

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ

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«Опережающая подготовка по прорывным направлениям развития науки, техники и гражданского общества на основе формирования инновационно-образовательного пространства классического университета в партнерстве с академической наукой, бизнесом, органами власти с использованием мирового опыта в области качества образования и образовательных технологий»

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Модуль 1

Unit 1. Behind the Kremlin walls

Lead in

You will watch part of the BBC program about what is going on inside the Kremlin. The program concentrates mainly on the work of the President and his administration. Before watching the video you might find it useful to read the following information which is in no way complete and concerns Press and Information Office (which the program calls “press department”) and Protocol and Organization Directorate (here “protocol department”).

Exercise 1: read the following information and answer the questions below

The **Russian presidential administration** (also known as Staff of Russia’s president, Presidential Executive Office, in [Russian](#): Администрация Президента Российской Федерации)) is the executive office of Russia's President created by a decree of [Boris Yeltsin](#) on [July 19, 1991](#) as an institution supporting the activity of the president and vice-president (in 1993 the position was abolished) as well as deliberative (совещательный) bodies attached to the president, including [Security Council](#).

The chief of the administration, his deputies, heads of main directorates and services and their deputies are appointed by the [President of Russia](#) and don't need to be approved by any other government body. Other staff is appointed by the chief of the presidential administration.

The list of the Chiefs of the Russian presidential administration includes such names as: [Anatoly Chubais](#) (1996, –1997), [Alexander Voloshin](#) (1999, –2003), [Dmitry Medvedev](#) (2003, –2005).

Among other important members of the Russian presidential administration under President Putin one can find: **Press Attache** for the President ([Alexey Gromov](#)) and **Chief of the Presidential Protocol** ([Igor Schyogolev](#))

On [March 25, 2004](#), [Vladimir Putin](#) undertook a major reorganization of this institution by a decree. Changes were made and The Press Office and the Information Office were merged into the Press and Information Office, the Protocol Directorate and the Organization Directorate were merged into the Protocol and Organization Directorate. Thus, the following are subdivisions of the presidential administration

- Presidential Speechwriters' Directorate
- Press and Information Office
- Protocol and Organization Directorate

Answer the following questions:

1. Give a definition of the Russian presidential administration
2. Who appoints the chief of the presidential administration?
3. Who was Alexei Gromov under President Putin?
4. What are the responsibilities of Press and Information Office?

Exercise 2: Read a short reference about one of the senior White House officials and answer the questions below

White House Communications Director

The **White House Director of Communications**, also known as **Assistant to the President for Communications**, is part of the senior staff of the [President of the United States](#). He is responsible for developing and promoting the President's agenda and leading the President's media campaign *after* he occupies the White House. The director, along with his or her staff, works on speeches such as the [inaugural address](#). The current holder of this position under President [George W. Bush](#) is [Kevin Sullivan](#), who took over the position on [July 24, 2006](#). The Communications Director is usually given an office in the [West Wing](#) of the [White House](#).

Historically, the position of White House Communications Director is typically given to a senior public relations staff member of the candidate's campaign staff. The Communications Director works closely with the [White House Press Secretary](#).

As the President's voice and vision must be clear, the Communications Director must ensure that all aspects of communications are covered to ensure that the administration's message has been delivered successfully to all media outlets. This can include, but certainly are not limited to, the State of the Union address, televised press conferences, statements to the press, and radio addresses. The communications office also works closely with cabinet level departments and other executive agencies in order to create a coherent strategy through which the President's message can be disseminated.

Questions:

1. What does the Director of Communications do?
 - (1) takes care of the image of the president in the media;
 - (2) works on the President speeches ;
 - (3) answers the questions from the [White House Press Corps](#) in briefings and [press conferences](#);
 - (4) tries to deliver the President's message clearly to all media outlets
 - (5) organizes foreign visits of the President
2. What position in the Russian Presidential Administration corresponds to the position of White House Director of Communications

Video vocabulary

The words and expressions are from the video: say the English words and expressions with the voice.

Note: some of these words and expressions may have more meanings.

1. be about to do smth. –намереваться
2. ambassador - посол

3. cover by media –освещать в СМИ
4. cameraman’s equipment – операторское оборудование
5. event -мероприятие
6. run to a strict time-table - проходить строго по расписанию
7. raft down a river – сплавляться по реке
8. inflatable boats – надувные лодки
9. right gear – соответствующая одежда
- 10.be paddling - грести
- 11.contradictions - противоречия
- 12.healthy action man – здоровый, активный человек
- 13.man of the people – «человечный» человек
- 14.deserted corridors – пустынные коридоры
- 15.clip the stories – вырезать материалы (статьи)
- 16.as far as the President is concerned - что касается президента
- 17.business with the Danish cartoons- история с датскими карикатурами
- 18.boom – быстро расти
- 19.quite a bit - значительно
- 20.pin-up – фотография красотки
- 21.celebrity gossip – сплетни о знаменитостях
- 22.don’t bother to look at – даже и не смотреть на ч-л
- 23.be ripe with speculations – переполнен догадками

Video on

Part 1 (from The Kremlin Grand Palace is about... to ...a bit dull).

Before you watch

Exercise 3: Choose the best option

1. When something is about to happen...

- a. is going to happen very soon.
 - b. it is very unlikely to happen.
2. A formal meeting ...
 - a. is an important or official meeting at which people wear special clothes.
 - b. must be held, but it doesn't have a real meaning or importance.
 3. If the cameraman's equipment is suffering from cold, it means that...
 - a. he feels pain in his body and in his mind
 - b. his camera is working very poorly, or isn't working at all.
 4. If an event runs to a strict time-table ...
 - a. it starts and ends at the right time and goes just according to the plan.
 - b. it continues longer than it is expected or planned.
 5. If an event is dull...
 - a. it is not interesting.
 - b. it doesn't have a clear message.

After you watch

Exercise 4: Fill in the prepositions

by	for	from	to
----	-----	------	----

1. Putin will be coming here for the formal meeting with the nine new ambassadors the Russian Federation.
2. Dmitri Pescov's Press Department has got an office in the small area on the far side of the halljournalists and camera groups.
3. Some photographers are allowed to film ...the other side of the hall, including the President's own personal photographer and cameraman, who arrived slightly late.
4. Events like these are organized ... the Kremlin protocol department and they run to a strict time-table.
- 5.

Exercise 5: Get the information right

1. The Kremlin Grand Palace has been used today for the presidential event.
2. Although this is not a public event it is covered by the press department.
3. Having nearly just arrived the video cameraman's equipment is suffering from the extreme heat outside.
4. As in any country they are formal events, they are diplomatic necessity and this is only to go by perfectly, a bit amusing.

Part 2 (from Not surprisingly... to ...man of the people)

Before you watch

Exercise 6: Match A to B

A	B
1. we were rafting	a. gear
2. inflatable	b. was paddling
3. right	c. reveal contradiction
4. the president	d. down a mountain river
5. our trip	e. boat
6. the photographs	f. to the Northern fleet

While you watch

Exercise 7: Listen and try to find the answers to the following questions

1. Who is Vladimir Rodionov?
2. Does the official photographer and cameraman enjoy taking photographs during protocol meetings?
3. Why is the image of President Putin considered to be contradictory?
4. How many photographs of the President does this part show? (from the protocol meeting/ with animals/with people/alone)

After you watch

Exercise 8: Put the sentences in the correct order

1. This was an interesting trip.
2. The only person who wasn't paddling was me because I was holding the camera.
3. Everyone was in the right gear and the President was paddling,
4. I took it on our trip to the Northern fleet to submarine.
5. This is one of my personal favorites; I would say it is the best.
6. We were rafting down a mountain river on inflatable boats
7. It was my first time ever on a submarine.

Part 3 (from By midnight... to ... Moslem countries)

Before you watch

Exercise 9: Choose the correct option

1. When people are still at work...
 - a. they go on working
 - b. the productivity is very low.
2. "Girls are awaiting the first editions of papers" means...
 - a. they are waiting for the first copies of the papers
 - b. they are waiting for some additional issue.
3. When something is done "first thing in the morning", ...
 - a. it has never been done before.
 - b. it is done at the very beginning of the day.
4. "In international terms" means ...
 - a. considering the international situation.
 - b. considering international contracts

5. “As far as the President concerns” means that...
 - a. the President is worried about something
 - b. the President is mentioned

After you watch

Exercise 10: Match A to B

A	B
1. By midnight	a. to all the most important people in the Kremlin.
2. The office corridors	b. it’s this business with the Danish cartoons
3. This will be sent first thing in the morning	c. it’s his meeting with his ministers
4. As far as the President concerns	d. the Kremlin seems quiet.
5. In international terms	e. are deserted.

Part 4 (from Newspaper publications... to ...ripe with speculations)

Before you watch

Exercise 11: Choose the correct option

1. “The press is freer than it used to be” means
 - a. the press didn’t have enough freedom before.
 - b. The press can use its freedom more.
2. “”Striking anti-Putin papers” means
 - a. Putin criticizes the papers.
 - b. the papers criticize Putin.
3. “Take political temperature” means
 - a. measure the body temperature of a politician.

- b. evaluating political situation
- 4. “Newspapers are ripe with speculation “ means ...
 - a. Newspapers are trying to guess smth.
 - b. Newspapers are trying to make large profit.

While you watch

Exercise 12 Try to find answers to the following questions:

1. What old style communist paper is mentioned in this part?
2. What do tabloids publish?
3. What is Larissa’s family name?

After you watch

Exercise 13: Match A to B

A	B
1. newspaper publication	a. to look at them
2. celebrity	b. gossip
3. tabloids complete with	c. has boomed
4. doesn’t even bother	d. speculations
5. take	e. pin-ups
6. be ripe with	f. a political temperature

Exercise 14: Get the information right

1. Newspaper publication has boomed in the pre-Soviet Russia.
2. There are of course pro- Communist papers and old style government papers like Pravda.
3. But there are also quite ordinary anti-Putin papers.
4. In fact, there are even quality papers complete with pin-ups and celebrity gossip.

