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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Give a summary of the text.  Why Men Don’t Think Like Women  Have you ever asked yourself ‘Why can’t a man be more like a woman?’- or vice versa? Well, the answer may lie in the three points of grey matter which makes up the human brain.  Advances in a technique called ‘brain imaging’ have allowed scientists to make giant leaps in their understanding of how the brain works. And one thing they’ve discovered is that specific areas of the brain that control language use are actually 20 per cent larger in women than in men. The discovery was made by a team at Sydney University in Australia. According to their report, these anatomical differences may correlate with previous test findings which demonstrate that females have better communication skills than men and do better, at least when it comes to verbal fluency and verbal memory.  And that’s not all. A husband and wife team at Yale University in the US have established that men and women process information differently when they read. They asked 19 men and 19 women to perform various tasks while their brains were monitored using magnetic resonance brain imaging – or MRI, as it’s called for short. Now, MRI tracks blood flow in the body. As the level of mental activity hots up, more blood goes to the brain. By seeing where blood flow increased during each task, the researchers were able to link areas of the brain to specific mental activities.  One of the tasks the subjects had to perform was to read through lists of nonsense words and decide which ones rhymed. In this experiment, every one of the 19 men used the left side of the brain exclusively, whereas the majority of women used both sides, left and right.  Now, the right side of the brain is thought to deal with visual, emotional and abstract matters, while the left side deals with verbal activities and logic.  These results suggest that when they read, women use emotion as well as logic.  Of course, such results don’t show that women’s brains work better than men’s, only that men and women use slightly different means to achieve the same ends.  In another study, carried out at Pennsylvania University, researchers asked 37 men and 24 women to lie down in an unlit room and think of nothing. Using MRI techniques, as at Yale, they were able to see what parts of the brain remained active while each person had nothing to do.  There were clear differences in those areas of the brain that control emotion and cognition, or understanding. The men’s brains tended to remain active in the primitive area that controls physical activity – like football and fighting. But the women’s brains had more going on in the zones dealing with symbols and emotions – zones which have evolved more recently and are more complex.  Of course, interpreting such research isn’t easy. There is a lot of overlap as well as difference: for example, in the Yale research 42 per cent of women’s brains worked just like men’s.  So do men and women live in different worlds? Perhaps it’s still too early to say. | | №2 | | 14.03.2014 14:30:50 | |
| 2 | | Give a summary of the text.  An Incident Abroad    Oh, yes, something like that happened to me once in Spain actually, in Barcelona. I felt very stupid afterwards.  I'd just arrived in Barcelona on business and after checking into my hotel I decided to go for a walk down the main street just  to get the feel of the place again and as I was window shopping minding my own business, a man came up to me and looked very worried, sounded very worried and said "Oh, excuse me. Do you speak English?" And I said, "Yes, I do". But also realized from his accent that he was a German and so I, having lived in Ger­many, spoke to him in German and he explained to me that he and his friend had been staying in a hotel in Barcelona and the night before they had had everything stolen from their hotel room, all their money, all their belongings, everything. And all day at the German Consulate they had been trying to get through to Germany in the hope of having some money sent, and by this time it was about 6.30 in the evening and he said the Consulate had been totally unsuccessful and he and his friend had no money. They hadn't eaten all day. They didn't know what they were going to do. They were terribly worried and could I possi­bly help them by giving them some money and I thought for a moment and I thought, "Well, he seems very genuine. He's well dressed, well spoken, quite friendly". He seemed quite intelligent and I thought, "Well, I'm sure if I gave him some money he'd give it back to me" and I said, "Well, yes, OK", and I opened my purse and I gave him a hundred peseta note. Not being used to the money because I'd only just arrived I thought well a hundred peseta note is really quite a lot of money and I said, "Well if you'd like to give it back I'm living at that hotel down the road". He wrote the name of the hotel down and said, oh yes, you know, he'd bring it back and so on. And we parted and a few minutes later I was sitting in a cafe, having a cup of coffee thinking about the whole event and I began to realize how very stupid I'd been. Not only was 100 pesetas in fact very little money. It was about 70 or 80 p. That made me feel guilty that I'd asked for it back believe it or not but I also realized that the whole thing had just been a confidence trick and I would never see the money again | |  | |
| re we too Soft with our Children?  Many people today argue that half the problems with the young go back to their early years. Some say their parents and schoolteachers have been too soft, others that they've been too hard.  *What do you think?* | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:06:03 | |
