

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

Кафедра английской филологии

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FAMILY

Учебное пособие

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Пособие состоит из разделов, включающих тематические тексты, словарь, подлежащий активному усвоению, и послетекстовые упражнения, способствующие развитию навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

Данное пособие может быть использовано как в аудитории для выполнения заданий под руководством преподавателя, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

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PART I. INTRODUCTION

In today's world people interact frequently with other people from many different cultures. Because of access to telephones, television and electronic mail it is relatively easy to be in touch with people from all parts of the world. Moreover, as international travel becomes more accessible to more people, the average person will have increasingly frequent contact with people from outside his or her own culture. As a result, larger numbers of people will become aware of differences in how people behave and in the values which they consider important for a high-quality life. Therefore it is crucial to understand the concepts of behaviours and values as they influence society and the people who live within that society. When we talk about culture and the interaction among people from various cultures, what do we mean by behaviour? What are values and beliefs? And what is the relationship between behaviours and values?

Behaviour, or how people act, is easily observable. Every culture has its own well-developed system of acceptable behaviours. For example, in Japan people greet each other with a bow. There are different kinds of bows, depending on whether a person is male or female, younger or older, of higher or lower status. We learn behaviours. Sometimes they are taught to us directly, as when our mothers say, "Don't eat that way! That's not polite!" We learn other behaviours by observing the world around us and copying actions which we perceive as acceptable – both to ourselves and society. Watch a young child sometime. You will probably notice that at about the age of four or five the child will begin to mimic the parents.

Values, on the other hand, are ideas or beliefs which society have about what is considered important to have a high-quality life. These "value systems" are the basis for the way people behave in a culture or society.

So, what is a "typical" British family? Have there been any changes in family life in recent years? And who are those Americans? How do they live? Do they all have cars? Are they like the people on the TV show "Santa Barbara"? Why don't older people live with their children? Why do children move away from their families after high school? Why do they act the way they do?

You'll find the answers to all these questions in Text 1.

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

1. A group of people who are related to each other:

family – a group of people who are related to each other, especially a mother, a father and their children all living together: He comes from a family of eight children. The family is the most basic and ancient of all institutions, and it remains the fundamental social unit in every society.

member of a family: only members of the family were allowed in to see her.

the Armstrong/Mitchell/Jones family (= the family with this name): Various members of the Kennedy family were at the funeral.

nuclear family (= a typical family consisting of a mother, a father and their children).

extended family (= including cousins, grandparents etc. as well as parents and children).

one-parent family (= a family in which there is only one parent).

Note: In British English, you can use family with a singular or plural verb: The family now lives/live in London. In American English always use a singular verb: The family lives in California.

parents [n plural]- someone's mother and father: Do you get on well with your parents? Foreign observers are frequently amazed by the permissiveness of American parents.

mother [n C]: A "typical" British family used to consist of a mother, a father and two children, but in recent years there have been many changes in family life.

mum British mom American [n C] spoken – a name you use to talk to your mother or to talk about her: My mum and dad are both doctors. Mom, what's for dinner?

mummy British mommy American spoken – a name for your mother used especially by young children or when you are talking to young children: Ben, is your mommy coming to the Christmas concert?

maternal/motherly [adj]- caring and kind like a mother (use this about women or their feelings): Claire was very maternal towards the other children. Mrs Woodrow, a good-natured motherly woman, took care of their children while they were at work.

father [n C]: Like most fathers, I felt anxious when my son got his first motorcycle. In the American family the father seldom expects children to obey him without question and children are often allowed to do what they wish without strict parental control.

dad [n C]- a name you use to talk to your father or to talk about him or someone else's father: Can I borrow your car, Dad? My dad retired ten years ago.

daddy [n C]- a name for your father used especially by young children or when you are talking to young children: Go and ask Daddy if he'll play with you.

pop [n singular] – a name you call your father: Pop and I went for a walk along the beach.

paternal [adj]- paternal feelings are like the feelings that a good father has for his children: Although he had no children of his own, he took a kind paternal interest in Katie's progress at school.

baby [n C]- a very young child who has not yet learned to speak or walk: Who will look after the baby when you go back to work?

new baby (= a baby that was born only recently): Have you seen Rachel's new baby?

newborn baby (= a baby that has just been born and is only a few hours old): The average weight of a newborn baby is about seven pounds.

baby boy/girl – a four-day-old baby boy

baby son/daughter: Steve and Martha are proud to announce the birth of their baby daughter, Kate Louise.

child [n C]- a young person from the time they are born until they are aged about 14 or 15: Children under 14 travel free. In the American family parents encourage their children to make choices from an early age.

kid [n C]- (informal) a child: A gang of kids were playing in the yard. I really enjoy working with kids.

boy [n C] - a male child: I used to live in Spain when I was a boy. Harry teaches in a boys' school in Glasgow.

girl [n C]- a female child: What's that girl's name? More girls than ever before are choosing to study science.

toddler [n C]- a very young child who has just learned to walk: As a toddler, he was attacked and injured by the family's pet dog.

son [n C]- someone's male child: We have two teenage sons. Her son used to work in Scotland.

daughter [n C] - someone's female child: Our eldest daughter has just left University. My aunt had five daughters and three sons.

2. Things that happen in a family or belong to a family:

family [adj. only before noun]

family home / business / holiday / argument etc - something that belongs to a family or happens in a family: I stopped going on family holidays when I was 15. Dino's family home is in Palm Springs.

domestic [adj. only before noun]-domestic violence / trouble / argument - fighting, arguments, or problems between members of the same family: Victims of domestic violence are often too frightened to tell the police. I'm worried about Jim – I think he has some sort of domestic trouble.

3. Someone that belongs to your family:

relative / relation [n C]- someone who is a member of your family although they do not live with you: Over 100 friends and relatives came to the funeral. There may be relatives – grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins and in-laws in the same community, but American families usually maintain separate households

close relative / relation (= someone who is closely related to you)

distant relative / relation (= someone who is not closely related to you): We have some distant relations in Australia who we've never met.

be a relative / relation of smb: She is a relative of the Queen, you know.

Note: Use relatives and relations to talk about members of your family who do not live with you in the same house. The people you live with (your parents, sisters etc) are your family, not your relatives and relations.

4. To belong to the same family as someone:

be related – if two people are related, they are both members of the same family. Use this about cousins, grandparents etc., but not about your parents or your brothers and sisters. “I didn't know you and Ted were related.” “Yes, Ted's wife is my sister.”

to be related + to – John told me he was related to Mel Gibson – is it true?

to be descended from smb – to be related to someone who lived a long time ago, especially someone famous or important: She is descended from the Duke of Marlborough.

5. People who are related to you because of marriage:

mother-in-law / son-in-law etc [n C]- someone who is related to you because someone in your family is married to them; for example, your mother-in-law is the mother of your wife or your husband, and your sister-in-law is the sister of your wife or husband. Plural: mothers-in-law, sons-in-law etc.

stepmother / stepson etc [n C] stepmother / stepfather / stepsister / stepbrother / stepson / stepdaughter- someone who becomes your mother, sister, son etc. when you or a person you are related to marries for a second time: My father married Jenny, who already has a daughter, so now I have a stepmother and stepsister.

half-brother / half-sister [n C]- if one of your parents marries a second time and has a child, that child is your half-brother or half-sister.

by marriage - if you are related to someone by marriage, they are married to someone in your family or you are married to someone in their family: John's my cousin by marriage. (= he is the cousin of my wife or husband).

in-laws [n plural] (informal)- the parents of your husband or wife: We lived with my in-laws until we had enough money to buy a house of our own.

6. People who were in the same family as you a long time ago:

ancestor [n C]- a member of your family who lived a long time ago, especially hundreds of years ago: My ancestors originally came from Ireland. Tom's interested in finding out more about his ancestors.

family [n C]- people that you are related to who lived many years ago: Her family came to America from Scotland in about 1750.

descendant [n C]- someone who is a relative of a person who lived and died a long time ago, especially a famous or important person.

descendant + of: a descendant of King Charles I.

TEXT 1. FAMILY

There are many different views on family life. Some people could not do without the support and love of their families. Others say it is the source of most of our problems and anxieties. Whatever the truth is, the family is definitely a powerful symbol. Turn on the television or open a magazine and you will see advertisements featuring happy, balanced families.

The family is the most basic and ancient of all institutions, and it remains the fundamental social unit in every society. Sociologists divide families into two general types: the nuclear family and the extended family, which may include three or more generations living together.

There are people who say that the family unit in Britain is in crisis and that the traditional family life is in the past. This is of great concern to those who think a healthy society is dependent upon a stable family life.

A “typical” British family used to consist of a mother, a father and two children, but in recent years there have been many changes in family life. Some of these have been caused by new laws and others are the result of changes in society. For example, since the law made it easier to get a divorce, the number of divorces has increased. In fact, one marriage in three now ends in divorce. This means that there are a lot of one-parent families.

Society is now more tolerant than it used to be of unmarried people, unmarried couples and single parents.

You might think that marriage and the family are not so popular as they once were. However, the majority of divorced people marry again, and they sometimes take responsibility for a second family.

Members of a family – grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins – keep in touch, but they see less of each other than they used to. This is because people often move away from their home town to work, and so their family becomes scattered.

In general, each generation is keen to become independent of parents in establishing its own family unit, and this fact can lead to social as well as geographical differences within the larger family group.

Relationships within the family are different now. Parents treat their children more as equals than they used to, and children have more freedom to make their own decisions. The father is more involved with bringing up children, often because the mother goes out to work. Increased leisure facilities and more money mean that there are greater opportunities outside the home. Although the family holiday is still an important part of family life (usually taken in August, and often abroad) many children have holidays away from their parents.

Who looks after the older generation? The government gives financial help in the form of a pension but in the future it will be more and more difficult for the nation economy to support the increasing number of elderly. At present

time, more than half of all old people are looked after at home. Many others live in Old People's Homes, which may be private or state owned.

But still, the English are a nation of stay-at-homes. "There is no place like home", they say. And when the man is not working he is at home in the company of his wife and children and busies himself with the affairs of the home. "The Englishman's home is his castle", is a saying known all over the world. And it is true.

And what is the American family like? Most American families consist of a mother, a father and three or four children living at home. There may be relatives – grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and in-laws in the same community, but American families usually maintain separate households. This familial structure is known as the "nuclear family". It is unusual for members of the family other than the husband, wife and children to live together. Occasionally an aging grandparent may live with the family, but this arrangement is usually not considered desirable. Although the nuclear family unit is economically independent of the rest of the family, members of the whole family maintain close kinship ties.

In the American family the husband and wife usually share important decision making. When the children are old enough, they participate as well. Foreign observers are frequently amazed by the permissiveness of American parents. The father seldom expects his children to obey him without question, and children are often allowed to do what they wish without strict parental control. Americans believe strongly that the individual person should have the freedom to decide the course of his or her life. Independence is highly valued in the United States. Children are expected to make choices – appropriate to their age and maturity level – in many areas of their lives. Parents encourage their children to make choices from an early age: how to decorate their bedroom, how to spend money which they have earned, or what camp they would like to attend. By the time children reach secondary schools, they are expected to be able to choose among a variety of courses and activities: American or world literature? Spanish or Japanese? College preparatory or vocational courses? Football or the school band? Of course, parents and school advisors help with these decisions, but great emphasis is put on individual choice. By adulthood, Americans want and expect to choose where they will live, where they will work, and with whom they will socialize and marry. Young people are expected to break from their families by the time they have reached their late teens or early twenties. Indeed, not to do so is often regarded as a failure, kind of weak dependence.

