the action of stealing   |
| f) dishonesty by omission | 6. a complete unarguable lie  |
| g) cheating               | 7. telling people they are better than they really are                |
| h) fraud                  | 8. not telling people what you know                                   |

**UNIT 8. THE WORLD’S MOST FAMOOUS TRICKSTER**



**THE TRUE STORY OF A REAL FAKE**

Look at the words in the box from the article below. What do you think the article is about?

Charm	cheated	consultant
Good-looking	illegally	
mystery		
Pretended	prison	3 million
Trickster	egotistical	

**A Read the article.** Match the headings (1–5) with the paragraph (A–E):

- 1. Childhood in tricks.
- 2. Frank today.
- 3. Wanted all over the world.
- 4. The FBI’s opinion of Frank.
- 5. Three top jobs and five happy years.



A \_\_\_\_\_ **Frank Abagnale, a good looking American boy with more dreams than money, pretended to be first a pilot, then a doctor and then a lawyer.** For five years he travelled the world for free, stayed in expensive hotels and had relationships with beautiful women. By the age of twenty-one he had tricked and cheated his way to \$2.5 million.

B \_\_\_\_\_ In the golden age of James Bond, Abagnale was an international man of mystery. He was wanted by the FBI and Interpol (International Police) in twenty-six countries. His good looks and greying hair helped him, but his charm was his most important tool. He dressed well and everybody believed the stories he made up. Leonardo DiCaprio, who plays Frank Abagnale in the film "Catch me if you can" said, "Frank Abagnale is one of the great actors who has walked the Earth."

C \_\_\_\_\_ Abagnale was a lonely child. When his mother, who was French, broke up with his father, a New York shopkeeper, Abagnale had to choose which parent to live with. Instead, aged sixteen, he dropped out of school, ran away from home and began his life as an international trickster. He used magnetic ink to change bank code numbers illegally. He managed to steal \$40,000 of other customers' money before the banks worked out what he was doing. He also got a Pan Am pilot's uniform by saying that his was lost at the dry cleaner's and that he had an urgent flight. This allowed him to stay in any hotel he wanted, Pan Am always paid the bill. He even pretended to be a doctor and worked as a hospital administrator for a year. With no formal training, he picked up the skills by reading medical books and watching other doctors at work.

D \_\_\_\_\_ Abagnale broke the law repeatedly. He ran out of luck in France, where he spent time in prison, before the FBI finally caught up with him in the US. Despite his crimes, Abagnale never had any enemies. Joseph Shea, the FBI man who arrested him and later became his friend, said, I think Frank is close to genius. What he did as a teenager is incredible. His crimes weren't physical. There were no guns, no knives, he just used his brain. He's charming and I admire him. I think he is a good man and a moral character, but, like anybody, he wants to better himself and this country, money is the way to do it. He makes \$3 million a year and that's a lot more than I ever made.

E \_\_\_\_\_ These days Abagnale doesn't need to trick anybody: he is a successful consultant. He advises companies on security, and he also lectures – for free – at the FBI Academy. It is ironic that he has ended up working for the people who were trying to catch him for so long! He wrote his autobiography in the 1970s and sold the film rights for \$250, 000. Abagnale says, “When I was twenty-eight I thought it would be great to have a movie about my life, but when I was twenty-eight, like when I was sixteen, I was egotistical and self-centred. We all grow up.” That's true, but not many people grow up like Frank Abagnale.



<http://lelang.ru/english/films/pojmaj-menya-esli-smozhesh-na-anglijskom-yazyke-s-subtitrami/>

**B** Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1) How old was Frank when he left home?
- 2) What did he look like?
- 3) How did he get his first \$40, 000?
- 4) How did he get a pilot's uniform?
- 5) Who was Joseph Shea? What type of person do you think he was?
- 6) What does Frank do now?
- 7) How does Frank feel about his past?

**C** Write a summary of Frank's story.

**B** Work in pairs and discuss the questions?

- 1) Joseph Shea said, “I think he's a good man and a moral character”. What do you think of Frank?

2) Frank says, “I thought it would be great to have a movie about my life”. Would you like a movie about your life? Why?/Why not? Which actor would you choose to act as you?

