

ENGLISH 4U

журнал для изучающих английский язык

#5 (53) MAY 2007

HIGH SCHOOL
PROMS

MILITARY HUMOR

HOT DOG STANDS AND OTHER
STREET FOODS

ENGLISH BLUES!

ALICIA KEYS:
THE MAIN KEY TO SUCCESS

LETTER STYLE:
SUGGESTIONS

THE VERY BEST OF BRITISH:
AROUND THE HOUSE

TOM CRUISE

A full-page photograph of Tom Cruise. He is wearing a black leather motorcycle jacket over a dark brown t-shirt and blue jeans. He is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. His right hand is on his hip, and his left hand is holding a brown leather jacket. The background is dark and out of focus.

SLANG: THE PROCESS OF THINKING



think outside the box

Definition: To think creatively; to approach a situation or problem in a new way.

Example:

- 1) To solve this problem, we're going to have to think outside the box.
- 2) I like to hire people who can think outside the box.

Etymology: This popular phrase is relatively recent. 'The box' refers to the normal, boring way of doing things. When you think 'outside the box', you create new ideas and methods for doing things.



all-nighter

Definition: A study or work session that goes through the night; studying without sleep (usually a last-minute course of action).

Example:

- 1) We pulled an all-nighter to finish the report.
- 2) I pulled an all-nighter to study for my math exam.

Etymology: The term is popular with college students who spend the night before an exam studying (or 'cramming'), trying to learn a lot of material in a short period of time. The term is frequently used in the phrase 'pull an all-nighter'.



use your head

Definition: To think something through; to be rational and calm.

Example:

- 1) Use your head, Jim. You have to pass physics if you want to get your degree.
- 2) Tim never uses his head — it's no wonder that he keeps getting into so much trouble.

Etymology: Your 'head' is where your brain is, so when you 'use your head', you use your brain to think.



pick someone's brain

Definition: To get ideas from someone, usually an expert.

Example:

I'd like to pick your brain about where the economy is headed in the next few years.

Etymology: 'Pick' means 'to choose' or 'to grab', and your 'brain' is where you think. So when you 'pick someone's brain', you grab some of their ideas.



profit taking

Definition: To sell stock in a company after its stock value makes a sudden jump.

Example:

There was a ton of profit taking after IBM's stock leapt up 20 points.



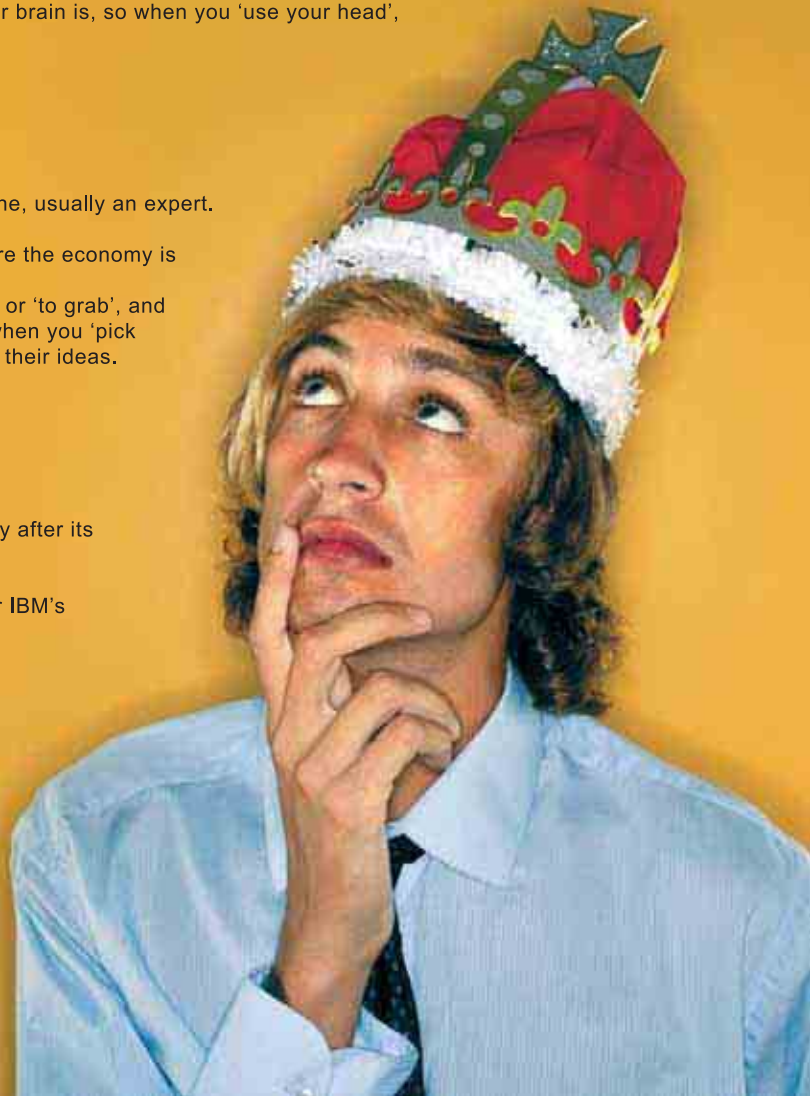
head above water

Definition:

Out of difficulty or trouble.

Example:

After a disastrous last quarter, I think the company is finally above water.



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HOLIDAY



LANGUAGE



FINANCIAL SUCCESS



NOTABENE



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SMOKING IS BAD FOR YOUR RATING



American film **censors**¹ are **clamping down**² on movies that glamourise smoking.

They want to **get rid**³ of smoking in films seen by young people, reports Variety.com.

The Motion Picture Association of America says scenes showing smoking could affect the certificate awarded to films.

A statement says: "In the past, illegal teen smoking has been a factor in the rating of films, **alongside**⁴ other parental concerns such as sex, violence and adult language.

"Now, all smoking will be considered, and **depictions**⁵ that glamorize smoking or movies that feature **pervasive**⁶ smoking outside of a historic or other **mitigating**⁷ context may receive a higher rating."

The move follows a recommendation from the Harvard School of Public Health that film studios should act to "**eliminate**⁸ the depiction of smoking from films accessible to children and youths".

However, the MPAA says there will be mitigating factors, such as period films.

For example, a movie like George Clooney's *Good Night, and Good Luck* would probably not be affected because it depicted an era when smoking was still **prevalent**⁹.

FOWL!



Two chickens have become well known in China for their skills with a football.

Owner Ms Zhang says the two **bantams**¹⁰ have become addicted to the game.

"I found an unwanted football on the way home around three months ago, and brought it home and kicked it to the two cocks. They were scared at first," she told the People's Daily.

But after a while, the chickens started to play with and fight for the ball.

"I now bring them downstairs everyday to play football. They are quite addicted to the sport," she added.

"They know how to break through, **slide**¹¹-tackle, and make a fair charge."

SPIDEY FILM IS FULL OF BLOOPERS¹²

Spider-Man 3 is the most mistake-filled movie of 2007 so far.

The website *moviemistakes.com* is already listing 16 **blunders**¹³ in the film.

Site creator Jon Sandys is surprised at how many errors have been spotted so far.

They include:

- In numerous scenes Spider-Man is clearly wearing contact lenses - although earlier movies establish that Peter's spider

powers give him perfect vision.

- When Spider-Man is in the bell tower, removing his black suit, it's raining and dark outside - but at the same time outside the front door of the church it is bright and sunny.

- Peter's hair looks different when we see his reflection he's looking at himself in the mirror in his apartment.

Jon said: "I expect every movie to have a few mistakes, as it's something a lot of film fans enjoy keeping an eye out for, but what's been spotted so far are far more **blatant**¹⁴ than I'd think a film of this budget would suffer from".

"The mistakes are unlikely to keep fans away, despite the **lukewarm**¹⁵ reviews, but anyone not enjoying the movie can at least look out for a few bloopers to amuse themselves."

Moviemistakes.com currently lists 69,000 mistakes from more than 5,200 titles.

Spider-Man 3 became the most successful new film release of all time when it took £74 million in its opening weekend at the UK box office.

¹ censor	[ˈsɛnsɔ]	цензор
² to clamp down	[ˈklæmpˌdaʊn]	стать требовательнее
³ to get rid	[ˈɡetˌrɪd]	избавиться
⁴ alongside	[əˈlɒŋˈsaɪd]	рядом
⁵ depiction	[dɪˈpɪkʃən]	картина
⁶ pervasive	[pəˈveɪsɪv]	распространяющийся
⁷ mitigating	[ˈmɪtɪɡeɪtɪŋ]	смягчающий
⁸ to eliminate	[ɪˈlɪmɪneɪt]	исключать
⁹ prevalent	[ˈprevələnt]	распространенный
¹⁰ bantam	[ˈbæntəm]	бенгамка (порода кур небольшого размера)

HAIR DRESSER



A Croatian company has made a dress **entirely**¹⁶ from human hair.

Designers at the Artidjana company used 165ft of blonde hair in the dress which was modelled at a fashion show in the capital Zagreb.