This pattern of independence often results in serious problems for the aging parents of a nuclear family. The job-retirement age is usually 65. The children have left home, married and set up their own households. Elderly couples feel useless and lonely with neither an occupation nor a close family group. Many communities and church groups sponsor social centres for "senior

citizens". At these centres older men and women can make friends and participate in a variety of planned activities.

So, what exactly is a family? Our ideas on the subject may tend to be ethnocentric, for they are often based on the middle-class "ideal" family, one that consists of a husband, a wife, and their dependent children. This particular family pattern, however, is far from typical. A more accurate conception of the family must take account of the many different family forms that have existed or still exist both in America and in other countries.

We may say, then, that the family is a relatively permanent group of people related by ancestry, marriage, or adoption, who live together, form an economic unit, and take care of the young.

Additional Vocabulary Relationship

1. The relationship between two people or groups:

relationship [n C]- the way that two people or groups feel about each other and behave towards each other.

relationship+ with: His relationship with his parents had never been very good.

relationship+ between: the relationship between doctor and patient.

a close relationship (= when you know someone very well and like them a lot): They'd known each other for years and had a very close relationship.

relations [plural] - the public relationship between groups, organizations, or countries, especially when this affects how well they work together.

relations+between: Relations between management and workers have improved.

relations+ with: Will this dispute damage our relations with the United States?

race relations (= between people of different races)

diplomatic relations (between the governments of two countries): New Zealand broke diplomatic relations with France because of nuclear tests.

industrial relations (Brit.) = labor relations (Am.) - between workers and managers.

Note: Use relationship especially to talk about the personal relationship between two people. Use relations especially to talk about the public, working relationship between large groups, countries etc.

2. When you have a good relationship:

have a good relationship- when two people or groups are friendly towards each other and work well together: My boss and I have a very good relationship.

have a good relationship + with: It's important that the school has a good relationship with the students' parents.

get along (also get on Brit.) [phrasal verb]- if people get along or get on, they have a friendly relationship with each other: We all get on really well, so we're going to share a flat next year.

get along+ with: He is very easy to get along with.

Note: Get along and get on are more informal than have a good relationship.

be on good terms - if people are on good terms, they have a polite relationship and they can work well together, but they are not close friends: The members of the band were on good terms, but they never spent much time together socially.

be on good terms + with: We're on good terms with all our neighbours.

close [adj]- if two or more people are close, they like each other very much, and can talk to each other about their feelings, their problems etc: Dad and I have always been very close.

close + to: She was never very close to her mother.

3. When you have a bad relationship:

not get along (also not get on- Brit.)- if people do not get along or do not get on, they have a bad relationship and they often argue and disagree with each other: Barney and I just don't get along.

not get on + with: He's not getting on very well with his new boss.

fall out [phrasal verb I] Brit.- if friends or relatives fall out, they have an argument and stop being friendly with each other: They fell out last year, and they won't even speak to each other now.

fall out + with: He's fallen out with his girlfriend again.

4. When a relationship ends:

split up [phrasal verb] informal- if people who are married or having a romantic relationship split up, they end their relationship: Steve's parents split up when he was four.

split up + with: Have you heard? Tim's split up with his girlfriend.

separate [v I]- if people who are married separate, they stop living together: It's the children who suffer when their parents separate.

get divorced- if people who are married get divorced, they officially end their marriage by means of a legal process: They got divorced only two years after they were married.

break up [n C/U]- when a marriage or romantic relationship ends: the effects of marital break up on children.

5. Types of relationships:

Here is a scale showing closeness and distance in relationships in different contexts.

	Closer	←—————→	More Distant
Friendship	best friend	good friend	friend acquaintance
Work	close colleague		colleague / workmate
Love/romance	Lover	steady boy/girlfriend	ex- *
Marriage	Wife / husband / partner		ex- *

* ex- can be used with or without (informally) another word: She's my ex. (girlfriend, etc.)

Mate is a colloquial word for a good friend. It can also be used in compounds to describe a person you share something with, e.g. classmate, shipmate, workmate, roommate, flatmate.

Workmate is usual in non-professional contexts; colleague is more common among professional people.

Fiancé/ée can still be used for someone you are engaged to, but a lot of people feel it is dated nowadays. You will sometimes see husband-/wife-to-be in journalistic style. English has no universally accepted word for "person I live with but am not married to", but partner is probably the commonest.

6. Liking and not liking people:

Core verb	Positive		Negative	
Like	Love	Adore	Dislike	Hate
	Worship	Idolize	can't stand	Loathe
Respect	Look up to	Admire	look down on	Despise
Attract	Turn smb		turn smb off	Repel
	on			
Be attracted to	Fancy			

She doesn't just like Bob she idolizes him! I can't stand him. I really fancy Lisa, but her friend just turns me off. **Note:** Fancy and turn off are informal. Repel is very strong and rather formal.

7. Some phrases and idioms for relationships:

Adrian and Liz don't see eye to eye (often argue/disagree).

George is having an affair with his boss (a sexual relationship, usually secret).

Children should respect their elders (adults/parents, etc.).

Let's try and make it up (be friends again after a row).

She's my junior. I'm her senior. I'm senior to her, so she does what she's told (refers to position/length of service at work).

Vocabulary Practice

Exercise 1.1. Look up the words in a dictionary, transcribe and learn them: anxiety, magazine, advertisement, feature, basic, ancient, society, sociologist, nuclear, extended, crisis, cause, divorce, marriage, couple, majority, responsibility, aunt, uncle, cousin, equal, decision, leisure, financial, economy, private, castle, separate, desirable, participate, permissiveness, parental, independence, appropriate, encourage, adulthood, socialize, failure, occupation, senior, ethnocentric, exist, relatively, ancestry, adoption.

Exercise 1.2. Give the English equivalents to the following using the words and word-combinations from Text I:

- существует много точек зрения на ...
- некоторые не могут обойтись без поддержки ...
- источник большинства проблем и волнений
- что бы там ни было
- показывать счастливые гармоничные семьи по ТВ
- «типичная» английская семья обычно состояла из ...
- получить развод
- неполные семьи
- нести ответственность за вторую семью
- поддерживать отношения
- финансовая помощь в виде пенсии
- родственники по линии жены / мужа
- родственники / родня
- вести отдельное / самостоятельно домашнее хозяйство
- такое положение вещей считается нежелательным
- материально / экономически не зависеть от родственников
- поддерживать тесные родственные связи
- принимать важные решения сообща
- принимать участие в ...
- удивляться вседозволенности, предоставляемой американскими родителями
- беспрекословно подчиняться кому-либо
- строгий родительский контроль
- американцы глубоко убеждены
- иметь свободу выбора
- высоко цениться
- делать выбор
- соответственно своему возрасту и степени зрелости
- поощрять детей в принятии решений
- с раннего возраста
- обставить / украсить комнату

- зарабатывать деньги
- разнообразие учебных предметов
- подготовительные или профориентационные курсы
- общаться, встречаться, бывать в обществе (тусоваться)
- считаться неудачей / расценивать как ...
- пенсионный возраст
- обзавестись собственными семьями
- принимать во внимание
- заботиться о ком-либо

Exercise 1.3. Paraphrase the following using the words and word-combinations from Text 1:

- different (adj)
- view (n)
- source (n)
- anxiety (n)
- feature (n)
- include (v)
- a nuclear family
- an extended family
- single parents
- a scattered family
- bring up (phr. v.)
- look after (phr. v.)
- in-laws (informal)
- community (n)
- share (v)
- participate in (v)
- to be amazed
- permissiveness (n)
- obey (v)
- encourage (v)
- vocational (adj)
- socialize (v)
- sponsor (v)

Exercise 1.4. Give the opposite of:

- love (n)
- happy (adj)
- dependent (adj)
- divorce (v)
- difference (n)
- difficult (adj)

- close (adj)
- frequently (adj)
- obey (v)
- allow (v)
- break from one's family
- be a failure
- useless (adj)
- permanent (adj)

Exercise 1.5. What do we call these people? (Use Topical Vocabulary)

1) your mother's father; 2) your father's sister; 3) your father's brother's son; 4) your sister's daughter; 5) your mother's second husband (who is not your father); 6) your father's grandmother; 7) your son's wife; 8) your daughter's husband; 9) your daughter's daughter; 10) your sister's husband; 11) half-brother/half-sister.

Exercise 1.6. Read the text. Translate it paying special attention to the underlined words and word-combinations. Do it in writing.

The Unhappy Man

A London newspaper recently published a case of suicide, in which the reasons that moved the unhappy man to lay violent hands upon himself were found in the shape of a letter in his left boot. In this letter he wrote:

"I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited us frequently, fell in love with my step-daughter and married her. Thus my own father became my son-in-law, and my step-daughter, being the wife of my father, became my mother. After some time my wife presented me with a son, - of course, he was my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-mother.

My father's wife, that is my step-daughter, had also a son, - of course, he was my brother, but at the same time he was also my grandson, for he was the son of my daughter. My wife was also my grandmother, being the mother of my mother.

I was the husband of my wife, but at the same time also her grandson, and since the husband of my grandmother is naturally also my grandfather, I am my own grandfather. ... I should like to see the man who could bear all this."

Exercise 1.7. Read the following sentences, say if they are true or false.

- 1) Mr Green is single, his wife's name is Helen.
- 2) My nephew is a very nice girl. She is the baby of the family.
- 3) Peter lives with his parents, he has no family of his own.

- 4) Mary has a younger sister. They are twins.
- 5) They got married. They are husband and wife.
- 6) Bob and Jane are a newly married couple. His parents are her grandparents now.
- 7) Jack's sister has three children: two sons and a daughter, they are Jack's cousins.

Exercise 1.8. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

Widow, stepchildren, fiancé, brother, widower, name, younger, close, spinster, get married, cousins, bachelor, stepmother, distant.

My ... is Tom Smiles. I'm the eldest of all the children. My second ... is Jack. The youngest is Michael. My ... sister is two years younger than me. Some time ago she got engaged. Her ... is Mr. Brown. They are going to ... next month.

I have many relatives. My grandparents are dead. But I have a number of ... and relatives: two uncles, four aunts and about a dozen cousins. One of my ... has lost her husband. She is a An uncle of mine has been a ... for many years, but he married recently. His wife is very kind to his ... and treats them as a real mother would do. They love and respect their

My second aunt has remained unmarried and therefore she is what the English call a ... or a single lady. An uncle of mine has also remained single. He is an old

Exercise 1.9. Read the following dialogues and act them out.

1

- What is the name of your younger brother?
- John.
- Really? Fantastic, we both have a brother John by name.
- Why? John is such a popular name.

2

- Where were you born?
- In London. But my parents come from Manchester.
- How interesting! I come from Manchester too.
- Oh, it's a small world, isn't it?

3

- Look Jake, have you got a family of your own?
- Oh, no, I'm not married yet. I live with my parents.
- Is your family large?
- I don't think so. My parents have got only two daughters.
- And which of you is the eldest?
- It's me. I'm twenty.

- How old is your younger sister?
I wonder what her name is?
- Susan. She's a lovely girl. She is ten.
- It's a pleasure to have such a young sister, isn't it?
- Certainly. She's the apple of my eye.

Exercise 1.10. Translate the following dialogues into English and act them out.

1

- Вы знаете миссис Браун?
- Конечно, я знаю ее очень хорошо. Она редко где-либо бывает, у нее большая семья.
- Сколько у нее детей?
- Четверо: две девочки, Мэри и Бетси, и два мальчика, Билл и Джон.
- Мэри старшая?
- Да, ей 16 лет.
- А сколько лет Джону?
- Он еще маленький, ему нет еще трех.
- Брауны очень приятные люди, не так ли?
- Да, очень. М-р Браун великолепный отец, а миссис Браун – очень любящая мать. Дети очень любят их.