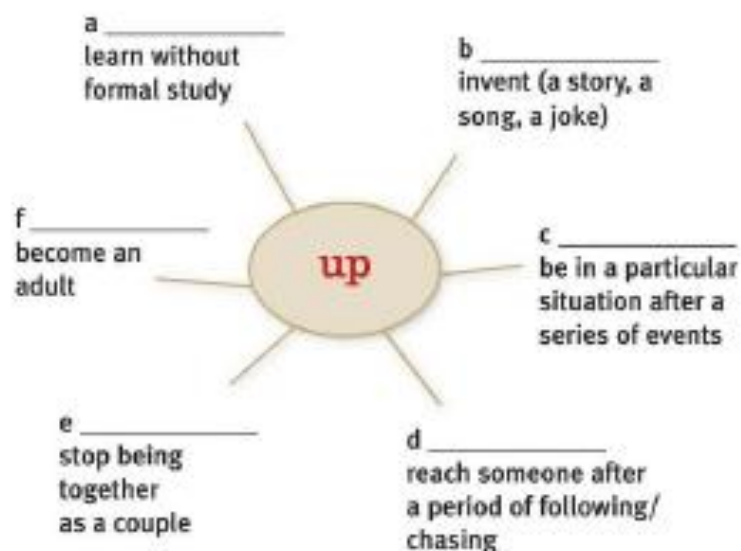
### D Speaking

Work in pairs and retell Abagnale’s story using the phrases below.

- 1) His mother **broke up** with ...
- 2) He **dropped out of** ...
- 3) He made \$40, 000 ... the banks **worked out** what he was doing ...
- 4) He pretended to be ...he **picked up** the skills by ...
- 5) He **ran out of** luck in France ...
- 6) The FBI finally **caught up with** him ....
- 7) He **ended up** working for ...

### F VOCABULARY / *Phrasal verbs*

Find nine phrasal verbs in the article and put them in the correct place in the mind maps.



a \_\_\_\_\_  
calculate



b \_\_\_\_\_  
have none left,  
(it's finished)

c \_\_\_\_\_  
stop going to school  
without finishing your  
studies

## UNIT 9. COUNTRIES and NATIONALITIES



### Discussion

1. What do you think are the strengthes of your nationality?
2. What are the weaknesses?
3. In what way would you say you are typical?

In many parts of the world there is a joke which is based on national stereotypes. With a partner, complete it with different nationalities. Compare your version of the joke with other students' ideas.

## Heaven

'Heaven is where the police are \_\_\_\_\_,  
the cooks are \_\_\_\_\_,  
the mechanics are \_\_\_\_\_,  
the lovers are \_\_\_\_\_,  
and everything is organized by the \_\_\_\_\_.'

## Hell

'Hell is where the police are \_\_\_\_\_,  
the cooks are \_\_\_\_\_,  
the mechanics are \_\_\_\_\_,  
the lovers are \_\_\_\_\_,  
and everything is organized by the \_\_\_\_\_.'

## **Do we see ourselves as we really are**

*A worldwide survey casts doubt on national stereotypes*

**Read the article and answer the questions.**

- 1) How was the research done?
- 2) What does it tell us about national stereotypes?

The English are cold and reserved, Brazilians are lively and fun-loving, and the Japanese are shy and hardworking – these are examples of national stereotypes which are widely believed, not only by *other* nationalities but also by many people among the nationality themselves. But how much truth is there in such stereotypes?

Two psychologists, Robert McCrae and Antonio Terracciano, have investigated the subject and the results of their research are surprising. They found that people from a particular country do share some general characteristics, but that these characteristics are often very different from the stereotype.

In the largest survey of the kind, a team of psychologists used personality tests to establish shared characteristics among 49 different nationalities around the world. Then they interviewed thousands of people from the same groups and asked them to describe typical members of their own nationality. In most cases the stereotype (how nationalities saw themselves) was very different from the results of the personality tests which show what reality is like.