5. Any newspaper under the Soviet system could express an opinion about who would be the next President.

Talking points

In pairs or small groups discuss the following questions, work out a joint opinion.

Group A

1. What are the responsibilities of the Protocol department?
2. Who decides which photographs of the President should be published in the press?
3. Why does the official photographer like that particular photograph of President Putin?
4. Which of President Putin's photos from the video do you like? Why? Which of them you don't? Why not?
5. Where (in what papers or magazines) could each of the photos be published?
6. Do you know of any other Putin's photographs that are of interest?

Group B

1. Does the President stay in the Kremlin during the night?
2. Who stays in the Kremlin during the night?
3. Give your opinion: what newspapers do the girls look through and why?
4. Why do the girls ignore tabloids?
5. What is the aim of producing a press digest?
6. What do you think is the educational background of the two girls?

Presentation

Group A: research the press; find several photographs of the President of Russia/the president of some foreign country. What image do they convey? Is the image contradictory? Give your point of view.

Group B: research the press; find some news stories (3-5) that are important in international and national terms. Produce your own press digest. Be ready to prove your choice.

Word for word

Watch the following clips and fill in the missing words and expressions:

Part 1

...Not surprisingly the President's own(1) photographer and cameraman ran out to get closer to him than anyone else. But(2) like this are not the jobs he'd mostly enjoy.

-It was just a(3) meeting, and not interesting, you can't get very much there.

-What are your favorite moments, what are the best times for you to be able to do your work?

- My favorite moments are the(4) moments, like when the President's on holiday.

This was an interesting trip. We were(5) down a mountain river on inflatable boats. Everyone was in the right (6) and the President was.....(7), and the only person who wasn't paddling was me because I was holding the camera. This is one of my personal..... (8); I would say it is the best. I took it on our trip to(9) to submarine. It was my first time ever on a submarine.

These photographs reveal many of the(10)about the President Putin's image. He is portrayed as an(11) leader, but also as a healthy action man, sometimes as a warmer man of the people.

The keys to Part 1: 1- official, 2- occasions, 3-protocol, 4- informal,5- rafting, 6-gear, 7-paddling, 8-favorites, 9-the Northern fleet, 10 –contradictions, 11-authoritarian

Part 2

By(12) the Kremlin seems quiet. In what was the workers state everybody has gone home, and that includes.....(13), who may work here, but he doesn't live here. The office corridors are.....(14), but some of the President's staff are still at work. Larissa and Alexandra are awaiting the first(15)of tomorrow's morning papers from which they will(16) the most important stories to produce the(17). This will be sent first thing in the morning to all the most important people in the Kremlin,(18) the President.

-What are the most important(19) today then?

- As far as the President(20), it's his meeting with his ministers. In international(21) it's this business with the Danish cartoons and the demonstrations in all the(22) countries.

The keys to Part 2: 12- midnight, 13- the President, 14-deserted, 15- editions, 16- clip, 17- press digest, 18 –including, 19- news stories, 20- concerns, 21- terms, 22- Moslem

The keys to unit 1

Ex 2: 1-2-4

Ex. 3: 1-a, 2-a, 3-b, 4-a, 5-a

Ex. 4: 1-to, 2-for, 3-from, 4-by

Ex. 5: 1-the Kremlin Grand Palace is being used; 2-is covered by the media; 3-extreme cold outside; 4- a bit dull

Ex. 6: 1-d, 2-e,3-a,4-b,5-f,6-c

Ex.8: 1-6-3-2-5-4-7

Ex.9: 1-a, 2-a, 3-b, 4-a, 5-b

Ex. 10: 1-d, 2-e, 3-a, 4-c, 5-b

Ex. 11: 1-a,2-b,3-b,4-a

Ex. 12: 1-Pravda; 2-celebruty gossip; 3-Samushkova

Ex. 13: 1-c, 2-b, 3-e, 4-a, 5-f, 6-d

Ex. 14: 1-in the post-Soviet Russia; 2-pro-govetnment papers/old-style Communist papers; 3-striking anti-Putin papers; 4-there are even tabloids; 5- no newspaper under the Soviet system

Word for word

Part 1: 1- official, 2- occasions, 3-protocol, 4- informal,5- rafting, 6- gear, 7– paddling, 8-favorites, 9-the Northern fleet, 10 –contradictions, 11-authoritarian

Part 2: 12- midnight, 13- the President, 14-deserted, 15- editions, 16- clip, 17- press digest, 18 –including, 19- news stories, 20- concerns, 21- terms, 22- Moslem

Модуль 2

Unit 2 Dmitri Pescov – The Kremlin’s Master of Spin

Lead –in:

Exercise 1: Read the following definitions taken from the dictionaries and answer the questions:

Spin-a particular interpretation or slant given to a proposal, policy, piece of information, etc. (John Ayto. The Longman Register of New Words. Special Edition 1990)

Spin doctor- Someone whose job is to give journalists information that makes a politician or an organization seem as good as possible (McMillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners.)

1. Have you ever heard these terms?
2. Can you give any Russian equivalents?
3. Do you think the work of a spin doctor is interesting and demanding?
4. What personal qualities should a person have for this job? Why do you think so?
5. What do press secretaries do?
6. Do you think that a press secretary is at the same time a spin doctor?

Exercise 2: Read the information about The White House Press Secretary and correct the following statements, if necessary:

1. The White House Press Secretary and the Presidential Cabinet are at the same level.
2. The current Press Secretary is Condoleezza Rice.

3. Responsibilities center on collecting information about what's happening inside the Administration and around the world.

4. The position of White House Press Secretary has often been filled by individuals from political background.

The White House Press Secretary is a senior White House official with a rank one step below Presidential Cabinet level. The Press Secretary is the primary spokesperson for the Administration. The current Press Secretary is Dana Perino. Responsibilities often center on collecting information about what is happening inside the Administration and around the world, and getting that information to the media in a timely and accurate fashion. The information includes things like a summary of the President's schedule for the day, whom the President has seen, called or had interaction with, and the official position of the Administration on the news of the day. This position pays around 170,000 dollars per year.

The Press Secretary traditionally also answers questions from the White House Press Corps in briefings and press conferences, which are generally televised. The position of White House Press Secretary has often been filled by individuals from news media background.

Exercise 3: In pairs or in small groups, discuss the qualities in the list that are necessary for a press secretary\spin doctor, give more qualities:

- Patience
- Intelligence
- Honesty
- Ambition
- Quick thinking
- Persistence
- Ability to work under pressure
- Good communication skills

Video vocabulary

The words and expressions are from the video: say the English words and expressions with the voice.

Note: some of these words and expressions may have more meanings than listed here.

1. first deputy to - первый заместитель
2. master of spin\spin doctor - политтехнолог, пиарщик
3. far up(of) the chain- (здесь) - занимать высокое положение(в структурной иерархии организации)
4. chauffeur driven car - машина с водителем(служебная)
5. private vehicles - частный автотранспорт
6. flashing blue light - спецсигнал\мигалка
7. number plate - (здесь) номер машины
8. rush hour - час пик
9. sweep past –(здесь)-мчаться мимо/проноситься мимо
10. crucial- важный, значительный
11. to highlight – освещать (здесь в СМИ)
12. disgrace - позор\ бесчестие
13. to be objective - быть объективным
14. put things back to order - наводить порядок
15. real estate - недвижимость

Video on

Part1(From: But to get close... to...get used to that)

Before you watch

Exercise 4: Match A to B

A	B
First deputy to	spin
Master of	press secretary
Private	vehicles
Number	hour
Rush	plate

Exercise 5: Read the following questions:

1. What is Pescov's first name?
2. What's his job title?
3. How is he known unofficially?
4. Does he use public transport or a private vehicle?
5. Does he get stuck in Moscow rush hour?
6. What do you have to have to get through security procedures?
7. Is it allowed to film the security procedures?

While you watch

Exercise 6: find the answers to the above questions

After you watch

Exercise 7: Get the information right:

1. Dmitri Pescov works as the presidential press secretary.
2. Unofficially he is known as the master of ceremonies.
3. Pescov uses public transport to get to his work.
4. You don't have to go through the security procedure when you want to get behind the Kremlin walls.

5. The Kremlin is the financial heart of the biggest country in the world.

Part 2(From: When I was a kid... to...such feeling again)

Before you watch

Exercise 8: answer the following questions:

1. Have you ever been to Red Square and the Kremlin?
2. What is situated behind the Kremlin walls?
3. What role did Red Square play in the history of this country?
4. Is Red Square a symbolic place for you?

While you watch

Exercise 9: While you watch part 2 try to find the answers to the following questions:

1. Was the Kremlin something far away for Pescov when he was a kid?
2. Is Red Square a special place for all Russians?
3. What have the stones seen?
4. What did Red Square witness?
5. What feelings did he experience towards Red Square?
6. Can he experience the same feelings now?

After you watch:

Exercise 10: Complete the sentences:

1. Red Square is very.....
2. The stones on Red Square have seen...

3. This Red Square witnessed....
4. It was a feeling of meeting...

Part3(From:” The job of Dmitri Pescov... to... real estate in Russia”)

Before you watch

Exercise 11: Match A to B

A	B
Spin	department
Press	doctor
To present	the truth
Soviet	regime

Exercise12: read the following questions:

1. What is Pescov’s job according to the BBC correspondent?
2. Is it more difficult to work now? Why?
3. What does Pescov and his team try to do according to Pescov?
4. What does the president try to do according to Dmitry Pescov?
5. Is western media objective when focusing on Russia according to Pescov?
6. Where is Dmitri Pescov’s office situated?
7. Where is the President’s office situated?

While you watch

Exercise13 : watch part 3 and try to find the answers to the questions above.

After you watch

Exercise14: match the words to those who said them:

A - Dmitri Peskov, B- the BBC correspondent

1. "The job of Dmitri Peskov and his team at the press department is crucial to the presidency of Vladimir Putin".
- 2." Western media are not so willing to be objective in focusing on Russia, in focusing on Russian President."
- 3."Although like all spin doctors Dmitri insists he is just presenting the truth."
- 4."Our job is to ensure that what our president does is highlighted objectively."