2

- Послушай, Ник, твой племянник очаровательный и очень смешной мальчик.
- Ты прав. У меня четверо племянников и племянниц, но этот мой любимчик. Кстати, а знаешь, как его зовут?
- А с чего ты такой довольный?
- Его тоже зовут Ник, как и меня.

Oral Practice

Exercise 1.1. Read the text “Family” carefully for details. Look in the text for the answers.

- 1) Are there many different views on family life? What are they?
- 2) The family is definitely a powerful symbol, isn't it?
- 3) What types do sociologists divide families into?
- 4) What do you know about the traditional family life in Britain?
- 5) Describe a “typical” British family.
- 6) Have there been many changes in British family life in recent years? What are the causes?
- 7) Marriage and the family are not so popular now, are they?

- 8) Why do members of a family – grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins – see less of each other than they used to?
- 9) Is each generation keen to become independent of parents in establishing its own family unit? Where does it lead to?
- 10) Relationships within the family are different now, aren't they? Prove it.
- 11) Who looks after the older generation?
- 12) Are the English a nation of stay-at-homes?
- 13) And what is the American family like?
- 14) Do American families usually maintain separate households?
- 15) Is the nuclear family unit economically independent of the rest of the family?
- 16) Who usually shares important decision making in the American family?
- 17) Foreign observers are frequently amazed by the permissiveness of American parents, aren't they?
- 18) Is independence highly valued in the United States?
- 19) At what age are young people expected to break from their families?
- 20) When do American aging people retire?
- 21) Why do elderly couples feel useless and lonely?
- 22) Who sponsors social centres for “senior citizens”?
- 23) What is a family? Must we take account of the many different family forms that have existed or still exist both in America and in other countries?

Exercise 1.2. Are these statements true or false? Use the phrases in the list.

True	False
I fully agree with you!	I disagree with you!
I'm of the same opinion.	I differ from you.
That's all right!	Far from it.
That's it! Just it! Exactly so!	Just the reverse.
I'm all for it!	Just the other way round!
Undoubtedly.	Nothing of the kind.
Beyond all doubts.	I object to it.
Looks like that.	It makes no sense.
I think so. I expect so.	By no means.

- 1) There are many different views on family life.
- 2) The family unit in Britain is in crisis and the traditional family life is in the past.
- 3) A “typical” British family used to consist of a mother, a father and three children.
- 4) There have been no changes in British family life recently.
- 5) Marriage and the family are not so popular as they once were.

- 6) Members of a family – grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins – don't keep in touch with each other.
- 7) Each generation is keen to become independent of parents in establishing its own family unit.
- 8) Relationships within the British family are different now.
- 9) More than half of all old people are looked after at home.
- 10) Many others live in Old People's Homes, which are private.
- 11) The English are a nation of stay-at-homes.
- 12) Most American families consist of a mother, a father and two children.
- 13) It is usual for members of the family other than the husband, wife and children to live together.
- 14) The nuclear family is economically dependent of the rest of the family.
- 15) In the American family the husband and wife usually share important decision making, the children do not participate in it.
- 16) Foreign observers are frequently amazed by the permissiveness of American parents.
- 17) Americans believe strongly that parents should decide the course of their children's life.
- 18) Young people are expected to break from their families by the time they have reached thirty.
- 19) The job-retirement age in the USA is 60.
- 20) Elderly couples feel useless and lonely with neither an occupation nor a close family group.
- 21) An "ideal" family is one that consists of a husband, a wife, and their dependent children.

Exercise 1.3. Comment upon the following proverbs and illustrate their meanings.

- 1) There is no place like home.
- 2) The Englishman's home is his castle.

Exercise 1.4. Supply the missing prepositions and adverbs where necessary.

1. There are many different views ... family life.
2. A "typical" British family used to consist ... a mother, a father and two children, but ... recent years there have been many changes ... family life.
3. One marriage ... three now ends ... divorce.
4. The majority ... divorced people marry again, and they sometimes take responsibility ... a second family.
5. ... general, each generation is keen to become independent ... parents ... establishing its own family unit.

6. The father is more involved ... bringing up children, often because the mother goes ... work.
7. Who looks ... the older generation?
8. The government gives financial help ... the form ... a pension but ... the future it will be more difficult ... the nation economy to support the increasing number ... elderly.
9. It is unusual ... members ... the family other than the husband, wife and children to live together.
10. Foreign observers are frequently amazed ... the permissiveness ... American parents.
- 11.... adulthood, Americans want and expect to choose where they will live, where they will work, and ... whom they will socialize and marry.
12. Children are expected to make choices – appropriate ... their age and maturity level – ... many areas ... their lives.
13. A more accurate conception ... the family must take account ... the many family forms that have existed or still exist both ... America and ... other countries.
14. The family is a relatively permanent group ... people related ... ancestry, marriage, or adoption, who live together, form an economic unit, and take care ... the young.

Exercise 1.5. Translate the sentences into English using the vocabulary of the text. Do it in writing.

1. Некоторые люди не могут обходиться без поддержки и любви своих близких. Другие говорят, что семья является источником большинства проблем и волнений.
2. Семья, состоящая из отца, матери и детей, называется “nuclear family”. Семья, которая включает 2-3 поколения, проживающих вместе, называется “extended family”.
3. В Великобритании легко получить развод. Это приводит к тому, что появляется большое количество неполных семей.
4. Члены семьи – бабушки, дедушки, тети, дяди и т.д. – поддерживают отношения, но встречаются реже, чем раньше. Это происходит потому, что родственники часто покидают родной город в поисках работы. Такая семья называется “scattered family”.
5. Отношения внутри семьи изменились, родители предоставляют своим детям больше свободы в принятии решений. Отец в большей степени занят воспитанием детей, так как мать работает.
6. Американские семьи обычно ведут отдельное домашнее хозяйство. Совместное проживание с бабушками или дедушками является нежелательным.

7. В американской семье муж и жена принимают важные решения. Взрослые дети также участвуют в этом.
8. Иностранцы обзавелись часто удивляются вседозволенности, предоставляемой американскими родителями. Например, отец редко ожидает от своего сына беспрекословного подчинения, и детям часто разрешается делать то, что они пожелают. Строгий контроль со стороны родителей отсутствует.
9. Американцы идут на пенсию в 65 лет. К этому времени дети покинули дом, женились и обзавелись своим хозяйством. Пожилые родители чувствуют себя одинокими и никому не нужными.
10. Что такое «семья»? Для более точного определения семьи мы должны принимать во внимание различные виды семьи, которые существовали или все еще существуют и в Америке, и в других странах.

Exercise 1.6. After reading the text talk on the following points:

- 1) Different views on family life.
- 2) The family unit in Britain.
- 3) Relationships within the family.
- 4) Who looks after the older generation in Britain.
- 5) The English are a nation of stay-at-homes.
- 6) A “typical” American family.
- 7) The permissiveness of American parents.
- 8) Independence is highly valued in the United States.
- 9) The job-retirement age.
- 10) The definition of a family.

Exercise 1.7. Talk over the following questions with your group-mates.

- 1) Where are you from?
- 2) Where are your parents from?
- 3) Where have you spent most of your life?
- 4) Are you in close contact with your immediate family? (parents, brothers, sisters, children?)
- 5) Is your family the most important thing in your life?
- 6) How important to you is your “extended family”? (uncles, aunts, cousins, etc.)
- 7) How many of your relations live close to you, not far from you?
- 8) Is your family very scattered, or do they mostly live close together?
- 9) How many of your relations do you know personally?
- 10) Have you seen more or less of your family in recent years?
- 11) Do you think big families or small families are better?

- 12) Do you think it's a good thing for parents to live with their married children?
- 13) Do you know a lot of your neighbours?
- 14) Do you recognize all the people who live within a hundred yards of your home?
- 15) Would you rather live in: an isolated house; a village; a small country town; a medium-sized town; a big city?
- 16) Who do you get on best with?
- people you are related to
 - people you went to school / college with
 - people you study at the University with
 - other people (who?)
- 17) What places do you feel most at home in?
- the place you were born in
 - the place(s) you grew up in
 - the place you live in now
 - other places (where?)
- 18) Do you consider yourself: a) rootless;
b) well-rooted;
c) something between the two?

PART 2. COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE

Introduction

Marriage is a thing which only a rare person in his or her life avoids. True **bachelors** and **spinsters** make up only a small percent of the population; most single people are “**alone but not lonely**”.

Millions of others **get married** because of the fun of **family life**. And it is fun, if one takes it with a sense of humor.

There is a lot of fun in **falling in love** with someone and chasing a prospective **fiancée**, which means **dating** and **going out** with the candidate. All the **relatives (parents, grandparents and great-grand-parents, brothers and sisters, cousins, aunts and uncles, nieces and nephews, stepmothers and stepfathers and all in-laws)** meanwhile have the fun of criticizing your choice and giving advice. The trick here is not to listen to them but **propose to** your **bride-to-be** and somehow get **her to accept your proposal**. Then you may arrange the **engagement** and **fix the day of the wedding**.

What fun it is to get all those things, whose names start with the word “wed-ding” – **dress, rings, cars, flowers, cakes**, etc.! It is great fun to pay for them. It is fun for the **bride** and the **groom** to escape from the guests and go on a **honeymoon trip**, especially if it is a **wedding present** from the parents. The

guests remain with the fun of gossiping whether you **married for love or for money**.

It's fun to return home with the idea that the person you **are married to** is somewhat different from the one you knew. But there is no time to think about it because you are **newly-weds** and you **expect a baby**.

There is no better fun for a **husband** than taking his **wife** to a **maternity home** alone and bringing her back with the **twins** or **triplets**.

And this is where the greatest fun starts: **washing the new-born's nappies** and **passing away sleepless nights**, **earning money to keep the family**, **taking children** to kindergarten and later **to school**. By all means it's fun to **attend parents' meetings** and to learn that your children **take after you** and don't **do well at school**.

The bigger your children grow, the more they **resemble you outwardly** and the less they **display likeness with you inwardly**. And you start **grumbling at them** and discuss with your old friends the problem of the "**generation gap**". What fun!

And when at last you and your grey-haired **spouse** start thinking that your family life has calmed down, you haven't **divorced** but **preserved your union**, the climax of your fun bursts out!

One of your dearest **offsprings** brings a long-legged blonde to your house and says that he wants to marry. And you think: "Why do people ever get married?"

Exercise 1. Make up your family tree and speak about your family.

Exercise 2. Choose one of the names in the family tree and say how the person is related to other people.

Exercise 3. Work in pairs and talk. Imagine that:

- a) you are speaking with a distant relative trying to find out what relation you are to one another;
- b) you show your family album to your friend and answer all his or her questions.

Did you know? A nuclear family is made up of parents and their children. An extended family includes parents, children, grandparents and/or uncles and aunts in the same household.

TEXT 1. COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE

Courtship and marriage customs vary considerably from culture to culture. In Canada, the customs tend to reflect the diverse ethnic backgrounds in the country; at the same time, many customs described here are characteristic of Canadian weddings in general.

Arranged marriages are rare among Canadians. Most people prefer to get to know members of the opposite sex by going out together. Some may even live together before marrying! If two people decide to get married, they become engaged and the bride-to-be may receive a diamond ring from her fiancé'. While the parents' permission is not required unless the bride or groom is under legal age, most couples do hope for their parents' approval of the marriage.

Once the couple have set the date, they have many decisions to make — whether they want a large or a small, traditional or non-traditional, civil or church wedding. Weddings also vary in style depending on the ethnic traditions of the bride and groom. Before the wedding, the bride may be given a number of "showers" by her friends. During these small parties, the bride is "showered" with gifts for the home. Friends of the groom may throw a bachelor party before the wedding day. The expense of the wedding itself is traditionally the responsibility of the bride's parents, but today the costs are more likely to be shared by both families and by the bride and groom themselves.