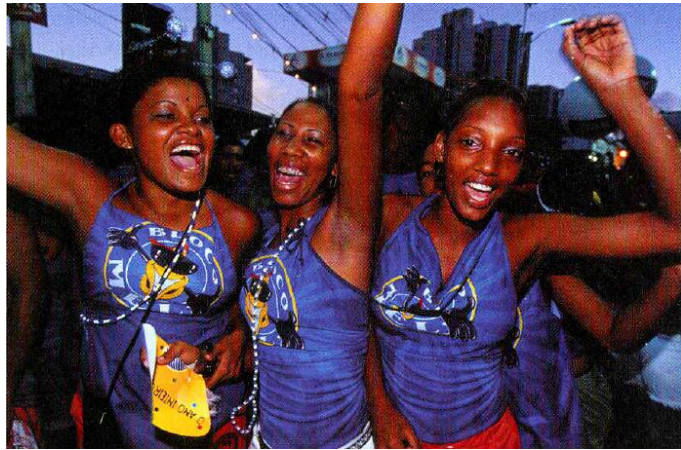
For example, Italians and Russians thought of themselves as extrovert and sociable, but the personality tests showed them to be much more introvert than they imagined. The Spanish saw themselves as very extrovert, but also rather lazy. In fact, the research showed them to be only averagely extrovert and much more conscientious than they thought. Brazilians were quite neurotic – the opposite of their own view of themselves. The Czechs and the Argentinians thought of themselves as bad-tempered and unfriendly, but they turned out to be among the friendliest of all nationalities. The English were the nationality whose own stereotype was the furthest from reality. While they saw themselves as reserved and closed, Dr McCrae's research showed them to be among the most extrovert and open-minded of the group studied.

The only nationality group in the whole study where people saw themselves as they really are was Poles – not especially extrovert, and slightly neurotic.

Dr McCrae and Dr Terracciano hope that their research will show that national stereotypes inaccurate and unhelpful and that this might improve international understanding – we're all much more alike than we think we are!

**B**Read the article again. Which nationality/ nationalities ...?

- 1) were friendlier than they thought
- 2) were less extrovert than they thought
- 3) were more hard-working than they thought
- 4) knew themselves the best
- 5) knew themselves the least
- 6) thought they were calm and reasonable, but they weren't

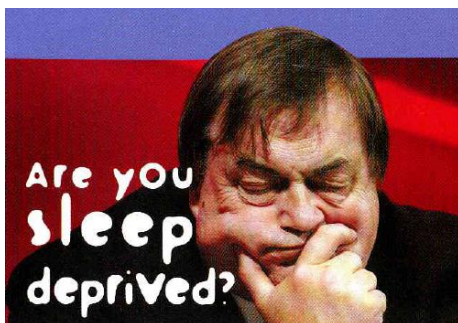


## UNIT 10. SLEEPY PEOPLE

### ARE YOU SLEEP DEPRIVED?



*According to the behavioral biologist Paul Martin, we are living in a world of tired sleep deprived people. We are too busy to sleep, whatever we have to do, it's always more important than sleeping. Paul Martin thinks our society doesn't give sleeping the importance it deserves. Do you agree with Paul Martin that we live in sleep deprived society?*



*Answer these questions and find out:*

1. How long does it take you to fall asleep at night?
  - a) less than 5 minutes
  - b) more than 5 minutes
2. How many hours do you usually sleep?
  - a) fewer than 7
  - b) 7 – 8
  - c) more than 8
3. Did you use to sleep ...?
  - a) more than now
  - b) the same amount
  - c) less than now
4. How do you feel about the amount you sleep?
  - a) I'm quite happy with it.
  - b) I probably don't sleep enough, but I'm used to it. It's not a problem.
  - c) I definitely need to sleep more. I usually feel tired.
5. If you don't sleep enough at night during the week, what do you do?
  - a) I take short naps during the day.
  - b) I sleep late at the weekend
  - c) I don't do anything. You get used to not sleeping enough.
  - d) I just get more and more tired.



6. How do you usually feel during the morning?

- a) Wide awake and energetic.
- b) Awake and able to concentrate, but not at my best.
- c) Half asleep and unable to concentrate well.

7. How often do you have a nap on a weekday?

- a) Never. I don't need one.
- b) Always. It's the only way I can get through the day.
- c) When I need one. I always wake up refreshed.
- d) I'd love to, but I never get the chance.

8. Do you ever find it difficult to keep awake...?

(Circle all the ones that apply to you)

- a) at work or in class
- b) on the sofa in the evening
- c) in the cinema
- d) when you are driving

**Read the results of the questionnaire and calculate your score. The higher your score the more sleep deprived you are. The maximum is 14.**

## **READING & SPEAKING**

### **SLEEPY PEOPLE**

In his book *Counting Sheep*, Paul Martin, a behavioral biologist, describes a society which is just too busy to sleep and which doesn't give sleeping the importance it deserves. We all know the importance of having a healthy diet and doing exercise, but we don't worry enough about sleeping the hours we need. Paul Martin says, "We might live longer and happier lives if we took our beds as seriously as our running shoes."