Talking points:

In pairs or small groups discuss the following questions, work out a joint opinion.

1. Would you like to work as a spin doctor/ press secretary? Why? Why not?
2. In pairs, discuss the role of a spin doctor/ press secretary focusing on
 - Personal qualities
 - Job description
 - Responsibilities
 - Problems they may face
3. Imagine that you were asked to interview Dmitri Peskov. What questions would you ask him?

Word for word:

Watch the following clips and fill in the missing words and expressions:

Part1

BBC:1. But to get close to what happens on the1.....,you need to get to know Dmitri Sergeevich Peskov. Dmitri Peskov is officially 2....the presidential press secretary, unofficially he is known as 3..... .

BBC: How far up(of) the chain do you have to be to get a chauffeur driven car?

Dmitri Peskov: my position foresees such a possibility and one position below me and the rest of cause are using public transportation or private vehicles.

BBC: having a car with 4..... and a Kremlin number plate has a distinct advantage as Peskov5the other cars stuck in a Moscow rush hour.

Dmitri Peskov: Do you have you your passports?

BBC: Oh, ye..

As we approach the Kremlin itself, 6..... has to stop, This is after all the political heart of the biggest country in the world and even in this car you cannot film the security procedures of the gate.

But you do get inside the Kremlin. Do you have to get used to this?.

Keys:1- other side of the Kremlin walls, 2- first deputy to,3- the Kremlin's master of spin,4- a flashing blue light,5-sweeps past,6- filming

Part2

Dmitri Peskov:oh ,ye unfortunately. When I was a kid and I was going to school, I mean all this Kremlin and actually 7..... of the country, it was something so far away that for example you know that Australia exists , I've never been there but I believe that it exists, but it's so far away that I'm never thinking about it like something that lies very close and the same attitude was towards the Kremlin. But at the same time (the)Red Square that's here (it) is 8..... The stone (s)on (the)Red Square have seen so many leaders , so many victories, so many (much) disgrace , you say. Everything was here, everything was here. This Red Square witnessed all the

9.....When I was a child when we came here it was a feeling of meeting 10....., meeting something great, meeting the history itself of this country.

When I spend(t) 6 years in this office, I'm sometimes complaining that unfortunately his job made it impossible for me to feel such feelings.

Keys:7- government and leadership,8-a very special place for all Russians,9- history of this country,10- something special

Part3

BBC: The job of D. Pescov and his team at the press department is 11... to the presidency of Vladimir Putin. In a society where the press is much freer than it was the image of the president needs to be presented both at home and abroad much more carefully than it used to be under the Soviet regime .Although like all 12..... Dmitri insists he is just presenting the truth.

Dmitri Pescov: Our job is to ensure that what our president does is13..... . Western media are not so willing to be objective in 14....., in focusing on Russian President. He is being blamed for everything, as if he is not the man who cares about the interests of this country, about the15..... .He's being blamed for authoritarian regime , well, he just insists on putting things back to order in this country.

BBC:Dmitri Pescov's office is in Kremlin building # 14, the offices of the presidential administration and that of the Senate building , the office of the president himself, make this the most important piece of 16..... .

Keys:11-crucial,12- spin doctors,13- highlighted objectively,14- focusing on Russia,15- national interests of Russia,16- real estate in Russia

The keys to unit 2:

Ex.2:1.- one step below ,2.- Dana Perino,3.-right,4.-from news media background.

Ex.4:first deputy to press secretary, master of spin, private vehicles, number plate, rush hour.

Ex.5:1.Dmitri,2.-first deputy,3.-the Kremlin's master of spin,4- no, he doesn't,5.-no, he doesn't.6.- you have to have passports,7.- no, it isn't.

Ex. 7:1.-Dmitri Pescov is officially first deputy to the presidential Press Secretary.2.- as the Kremlin's master of spin.3.- he uses a chauffeur driven car, 4.- you have to,5- the political heart of the biggest country in the world.

Ex. 10: 1- is a very special place for all Russians,2.- so many leaders , so many victories,so much disgrace,3.- the whole history of this country, 4.- something special, something great.

Ex. 11: spin doctor, press department, to present the truth, Soviet regime.

Ex. 14: A-2,4. B-1,3.

Word for word

Keys:1- other side of the Kremlin walls, 2- first deputy to,3- the Kremlin's master of spin,4- a flashing blue light,5-sweeps past,6- filming7- government and leadership,8- very special for all Russians,9- history of this country,10- something special11- crucial,12- spin doctors,13- highlighted objectively,14- focusing on Russia,15- national interests of Russia,16- real estate in Russia

Модуль 3

Unit 3 Presidential Press conference

Lead –in:

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions:

1. What do you think a press conference is?
2. Have you ever watched any press conferences?
3. Have you ever watched presidential press conferences?
4. Do you think there is any difference between a press conference and a presidential press conference?
5. Would you like to take part in one of them?
6. Do you know anything about presidential conferences in other countries?

Exercise 2: Read these definitions of a press conference taken from the dictionaries and give your opinion:

Press conference- convened by a minister, government official, etc. who talks about policy, achievements etc. (A. S Hornby with A. P Cowie Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English).

Press conference- an interview granted by a celebrity or dignitary(сановник) to many reporters at the same time.(New Webster’s Dictionary of the English Language. College Edition 1985)

Exercise 3: Read this information about presidential press conferences in the USA and answer the questions:

“Presidential press conferences are the most visible public interchanges between a news source and reporters. Begun formally by Herbert Hoover, they have become an institution. The press expects them to be held frequently. Franklin Roosevelt

held them twice a week; Harry Truman , once every ten days, John Kennedy held press briefings about every two weeks. Articulate (умеющие ясно излагать) chief executives (presidents) use press conferences as weapons in the struggle to capture public attention and mobilize support. Presidents prepare for them; their press aids compile briefing books and occasionally plant questions with friendly reporters.” (from : *A More Perfect Union*\ Introduction to American Government by Patterson, Davidson, Ripley. The Dorsey Press.)

1. What is the role of presidential press conferences?
2. Have they become an institution in the USA?
3. How do presidents prepare for them?

Video vocabulary

The words and expressions are from the video: say the English words and expressions with the voice.

Note: some of these words and expressions may have more meanings than listed here

1. instigate(v), instigate a new tradition-инициировать \ положить начало новой традиции
2. live TV coverage- трансляция в прямом эфире
3. request access-обращаться с просьбой о допуске
4. accreditation department- отдел/служба аккредитации
5. recall(v)- вспомнить, припомнить
6. sensitivities- тонкие моменты,нюансы
7. run an animation- показывать анимационную программу(здесь - программа “Куклы”)
8. rehearse(v)-репетировать
9. approve of something- одобрять

10. to get through the rigorous security procedures- пройти тщательную процедуру досмотра
11. hand out(v)- раздавать
12. translation headsets- наушники для синхронного перевода(в подлокотниках кресел)
13. plug in (v)- подключать
14. trickle(v)- стекаться \просачиваться
15. catch the best tripod position- выбрать наилучшее положение для штатива(телекамеры)
16. renew acquaintances with- возобновить отношение \напомнить о себе
17. turn up(v)- появиться где либо
18. safety net- страховка \ страховочная сетка
19. teleprompter- телесуфлер
20. treat(v) somebody with respect- обращаться с кем-либо уважительно
21. diffidence- робость неуверенность

Video on:

Part 1 (from :Putin has instigated....to....from this point of view he can orchestrate)

Before you watch

Exercise 4: Match the words in column A to those in column B:

A

Instigate

Live

Request

B

TV coverage

a new tradition

department

Exercise 5: Read these questions:

1. What has president Putin instigated?
2. Can foreign journalists take part in the conference?
3. Why do journalists call Pescov?
4. Who can call Pescov?
5. Who gets to ask the questions?
6. Who can orchestrate the press conference?

While you watch

Exercise 6 : watch part 1 and answer the questions above

After you watch

Exercise 7: Get the information right

1. President Yeltsin instigated a new Russian tradition.
2. The annual press conference runs one hour.
3. The press conference is open to some federal TV channels.
4. You cannot predict what's going to be asked by foreign media.
5. Gromov doesn't know many journalists.
6. The press conference will be a minor political event.
7. Many presidents give the annual marathon press conferences.

Part 2(From: It's a sign of the times.... to.....make all the difference between success and failure)

Before you watch

Exercise 8: Match the words in column A to those in column B:

A

Run

Get through

Hand out

Unlock (from their armrests)

Catch

B

the rigorous security procedures

an animation

translation headsets

Kremlin pencils

the best tripod position

Exercise 9: Read these questions:

1. What's a sign of the times?
2. What does this animation satirize?
3. When do the journalists start arriving?
4. How many hours will it take them to get through all the rigorous security procedures?
5. What final preparations are being made?
6. When does the press conference start?
7. What is the potential audience?
8. When do the doors to the conference room open?
9. What does every single journalist know?

While you watch

Exercise 10: Watch part 2 and answer the questions above

After you watch

Exercise 11: Get the information right

1. The night before the conference Russian TV runs a documentary film that satirizes the president's preparation for the event.
2. Reports are that president Putin approves of this cartoon.
3. It's 10 o'clock on the morning of the press conference and the temperature is – 10C.
4. It will take 3 hours to get them through all the rigorous security procedures
5. In the conference chamber the final preparations have been made.
6. The press conference starts at 2 p.m.
7. The press conference will be televised to a potential audience of 200,000,000.
8. The doors to the conference room open 3 hours before the event.

Exercise 12: Put the sentences in the correct order :

1. It will take 5 hours to get them through all the rigorous security procedures.
2. It's 7 o'clock on the morning of the press conference and the temperature in Red Square is – 20C , the journalists who managed to get accreditation start arriving at the Kremlin.
3. Downstairs the press are finally trickling into the warmth of the building.
4. The press conference starts at 12 o'clock and will be televised for 2 hours to a potential audience of more than a 100,000,000.
5. In the conference chamber the final preparations are being made: Kremlin pencils are being handed out, translation headsets are being unlocked from their armrests, and the presidential microphones are being plugged in.
6. The doors to the conference room itself open 2 hours before the event begins, and the early cameraman catches the best tripod position.