On the day of the wedding, it is considered bad luck for the groom to see the bride before the ceremony. The groom usually wears a tuxedo or a formal suit; the bride wears a white gown with a veil. She should have "something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue."

Traditional weddings take place in a church. The groom waits at the altar with the best man. The ushers seat the wedding guests. Bridesmaids walk up the aisle in a procession followed by the bride, who is accompanied by her father. A minister or priest performs the ceremony and the maid (or matron) of honour and the best man act as official witnesses.

The reception after the ceremony is usually a dinner followed by an evening of dancing. The bride and groom greet their guests in a receiving line. While the guests are seated for the meal, there are speeches and toasts. When the guests clink their glasses with silverware, the bride and groom are expected to stand up and kiss each other.

Before the bride and groom leave the reception, they go to all the guests, thanking them and giving them each a piece of wedding cake to take home. The bride throws her bouquet to the unmarried women; the woman who catches it is said to be the next to be married. The groom throws the bride's garter to the unmarried men. Rice (or confetti) thrown at the bride and groom is a symbol of fertility.

Marriages come under provincial jurisdiction. A couple must wait at least three days after the licence is obtained to have the ceremony. Judges or mar-

riage commissioners perform civil ceremonies. A civil ceremony is a legal rather than a religious rite.

Notes on the text:

- to vary –to differ partially
- fiance` (m), fiancée (f) – (Fr) man or woman (respectively) engaged to be married
- to set the date – to fix the date of the wedding
- “a shower” – a party at which presents are given to a woman who is going to get married or have a baby
- tuxedo (or tux)- formal suit
- usher – one who escorts guests to their seats (in theatres, churches); male attendant of the groom
- bridesmaids – female attendants of the bride
- aisle – a long passage between rows of seats
- reception –a large formal party to celebrate an event or to welcome someone
- to clink – to make short, sharp metallic sounds
- bouquet – bunch of cut flowers
- garter – band or strap worn to hold up a stocking
- confetti – small pieces of coloured paper
- fertility – the ability of a person, animal or plant to produce babies, young animals or seeds
- jurisdiction – extent or range of authority
- rite – a ceremony that is always performed in the same way usually for religious purposes.

Vocabulary Practice

Exercise 1.1. Look up the words in a dictionary, transcribe and learn them: courtship, marriage, diverse, ethnic, characteristic, arranged, rare, engaged, bride-to-be, diamond, permission, required, groom, legal, approval, to vary, bachelor, expense, to share, ceremony, tuxedo, gown, veil, altar, usher, bridesmaid, aisle, priest, witness, silverware, bouquet, garter, confetti, fertility, jurisdiction, licence, commissioner, religious, rite.

Exercise 1.2. Give the English equivalents to the following using the words and word-combinations from the text:

отличаться в значительной мере; отражать широкий спектр этнических устоев; встречаться с кем-либо; объявить помолвку; будущая невеста; получить бриллиантовое кольцо в подарок от жениха; родительское благословение; быть несовершеннолетним; надеяться на родительское согласие на брак; назначить день свадьбы; устроить мальчишник; материальные затраты на свадьбу; ждать у алтаря; рассаживать гостей;

12. Where would you go on your honeymoon?
13. Choose the things you would wear to your wedding.

Bride:

- a) white dress
- b) veil (long or short)
- c) bouquet (to carry)
- d) gloves
- e) white shoes

Groom:

- a) tuxedo
- b) white suit
- c) flower in buttonhole
- d) hat
- e) vest

Exercise 2.2. Read the text “Wedding Customs” quickly for general ideas.

Read the text quickly. Match the paragraphs to the topics on this list.

- 1. the bride' s bouquet
- 2. the bride's dress
- 3. how men found wives in the past
- 4. the history of the wedding cake
- 5. the wedding ring
- 6. the best time for weddings
- 7. the wedding ceremony

Text 2. Wedding Customs

A. Picture a wedding in North America. You will probably think of a bride wearing a white dress and veil, walking down the aisle, accompanied by her father. The groom is dressed in a suit, and accompanied by his best man. During the ceremony, the groom puts a ring on the bride's finger, or perhaps they exchange rings as a judge or religious leader pronounces them husband and wife.

B. Did you ever wonder where these traditions come from? Many wedding traditions are very old and come from different lands. For example, the tradition of having a best man comes from northern Europe in about 200 AD. At this time, a person who wanted to get married usually chose someone from the same village, but sometimes there were not enough women for all the men. Since men did not have the opportunity to meet women as they do to-day, the only way to find a wife was to capture one. When a man set out to seize a bride, he and a friend would go to the next village and snatch any wo-man they could find walking alone. The two men had to be strong to carry the woman away. Obviously, the "best man" was needed for the job. Perhaps this is where we get the tradition of carrying a bride over the threshold of her new home on the wedding night. We also get the saying "to sweep a woman off her feet" from this custom.

C. Today a bride in North America usually wears white. Around the sixteenth century, white became the symbol of purity and innocence. The veil was first introduced by the ancient Greeks and Romans, who wanted to protect the bride

from the evil eye of a jealous suitor. The custom of having bridesmaids and ushers probably began with the Romans, who required ten witnesses at a wedding. Bridesmaids dressed like the bride, and ushers dressed like the groom. The idea was to outwit the evil spirits, who would not know who were the real bride and groom. Today, a bride wears "something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue." The item that is old is generally a piece of clothing from a woman who is happily married. This item is supposed to transfer good fortune to the new bride. Something borrowed is often a relative's jewellery. It should be made of gold to represent the sun, which is the source of life. Something new is usually the wedding dress or veil. Something blue is a bit of blue ribbon that represents loyalty or permanence, since blue is the colour of the heavens.

D. Long ago, wedding guests did not eat the wedding cake - they threw it at the bride! The wedding cake symbolized fertility, and was an important part of the ceremony since every marriage was expected to produce children. Wheat, another symbol of fertility and prosperity, was also thrown on new brides. Other young women tried to catch the grains of wheat, to ensure their own future marriages. Today we carry on this tradition by throwing rice at the newlyweds.

E. A wedding ceremony often concludes with the bride tossing her bouquet to the bridesmaids. The bridesmaid who catches the flowers is said to be the woman who will marry next. Today, the bridal bouquet is made of delicate flowers such as roses, orchids or lilies of the valley. In the past, it was not made of flowers, but of herbs. The herbs often had a very strong odour, and were selected to ward off witches and demons. Brides carried bouquets of rosemary, chives and even garlic.

F. There are also traditions for the best time of the day for a wedding. In the seventeenth century, morning weddings were considered bad luck because the groom often arrived at the wedding unshaven and wearing dirty and dishevelled clothing -the result of a late-night bachelor party, no doubt. Today, we continue to have bachelor parties, although not always the night before the wedding. Weddings can take place at any time of the day - morning, afternoon or evening.

G. There are several theories about the origin of the wedding ring. It is made from gold, thought to be the most enduring metal. The circle of the ring symbolizes eternity - the endless love of the couple and a perfect, lifelong union. Wedding rings have been placed on different fingers, according to country. The early Hebrews wore the wedding ring on the index finger. In India, wedding rings were worn on the thumb. In the East, wedding rings had no religious or symbolic significance, and were not worn at all. Today the wedding ring is usually worn on the fourth finger of the left hand, following the traditions of the Greeks. The Greeks believed that a vein called the "vein of love" ran from this finger directly to the heart. Since the heart controlled both love and life, it was logical that this finger should wear the pledge of love.

Notes on the text:

- a) - an aisle – a long passage between rows of seats
 - a best man – the man who helps the bridegroom (the man getting married) at a wedding ceremony
- b) - to capture – to catch somebody in order to make him/them (a) prisoner(s)
 - to set out to do something – 1. to start a journey (esp) a long one; 2. to set out with the intention of doing something
 - to seize – to take hold of something suddenly and violently
 - to snatch – to take somebody or something away from a place by force
- c) - a suitor – (old use) a man who wants to marry a particular woman
 - to outwit – to gain an advantage over someone by using tricks or clever plans
 - loyalty – the quality of remaining faithful to your friends, family, principles, country, etc.
- d) - fertility – the ability of a person, animal or plant to produce babies, young animals or seeds.
 - prosperity – a condition of having money and everything that is needed for a good life
 - newlyweds – a man and a woman who have recently got married
- e) - to conclude with... - to end something such as a meeting or speech by doing or saying one final thing
 - an orchid – орхидея
 - lilies of the valley – ландыши
 - chive – a long thin green plant that looks and tastes like onion and is used in cooking (лук-резанец)
- f) - dishevelled (clothing) – untidy
- g) - enduring – continuing to exist for a long time
 - Hebrew – a member of a Jewish people, especially in ancient times
 - a pledge of love – a serious promise of love, etc. made by two people.

Exercise 2.3. Read carefully for details.

Work with a partner. Look in the text for the answers.

1. Who accompanies the bride down the aisle?
2. Who accompanies the groom down the aisle?
3. Who pronounces them husband and wife?
4. Explain how the tradition of having a best man began.
5. What does the white colour symbolize?
6. What was the reason for the veil?
7. Why did the Romans have bridesmaids and ushers in their wedding parties?
8. What things are traditionally used in these categories?
 - a) something old
 - b) something new

- c) something borrowed
- d) something blue
- 9. How was the wedding cake originally used?
- 10. What did the wedding cake symbolize?
- 11. What has replaced the custom of throwing wheat at the bride and groom?
- 12. What is the meaning of catching the bridal bouquet?
- 13. Why did bridal bouquets have a strong odour in the past?
- 14. Why were morning weddings considered unlucky in the 17th century?
- 15. Why are wedding rings made of gold?
- 16. Which finger was used for the wedding ring by the following?
 - a) the early Hebrews
 - b) people in India
 - c) people in the East
 - d) the Greeks
- 17. What was the heart believed to control?

Exercise 2.4. Give the English equivalents to the following using the words and word-combinations from the text:

- a) невеста в белом платье и фате; идущая по проходу; в сопровождении отца; жених в выходном костюме в сопровождении шафера; надеть кольцо на палец невесты; обменяться кольцами; провозгласить мужем и женой;
- b) интересоваться, откуда произошли эти традиции; отправляться на поиски невесты с целью захвата таковой; вносить невесту на руках в ее новый дом в день свадьбы;
- c) символ чистоты и невинности; защитить невесту от дурного глаза ревнивых поклонников; обмануть (провести) злых духов; приносить счастье (удачу) невесте; источник жизни (всего живого);
- d) символизировать богатство и способность к воспроизведению потомства; продолжать традицию;
- e) свадебная церемония часто заканчивается тем, что невеста бросает свой свадебный букет подружкам; нежные цветы; розы, архидеи, ландыши; иметь резкий запах; отвращать демонов;
- f) считаться дурной приметой; прибыть на свадьбу небритым и в мятой одежде; мальчишник; без сомнений;
- g) происхождение обручального кольца; самый прочный металл; символизировать вечность; крепкий, долговечный союз; древние иудеи; указательный палец; не иметь ни религиозного ни символического значения; залог (обет) любви.

Exercise 2.5. Review Vocabulary

Find words in the text with the same meaning as the words below.

Paragraph A

woman (two words)

man

Paragraph B

countries

kidnap (three words)

doorstep

Paragraph C

admirer

luck

sky

Paragraph D

wealth

to guarantee

Paragraph E

throws

smell

to protect from

Paragraph F

customs

an unmarried man

Paragraph G

long-lasting (three words)

promise

Exercise 2.6. Practise the dialogue and learn it by heart.