### **SO MUCH TO DO SO LITTLE TIME**

Modern society has invented reasons not to sleep. We are now 24/7 society where shops and services must be available all hours. We spend longer at work than we used to, and more time getting to work. Mobile phones and email allow us to stay in touch round the clock and late-night TV and the Internet tempt us away from our beds. When we need more time for work or pleasure, the easy solution is to sleep less. The average adult sleeps only 6.2 hours a night during

the week, whereas research shows that most people need eight or even eight and a half hours' sleep to feel at their best. Nowadays many people have got used to sleeping less than they need and they live in a permanent state of "sleep debt", owing their bodies perhaps 25-30 hours of sleep.

<b>Hours slept a night</b>	
Lawyers	7.8
Architects	7.5
Social workers	6.9
Teachers	6
Politicians	5.2
Hospital doctors (on call)	4.5

UK Sleep Council survey



***What is the world's most popular drug?***

#### AGAINST NATURE

Until the invention of electric light in 1879 our daily cycle of sleep used to depend on the hours of daylight. People would get up with the sun and go to bed at nightfall. But nowadays our hours of sleep are mainly determined by our working hours (or our social life) and most people are woken up artificially by an alarm clock. During the day caffeine, the world's most popular drug, helps to keep us awake. 75% of the world's population habitually consume caffeine which, up to a point, masks the symptoms of sleep deprivation.



***Do you think that chronic lack of sleep can have really serious implications for us as society? In what way do you think it may be dangerous?***

#### THE DANGERS OF SLEEP DEPRIVATION

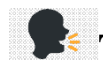
What does a chronic lack of sleep do to us? As well as making us irritable and unhappy as people it also reduces our motivation and ability to work. This has serious implications for society in general. Doctors, for example, are often chronically sleep deprived especially when they are on "night call" and may get less than three hours' sleep. Lack of sleep can seriously impair their mood, judgement, and ability to take decisions. Our politicians are often jet-lagged after crossing time ones. World summit meetings called to deal with a crisis often result in decisions being taken after marathon sessions when everyone is severely sleep deprived. Human error caused by tiredness contributed to the worst nuclear accidents in history at Chernobyl in 1986. Tired engineers, in the

early hours of the morning, made a series of mistakes with catastrophic results. On our roads and motorways lack of sleep kills thousands of people every year. Tests show that a tired driver can be just as dangerous as a drunk driver. However, driving when drunk is against the law but driving when exhausted isn't. As Paul Martin says, it is very ironic that we admire people who function on very little sleep instead of criticizing them for being irresponsible. Our world would be a much safer and happier place if everyone, whatever their job, slept eight hours a night.

## SLEEP TIPS

1. Give sleep a high priority in your life.
2. Listen to your body. If you feel tired, you probably need more sleep.
3. Pay off your "sleep debt" by going to bed half an hour earlier for a few weeks.
4. Have a regular routine – try to go to bed at roughly the same time every day.
5. Take a nap during the day (ideally after lunch). Research has shown that short naps are very effective in restoring our energy levels and mood.
6. Make sure your bedroom isn't too hot.
7. Don't use your bedroom as an office or for watching TV.

**Task 1. Work in pairs. A read the paragraphs SO MUCH TO DO SO LITTLE TIME and AGAINST NATURE. B read THE DANGERS OF SLEEP DEPRIVATION and SLEEP TIPS.**



**Then answer the questions which are covered in your paragraphs giving as much information as you can.**

- 1) Why is it probably better to have an operation during the day than at night?
- 2) Why should politician sleep more?
- 3) What is our "sleep debt"?
- 4) What is the difference between driving when you are drunk and when you are tired?
- 5) What should your bedroom **not** be if you want to sleep well?
- 6) How did lack of sleep cause the Chernobyl nuclear disaster?

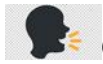
**Now read the parts of the article that you didn't read, to see if your partner left anything out.**

**Task 2.**



**Discussion. In small groups, discuss these questions.**

- 1) Do you think it's wrong that doctors who are on night call sleep so little?
- 2) Do you think it should be illegal to drive when you are too tired?
- 3) What do you think are the best three SLEEP TIPS?
- 4) Do you have your own effective sleep tips?