| 2 | Every week we ask someone what they would do if they were the president. This week it is the turn of Heather Pearce, university lecturer.  I would import more high technology for our industries and transport systems instead of relying on cheap labour. I would pay for this by exporting more of our agricultural produce and cutting down on our food imports. I would work hard for international peace instead of making aggressive speeches, and at home I would put more money into our health and social services instead of cutting taxes.  *Write your own version of In the President's Chair. What would you do if you were the president of your country* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:06:35 |
| 3 | Discuss what you understand by the following proverb about money. Do you have similar ones in your language?  *Money is the root of all evil.* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:08:00 |
| 4 | Discuss what you understand by the following proverb about money. Do you have similar ones in your language?  *There are some things money can't buy.* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:08:22 |
| 5 | Discuss what you understand by the following proverb about money. Do you have similar ones in your language?  *Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:08:43 |
| 6 | Discuss what you understand by the following proverb about money. Do you have similar ones in your language?  *Money talks* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:09:06 |
| 7 | Discuss what you understand by the following proverb about money. Do you have similar ones in your language?  *Lend your money and lose a friend.* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:09:20 |
| 8 | Discuss what you understand by the following proverb about money. Do you have similar ones in your language?  *Time is money* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:09:39 |
| 9 | We are all guilty of judging people by their appearance. We glance at a stranger in the street and within seconds we calculate their age, note their colouring and decide whether or not we find them attractive. Why do we do this? Why do we persist in making snap judgments which are often wrong?  *What do you notice first about a person when you meet him or her for the first time?* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:10:06 |
| 10 | We are all guilty of judging people by their appearance. We glance at a stranger in the street and within seconds we calculate their age, note their colouring and decide whether or not we find them attractive. Why do we do this? Why do we persist in making snap judgments which are often wrong?  *Can you ever tell what people do for a living from the way they look?* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:10:25 |
| 11 | We are all guilty of judging people by their appearance. We glance at a stranger in the street and within seconds we calculate their age, note their colouring and decide whether or not we find them attractive. Why do we do this? Why do we persist in making snap judgments which are often wrong?  *What is the problem with judging people from first impressions?* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:10:46 |
| 12 | Are we too Soft with our Children?  Many people today argue that half the problems with the young go back to their early years. Some say their parents and schoolteachers have been too soft, others that they've been too hard.  *Make up a list or recommendations for good students / teachers / parents.* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:11:17 |
| 13 | Discuss what you understand by the following proverb about money. Do you have similar ones in your language?  *Money is the root of all evil.* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:12:11 |
| 14 | We are all guilty of judging people by their appearance. We glance at a stranger in the street and within seconds we calculate their age, note their colouring and decide whether or not we find them attractive. Why do we do this? Why do we persist in making snap judgments which are often wrong?  *Can you ever tell what people do for a living from the way they look?* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:12:33 |
| 15 | Are we too Soft with our Children?  Many people today argue that half the problems with the young go back to their early years. Some say their parents and schoolteachers have been too soft, others that they've been too hard.  *Make up a list or recommendations for good students / teachers / parents* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:12:54 |
| 16 | Think of a situation which involves a number of rules in your country. Make notes on:  -    What you have to do  -    What you are allowed to do  -    What you aren't allowed to do  -    What you aren't supposed to do | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:13:28 |
| 17 | Discuss what you understand by the following proverb about money. Do you have similar ones in your language?  *Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:13:56 |
| 18 | We are all guilty of judging people by their appearance. We glance at a stranger in the street and within seconds we calculate their age, note their colouring and decide whether or not we find them attractive. Why do we do this? Why do we persist in making snap judgments which are often wrong?  *What do you notice first about a person when you meet him or her for the first time?* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:16:58 |
| 19 | Every week we ask someone what they would do if they were the president. This week it is the turn of Heather Pearce, university lecturer.  I would import more high technology for our industries and transport systems instead of relying on cheap labour. I would pay for this by exporting more of our agricultural produce and cutting down on our food imports. I would work hard for international peace instead of making aggressive speeches, and at home I would put more money into our health and social services instead of cutting taxes.  *Write your own version of In the President's Chair. What would you do if you were the president of your country?* | | №1 | | 14.03.2014 14:17:21 |
| 20 | Discuss what you understand by the following proverb about money. Do you have similar ones in your language?  *Money talks.* | |  | |  |