THE PERFECT COUPLE

Many explanations have been put forth for the fact that one in three marriages in Canada ends in divorce. While some people argue that a change in traditional marriage roles is the cause of divorce, others point out that today women have the option of choosing divorce over an unhappy marriage. After all, society judges a marriage to be successful simply if it endures, but a society with a low divorce rate cannot necessarily say it has a high rate of good marriages.

Linda: Keith, you'll never believe what's happened!

Keith: What do you mean?

Linda: Monika and Gunnar are getting divorced.

Keith: You're kidding! When? What happened?

Linda: Well, I don't really know, but I heard through the grapevine that they've been quietly separated for two months already and are filing for divorce. Supposedly, they're still on speaking terms.

Keith: That's really surprising - I always thought that they were so suited to each other, such similar personalities... What about the kids? Who will get custody?

Linda: Joint custody, I hear. Apparently it's all quite amicable - no squabbling over who'll get the house and stuff. An uncontested divorce with all the details worked out.

Keith: Boy, that's a change from all the back-stabbing you usually hear about... I just can't believe it -Monika and Gunnar! The perfect couple... It just shows you how little one knows about what goes on in people's lives, doesn't it?

Vocabulary Notes:

- through the grapevine – (idiomatic) through gossip, from other people
- separated – legally living apart
- on speaking terms – speaking to each other, not hostile
- suited to each other – to have similar interests, to be compatible
- custody – legal responsibility for the care of the children after a divorce
- joint custody – shared responsibility
- squabbling – (colloquial) arguing
- uncontested – not disputed
- back-stabbing – (colloquial) betrayal, attack

Discussion

1. Why is Keith so surprised?
2. Vary the dialogue by changing the reasons for the divorce and the arrangements. Role play the dialogue variation.
3. Why do you think the divorce rate is so high in modern society?
4. What is necessary for a marriage to be successful?

Did You Know? When two people get married, we say they "tie the knot." The "lover's knot" has been a symbol of marriage since ancient times. It stands for love and unity. In Denmark and Holland, people actually tie two pieces of cord or ribbon together at a wedding, to symbolize the union of the bride and groom.

LISTENING PRACTICE

Listening Activity 1. In and Out of Love.

Exercise 1: Get Ready to Listen

Use these words to complete the paragraph.

variety, couple, people, records, divorces, bigamy

The *Guinness Book of World Records* keeps a list of unusual facts about things that (1)_____ do. Among the strange records, there are many that concern marriage.

Some (2)____ concern the age at which people marry. There are records for both the oldest and youngest bride or groom. There are records for the number of marriages and (3)_____.

There are records for the longest engagement before a (4)_____ is married.

Of course, there are also records for (5)____, or marrying more than one person at the same time.

In each category there is a lot of (6)_____.

Exercise 2. Listen for the meaning. Look at the topics below.

As you listen, find the topics you hear about.

- a) where people get married
- b) how long people were engaged
- c) marriage in Brazil
- d) the cost of weddings
- e) the longest ceremony
- f) the age at which people marry
- g) records for re-marriage
- h) illegal marriage (bigamy)
- i) Queen Victoria's marriage

Exercise 3. Listen for details.

Listen again. While you listen, answer the questions.

1. Name four unusual places where people have been married.
2. What are the three conditions for a legal marriage in North America?
3. What is the record for the longest engagement?
4. Why did the couple wait so long?
5. Why did the two lawyers write their own wedding vows?
6. How long did the wedding ceremony take?
7. What happened to the guests?
8. What is the average age for people to marry in Canada?
 - a) for men
 - b) for women
9. How old were the oldest couple?
10. How old was the oldest bride on record?
11. Why did the youngest couple marry so young?
12. What was the result?
13. Who married eight times?
14. What is the record for the most marriages?
15. How many times did the couple in Arizona marry and divorce each other?
16. How many people did the bigamist marry?
17. What did he say in court?
18. How did the judge react?
19. What did Queen Victoria do when she wanted to get married?
20. How many children did she have?
21. Why did she think that she had to propose?

Exercise 4. Paraphrase the following using the words and word-combinations from the text:

- two people who are married or having a sexual or romantic relationship
- to become someone's husband or wife
- a man who has never been married
- the relationship between two people who are married
- the sort of swimming under water while breathing through a tube connected to a container of air on your back
- a set of equipment of tools you need for a particular activity
- something that is needed or asked for
- a formal or traditional set of actions used at an important social or religious event
- someone who has a responsible position in an organization
- someone who is present when an official paper is signed or who signs it to prove this
- to decide finally to do something, esp. after delaying it or worrying about it for a long time
- an agreement to marry someone
- to think that someone or something is good, right or suitable
- someone whose job is to advise people about laws, write formal agreements or represent people in court
- to be worried about something
- a serious promise
- a woman at the time she gets married or just after she is married
- a man at the time he gets married or just after he is married
- a member of your family
- a situation in which two countries or groups of people quarrel or disagree with each other
- a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way
- to be the person who has achieved the best results in...
- to legally end one's marriage
- the crime of being married to two people at the same time
- a holiday on a large ship
- to make someone pay money as a punishment
- to be officially and legally given a punishment
- the act of asking someone to marry you
- to begin doing something immediately (with a lot of energy)

Exercise 5. Give the English equivalents to the following using the words and word-combinations from the text:

в любое время и в любом месте; жениться или выходить замуж традиционным способом; костюм с аквалангом для дайвинга; требования (условия) для заключения брака; церемония бракосочетания;

свидетели; помимо этих требований...; быть самостоятельным в выборе места и времени своего бракосочетания; занимать много времени; принимать решение; бояться сделать ответственный шаг; они планируют брак, но никак не женятся; рекордная по продолжительности помолвка; родители не одобряли их выбор; их так беспокоили детали...; супружеская клятва; мировому судье потребовалось более 5 часов, чтобы прочесть их брачные обязательства; к моменту окончания церемонии; не существует особых возрастных рамок для вступления в брак; средний возраст человека, впервые вступающего в брак; согласно книге рекордов Гинеса; рекордно престарелая невеста; с другой стороны; брак, заключенный рекордно молодыми женихом и невестой; с тем, чтобы положить конец вражде между семьями; рассматривать брак как пожизненное обязательство; рекорд по количеству официальных вступлений в брак удерживает житель Калифорнии; по крайней мере; но это ничто по сравнению с парой из Аризоны; им, кажется, вместе тошно, а врозь скучно; удерживать рекорд по...; развестись с кем-либо; рекорд по многоженству; незаконно вступить в брак; на судью это не произвело никакого впечатления; многоженец был оштрафован и приговорен к 28 годам тюрьмы; стать королевой Англии; перейти к решительным действиям; сделать предложение; принять предложение.

Listening Activity 2. An Arranged Marriage

Exercise 1. Pre-listening task: You will hear an interview with an Indian lady, Rajkumari Kejriwal, known to her family and friends as Raj. In the interview she talks about her arranged marriage, and the day she was introduced to her future husband.

Work in pairs.

Write questions. What information would you like to learn?

Exercise 2. Listen to the interview, and see if your questions are answered.

Exercise 3. Comprehension check

1. How did Raj's father find the two men?
2. Was it difficult to find a husband for Raj?
3. Describe the day that Raj met the two men.
4. Why did her father choose Shiam?
5. What happened between that day and their marriage?

Exercise 4. Summary.

In the following summary there are some factual mistakes and some gaps.

Correct the mistakes and complete the gaps.

Raj's father arranged her marriage when she was still at school. He chose her husband by..... . In Raj's case, this didn't take long, but sometimes..... . Two men were introduced to Raj and her family, and together they decided..... . The men were of similar background, but one of them..... , and this was the one Raj didn't agree with her father, but she had no choice. She has now been married for 22 years, and in fact Most marriages in India are still , and the usual age

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions. What do you think?

1. What was Raj's attitude to her arranged marriage? Did she accept it or resent it?
2. How do you think she felt on the day she met the two men?
3. Raj says that her husband's family wasn't wealthy, but they owned a village and were like princes. What does this tell us about Raj?
4. What else would you like to know, either about Raj's marriage, or about arranged marriages?
5. What advantages does she see to arranged marriages?

Listening Activity 3. Wedding Upset

Exercise 1. Pre-listening task. You are going to hear a description of an unusual wedding. Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What happened as the bride and groom were about to be married the first time?
2. What happened just after they were finally married?

Exercise 2. Now you listen again and decide which of the people in the box the following statements apply to. You will need to refer to some of the people more than once.

the vicar the groom the wedding guests the bride the bride's mother
the best man the bride's parents the bride's uncle the organist the groom's relations

1. They arranged the wedding.
2. Most of them were from London.
3. He was looking very handsome.
4. They were extremely surprised.
5. She fainted.
6. He shouted in church.
7. They were all talking to one another.
8. He was feeling very insecure.

9. He had had too much to drink.
10. He asked the same question twice.
11. He changed his mind.

Exercise 3. Discuss the following questions.

1. What happens when people get married in your country? Are there any special activities or customs?
 2. Describe the last wedding that you went to. Whose wedding was it? Who was there? What happened?
-

Did you Know?

Nearly 40 percent of all marriages in North America end in the divorce court. People have suggested many reasons why the rate of divorce is so high, but so far nobody is sure.

READING PRACTICE

Text 3. A Place in the Family

Exercise 3. 1. Get Ready to Read.
Discuss these questions in a group.

1. What is the size of the family in which you grew up?
2. What position did you have in the family (oldest, youngest, etc.)?
3. Is there anything that you didn't like about your position in the family when you were growing up?
4. Were there any advantages to the position you had in the family?
5. What do you think is the most desirable place in the family?

Exercise 3. 2. Read the text “A Place in the Family” quickly for general ideas. Find the paragraphs that talk about:

1. first-born children
2. only children
3. middle children
4. last-born children

A Place in the Family

A. None of us chooses the kind of family into which we will be born. It may be a big family, a small family, or somewhere in-between. There may be brothers,

sisters, a mixture of siblings, or we may be only children. Each of us has a place in the family hierarchy, however, and each of us strives to fit into the family in our own way. According to some experts, our birth order may determine many of the personality traits we develop later in life.

B. Think about the youngest or last-born child. People often describe the baby of the family as spoiled and demanding. The exception, of course, is lastborns themselves, who may be more inclined to describe themselves as victims of their bossy, know-it-all elders. Anthropologists who study the family point to the relaxed, outgoing nature of youngest children. They suggest that they grow up competing with older children for their parents' attention and learn to be natural entertainers. One advantage of being the last to arrive in the family is that the parents have often eased up on many of the rules and regulations that governed older children. With parents paying less attention, last-born children are free to follow their own dreams without interference.

C. One study of birth order found that three-quarters of the major scientific inventions made in the last five years can be attributed to youngest children. The study points out that the career choices of last-borns reflect their relaxed, people-oriented approach to life. They will often be found in fields that employ their optimistic, creative, fun-loving approach to life. Consequently, last-borns may often choose to work in sales, entertainment, science, or helping professions such as therapy, nursing, and social work.

D. First-born children, as a group, display another set of characteristics. As the first child on the scene, a first-born meets with inexperienced parents and becomes the guinea pig for all of the parents' good intentions. By comparison, later-born children have the benefit of more experienced, relaxed parents. By the time later babies are born, parents have more realistic and reasonable expectations for their children.

E. At the same time, first-borns benefit from having their parents' undivided attention. Higher expectations are communicated to them and they are groomed for success. However, they may suffer the disadvantage of having to set a good example for younger children. Older children are often given a lot of responsibility early on, and expected to make decisions for younger siblings.