Part 3(From: Like all .. to.....treat their leaders)

Before you watch

Exercise 13: Choose the word from the box to complete the sentences:

Question, turned up, teleprompter, treat , put up hands

1. Many students..... their teachers with respect.
2. My boss hasn't.....this morning- I hope he isn't ill.
3. The final..... was about the situation in Israel and Palestine.
4. The speaker didn't know the text and used the
5. Those who want to ask questions have to.....

Exercise 14: Read these questions:

1. How do journalists ask questions?
2. Does the president turn up on time?
3. Why does this appear to be a slightly different Putin?
4. Why is president Putin , perhaps, nervous?
5. Will the safety net of teleprompters or notes help him?
6. How do Russian journalists treat their president?

While you watch

Exercise 15: Watch part 3 and answer the questions above.

After you watch

Exercise 16 Get the information right

1. Journalists don't put up their hands when they ask questions.
2. President Putin is late for the press conference.
3. Teleprompters and notes will help president Putin answer the questions.

4. Russian and foreign journalists treat their leaders in the same way.

Talking points:

In pairs, discuss the following questions :

1. Why do you think president Putin instigated the annual marathon press conference?
2. Do you think that president Medvedev will continue this tradition? Why?
3. Do you think that many leaders can answer different questions during 2 or more hours of live TV coverage?
4. What questions would you ask the president of the Russian Federation?
5. What questions would you ask the US president?
6. What questions would you address to Prime Minister Putin?

Word for word

Watch the following clips and fill in the missing words and expressions:

Part 1

BBC :Putin has instigated a new Russian tradition- the annual marathon press conference; 1.....as the president faces questions from the Russian press. The conference is also open to foreign journalists and those who have got Pescov's mobile number are continually2.....

Dmitri Pescov:" Hello, Hi Daniel. How are you doing? So, What's up? Just ask your guys to contact our 3.....and they will do the formalities.

BBC: for the Press department and for Dmitri Pescov this conference will be one of the major events of the Russian4.....

Dmitri Peskov: It's a huge one, just imagine it's about 5..... I cannot recall any other country, any other president in the world who has ever had such a press conference.

Keys:1- two hours of live coverage,2interrupting him to request access,3- accreditation department,4-political calendar,5-1,000 journalists

Part 2

BBC: It's a sign of the times, perhaps, that the night before the conference TV 6.....that satirizes the president's preparations for the event .

This is a caricature of the Defense minister Ivanov rehearsing Putin in the question about the Chelyabinsk incident. Reports are that Putin doesn't really 7but the TV channel continues to run it anyway, although, now they never actually show his face. Tomorrow president Putin will have 8.....It's 7 o'clock on the morning 9..... and the temperature in Red Square is – 20C , the journalists who managed 10....start arriving at the Kremlin . It will take 5 hours to get them though all11..... In the conference chamber the final preparations are being made: Kremlin pencils12 , translation headsets are being unlocked from their armrests, and the presidential microphones13.....Downstairs the press 14.....into the warmth of the building. The press conference starts at 12 o'clock and will be televised for 2 hours to 15.....of more than a 100,000,000.The doors to the conference room itself open 2 hours before the event begins, and the early cameraman16..... Every single journalist here knows that this may be the one opportunity in the year for them to ask the president a question, they also seem to believe that 17.....they have may have with Peskov or with the press secretary Gromov may make all the difference between success and failure.

Keys:6-runs an animation,7-approve of this cartoon,8-to face the questions for real,9-of the press conference,10-to get accreditation,11-the rigorous security

procedures,12-are being handed out,13-are being plugged in,14-are finally trickling,15-a potential audience,16-catches the best tripod position,17-renewing any acquaintance.

Part 3

BBC Moscow Correspondent: like all here in the Kremlin they ask how do we ask a question, they just said 18....and if you are lucky you'll be chosen, I don't know whether the questions are selected in advance's in secret I don't know.

BBC: Does t a lot depend on how well you know Gromov?

BBC Moscow Correspondent : I hope I know him, perhaps knowing him , perhaps he recognizes me, perhaps that will help him recognize my hand. I don't know.

When a live TV audience is waiting , even the president with the reputation for being late19.....This appears to be a slightly different Putin, he seems almost excited or perhaps he is nervous of the prospect of answering journalists' questions in front of a live audience for at least 2 hours without 20 of teleprompter or even the benefit of notes. But most Russian journalists still seem slightly stuck in the soviet time world .They treat their president with greater respect, diffidence ,even fear than western journalists21.....

Keys:*18-put your hand up,19-turns up on time, 20-the safety net,21-treat their leaders.*

The keys to Unit 3(Presidential Press Conference)

Ex.4: instigate a new tradition, live TV coverage, request access, accreditation department.

Ex.7:1.-President Putin,2.- .runs 2 hours, 3.-is also open to foreign journalist.4.-you can predict,5.-Gromov, the press secretary, he personally knows lots of journalists,6.- ..a major,7.-I cannot recall any other country, any other president in the world who has ever had such a press conference.

Ex.8: run an animation , get through the rigorous security procedures, hand out Kremlin pencils, unlock translation headsets,catch the best tripod position.

Ex.11: 1. - runs an animation, 2.-doesn't approve,3.-7 o'clock, 4.-5hours ,5.- are being made,6.- at 12 o'clock,7.-100,000,000.8.- 2 hours.

Ex.12: 2, 1, 5, 3, 4, 6.

Ex.13: 1.- treat,2.- turned up, 3.-question, 4.- teleprompter,5.- put up hands.

Ex. 16:1.- put up, 2.-President Putin turns up on time,3.-will not help him,4.- treat them differently(Russian journalists treat their President with greater respect, diffidence ,even fear than western journalists treat their leaders.)

Word for word

Keys: 1- two hours of live coverage,2-interrupting him to request access,3-accreditation department,4-political calendar, 5- 1,000 journalists,6-runs an animation,7-approve of the cartoon,8-to face the questions for real,9-of the press conference,10-to get accreditation,11-the rigorous security procedures,12-are being handed out,13-are being plugged in,14-are finally trickling,15-a potential audience,16-catches the best tripod position,17-renewing any acquaintances,18-put your hand up,19-turns up on time, 20-the safety net,21-treat their leaders.

Unit 4

Lennon's Anniversary (25years since the former Beatle died, from BBC WORLD)

Lead- in

Exercise 1: Discuss the following questions:

1. What is news for you?
2. What do you think about the following definitions of news?
“New or fresh information; report(s) of what has most recently happened”(A.S.Hornby Oxford Student's Dictionary of Current English)
“Current information about something that has taken place, or about something not known before especially as presented by a news media such as the papers, radio, or television.”(New Webster's Dictionary of the English Language/ College Edition.)
3. Do you watch or listen to the BBC world service or CNN ,or any other news programs ? How often?
4. Do you agree that the essence of new is topicality, novelty, and general interest?
- 5.

Exercise 2: Answer the following questions:

1. Have you ever heard about the Beatles? Do you know any of their songs?
2. Why do you like or dislike their songs?
3. Why do you think many young people like their music and songs?

Exercise 3: Read the following information about the Beatles and answer the questions:

In October 1962, Love Me Do, entered the British Top Thirty. It was the first single by the group from Liverpool called the Beatles. It was the first of a number of hits that would make John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr the most famous and successful pop group the world has ever known. The road to success was not very easy. John and Paul spent many days listening to American stars like Chuck Berry and Elvis Presley before they wrote the famous Lennon and McCartney songs. During the 1960s the Beatles were always in the news headlines; films, world tours and sometimes scandal. After a decade of successful music and films, the Beatles finally decided to break up in the early 1970s, after disagreements about money and personalities. Although many fans hoped there would be a reunion, this became impossible with the tragic murder of John Lennon and George Harrison's death.

1. When did the Beatles enter the British Top Thirty?
2. What are their names?
3. Where do they come from?
4. Was their road to success very easy?

Exercise 4: Answer the following questions:

1. Have you ever heard about John Lennon?
2. Do you know any of his songs?
3. What do you know about his killing in 1980?

Exercise 5: Read the following information about John Lennon and answer the questions that follow:

Background information

Birth name	John Winston Lennon
Born	9 October 1940 Liverpool, England
Died	8 December 1980 (aged 40) New York City, New York,

	United States
Genre(s)	Rock , pop , experimental
Occupation(s)	Singer-songwriter , Musician , Poet , Artist , Peace activist
Instrument(s)	Vocals , guitar , bass guitar , piano , harmonica , banjo
Years active	1956–1980
Label(s)	Parlophone , Capitol , Apple , EMI , Geffen
Associated acts	The Beatles , Plastic Ono Band , The Dirty Mac
Website	www.johnlennon.com

Lennon was shot four times in the back (the fifth shot missed) in the entrance hallway of [the Dakota](#) by [Mark David Chapman](#). Lennon had autographed a copy of *[Double Fantasy](#)* for Chapman earlier that same night.

Lennon was pronounced [dead on arrival](#) in the Emergency Room at the Roosevelt Hospital at 11:15 p.m. On the following day, [9 December 1980](#), Ono issued a statement: "There is no funeral for John. John loved and prayed for the human race. Please pray the same for him. Love, Yoko and Sean." Chapman pleaded guilty to [second degree murder](#) (убийство второй степени) and was sentenced to life. He is still in prison, 27 years since his arrest.

Two days after his death, Lennon's body was [cremated](#) at [Ferncliff Cemetery](#) in [Hartsdale](#), [New York](#), and his ashes were kept by Ono.