Translate the sentences into Russian/Kazakh.

1. The process of creating a language must have been a very slow and painful one, stretching out over thousands, perhaps millions of years.
2. Actually tools of this kind may have served a number of purposes, like the sailor's pocket-knife.
3. Now the cave differs little from how it must have looked in 1947 when it was first discovered.
4. It is easy to understand that the geologic events of the Glacial Epoch should have had far-reaching effects upon the earth's surface.
5. A few additional factors of geographical character which may also have exercised and influence on artistic developments of one sort or another may also be noted.
6. The dictionary shows that the number of words which may have originated in this way is very large.
7. Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries must have been a fearsome chaos of warring tribes and kingdoms

Translate the sentences into Russian/Kazakh.

1. *1.*The men used to wear nothing but a wide belt of beaten bark.
2. The pictures which the Egyptians used to record events and to express ideas are called hieroglyphics.
3. The children used to like sliding down the sides of volcanoes on toboggans.
4. Once all ships used to come up the river to the ancient city, but now no ship whatever comes, and the tradesmen have gone away, and their wooden dwellings have been pulled down.
5. The same tendency to use the novel as a means of instruction or admonition has been used of late years by many authors.
6. When capitalism was still a progressive force, bourgeois thinkers used to believe that people could know more and more about the real world, and so control natural forces.
7. The signs used to indicate the tones are the very simple ones.

Translate the sentences into Russian/Kazakh.

1. These tales lack the artistic beauty of expression and of imagery which are to be found everywhere in his greater poems.

2. A second, not contradictory approach is to study the sum of individual traits by which this system differs from comparable systems.

1. The change which was to come over English poetry, and the new style which was to dominate that poetry for more than a century, owes its inception to this great poet.
2. Dickens was for a time editor of the London and Westminster Review, and his purely literary efforts in the essay are not to  be ignored.
3. With the longer poems (of Shelley) went a brilliant cascade of shorter lyrical pieces. To name them is to mention some of the sweetest English lyrics.
4. The aim of the dialectical method is to enable us logically and consistently to express the real interconnection and motion of things.
5. The mural paintings are by no means to be found in all the caves inhabited during the Glacial Epoch
6. An unfortunate outgrowth of the general-grammar idea was the belief that the grammarian or lexicographer can ascertain the logical basis of language and prescribe how people ought to speak.
7. 2. The origin of this art, so far as technique is concerned, is to be traced back to the tomb painting of Greco-Roman Egypt.
8. 3. In 1820 Keats was compelled to seek warmer skies, and died in Rome early in the next year, at the age of twenty- five.
9. 4. The new text bears many affinities with treaties of the second millennium В. С.In this way it should further the understanding of this type of literature, which is common to the whole of Ancient Near East.
10. 5. Dickens died on 9 June 1870, and before the end of the year  some  half-dozen  biographies  had been published, none of which need be consulted  now.
11. 6. Near the wall we unearthed building foundations on 12 sites, discoveries of which led to much discussion among our members. Some of us believe that the foundations uncovered may be the remains of those palaces, but this will have to be further substantiated.
12. 7. Henry VIII (1509—1547) was the first king since Henry V who did not have to fight a battle to win or keep his  throne