F. One of the characteristics that scientists attribute to family position is a more dominant and confident nature in first-borns. These children have been trained to assume responsibility readily, and they make good leaders. Other traits that have been observed in first-borns are self-confidence and generosity. Oldest children are also good listeners. Because they are serious and goal-oriented, they are often found in professions such as architecture, journalism, teaching, and law. All the astronauts chosen for the US space programmes have been first-borns.

G. What about middle children? Sandwiched between older and younger siblings, they can feel like the forgotten ones in the family. Middle children are often observed to be the most secretive members of the family. Their cha-

racteristics can be hard to pin down. This is not surprising when you consider that a middle child may be the second of three, or the third of six, for example. In addition, middle children may be second children, but still be the first girl or the first boy in the family.

H. People studying birth positions have noted that middle children tend to be better adjusted than their brothers and sisters. They are often good problem solvers and they display good skills as negotiators. Middle-borns are generally noted for their tact, loyalty, and humour. Being natural negotiators, they frequently find careers as managers, counsellors, and diplomats, and may have high ambitions that allow them to surpass their older siblings.

I. Finally, there are only children. Like first-borns, they are initiators and leaders. Because their parents have had such high hopes for them, they tend to have high standards for themselves. Only children are often serious and scholarly and they are attracted to the same careers as first-borns. Like first-borns, they enjoy taking initiative; but unlike first-borns, they may not get along well with people their own age. They may be better at dealing with older people and younger children, in relationships where their roles are clearly defined.

J. Are the experts telling us that our place in the family will determine our character traits for life? No, not really. What experts do say is that, while birth order may influence the kind of people we become, in the long run many other life experiences play as great a role. In the final analysis, the way we are is really up to us.

Exercise 3. 3. Read carefully for details.

Work with a partner. Look in the text for the answers.

1. What do some experts believe about our personality traits?
2. How is the baby of the family sometimes described?
3. How the last-borns sometimes describe their position?
4. According to anthropologists, why do last-borns seem to be natural entertainers?
5. Why are last-borns often freer than older children to follow their dreams?
6. What careers do last-borns often choose and why?
7. What problem do first-born children have with their parents?
8. What advantage do later-born children have?
9. Why are first-born children frequently successful in their careers?
10. Why do first-borns make good leaders?
11. What professions attract oldest children?
12. Why are the characteristics of middle children more difficult to observe?
13. List some traits of middle children.
14. Why do only children have high standards for themselves?
15. Name one difference between first and only children.

16. Do experts believe that our place in the family determines our characteristics for life? Explain.

Exercise 3. 4. Practise Vocabulary.

Work with a partner. Match the meanings.

1. characteristics	define
2. brothers and sisters	show
3. benefit	try
4. pecking order	hopes
5. people oriented	place
6. expectations	traits
7. pin down	outgoing
8. strive	siblings
9. eased up	hierarchy
10. determine	relaxed
11. display	advantage
12. position	influence

Exercise 3.5. Give the English equivalents to the following using the words and word-combinations from the text:

родные братья и сестры; семейная иерархия; попытаться занять свое место в семье; согласно утверждениям экспертов; личностные черты характера; быть склонным делать что-либо; всезнающие, заправляющие всем взрослые; смягчить (ослабить) правила и требования; применять (использовать) свой оптимистичный, творческий, веселый подход к жизни; демонстрировать ряд черт характера; следовательно; неопытные родители; стать подопытным кроликом; благие родительские намерения; посчастливиться иметь более опытных и спокойных родителей; в то же самое время; быть настроенным (программированным) на успех; принимать решения за младших братьев и сестер; показывать хороший пример младшим детям; с готовностью принимать на себя ответственность; уметь внимательно слушать; находиться в положении между старшими и младшими; выявить черты характера; легче (лучше) приспособливаться; уметь хорошо решать проблемы; демонстрировать хорошие дипломатические навыки; превзойти своих старших братьев и сестёр; возлагать большие надежды на..... ; предъявлять к себе высокие требования; усердный (прилежный) ; плохо сходиться со сверстниками; легче общаться с более старшими; порядок появления на свет детей в семье;

Jigsaw Reading

Exercise 1. Discuss the following questions:

1. Who do you look like?
2. Who do you take after in character?
3. Do you think you will bring up your children similarly to the way your parents brought *you* up? Do you intend to be more/less strict? More/less indulgent?
4. In what way do you hope your children's life will be better than yours?

Exercise 2. Read the feature in a magazine in which members of the same family describe their relationship, *James Mitford*, an actor, and his daughter *Amy*.

As you are reading, try to answer the questions. You won't be able to answer them all, so try to guess the answer if you're not sure.

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

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

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

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

We have the same tastes in books and music, but it takes me a while to get used to new pop songs. I used to take her to see the opera, which is my big

passion, but I don't think she likes it very much, she doesn't come with me any more.

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

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

Amy Mitford: I don't really know my father. He isn't easy to get on with. He's quite self-centred, and a little bit vain, I think, and in some ways quite unapproachable. The public must think he's very easy-going, but at home he keeps himself to himself.

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise 3. Comprehension check

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

1. How would you describe their relationship?
 - a) It was closer when Amy was a child.
 - b) They get on well, and agree on most things.
 - c) He has more respect for her than she does for him.
 - d) They don't have very much in common.
2. How would you describe James Mitford?
 - a) He has done all that a father can do for his daughter?
 - b) He isn't very aware of how she really feels.
 - c) He's more interested in himself than his family.
3. How would you describe Amy?
 - a) She is selfish and spoilt.
 - b) It took her a long time to decide what she wanted to do in life.
 - c) She found happiness in marriage that she didn't have in childhood.
4. What did he think of her friend when she was a teenager?
5. Why did she leave school?
6. Why did she give up her jobs?
7. What does he think of her husband?
8. Is she interested in his career?
9. Is she going to have children?
10. How often do they see each other?

When you have answered as many questions as you can, compare your answers with your partner's and swap information.

What do you think?

Who has the more realistic view of the relationship? Why?

Did you Know? One prediction for the future of the family is that family size won't change. It will stay at two children. Marriage will change, however, with people marrying two or three times over a lifetime.

Writing Practice

Text Work

You are going to read a composition entitled “**The Family next Door**” (Mr and Mrs Taylor and their three children). Before reading, look at the following phrases taken from the text and build up your story incorporating these words. They are not necessarily in the right order!

- might have been a soldier
- on the surface
- to be littered with
- look good in a sack
- a relatively short time
- well-ordered life
- despite their differing ages
- it comes as a shock to find that
- to be oblivious to...
- to appreciate the genuine friendliness
- to be brought up to love each other
- to lead to friction in the group
- as rosy as it appears

Now see if any of your ideas are similar to those in the model composition.

The Family Next Door

The Taylors have lived next door for a relatively short time. They moved in on the hottest day of last year when the neighbours were all sun-bathing or working in their gardens, and so the entire street felt they knew every detail of their life before they had been there a day! However, things are not always as they seem.

Mr and Mrs Taylor are in their thirties with three children aged ten, eight and five. John Taylor is a tall man who looks as if he might have been a soldier at some time. He stands very straight and walks with a determined step. In fact, we discovered later that he is an actor in second-rate war films, who prides himself on his bearing. His wife, Caroline, is slim and always elegant, even when she goes to the local supermarket, which really annoys everyone else in the street as we tend to go shopping in our oldest, shabbiest clothes. Caroline would look good in a sack.

In view of this apparently well-ordered life, it comes as a shock to find that they actually live in chaos. Their house is littered with papers, books, toys and coffee cups, but the entire family appears to be oblivious to the mess. Caroline and John seem very relaxed with the children, who thrive on their easy-going upbringing, and the atmosphere in the house is always warm and welcoming. Some people in the street judge the Taylors solely by what they see in their home and fail to appreciate the genuine friendliness and generosity that exists.

The children have been brought up to like each other - and they do most of the time. It is not unusual to see the three of them playing happily together for hours, despite their differing ages. However, they are not always angels - the middle one can be very stubborn and this can lead to friction in the group.

On the surface, then, everything is wonderful about the Taylors next door. But occasionally there is a look on John's face that makes us wonder if everything is as rosy as it appears.

Did you Know? People often complain that the English language lacks words that can be used to refer to a person one's dating or living with. "Boyfriend" and "girlfriend" are traditional terms but older adults are uncomfortable using them. People who are engaged can easily refer to their "fiancé" or "fiancée", and married people can refer to their "husband" and "wife". But if a couple are not officially engaged or married, how do they refer to each other?

Attempts have been made to coin new words, but the results have been **largely** unsuccessful. For example, "POSSLQ" (person of the opposite sex sharing living quarters) never caught on in popularity. So while some people use the understatement "friend" and let listeners come to their own conclusions, others try terms like "partner" and "significant other."

A similar dissatisfaction arises with the term "dating"; it seems old-fashioned today. Therefore, people say they are "going out with" or "seeing" someone.

Supplement 1. The Royal Family

More than a thousand years of tradition make the British royal family what it is today. The present family keep many historic traditions alive. But they are more than history - they are also real people with their own stories and problems.

The royal family is part of a changing world, and today serious questions are asked about its future.

There were many kings and queens who did a lot for the country and its people; and among them was Princess Diana, one of the most popular women in the world, with her unusual life story that ended most unexpectedly and tragically. Princess Diana died in a car crash in Paris. She was only thirty-six. Her new lover, Dodi al Fayed, died with her. Before that terrible day, she was just starting a happier time in her life, after her divorce from Prince Charles. Diana's life was hard. When she married Prince Charles in 1981, she seemed to have everything. She came from a rich family, she was beautiful and her husband was the future king of Britain. But even as a child she was unhappy after her mother left home. Then, as a princess, she was lonely when Prince Charles lost interest in her. Perhaps her two sons, William and Harry, were the only really happy part of her life. Diana was a new kind of princess, and she could help to make a better future for Britain and the royal family. She was not

afraid to speak about her problems in public which was unusual for the royal family, and the public liked her because she opened her heart to them and helped them.

On 2 June 1953, nearly forty-four years before Princess Diana's funeral, the streets of London were also full. But people were there for a much happier occasion. On that day the young Princess Elizabeth was crowned as Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain. As a little girl, Elizabeth didn't know that one day she would be queen. Her grandfather was King George V. But George and his wife Mary had six children. Their oldest son, the handsome and popular Edward, was the next in line to be king. Elizabeth's father, Albert, was only the second child, born in 1895.

When they were boys, Edward and Albert were often unhappy. The children only saw their parents for an hour every day. Their nurse was a hard woman and often hurt Edward. George V was a good king, but not a very kind father. 'I was frightened of my father, and my children are going to be frightened of me!' he said.

Albert, or 'Bertie', was shy, and the family made this worse for him. He wrote naturally with his left hand, but he was told to use his right hand. He also had a speech problem. He couldn't always say the words that he wanted to say. His father only laughed at his son. Later, he had help from a special teacher, but all his life it was hard for Bertie to make speeches.

The name of the royal family was now 'Windsor'. They changed their name in 1917, during the First World War with Germany. Their family names at that time were German, and it was better to have an English one. So George chose the name 'Windsor'. Windsor Castle is one of the old places where the royal family often stay. Princess Elizabeth and her sister Margaret grew up in a warm, loving home. 'Us four,' her father called his little family. Before he was king, they lived in a large house on Piccadilly. It wasn't a palace, but it was big enough. It had 25 bedrooms, a library, and a room for dances and parties! Sadly, it is not there now - a bomb destroyed it in the war.

The girls had their own private teacher. Miss Crawford, a Scottish woman. 'Crawfie' gave them their lessons at home every morning, and in the afternoons Margaret and Elizabeth also studied dancing, art and music. The girls had a happy life, but they didn't know much about the lives of ordinary people. They did have friends, but these were usually from other rich and important families. Once they went on the underground train in London, and this was a great adventure!