Lennon continues to be mourned throughout the world and has been the subject of numerous [memorials](#) , principally New York City's [Strawberry Fields](#), a memorial garden area in [Central Park](#) across the street from the Dakota building. Shortly after his death, Ono donated \$1 million for its maintenance. It has become a gathering place for tributes (дань уважения\памяти) on Lennon's birthday and on the anniversary of his death, as well as at other times

of mourning, such as after the [September 11, 2001 attacks](#) and following George Harrison's death on [29 November 2001](#).

1. When and where was John Lennon born?
2. What happened in the entrance hallway of the Dakota apartment building?
3. Where was Lennon pronounced dead on arrival?
4. Did Mark Chapman plead guilty?
5. Why do people come to Strawberry Fields?
6. Where is this memorial garden area situated?

Video vocabulary:

The words and expressions are from the video: say the English words and expressions with the voice.

Note: some of these words and expressions may have more meanings

1. murder(v)- убивать
2. the former Beatle- бывший участник поп-группы Битлз
3. literally- буквально
4. to get somebody's(his) life back- вернуть кого- либо(его) к жизни
5. to pump-пульсировать\биться\ накачивать
6. widow- вдова
7. pay respect-отдавать, воздавать должное\засвидетельствовать почтение
8. the core of something- суть\сущность чего-либо
9. solemn affair-серьезное\торжественное событие
10. poignant- горький\мучительный
11. to embrace New York- стать частью Нью-Йорка
12. cultural icon-(здесь)-культовая личность

- 13. pay homage-отдавать должное, дань уважения
- 14. life sentence- пожизненное заключение
- 15. get parole- получить условно-досрочное освобождение
- 16. deranged (mentally)- психически неуравновешенный
- 17. antique(s)(the antique)- древнее\устаревшее искусство\стиль
- 18. enduring appeal-неослабевающий интерес\привлекательность
- 19. go on with somebody-здесь- вести себя неадекватно)

Video on:

Part 1 (from: It is this dark night.. .to...today fans will be going to Strawberry fields)

Before you watch

Exercise 6: Match the words in column A to those in column B

A	B
The former	his life back
Shocking	his heart
Get	Beatle John Lennon
Pump	event

Exercise 7: Read the following questions:

1. What is being remembered?
2. What happened in New York in 1980?
3. Do many people remember where they were when they heard this shocking news?
4. What does one doctor remember?

5. What did he and other doctors try to do?
6. Where was Lennon's widow when he was killed?

While you watch

Exercise 8: Watch part 1 and try to find the answers to the above questions

After you watch

Exercise 9: Get the information right

1. It is this dark this dark night December 10, 1985 that is being remembered.
2. The former Beatle John Lennon was murdered outside the Dakota apartment building, his Chicago home.
3. Many people don't remember where they were when they first heard the news.
4. At the hospital where Lennon was taken nobody remembers that night.
5. Lennon's widow was away when he was killed.

Part 2 (from: Today fans will be going to Strawberry fields ... to ...part of them that died too)

Before you watch

Exercise 10 : Match the words in column A to those in column B

A

Strawberry

B

icon

Central

Fields

Pay

the message

The core of

respect

Cultural

Park

Exercise 11: Read the following questions:

1. Where will Lennon's fans be going on that day?
2. Is Lennon's philosophy of peace more relevant than ever?
3. What's the core of John's message?
4. Has the world finished with him or his music?
5. Why is it very poignant for the people of New York?
6. Why did a lot of New Yorkers feel that some part of them died with him?

While you watch:

Exercise 12: Watch part 2 and try to find the answers to the above questions

After you watch

Exercise 13: Match the parts of the sentences:

A

1. Today fans will be going to
2. For many Lennon's philosophy of
3. The core of John's message
4. I think it is very
5. When Lennon died

B

- a. peace is more relevant than ever.
- b. to Strawberry Fields in Central park set up in Lennon's memory to pay their respects.
- c. poignant for the people of New York
- d. was peace and love.
- e. a lot of New Yorkers felt that was part of them that died too.

Part 3 (from: What about Mark Chapman ... to... best remembered for)

Before you watch

Exercise 14: Match the words in column A to those in column B

A	B
Mentally	homage
Pay	deranged
Life	parole
Get	sentence
Enduring	appeal

Exercise 15: Read the following questions:

1. Where is Mark Chapman now?
2. What sentence did he get?
3. Has he tried to get parole?
4. Was he mentally deranged?
5. Why did he kill Lennon?
6. What do young people know about Lennon?

While you watch

Exercise 16: Watch part 3 and answer the questions above.

After you watch

Exercise 17: get the information right

1. Mark Chapman was released from prison.
2. He's tried to get parole 7 times.
3. Everybody understands what went on with Chapman.
4. He wasn't a big fan of Lennon.
5. Young people know much about Lennon as a character.
6. It's Lennon's philosophy that he'll be best remembered for.

Talking points:

In pairs or in small groups, discuss the following questions:

1. Why do you think Lennon's philosophy of peace is more relevant today than ever?
2. Why do you think many young people like his music and songs?
3. Do you think that Mark Chapman should get parole?
4. What information about John Lennon would you include in the news if you were asked to do that?

Role-play:

1. Imagine that one of you is Tom Brooks (from New York); the other is host in the studio (BBC World).
2. Imagine that you were asked to prepare a news story about John Lennon.

Word for word:

Watch the following clips and fill in the missing words and expressions:

From part 1

1. It is this dark night Dec. 8 1980 that is being remembered. 1.....John Lennon murdered outside the Dakota apartment building, his New York home. Lennon being fatally shot here at the Dakota 25 years ago was 2.....global event. Many , many people from all works of life can remember exactly where they were when they first 3.....

At the hospital where Lennon was taken 4will never forget that night:

“We literally held his heart in my hand and pumped his heart to see if we could get 5....., to see if we could get his heart beating.

From part 2

2. Lennon's - was an unfinished life but clearly 25 years later the world hasn't finished with 6.....

So, it's going to be very strange: for some people it's going to be 7.....- for others it will be quite 8.....

What is particularly poignant for the people of New York?

I think it is 9.....for the people of New York because when Lennon came here in the 1970s he 10....., he was in a way a cultural icon here, and when he died a lot of New Yorkers felt that was part of them that died too.

From part 3

3. He is in prison, he got 11..... . He's tried 12.....three times, the last time he tried was last year, it hasn't worked. Nobody really understands what went on with

him. I mean he 13..... mentally, some say that he actually began to hate Lennon he had been 14..... ,others say he that did this really because he wanted to get 15.....which he certainly did.

Keys:*1. The former Beatle , 2. a truly shocking, 3.heard the news ,4. one doctor,5.his life back, 6.him or his music, 7. a celebration, 8. a solemn affair, 9.very poignant, 10. really embraced New York , 11.A life sentence, 12 To get parole. 13. was deranged.14. a big fan, 15. his name in the papers*

The keys to Unit 4:(Lennon's anniversary)

Ex.6: The former Beatle John Lennon, shocking event, get his life back, pump his heart.

Ex.8:1.-December 8,1980 ,2.-his New York home, 3.-remember,4.-one doctor, 5.-.was with him.

Ex.9: Strawberry Fields, Central Park, pay respect, the core of the message, cultural icon.

Ex.12: 1-b,2-a,3-d,4-c,5-e.

Ex.13: mentally deranged, pay homage, life sentence, get parole, enduring appeal.

Ex.16 : 1- wasn't(he is in prison)2- 3times,3- nobody really understands,4- he was a big fan of Lennon,5- young people don't really know.

Word for word:

1. the former Beatle, 2. a truly shocking, 3.heard the news,4. one doctor5.his life back
6. him or his music 7. a celebration 8. a solemn affair 9.very poignant 10. really
embraced New York 11. a life sentence 12. to get parole13.was deranged14.a big
fan15. his name in the papers

Модуль 5

Unit 5. Al Gore Acceptance Speech

Lead-in:

Exercise 1: What words/word combinations could be associated with Alfred Nobel?

chemist, architect, innovator, doctor, engineer, the merchant of death, dynamite, nuclear bomb, environment, mathematician, armaments manufacturer, radioactivity

Exercise 2: Comment on the following facts from Nobel's biography:

Did you know that:

- Nobel was the third son of Immanuel Nobel (1801-1872) and Andriette Ahlsell Nobel (1805-1889). Born in Stockholm on October 21, 1833, he went with his family in 1842 to Saint Petersburg.
- Alfred studied chemistry with Professor Nikolay Nikolaevich Zinin
- The synthetic element nobelium was named after him.
- Several explosions occurred at their family-owned factory in Heleneborg; one disastrous one killed Alfred's younger brother Emil and several other workers in 1864.
- The erroneous publication in 1888 of a premature obituary (некролог) of Nobel by a French newspaper, condemning him for his invention of dynamite, is said to have brought about his decision to leave a better legacy after his death. The obituary stated "The merchant of death is dead."
- He died of a stroke (инсульт) on December 10, 1896 at Sanremo, Italy. He left 31 million kronor to fund the prizes (As of 2008 that equates to 186 Million US Dollars.)

Exercise 3: Read the following passage and answer the questions:

The Nobel Prize was established in Alfred Nobel's will (завещание) in 1895, and it was first awarded in Peace, Literature, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, and Physics in 1901. The first three of these prizes are awarded for eminence in physical science, chemistry and medical science or physiology; the fourth is for literary work "in an ideal direction" and the fifth is to be given to the person or society that renders the greatest service to the cause of international fraternity, in the suppression or reduction of standing armies, or in the establishment or furtherance of peace congresses". An associated prize, The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, was instituted by Sweden's central bank in 1968 and first awarded in 1969. The Nobel Prizes in the specific disciplines (Chemistry, Physics, Physiology or Medicine, and Literature) and the Prize in Economics, which is commonly identified with them, are widely regarded as the most prestigious awards one can receive in those fields. The Nobel Peace Prize conveys social prestige, and that award also is often politically controversial. The Nobel Prizes and the Prize in Economics are presented in Stockholm, Sweden, at the annual Prize Award Ceremony on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death. The Nobel Peace Prize and its recipients' lectures are presented at the annual Prize Award Ceremony in Oslo, Norway, also on December 10. Since the Nobel Prize is regarded as the most prestigious prize in the world by far, the Award Ceremonies in Stockholm and Oslo on 10 December have been transformed from local Swedish and Norwegian arrangements into major international events that receive worldwide coverage by the print media, radio and television. There is no Nobel Prize in Mathematics, which has led to considerable speculation about why Alfred Nobel omitted it.