**Questions for a class discussion.**

**Are you a light sleeper or do you sleep like a log?**

**Do you sometimes have problems getting to sleep. What do you do?**

**Have you ever overslept and missed something important?**

**Is there any food or drink that keeps you awake, or that stops you from sleeping well?**

**Have you ever fallen asleep at an embarrassing moment, for example, during a class?**

## UNIT 11. THE TIME OF MY LIFE

### Discussion.

What is the best age ...

- 1) ... to choose a career?
- 2) ...to get married?
- 3)... to have a baby?
- 4) ... to start a sport?
- 5) ... to learn a musical instrument?
- 6) ...to learn a new language?
- 7) ... to become president or prime minister?
- 8) ... to retire?

**Read the answers to the questions given by different people and guess which question is each speaker answering.**

Speaker 1

I don't think there's any hard and fast rule, so for me, any time is the right time. I began when I was six, but then again I knew someone who started when they were almost fifty and she is still going strong, now she is over seventy.

You are never too old. I suppose the key is how much time you have to practice and your motivation.

My parents let me try out different instruments and eventually I chose the violin. That's important too. I'm not sure my parents were too happy about my choice, though. They had to put up with years of me sounding like a dying cat!

1. What age does the speaker think is best?
2. What three factors are important?

Speaker 2

I think there's actually a legal minimum age in some countries, something like thirty-five, but in my opinion it should be at least fifty.

Otherwise you just don't have enough experience to do it. But then, of course, you have to strike a balance between maturity and energy.

You need to be able to react quickly to events and survive sometimes on very little sleep. So, yes, someone in their fifties or maybe sixties could manage but no older than that.

3. What does the speaker think the minimum and maximum age should be?

4. What two factors need to be balanced?

Speaker 3

I couldn't really give a number at all, since I can't state what's right for other people... I think it has to do with giving yourself enough time to get to know yourself,

and to understand your relationship together well enough so that you won't create unhealthy environment for the child. Some people say there's never a right time, but I think there's definitely a wrong time – too soon.

5. Why do you need to understand yourself and your relationship?

6. What is the wrong age, according to the speaker?

Speaker 4

Lots of people I know didn't know what they wanted to do with their life when they were twenty and they still don't know now when they are over forty.

But seriously, it's OK to decide young. If you have a real vocation, you know, you've always wanted to be a doctor or a programmer or something like that. But most of us don't have much idea when we leave school.

So I reckon the best idea is to try out lots of things to see what you enjoy and develop lots of general skills. That worked for me. Most companies need staff who can get on with other people and can communicate their ideas clearly, and who have reasonable computer skills.

7. When does the speaker think it's OK for a young person to make a choice?

8. What advice does the speaker give to other people?

## KEYS and ANSWERS

### UNIT 1 (page6)

#### Have you got the “influenza”?

If you answered “YES” to any of the questions, then you have the virus. The more “YES” answers, the worse you have it

### UNIT 5 (page 28)

#### The verdict of the court.

**Case 1.** The court found Joe guilty, stating that there was no evidence that television was responsible for his inability to distinguish between right and wrong.

**Case 2.** The court found Harry not guilty because Max should have checked the air conditioning for himself.

**Case 3.** The court found the police not guilty and stated that they pay for information all the time.

**Case 4.** The court found the shop manager guilty and ordered him to pay the woman damages.

### UNIT 9 (page 41)

#### Are you sleep deprived?

- |   |                                 |     |     |     |
|---|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | a 0                             | b 1 |     |     |
| 2 | a 1                             | b 0 | c 0 |     |
| 3 | a 1                             | b 0 | c 0 |     |
| 4 | a 0                             | b 1 | c 2 |     |
| 5 | a 0                             | b 1 | c 2 | d 2 |
| 6 | a 0                             | b 1 | c 2 |     |
| 7 | a 0                             | b 1 | c 0 | d 1 |
| 8 | 1 point for each one you circle |     |     |     |

## Resources

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Навчальне видання

## ТЕМИ ДЛЯ ЧИТАННЯ ТА ОБГОВОРЕННЯ

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нефілологічних спеціальностей

(англійською мовою)

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