When she was small, Elizabeth tried to say her own name. It came out as 'Lilibet'. Since that time her family have often called her Lilibet. Elizabeth was always a serious little girl. She liked to be tidy. She tried to put her clothes and her shoes very tidily by her bed each night; then she sometimes got out of bed in the night and made them even tidier. Margaret was wilder and funnier than her sister. Both girls loved horses from an early age, and they played with

'horses' every night in their bedrooms - not real ones, of course! Elizabeth liked to 'drive' her horses when she was sitting up in bed.

Two things changed their lives. The first was the day that their father became King George VI. The second was World War Two. King George was crowned on 12 May 1937. He was already king, but the ceremony to crown him was held later. It was on the same date that they planned to crown his older brother, Edward. They had to hurry to get everything ready in time. They had to change Edward's picture on the cups and other presents, and make special clothes for George and his wife. On the great day the little princesses wore long dresses and silver shoes. Their grandmother, Queen Mary, wore a dress with gold flowers, and they drove with her by horse and carriage to Westminster Abbey for the ceremony. The family moved into Buckingham Palace, and they spent time at the other royal houses and palaces.

At Windsor, the girls could be outside a lot of time; they rode horses and exercised their dogs. Earlier, in 1933, Elizabeth was given her first Corgi - a kind of dog that has short legs and light brown hair. Corgis are still Elizabeth's favourite dogs! Of course, the girls were growing up now. They could make socks for soldiers too, and Elizabeth often had to meet important visitors. Her parents wanted to prepare her for her job as a queen.

Elizabeth was thirteen when she first met Philip at Dartmouth, in Devon. He was in the navy there, and he was six years older than her. At that time, he was a young man, and she was still a schoolgirl. But later, they fell in love, and in the summer of 1946 they agreed to marry. Her father asked her to keep the agreement secret for a year, until she was twenty-one. Philip's family was poor, but royal. They came from the Greek royal family, but they also had relatives in the Danish, British and Russian royal families! Philip and Elizabeth got married in Westminster Abbey in November 1947. For the nation, it was a very romantic and magical wedding - the handsome, popular young prince and the serious, sweet princess. The newspapers were full of stories about the young Queen. But they also had a few stories about her sister, Margaret. When Elizabeth was crowned in Westminster Abbey, people noticed that Princess Margaret was very friendly with an older man, Peter Townsend. Peter was already married, but later he divorced his wife. Again, this was a problem for the royal family. Margaret was in a very difficult position. Peter wanted to marry her, but in the end Margaret decided to refuse him and to keep her place in the royal family. Old rules and modern love were making serious problems for the royal family. And it was not the first or the last fight in the family between love and duty.

In 1948 and 1950 Elizabeth had her first two children: a son, Charles, and a daughter, Anne. Life for the royal family continued without any serious problems while Prince Charles and Princess Anne were growing up. In 1960 and 1964 she had two more children - Prince Andrew and Prince Edward. The Queen often had to travel abroad, and Prince Philip often went with her. Their

first big formal tour together was in 1953, just after Elizabeth became queen. In six months they travelled from Bermuda to Jamaica, New Zealand, Australia and Sri Lanka. The children didn't usually travel with their parents on these early tours. But in 1953, at the end of the Commonwealth tour, Charles and Anne had a short trip on the first official journey of the new royal ship - the Britannia. This expensive and beautiful boat became a great favourite of the family over the years. It was, in many ways, a very safe and happy life for Elizabeth's children. But they could never be exactly like ordinary children. In their early lives, Anne and Charles had nurses and private teachers, like the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret before them. On an ordinary day, the children saw their parents for only an hour or two. They often went to visit their mother in her sitting-room in the late afternoon, and then returned to their own rooms for supper. Sometimes they didn't see her for months when she was away on tour.

In the 1960s, life in Britain changed suddenly. There were new clothes, new music, new ideas. Young people had long hair and talked openly about sex. To many of them, the royal family seemed boring. In a new, exciting Britain, who wanted all that old history? The Queen decided that she had to make some changes. She wanted to 'open a window' on to the royal family. In 1969, television cameras came into the royal home and filmed the family in private for the first time. Forty million people saw a different side of the royal family. This programme brought the royal family closer to the people, but now the public wanted to see more and more of the royal private life, and it was harder to keep the reporters out.

The Queen's working day usually starts with the reading of the newspapers. Then she turns to her letters and other documents which she has to study carefully and sign. Later in the morning Queen Elizabeth usually sees important visitors at the Palace. These can be people from the Church of England, or Parliament, or officials who work for Britain abroad.

She sees each person alone for about ten or twenty minutes. The Queen usually has lunch privately, but every two months she and Prince Philip invite guests to lunch with them in Buckingham Palace. After lunch, she often goes out on a public visit, perhaps to a hospital, school or factory. Sometimes these visits take longer, and the Queen flies to another city or travels at night on the royal train. Once a week, the Queen meets the Prime minister privately. They discuss government business and important things that are happening in the country. In the early days, Elizabeth changed the official time of these meetings with the Prime Minister so she could be with her small children at bath-time! In the evening the Queen reads the report of the day from Parliament. She isn't a politician, and in modern Britain the power is with the government, but she must agree to every new law. This is a formal agreement; no British king or queen has refused a new law since 1707. During her meetings with the Prime Minister, she can tell him her views. If she doesn't agree with the government's

plans, she can say that. Officially, the Queen chooses the new Prime Minister too. Later in the evening, Elizabeth sometimes goes out to parties or to the theatre. Usually these are official visits, so she is still on duty. Then, before bed, the Queen sometimes looks again through her papers.

The royal family are less safe in a changing world. The difficult year of 1992 which the Queen called her ‘annus horribilis’ (Latin ‘terrible year’) and the horrible death of Princess Diana in 1997 are the most dramatic proofs of that.

Prince William and Prince Harry are now the royal family of the future. The young Princes understand the important traditions of the British royal family, but Diana gave them something very special. She showed them today’s world too, with its fun and its tragedies. Perhaps the new story of the royal family will begin when King William is crowned in Britain.

1. Questions for discussion:

1. What is the royal family for the British people?
2. What problems do you think the royal family have in the modern world?
3. What changes did Princess Diana bring to the life of the nation?
4. Are traditions important in Britain and what role does the royal family play in keeping up the traditions?
5. What should the public know about the Queen’s private life?
6. What do you think might happen to the royal family in the future?

2. Pair work:

Student A: You are going to interview the Queen. Prepare questions to ask (you may ask about her ordinary working day, her views on politics, her preferences, etc.).

Student B: You are the Queen. Answer the reporter’s questions.

Reverse roles. Prepare the dialogues for dramatization.

3. Writing:

- (a) Would you like to be king or queen of your country, with the powers and duties of the British Queen? Give reasons for your answer.
- (b) ‘There is no place for royal families in a modern world.’ Do you agree or disagree? Why?
- (c) Write a letter from a charity organization, thanking Princess Diana for her work. Think about the special kind of work that this person did for charity. Describe it in your letter.

4. Additional ‘creative writing’ task:

Write a week’s private journal expressing the Queen’s possible thoughts, feelings and worries.

Supplement 2. Man and Animal.

It’s true that not only British are a nation of animal lovers. French, Dutch, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Americans and, of course, Russians are greatly devoted to them. Animals mostly like mass media influence our everyday life by giving us the warmth of the soul we lack. And still - it is better to be glued to your favourite ones than to television. That’s why peoples all over the world have been creating proverbs, legends, myths, bywords about animals they worship. We often come across such expressions as: every man has his hobby horse; don’t make yourself a mouse; or the cat will kill you; if you run after two hares you will catch only neither; kill not the goose that lays the golden eggs; the leopard can not change his spots.

To some extent men and animals are alike. Some of them have much in common in behavior, manners, looks. No wonder that in every language there exists a good deal of idioms describing actions, the way of living or thinking that is true of some people...

For example, “bookworms” are those who know every detail of the book. They “dig information to the root” and never make “dog ears”. “Dog ear” is another idiom, you see.

When you quarrel a lot and you have a lot of problems that you can’t solve, you say: “What a dog’s life I have”!!! It happens here and there when it comes to the relationship between men and women.

We form our firm point of view about him or her, but, after all, they are the people what we expect them to be. We call such people “wolves in sheep clothing”.

What is a “stag party”? Stag is something with horns on his head, and party is party. If we look up this expression in the dictionary we get to know that it is a party for unmarried men.

To cut a long story short, “pigeon-holes” are the compartments for letters. We are “guinea pigs” when are used in experiments. We can distinguish “animal verbs”: fox, dog, monkey, ram, hound (“he runs with a hare but holds with the hound”).

The stories “Why the hare has no tail”, “Why the dog is a friend of man”, “How the leopard got his spots” contributed a lot to the culture of every nation and influenced our attitude towards animals. There’s a great number of books we can read about our tiny friends: “White Fang” by Jack London, “Crying wolf” by Aesop, “Rikki-tikki-tavi” by J. R. Kipling, and at last “The Jungle book” to name a few of them.

A new book by French journalist Jean Jacques Barloy has the title **Man and Animal**. It tells a long history of the relationship that human beings have with animals. It shows that men can often be cruel, but that sometimes men treat animals better than they treat other people.

In ancient Egypt, people believed that the cat was God. When a cat died, its owners showed their sadness by the strange habit of shaving their eyebrows off! ! ! More recently, in the last century the famous English writer Charles Dickens had a cat who was very fond of him. The cat didn't like to see Dickens working very hard. At night when the cat wanted to say "Stop writing!" to his master, he often put out the candle with his paw.

In Greece bulls are sacred animals as according to the mythology Zeus once became a bull in order to take his beloved Europa to a remote place. Their national ancient amusement was playing with a bull or jumping over the bulls. Dragons are respected in Thailand, Indonesia, and Japan.

Italy is a country with odd traditions. All Italians hate cats. But they love dogs and make dishes with them.

Dogs are our favourite animals now. They are known as Brownies or "domovye".

Even 9000 years ago Greeks and Persians had dogs as pets. However, when animals become pets, the result after a number of generations is a smaller animal with a smaller brain. Rabbits, which live as pets in a garden in a wooden box, are much less intelligent than their wild cousins.

Some people are keen on dogs, others - on cats, but there are rare people who are passionate about spiders, for example, tarantulas. They may have a big collection of these pets and each pet might have its own name. For some people they are part of their families. In order to feed spiders the owner must breed crickets. Spiders also eat locusts, cockroaches and other obnoxious things once a week, because that's all they need. In the wild they'll sometimes go six months without feeding, because they don't stay from their burrows – they sit there and wait for the food to come to them. Of course it doesn't always come. For such eccentric people spiders are so graceful and beautiful that they get lost for words when they are holding them. Some people will shudder at the idea that this awful creature covers both hands. It is true that 90 per cent of the population will be terrified. This terror is absolutely justified. Spiders, like every creature in the world, can be aggressive towards human beings. Their bite is equivalent of a bee sting. This fact puts off a lot of people from keeping them. But tastes differ and we can't judge these odd people.

It's well known that tortoises are extremely popular among pet lovers. Their passion about them can be almost mad. Some people, when die, leave thousands of dollars or pounds to their favourite pets, but nothing to their relatives. In these cases pets might lead a more luxurious life than people.

Of course, men don't always keep animals for pleasure. Many animals have to work for their masters, like the teams of husky dogs, which still work in

Antarctica. In Roman times, the Emperor Heliogabalus had a team of tigers to work for him. He used them to pull his chariot (the open carriage the Romans used in battle).

Animals can be more intelligent than we think they are. Results of psychological studies prove that.