Questions:

1. How many prizes did Alfred Nobel establish?
2. Why are the Nobel prizes presented on 10 December?
3. What is the Peace Prize awarded for?

4. When was the prize in Economics first awarded?
5. Is it known why Nobel omitted mathematics?

Exercise 4: Are the following statements true or false? Read the text that follows and check your guess.

1. Al Gore became one of the US Presidents.
2. He was an actor.
3. He starred in the documentary film.
4. He was awarded the Oscar Prize.
5. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
6. He was awarded it for establishing peace in the Middle East

Albert Arnold Gore, Jr. (born March 31, 1948) is an American environmental activist, author, public intellectual, businessperson, former politician, and former journalist. He served as the forty-fifth Vice President of the United States from 1993 to 2001 under President Bill Clinton. In 2006, Gore founded The Alliance for Climate Protection. Also in 2006, Gore starred in the documentary film *An Inconvenient Truth*, released on May 24, 2006, on the topic of global warming. The film won the 2007 Academy Award for Documentary Feature (the Oscar Prize) On October 12, 2007, Gore was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, which was shared by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, headed by Rajendra K. Pachauri (Delhi, India). The award was given "for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change." Gore and Pachauri accepted the Nobel Peace Prize for 2007 in Oslo, Norway on December 10, 2007.

Video Vocabulary

These words and expressions are from the video, say the English words and expressions with the voice. Note that some of these words and expressions may have more meanings than listed here.

1. northern hemisphere-северное полушарие
2. tilt away- отклоняться
3. cliff- скала, обрыв
4. out of kilter – в беспорядке
5. massive drought – сильная засуха
6. melting glacier – тающий ледник
7. lose livelihoods- лишиться средств к существованию
8. refugees - беженцы
9. massive flooding – сильное наводнение
10. tributary-верховье, приток
11. recklessly - беспечно
12. be ripped and fray - рваться и изнашиваться
13. promote human progress – способствовать прогрессу человечества
14. wage war – вести войну
15. share the same goal – иметь общую цель
16. drive species into extinction–уничтожать биологические виды
17. perform equation – решать уравнение
18. oblivious- не обращающий внимания
19. mutually assured destruction- взаимное уничтожение
20. debris – осколки
21. world resolve – решимость во всем мире
22. trap heat – поглощать тепло
23. surge – подъем, всплеск
24. make peace – заключить мир

Video on

Watch the whole video, then watch part by part.

Part 1(from the beginning: Last September 21... to... is being ripped and fray)

Before you watch

Exercise 5: Choose the best option

1. September 21 marks... in the northern hemisphere.
 - a. the beginning of autumn
 - b. the beginning of spring
2. North polar ice cap is ...
 - a. large areas of thick ice covering the North polar region
 - b. long periods of time when the earth's temperature was cool
3. Wildfire is ...
 - a. animals birds and plants that live in the natural conditions
 - b. a fire that starts in the countryside and spreads out quickly
4. When forests are cleared ...
 - a. trees are planted
 - b. trees are cut
5. Extinction means...
 - a. dying out
 - b. living forever
6. When the government is brought down, it ...
 - a. is re-elected
 - b. resigns

After you watch

Exercise 6: What is not mentioned in this part?

Droughts, tsunami, wildfires, flooding, asteroid fall, burning and clearing forests, earthquakes, species extinction, volcano eruption, storms

Exercise 7: Get the information right

1. One study estimated that the North polar ice cap could be completely gone in less than 12 years.
2. Another study to be presented by the US air force researches warns it could happen in as little as 7 years from now.
3. Major cities in South and North America are in water due to massive droughts.
4. Just as farmers are getting their livelihoods, peoples in the frozen Arctic and low-lying Pacific islands are planning evacuations of places they have long called their homes.
5. Climate refugees have returned to areas already inhabited by people with different cultures.
6. Millions have been located by massive flooding in South Asia, Mexico and 18 countries in Africa.
7. The very wealth of life on which we depend is being strengthened.

Exercise 8: Match parts of the sentences column A to those in column B

A	B
1. The North polar ice cap	a. are planning evacuations of places they have long called home.
2. Major cities in the South and North America, Asia and	b. our forests and driving more and more species into

Australia	extinction.
3. Farmers	c. have forced a half a million people from their homes in one country.
4. Peoples in the frozen Arctic and low-lying Pacific islands	d. have migrated into areas already inhabited by people with different cultures, religions and traditions.
5. Unprecedented wildfires	e. are nearly out of water due to massive droughts and melting glaciers.
6. Climate refugees	f. are losing their livelihoods.
7. Millions have been displaced	g. could be completely gone during summer in less than 22 years.
8. We are recklessly burning and clearing	h. by massive flooding in South Asia, Mexico and 18 countries in Africa.

Part 2(from: *We never intended ...to ...usually on a battlefield*)

Before you watch

Exercise 9: Match A to B

A

B

1.wage	a. human progress
2.promote	b. war
3.share	c. increasing CO2 level

4.perform	d. equations
5.document	e. the goal
6. cause	f. destruction

Exercise 10: Form the words with the opposite meaning:

Like, visible, tasteful, with odor, precedential, probable, convenient

While you watch

Exercise 11: Watch and try to find the answers to the following questions

1. Did humans intend to cause these destructions?
2. What did Alfred Nobel hope for inventing dynamite?
3. What did one of the first winners of the prize in chemistry worry about?
4. Why is the truth about what CO₂ is doing to our climate “out of sight and out of mind”?
5. What happens when large truths are genuinely inconvenient?
6. What does George Orwell remind us?

After you watch

Exercise 11 Get the information right

1. We had a different goal when we began burning massive quantities of coal, then oil and natural gas.
2. In Nobel’s time there were no warnings of the likely consequences.
3. After performing ten thousand equations by hand Svante Arrhenius ¹ calculated that the Earth average temperature would decrease by many degrees if we double the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere.

4. But like most other form of pollution CO₂ is invisible, tasteless and odorless which has helped to keep the false information about what it is doing to our climate out of sight and out of mind.
5. We also find it easy to imagine making the massive changes that are now necessary to solve the crisis
6. When large truths are genuinely inconvenient whole societies cannot (at least for a time) ignore them.
7. Yet as George Orwell reminds us, “Sooner or later a solid belief bumps up against a false reality, usually on a battlefield.”

¹ Svante A. Arrhenius – 1903 Nobel Prize winner in chemistry (theory of electrolytic dissociation)

Part 3 (from: *In the US since this prize... to ...make peace with the planet*)

Before you watch

Exercise 12: Match A to B

A	B
1. Cumulative	a. planners
2. War	b. destruction
3. Mutually assured	c. winter
4. Life-giving	d. summer
5. Nuclear	e. actions
6. Carbon	f. sunlight

Exercise 13: Try to guess what Al Gore is going to say about:

- the relationship between the humankind and the earth;
- the results of the nuclear war;

-the results of the global warming;

Watch to check your guesses.

After you watch

Exercise 14: Choose the correct answer

1. Do we understand the impact of our cumulative actions?
 - a. We still have remained oblivious to the impact of our cumulative actions.
 - b. We have more awareness about the impact of our cumulative actions.
2. What is the relationship between the humankind and the earth's climate?
 - a. We have become environmentally friendly.
 - b. These can be described as mutually assured destruction.
3. What can cause a nuclear winter?
 - a. Debris and smoke thrown into the air can block life-giving sunlight from our atmosphere, can cause the nuclear winter.
 - b. Increasing CO₂ levels.
4. What can cause a permanent carbon summer?
 - a. Global warming pollution which is trapping so much heat that our planet normally radiates back out of the atmosphere.
 - b. Debris and smoke thrown into the air which can block life-giving sunlight from our atmosphere.
5. What did the American poet Robert Frost write?
 - a. Sooner or later a false belief bumps up against a solid reality, usually on a battlefield.
 - b. Some say the world will end in fire, some say in ice. Either would suffice.

Talking points

In pairs or in small groups discuss the following questions:

1. What do you think about the speaker himself? Does he have enough experience of public speech? Why do you think so? What was his emotional state? (nervous/shy/positive/pessimistic/determined etc.)
2. What was the purpose of his speech? Did he achieve his goal? What devices does he use to make himself clear? (facts /figures /expert opinion /quotations, etc)? What sources do public speakers normally quote?
3. What is your attitude to global warming issue? Do you think this problem is important and urgent? Why? Why not? Discuss in a small group of 2-3 students, then present your joint opinion before the group, give arguments.

Presentation

Be ready to make a short presentation/public speech about ecological problems /other issue that you consider to be important. Begin with the address /, tell the audience about the subject of your speech/ refer to the opinion of some experts/give some facts and figures/give your own opinion/give reasons/, give 1-2 quotations /call for actions.

Word for word

Watch the following clips and fill in the missing words and expressions:

Part 1(from *Last September...to ...long called home*)

Last September 21 has the northern(1) tilted away from the Sun. Scientists reported with the unprecedented alarm that the North Polar(2) is in their words “falling off the cliff”. One study(3) that it could be completely gone during summer in less than ...(4) years. Another new study to be presented by US Navy researchers later this week warns it could happen in as little as(5) years, 7years

from now. In the last few months it has been harder and harder(6) the sign that our world is spinning out of kilter. Major cities in the South and North America, Asia and Australia are nearly out of water due to massive(7) and melting glaciers. Just as farmers are losing their..... (8), peoples in the frozen Arctic and low-lying Pacific islands are planning evacuations of places they have long called home.

