

as French (*dentist, ballet, garage, etc*), German (*halt, kindergarten, etc*) and Dutch (*toy, switch, cookie, etc*) and many other languages. Just as English finds a home for these and other borrowings, so, in turn, it achieves a mighty 'export' trade. In Japan, *masukomi* means mass communication, and *nansensu* means 'nonsense'. A home-bred word like *hooligan* appears in Russian along with numerous computer, aviation, naval, business terms.

All this and the spontaneous coinage of new words (*xerox, sandwich, submarine, hot dog, etc*) have made English an effective means of communication. Modern English is the primary international language used in diplomacy, though it used to be French. In fact, approximately 80% of the information stored in computers is written in English or its variety, 75% of the mail, cables, and telexes sent around the world, and 90% of Internet content is in English.

In its role as a global language, English has become one of the most important academic and professional tools and is accepted as the most important language for the international community to learn. This is a fact that seems to be irreversible. It is predicted today that speaking the common world language will be fundamental to achieve success. The spread of the English language makes the spread of wildfire look slow. We are likely to be on the way to acquiring one language.

**Not\* to th.i> text:**

Aty attctitntt f<> ihc. use and translation of the Complex Subject with the Infinitive.

**English is considered to be an international language.** \* *It is considered that English is an international language.* - Английский считается МеждуНародным ЯЧЫКСИ.

English **appears** / seems to have spread round the world. — It appears / seems that English has spread round the world. ~ Кажется (По-видимому), английский язык распространился по всему миру,

English is certain / sure / likely to continue changing. = It is certain / likely that English will continue changing > Английский язык, несомненно, будет продолжать меняться.

For more detail consult the grammar supplement on the use of the Infinitive at the end of the Unit.

## Exercise 5

**Work in pairs. Discuss the following:**

1. Why do people in many countries learn English?
2. What are the main features that make English so popular?
3. What does 'simplicity' of the English language imply?
4. Why is English considered to be a very flexible language?
5. What is implied by 'openness' of the English vocabulary?
6. Why has English become an effective way of communication?
7. In what areas is the English language used?
8. What future for the English language is predicted?

## Exercise 6

**Translate the sentences from the text Pay attention to the translation of the Infinitive forms and the vocabulary.**

1. In terms of exports and investments, in terms of technological development, one *had* to learn English to join the 21st century.
2. In this context it is not difficult to see why Toyota provides six-month in-service English courses to 1,000 of its employees.
3. In China English is the top priority foreign language **to be learned** at school.
4. English has proved to be, up to a certain level of fluency, *casici* to learn than other languages.
5. The trend towards simplicity is believed to be a **strength of** English.
6. Most world languages seem to have contributed some words to English at certain periods.
7. English ... is accepted as the most important language for the international community to learn. This is a fact that seems to be irreversible.
8. The spread of the English language makes the spread of wildfire look slow.
9. We may not have become one world, but we are likely to be on the way to acquiring one language.