Animals can be sources of income for people. Those who keep poor tigers, lions, elephants, antelopes, leopards, monkeys in the cages make their living by amusing visitors. Unfortunately, in our country we don't have suitable facilities for keeping them in the Zoos. As for Europe, it has found solution to the problem - hi-tech device for keeping the necessary temperature.

We realize that we should be more tolerant to animals in order to prove our love for them. We must always keep in mind that we breathe the air they breathe, step on the ground they step on, and feel the sun they feel.

Vocabulary Practice

I. Put each of the following phrases in its correct place in the sentence:

dog's life	dog-collar	wolf in sheep's clothing
bookworm	wolf-whistles	wild-goose chase
underdog	puppy fat	stag party

1. He's always reading. He'll read anything. He's a real
2. He's a very informal priest. He rarely wears a
3. Little Johnnie's parents were worried that he was very big, but the doctor told them not to worry as it was only
5. He was elected President as a man of peace and moderation, but when he began a reign of terror, people realized he was a
6. Some girls appreciate ... but others are embarrassed by them.
7. It's hard work – not much money, no time to enjoy yourself. It's a
8. "Sorry, I can't invite you, Mary," said Peter, "but it's a"
9. Most people want the weaker side to win for a change. It's human nature to support the
10. I went all over the place trying to get what I wanted but I had no success at all. It was a

II. Instructions as above:

fly on the wall	dog-eared	frog in my throat
guinea pig	pigeon-holes	bird's-eye-view
cat's eyes		

1. After a book has been used a lot, it tends to get a bit

2. I'd love to be a ... when the American and Russian leaders meet for a private talk.
3. From that mountain you'll get a ... of the town and lake.
4. Down the middle of the road, reflecting the cars' headlights, are the
5. I was once a ... in a medical experiment to test a new drug.
6. Can I have a glass of water? I've got a ...
7. In offices and hotels, letters are often placed in little open-ended compartments called ... labelled with the letters of the alphabet.

III. Use each of the names of the following animals as a verb by putting it in a suitable form in its correct space in the sentence below:

fox	monkey	worm	hound
dog	ram	duck	badger

1. The thief in the stolen car refused to stop so the police were forced to ... it with their own car.
2. This machine is complicated and dangerous so don't ... about with it.
3. The children ... their father to buy them a dog until he finally gave in and did so.
4. He complained that because of his political beliefs he had been ... by the press.
5. To avoid being seen he ... behind the hedge.
6. He tried to avoid telling me but after half an hour I managed to ... the truth out of him.
7. He managed to ... his pursuers by changing cars three times and then escaping in disguise.
8. All through her life she was ... by misfortune.

Tapescripts.

Listening Activity 1. In and Out of Love.

If a couple wants to get married in North America they can do it at just about any time and just about any place. So although most people chose to marry in traditional ways, some marriages are quite unusual. People get married on motor-cycles, on horseback, at the circus, on television and even in jail. One couple was married under water, wearing scuba-diving gear. The only 3 requirements for a marriage to take place are as follows: 1) the man and woman must agree that they both want to get married and that they want to marry each other; 2) the ceremony must take place before an official, such as a judge or religious leader; 3) the marriage ceremony must have witnesses. Aside from these requirements people can be quite individual as to the time and place of their wedding.

Some people take a long time to make up their minds. There are people who seem to be afraid to take the plunge. They plan to get married but they never actually do it. The longest engagement on record was between two people in Mexico City. From the time they were engaged until the wedding day was a record of 67 years. When they finally got married they were both 82 years old. Nobody is sure whether they couldn't make up their minds or whether it was because their parents didn't approve of their choices. There was another couple who was sure they wanted to get married. The man and woman were both lawyers and they became so concerned about the details of the wedding that they wrote their own wedding vows for the ceremony. The wedding vows covered 47 pages of legal-sized paper and it took the judge more than 5 hours to read them. By the time the ceremony was over most of the guests had left. Only the bride and groom's parents were still in the room and they were asleep.

There is no particular age to get married but the majority of people in North America marry when they are between 20 and 30 years old. In Canada the average age of a person, getting married for the first time is 25 for a woman and 27 for a man. Not everyone chooses to get married at this stage of life, however. According to the Guinness Book of Records a couple who lived in Wisconsin got married when the bride was 84 years old and the groom was 103.

The oldest bride on record got married when she was 102. She married a much younger man - he was only 83 years old. On the other hand there have been some marriages when the bride and groom were very young. The marriage with the record for the youngest bride and groom took place between an 11-month-old boy and a 3-month-old girl. The marriage was arranged by their relatives in order to end a dispute between the two families that had been going on for 20 years. After the marriage the family stopped fighting while they waited for the bride and groom to grow up.

Most people consider marriage to be a lifetime commitment but some people choose to marry many times. Elizabeth Taylor, the actress, has been married 8 times, for example. The record for the greatest number of recorded marriages, however, is held by a man in California. This man was first married in 1927. Since then he has divorced and remarried 27 times. He also has 21 children, at least that's what he thinks. Two of E. Taylor's marriages were to the same man. But this is nothing compared to a couple in Arizona who can't make up their minds whether they want to get married or not. It seems they can't live with each other and they also can't live without each other. They hold the record for marrying each other the most times. They have married and divorced each other 51 times. At the moment they are living together or are they living apart?

Another more exotic record is the record for bigamy. A bigamist is someone who illegally marries more than one person at the same time. One bigamist married 104 women in 14 different countries using 4 different names. During one ocean cruise he managed to marry 4 different women. When he was

caught he said that he loved them all but the judge wasn't impressed and he was fined and sentenced to 28 years in jail.

There have also been some unusual proposals over the years. When Queen Victoria was crowned the Queen of England in 1837 she was 18 years old and was not married. She knew that she wanted to marry and have a family. So she decided to take action. She invited her cousin, the German Prince Albert to visit her and proposed marriage. Happily, he accepted and Victoria and Albert had 13 children together. Later she wrote in a letter that she felt it was up to her to propose marriage to Albert because no one would have proposed marriage to the Queen of England.

Listening Activity 2. An Arranged Marriage.

I-Interviewer

R-Raj

I-How old were you when you met your husband, Raj?

R- Mm... I was ... sixteen.

I-And what were you doing at the time?

R- Oh, I was at home. I had left school, and I was having private tuition actually, at home, to prepare me for my exams.

I-And your father arranged your marriage, is that right?

R – Yes, that's right.

I – Could you tell me how he did that?

R – Yes, he looked around for a suitable husband. He asked friends and relatives if they knew anybody, and found out about their education, their background, and most importantly, the family's background. He got all the information about them, you know.

I – And did this take a long time?

R – In my case, no, but it depends you see,....sometimes a father can see up to a hundred men before he chooses one. My elder sister.... for my elder sister my father saw over a hundred men. You know, sometimes it can be difficult to decide. But for my brother he saw only one girl.

I – And for you?

R – He saw only two, one in the morning and one in the evening, and ...he chose the second one.

I –My goodness! Tell me about that day.

R – Yes.....well, in the morning the first man came. He was very wealthy, but not very well- educated, but he had a lot of money. And he was well-dressed, and he had very good manners.

I – And the other one?

R – He wasn't terribly wealthy, but he was well-educated, and he came from a good background. His family owned a village, and were like princes. And all his relatives were suitable. He was 22, and studying law.

I – And your father chose him?

R – Yes.

I – Why, do you know?

R - I think he thought that money wasn't everything. He didn't want the...you know, he didn't want the family's money. Education was more important. If he is well-educated, he will learn it later. Actually, Shyam, that's my husband's name, didn't want to get married. He wanted to wait, but you know, his father persuaded him. You know, when he came to my house to meet my father, he was very badly dressed, because he wanted my father to refuse him, so he could say to his father "Look, they didn't like me." But luckily my father did like him and So he had to say "yes".

I – And did you meet him that day?

R – Yes. First my family spoke to him, and then they called me in, and we talked for four, four or five minutes. My father decided immediately.

I – And did you agree?

R – Of course. My father had decided.

I – But did you prefer the second?

R – Um...well I wasn't sure, actually. I left it to my father.

I – And what happened next?

R – Well, after a certain time, there was a special day when I went to see his family and he came to see my family. It was a sort of engagement party. But we – you know – we used to be on the phone every day, we'd see each other regularly, but never without a chaperon. We were married ten months later.

I – And how long have you been married?

R – Oh for 22 years now.

I – And.... It's been a successful marriage? Have you been pleased with your father's choice?

R – Oh.... Yes, of course.

I – Now you have two sons, don't you, one twenty-one and one fifteen. Are you going to arrange their marriages?

R – Yes, we are planning them now. We've... we've been asking families in India for some time, and we've found some suitable ones.

I – Do you think that the system of arranged marriages is a good one? I can see that you have had a good marriage, but what about other people? How common is this system of arranged marriages?

R – Well, most marriages in India are still arranged in this way, and generally it is a system that works. Of course it depends a lot on the – you know – family choosing the right person, but one reason it works is that the couple enter the marriage not expecting too much, if you see what I mean. Actually – actually, there are many more divorces between couples who thought that they were

marrying for love and who then find that it isn't there. Arranged marriages seem to last, and that is a good thing.

I – And is sixteen the age that girls get married?

R – Well, my mother was married at thirteen, but that is considered too young now and..... at one time it used to be twenty, but it was found that the girls were then too old to be integrated into their new families, so now it is usually when the girls are sixteen or seventeen, yeah.

Listening Activity 3. Wedding Upset.

...and she was terribly keen on him, I'm not sure if he felt quite the same, but anyway...somehow or other she got him totally hooked. He was frightened, I think. And anyway, he finally proposed and she accepted him at once, took him down to see her parents and they arranged a wedding for two hundred people absolutely at once and he never had the nerve to get out of this wedding.

So we all went down to Norfolk where the wedding was going to be held, all 200 of us, most of us from London and the whole thing began very smoothly. It was a charming little church, it was decorated quite beautifully. My friend was in a lovely gold and white wedding dress with a veil over her face. The groom was looking very handsome. The best man was there and everything seemed to be going perfectly until it came to the point where the vicar said during the course of the service, "Will you take this woman to be your lawful wedded wife, to live together in the holy state of matrimony....?" Or something like that... . And anyway, there was a pause, and the groom said, "I wouldn't dream of it!" And this was the most enormous surprise to all of us. The vicar simply couldn't believe his ears and he repeated the question. The groom paused again and then said, perfectly confidently, "Not a chance in hell!"

Alison, who was my friend burst into tears. Her mother fainted. Her uncle cried out, "The boy should be whipped!" And Alison's father took the groom by the ear and hauled him out of the church. It was only 11.15 in the morning still and after a few minutes of chaos, it was decided to hold the reception straight away in the huge tent outside. And it was one of the best receptions I've ever been to because usually the people from the different families have very little to say to one another except how pretty the bride looked (even if she didn't), but on this occasion , everybody had plenty to talk about. And everybody was extremely happy. By two o'clock in the afternoon there was an announcement that the wedding was going to take place after all. So we all went back into the church, which was still looking very beautiful, the bride was looking fairly all right (the veil was over her face), mother looked an absolute mess, father wasn't at all confident...he was very red in the face. And the bridegroom was as handsome as before. Unfortunately, the organist had had a little too much to drink and was playing the organ very rapidly indeed. I think he was nervous it was all going to go wrong again. So, consequently, my friend, the bride, and her

father had to race up the aisle. However, finally the great moment came and the vicar cleared his throat and asked the groom again, “Will you take this woman to be your lawful wedded wife, to live together in the holy state of matrimony....?”

There was the most enormous pause and the groom said firmly, “I will.” There was an enormous sigh of relief from everyone. We were all very happy about this. He then put the ring on the bride’s finger and, at that point, she fainted.

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