Part 2(from: *But unlike most other... to ...usually on the battlefield*)

But unlike most other forms of(9), CO2 is invisible, tasteless and(10) which has helped to keep the truth about what it is doing to our(11) out of sight and out of mind. Moreover the(12) now threatening us is unprecedented and we often confuse the unprecedented with the(13). We also find it hard to imagine making the massive changes that are now necessary to solve the crisis and when large truths are genuinely (14) whole societies can at least for a time ignore them. Yet as George Orwell us, “Sooner or later a (15) belief bumps up against a(16) reality, usually on a battlefield.

Part 3

More than two ...(17) ago scientists calculated that nuclear war can throw so much ...(18) and smoke into the air it could block life-giving sunlight from our atmosphere causing a ...(19). The eloquent warnings here in Oslo help to galvanize the world resolve to hold the nuclear (20). Now scientists are warning us that if we do not quickly reduce the global warming ...(21) that is trapping so much of the heat our planet normally radiates back out of the atmosphere we are in danger of creating a permanent(22). As the American poet Robert Frost wrote:”Some say the world will end (23), some say(24); either, he notes, would suffice.” But neither need be our fate. It is time to make peace with the planet.

The keys:

Part1: 1-hemisphere; 2-ice cap; 3-estimated; 4-twenty-two; 5-seven; 6-to
misinterpret; 7-droughts; 8-livelihoods

Part2: 9-pollution; 10-odorless; 11-climate; 12-catastrophe; 13-improbable; 14-
inconvenient; 15-false; 16-solid

Part3: 17-decades; 18-debris; 19-nuclear winter; 20-arms race; 21-pollution; 22-
carbon summer; 23-in fire;24- in ice

The keys to Unit 5:

Ex.1: chemist, innovator, engineer, the merchant of death, dynamite, armaments manufacturer

Ex. 4: 1-F, 2-F; 3-T,4-F,5-T'6-F

Ex.5:1-a, 2-a, 3-b, 4-b, 5-a, 6-b

Ex.6: tsunami, asteroid fall, earthquakes, volcano eruption

Ex. 7: 1-less than 22 years; 2-USNavy researchers; 3-out of water; 4-losing their livelihoods; 5-have migrated to areas; 6-have been displaced by massive flooding; 7 – is being ripped and fray

Ex. 8: 1-g;2-e;3-f;4-a; 5-c; 6-d; 7-h; 8-b

Ex. 9: 1-b; 2-a; 3-e; 4-d; 5-c; 6-f

Ex. 10: unlike, invisible, tasteless, odorless, unprecedented, improbable, inconvenient

Ex. 11: 1-shared the same goal; 2-there were some warnings; 3-would increase by many degrees; 4-keep the truth about; 5-find it hard to imagine; 6-whole societies can ignore them; 7-false beliefs, solid reality

Ex. 12: 1-e, 2-a, 3-b, 4-f, 5-c, 6-d

Ex. 14: 1-a, 2-b, 3-a, 4-a, 5-b

Test yourself: 1-c, 2-a, 3-e, 4-b, 5-d, 6-g, 7-h, 8-i, 9-f, 10-l, 11-n, 12-j, 13-p, 14-k, 15-q, 16-m, 17-o

Word for word:

Part1: 1-hemisphere; 2-ice cap; 3-estimated; 4-twenty-two; 5-seven; 6-to misinterpret; 7-droughts; 8-livelihoods

Part2: 1-pollution; 2-odorless; 3-climate; 4-catastrophe; 5-improbable; 6-inconvenient; 7-false; 8-solid

Part3: 1-decades; 2-debris; 3-nuclear winter; 4-arms race; 5-pollution; 6- carbon summer; 7-in fire;8- in ice

Unit 6

Al Gore's interview to the BBC program HARDtalk.

Lead-in

Exercise 1: Read the following information and answer the questions:

Albert Arnold Gore, Jr. (born [March 31, 1948](#)) is an [American environmental activist](#), author, [public intellectual](#), [businessperson](#), former [politician](#), and former journalist. He served as the forty-fifth [Vice President of the United States](#) from 1993 to 2001 under [President Bill Clinton](#).

Gore initially hesitated to accept a position as [Bill Clinton](#)'s running mate (кандидат на пост вице-президента) for the [1992 United States presidential election](#). Clinton stated that he chose Gore for his foreign policy experience, work with the environment, and commitment to his family.

Soon afterwards, Gore also had to contend with the [Lewinsky scandal](#), involving an affair between President Clinton and an intern, [Monica Lewinsky](#). Gore initially defended Clinton, whom he believed to be innocent, stating, "He is the president of the country! He is my friend. I want to ask you now, every single one of you, to join me in supporting him." After [Clinton was impeached](#) Gore continued to defend him.

The prospect of a Gore candidacy arose several times between 2000 and [2006](#) to early [2008](#) in regard to the [2008 presidential election](#). Although Gore frequently stated that he had "no plans to run," he did not reject the possibility of future involvement in politics which led to speculation that he might.

In 2006, Gore starred in the [documentary film](#) *An Inconvenient Truth*, released on [May 24, 2006](#), on the topic of [global warming](#). He is also the author of the text of the film, released in the conjunction with the book. After winning the 2007 [Academy Award for Documentary Feature](#), the Oscar was awarded to director [Davis](#)

[Guggenheim](#). Beginning in 2006, Gore's popularity increased after the release of this documentary. The director of the film, [Davis Guggenheim](#) stated that after the release of the film, "Everywhere I go with him, they treat him like a rock star." After *An Inconvenient Truth* was nominated for an Academy Award, some people thought that Gore might announce a possible presidential candidacy during the Oscar ceremony. During the award ceremony, Gore and actor [Leonardo DiCaprio](#) shared the stage to speak about the "[greening](#)" of the ceremony itself. Gore began to give a speech that appeared to be leading up to an announcement that he would run for president. However, background music drowned him out and he was escorted offstage, implying that it was a rehearsed gag (розыгрыш), which he later acknowledged. Later that evening his film won the Academy Award and speculation increased about his possible run.

On [October 12, 2007](#), Gore was awarded the [Nobel Peace Prize](#), which was shared by the [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#) (IPCC), headed by [Rajendra K. Pachauri](#) ([Delhi, India](#)). The award was given "for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change." Gore and Pachauri accepted the Nobel Peace Prize for 2007 in [Oslo, Norway](#) on [December 10, 2007](#).

Answer the following questions:

1. What did Al Gore do between 1993 and 2001?
2. Why did Bill Clinton choose Al Gore as his running mate?
3. What was Gore's position during the Lewinsky scandal?
4. Does Al Gore have any plans to be elected US President?
5. What is the topic of the documentary film *An Inconvenient Truth*?
6. Who received the Academy Award for Documentary Feature in 2007?
7. What happened during the Oscar award ceremony?
8. What is Mr. Rajendra K. Pachauri's post in IPCC ?

9. What was the Nobel peace prize for 2007 awarded for?

Video Vocabulary

The words and expressions are from the video: say the English words and expressions with the voice.

Note: some of these words and expressions may have more meaning than listed here.

1. convince -убедить
2. face an emergency- столкнуться с критическим положением
3. succeed (in)- преуспеть
4. issue unanimous reports – выпустить единодушные доклады
5. accuse of exaggeration – обвинять в преувеличении
6. educational tool – учебное пособие
7. deliberation –размышление, обдумывание
8. alarmism and exaggeration – паникерство и преувеличение
9. rule in favor of – принять решение в пользу
10. claim(n) - утверждение
11. divert attention – отвлекать. внимание
12. it is incumbent upon you.- ответственность лежит на вас
13. refer to the real prospect – упоминать о реальной возможности
14. inundate with water – затоплять
15. consequences - последствия
16. all of the other rights – другие достоверные факты
17. make the case – доказать правоту
18. lose credibility – потерять доверие
19. place an upper bound – установить верхний предел
20. project(v) – предсказывать
21. stringent mitigation – существенное уменьшение
22. come up with predictions – выступить с прогнозами

23.evidence - доказательства

24.function transparently – работать открыто

25.genuine problem – реальная проблема

Video on

Watch the whole video, then watch part by part.

How many people participate in the program? Is the list below right?

Stephen Sackur - a Nobel Prize winner, 45th vice-president of the US

Al Gore - Chairman of the [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#) (IPCC)

Rajendra K. Pachauri - the host in the studio/interviewer

Part 1(from Welcome both ... to ...but not a lot of time)

Before you watch

Exercise 2: Match A to B

A	B
1. Set out	a. the pressure from voters
2. Face	b. to convince the people
3. Make	c. 4 unanimous reports
4. Issue	d. some progress
5. Get	e. the word out to enough people
6. Feel	f. a planetary emergency

Exercise 3: Choose the correct option

1. If somebody is setting out to convince the people
 - a. they start working at it in order to achieve the aim
 - b. they stop trying to achieve the aim
2. If scientists are at the top of their fields
 - a. they have the highest status within their field
 - b. they do field studies in the mountains
3. When the report is unanimous ...
 - a. the author of the report is not known
 - b. everyone agrees with it and supports it
4. If someone gets the word out to people ...
 - a. wait for some information from the people
 - b. they send them news or information
5. When the situation is tough it is ...
 - a. difficult
 - b. not likely to change

After you watch

Exercise 4: Get the information right

1. Well, I think we have made no progress thanks in the large measure to the poor work of the managers of the IPCC.
2. It is important to realize that 250 scientists, all new to their fields, all around the world have now issued 40 anonymous reports.
3. It really is a regional emergency, it is very unusual, we have time to solve it, and a lot of time.

Part 2 (from You have been accused... to ...No, I didn't say that)

Before you watch

Exercise 5: Insert the prepositions

from	upon	to	in	of	into	at
------	------	----	----	----	------	----

1. You have been accused exaggeration.
2. A British circuit judge (окружной судья) looked the film.
3. A British resident didn't want the film to be putschools as an educational tool.
4. The judge ruledmy favor.
5. Then that's another strategy for trying to divert attention the most serious crisis.
6. It is plainly incumbent you to make sure that it is indeed the truth.
7. You refer in your film ... the real prospect.