Model Simona Gotovac **stunned**¹⁷ the crowds when she appeared on the **catwalk**¹⁸ wearing the human hair dress.

WORLD'S HIGHEST SWING



The world's highest **swing**¹⁹ has been set up on an 1,100ft TV tower in China.

The swing is set on a 700ft high viewing platform on the tower in Harbin city, Heilongjiang province.

Participants sit on the steel seat and swing out over the city, beyond the edge of the platform.

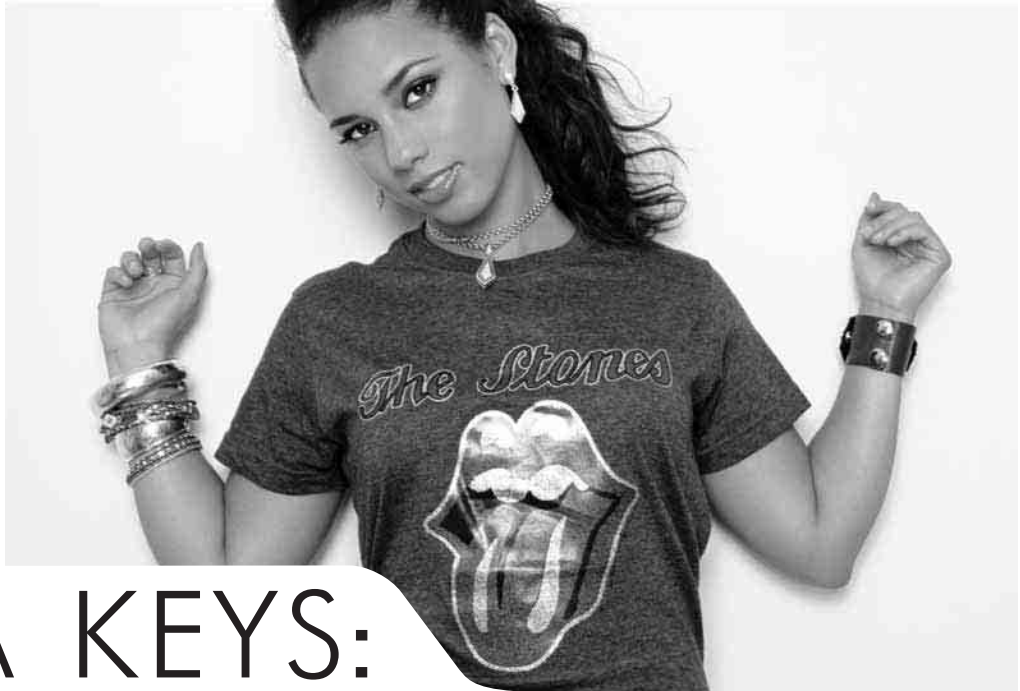
The swing is called "Game for brave people", reports Harbin Daily.

The tower is the world's second-highest steel tower, after the Kiev tower in Ukraine.

¹¹ slide	[slaɪd]	скольжение
¹² blooper	[ˈblɒpə]	глупая ошибка
¹³ blunder	[ˈblʌndə]	просчет, ляп
¹⁴ blatant	[ˈblɛt(ə)nt]	очевидный
¹⁵ lukewarm	[ˈlʌkwɜːm]	равнодушный
¹⁶ entirely	[ɪnˈtaɪəli]	полностью
¹⁷ to stun	[stʌn]	ошеломить
¹⁸ catwalk	[ˈkætwɜːk]	подиум
¹⁹ swing	[swɪŋ]	качели

Since the tender age of 5, Alicia Keys has proven herself a true musical **prodigy**¹. Born and raised in Manhattan, New York, a great deal of her upbringing was devoted to music and her aspirations to succeed as a performer. Piano lessons beginning at such an early age allowed Alicia to **blossom**² into the exceptionally talented pianist she is today.

She credits much of her success to her mother's insistence on her continuing with the lessons, and **ultimately**³ growing as an artist. Her ultra-supportive mother advised her that piano-playing was the one thing in life that she would not allow her daughter to give up on. While many children may consider this to be a form of punishment, Alicia thought other-



ALICIA KEYS: THE MAIN KEY TO SUCCESS

wise. Piano-playing proved to become one of her true passions in life and she **pursued**⁴ it.

Alicia eventually **enrolled**⁵ in the Professional Performance Arts School of Manhattan and chose to major in choir. An all-around **outstanding**⁶ student, her musical talents grew to an even higher level under the guidance of one of her instructors. This instructor helped to train her voice, enabling Alicia to further grow as a multi-talented musician.