Exercise 6: Who says that? (S= Stephen Sakur, G=Al Gore, J=the judge)

1. You have been accused of exaggeration.
2. There were elements of alarmism and exaggeration in the film.
3. That's not quite right.
4. The polar bears are doing perfectly fine.
5. That's just another strategy for trying to divert attention from the most serious crisis we ever confronted.
6. Just take one more important point that the polar bears.
7. I think you suggest it could happen in the near future.

Watch Part 2 and check your predictions.

After you watch

Exercise 7: Put the sentences in the correct order

1. The simple point is that these facts are really not in dispute
2. There is a legal proceeding financed by ideological opponents of doing anything about the climate crisis.
3. The judge after the deliberation said that there were elements of alarmism and exaggeration.
4. I think you suggest that it could happen in the nearest future.
5. Out of the thousands of facts in the film he raised questions about a few; one of them was that the polar bears are not in any trouble at all.
6. You refer in your film that the Greenland ice shelf or the Western Antarctic ice shelf is melting away.
7. The judge ruled in favor of showing the film.
8. I didn't say that.

Part 3 (form: You paint a picture... to... 6 meters worldwide)

Before you watch

Exercise 8: Match A to B

A	B
1. Inundate	a. they are currently running
2. Changes	b. the elements
3. on the scenario	c. with water
4. Incorporate	d. are under way

While you watch

Exercise 9: Try to find answers to the following questions

1. What picture did Al Gore paint in his film?

2. What will be the sea rise according to the scenario that IPCC is currently running?
3. What can cause the catastrophic 6 meter sea-rise?
4. Why were the two largest elements excluded from the computer model?
5. What do the figures 1.4, 2 and 6 refer to?

Exercise 10: Get the information right

1. You paint a picture including graphic images of New York being potentially inundated with water which suggests, if I may, that this is a real possibility.
2. And IPCC says quite plainly that on the scenario they are currently running the sea rise is not going to go beyond 1.4 meters before the end of the year.
3. If the Greenland ice shelf grows up and rises from the sea, or if that of the Western Antarctica or if half of either plus half the other, than this is what the consequences would be.
4. The fact is that when the scientists last studied this in the full report they decided that the changes under way in Greenland and Western Antarctica were so insignificant as to make it impossible for the computer models to incorporate them.
5. So that they said, “We will include both of these elements, the 2 largest elements, and only look at all the other rights.”
6. The point is that whenever it did happen that is the result. Sea levels would go up 9 meters worldwide.

Part 4 (from: Well, whenever... to ...AL Gore present the problem)

Before you watch

Exercise 11: Match A to B

A

B

1. make	a. an upper bound
2. lose	b. the case
3. place	c. predictions
4. come up with	d. into the trap
5. fall	e. credibility
6. continue	f. the way
7. question	g. the thought

Exercise 12: Who says the following

Stephen Sackur = S

IPCC, = I

Al Gore = G

R.K. Pachauri = P

Beon Lombo, (a Danish statistician) = L

1. It will be many centuries before the Greenland ice really melts.
2. In trying to make the case, you exaggerate and lose credibility.
3. I think we need much greater evidence..., we cannot come up with predictions on when this will happen.
4. I think that all news media has the responsibility not to fall into the trap of these ideological opponents of taking actions.
5. I do not doubt there is a genuine problem of climate change, what I question is the way in which people like Al Gore present the problem.

While you watch: Check exercises 11 and 12 while you watch.

After you watch

Exercise 13: Choose the best option

1. Stephen Sackur thinks that ...
 - a. if someone exaggerates they lose credibility.
 - b. alarmism and exaggeration are normal in this situation.
2. The IPCC suggest that the Greenland ice would melt ...
 - a. in the nearest future.
 - b. after many centuries.
3. If the temperature in the world rises to 2-2.4 degrees Celsius...
 - a. the sea level will rise to 0.4 – 1.4 meters.
 - b. the sea level will not rise .
4. The IPCC say that...
 - a. they need much greater evidence.
 - b. they are ready to come up with the predictions.
5. Al Gore thinks that
 - a. the media should give equal time to the people who are for taking actions and their opponents
 - b. the media should not mention the point of view of the minority
6. Beon Lombo believes that
 - a. there is no problem with climate change.
 - b. the Earth is warming up, but Al Gore presents the problem in the questionable way.

Talking points:

Form small groups of 2-3 people. Discuss the following points. Give your opinion.

Group I

1. What was the main purpose of the interview? (getting facts, opinions or exploring the personality of the guest?)

2. Did the interviewer research the background of his guest and his “area”? Can you prove your point of view? What is the general practice?
3. What was the general atmosphere of the interview?
4. What was the attire (одежда) of both the interviewer and the guest? Is attire important?

Group II

1. Did the interviewer rank the questions according to their importance? What is the general practice?
2. Did he ask any questions that were mundane (банальный) or those the answers to which were already known?
3. Were his questions clear, could they be interpreted in more than one way?
4. Were they open-end or closed-end questions? (Open-end questions let the respondent take the answer in any direction he or she wishes, while closed-end questions narrow the range of the possible answers. *E.g. How do you feel about ...? / Will you vote for or against...*).

Group III

1. Did the interviewer tell his guest the exact questions he was going to ask before the interview? What is the general practice?
2. Did the answers of the guest sound rehearsed and lacking spontaneity?
3. Did the interviewer manage to catch the guest by surprise?
4. Do you think the interview was successful?

Role play

Think of 4 -5 questions you would like to ask Al Gore/any other famous person. Brainstorm the questions in a small group with your “staffers”. Think about the

interests of the viewers. Determine the purpose of the interview. Decide on the main question. Don't forget about such as greetings and congratulations (if any). Try to be polite. Is it worth having a little bit of flattery? Try to avoid being interrupted (*e.g. Forgive me, but let me continue my thought...*) Role-play the interview. The rest of the group will analyze the interview.

Word for word

Part 1 (from: Welcome both... to... but not a lot of time)

I -Welcome both of you to HARDtalk. Of course many (1) on winning the Nobel Peace Prize

G-Thank you

I-Mr. Gore, if I may start with you, you film *An inconvenient truth* with clearly setting out to convince the people around the world that we are in your words facing a planetary...(2) , and do you think you ...(3)?

G-Well, I think that we have all made some ...(4), thanks in large measure to the fantastic work of the scientists of the Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change (IPCC) and it's important to realize that it is 2500 scientists at the ...of their fields (5) all around the world have now issued 4 ...(6) reports. In spite of that there is still work to do, getting the word out to enough people, that political leaders will feel ...(7) from their voters to make this the top priority, it really is the planetary emergency, it is very tough, we have(8) to solve it, but not a lot of time.

Part 2 (from: When you call... to ...inundations you described in your film)

I -When you call it the inconvenient truth, it is plainly ... (1) upon you to make sure that it is indeed the truth and just take one more important point, than perhaps than the ...(2); you refer in your film to the real prospect that the Greenland Ice Shelf or the Western Antarctic Ice shelf is ...(3) away and I think you suggest that it could happen in the near future.

G -No,..(4)

I – You paint a picture ... (5) including graphic images of Manhattan being potentially ...(6) with water which suggests, *if I may*, that this is a real possibility. And the IPCC says quite plainly that on the scenario they are currently running, ... (7) is not going to go beyond 1.4 meters before the end of the ...(8). That is not going to produce inundations you described in your film.

Part 3 (from: With all due respect... to ...like Al Gore presents the problem)

G – With all due respect I think that all (1) has the responsibility not to fall into (2) of these ideological opponents of taking action and say: on the one hand, most scientists say the Earth is(3), but on the other hand, a few say that it's (4), so we are going to give equal time to these two cases.

I – So, with (5), we are quite careful not to do that, if one looks at the case, made for example, by Beon Lombo, the Danish. (6). Forgive me, let me just continue the thought. Beon Lombo says –Look, I do not doubt there is a (7) problem of climate change, the Earth warming up, and I don't doubt that it is (8), what I question is the way in which people like Al Gore present the problem.

The keys:

Part 1: 1.-congratulations, 2- emergency, 3- succeeded, 4 – progress, 5 – top, 6 – unanimous, 7 - the pressure, 8 – time

Part 2: 1 – incumbent, 2 - polar bears, 3 - is melting away, 4 - I didn't say that, 5 – inundated, 6 - sea rise, 7 – century, 8 – produce

Part 3: 1 - news media, 2 - the trap, 3 – round, 4 – flat, 5 – respect, 6 – statistician, 7 - genuine, 8 - man-made

The keys to Unit 6

ex 2: 1-b, 2.f, 3-d, 4-c, 5-e, 6-a

ex. 3: 1-a,2-a, 3-b, 4-b, 5-a

ex4: 1-some progress/to the fantastic work; 2-2500scientists/all at the top of their field; 3-the planetary emergency/it is very tough

ex 5: 1-of; 2-at; 3-into; 4-in; 5-from; 6-upon; 7-to

ex.6: 1-S;2-J; 3-G; 4-J; 5-G; 6-S; 7-S

ex.7: 3-7-5-1-2-6-4-8

ex.8: 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b

ex.10: 1-images of Manhattan;2-before the end of the century; 3-Greenland ice shelf breaks up and slips into the sea: 4-extreme; 5-exclude; 6-six meters worldwide

ex.11: 1-b,2-e,3-a,4-c,5-d,6-g,7-f

ex.12: 1-I;2-S;3-P;4-G;5-L

ex.13:1-a, 2-b, 3-a, 4-a, 5-b, 6-b

Test yourself: 1-d, 2-h, 3-a, 4-f, 5-k, 6-o, 7-m, 8-g, 9-e, 10-n, 11-c, 12-j, 13-b, 14-i, 15-l

Word for word

Part 1: 1.-congratulations, 2- emergency, 3- succeeded, 4 – progress, 5 – top, 6 – unanimous, 7 - the pressure, 8 – time

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Part 3: 1 - news media, 2 - the trap, 3 – round, 4 – flat, 5 – respect, 6 – statistician, 7 - genuine, 8 - man-made.