In 1998, major record labels began discovering her, which re-

saw this as an opportunity to grow and Davis, being the legendary record **mogul**⁹ that he is, has been **relentlessly**¹⁰ hyping the piano-playing prodigy ever since.

The 19-year-old musician's debut album, *Songs in A Minor* entered the *Billboard* album charts at #1. Keys and the album won five Grammy Awards in 2002, including "Best New Artist" and "Song of the Year" for "Fallin". Later, on October 22, 2002, Keys would release *Remixed & Unplugged in A Minor*, a re-issue of *Songs in A Minor*.

eo" for "If I Ain't Got You" and also led Lenny Kravitz and Stevie Wonder in their version of Wonder's "Higher Ground". Also the following year in 2005, she won "Best R&B Video" in her second year in a row for "Karma". At the 2005 Grammy Awards, she performed the album's second single, "If I Ain't Got You", and then joined Jamie Foxx and Quincy Jones in a **rendition**¹² of "Georgia on My Mind", Hoagy Carmichael's song made famous by Ray Charles. That evening, she won four Grammy Awards: "Best R&B Album" for *The Diary of Alicia Keys*, "Best Female R&B Vocal Performance" for "If I Ain't Got You", "Best R&B Song" for "You Don't Know My Name", and "Best R&B Performance by a Duo or Group with Vocals" for "My Boo" with Usher. She was also nominated for "Album of the Year" for *The Diary of Alicia Keys*, "Song of the Year" for "If I Ain't Got You", "Best R&B Performance by a Duo or Group with Vocals" for "Diary" and "Best R&B Song" for "My Boo".

Keys has already begun working on her next after *Unplugged* (2005) studio album, which is to be released in June 2007. Recently Alicia Keys has talked to MTV about her upcoming album: "It's coming together incredibly. I am in love with this album. It's very fresh and new". And about the album title Alicia said: "I always name my album at the end. For some reason I find that works better for me. After I have all of the work together and I feel the direction, then I know what's the best title". Keys has explained that her new upcoming album has a more **edgy**¹³ feel than her first two albums and she is keen to do strange and unexpected collaborations outside the R&B and hip-hop worlds.

Keys has finished shooting a film alongside Ben Affleck, Ray Liotta, Common, Andy Garcia, Jeremy Piven, and Ryan Reynolds entitled *Smokin' Aces*, released on January 26, 2007, in which she plays an **assassin**¹⁴ named Georgia Sykes. Keys has received much praise from her co-stars in the film; Ryan Reynolds said Keys has "natural" acting ability as he was surprised she had not starred in films before.

Furthermore, she has finished shooting her second film *The Nanny Diaries* alongside Scarlett Johansson, which is due for release on April 20, 2007. She is playing Johansson's best friend in the film.

Keys followed up her debut with *The Diary of Alicia Keys*, released on December 2, 2003. The album was **hailed**¹¹ by critics and debuted at number one in the U.S., selling over 618,000 copies its first week of release, the sixth highest album sales by a female and second by R&B female. To date, it has sold eight million copies worldwide. Keys went on to become the best-selling female R&B artist of 2004.

At the 2004 MTV Video Music Awards, Keys won "Best R&B Vid-

"Every thought we have and action we take becomes part of the collective energy of the planet. When we use our energy to bring light into the world, it combines with the light brought by others to dispel the darkness. Though we live in a world of duality, which helps us to experience the material plane, we don't need to experience extremes to understand them. We can share our experiences and understanding with others not from a place of condescension but of connection."



sulted in old-fashioned **bidding**⁷ wars in her honor. She eventually signed with Arista Records. At this point, she continued the process of writing, producing and recording the debut that she'd been working on since the age of 14.

In late 1999, Alicia decided to join Clive Davis and his newfound record label, J Records. Davis has supported and **groomed**⁸ many high-profile artists in the past, including Janis Joplin, Bruce Springsteen and Santana. Keys

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¹prodigy [ˈprɒdɪɡi] одаренный человек
²to blossom [ˈblɒsəm] добиться успеха
³ultimately [ˈʌltɪməli] в конечном счете
⁴to pursue [pəˈsjuː] заниматься
⁵to enroll [ɪnˈsɔːl] вступать в члены
⁶outstanding [aʊtˈstændɪŋ] выдающийся
⁷bidding [ˈbɪdɪŋ] предложение цены

⁸to groom [gruːm] наводить лоск
⁹mogul [ˈmɒɡʊl] магнат
¹⁰relentlessly [rɪˈlentləsli] беспрепятственно
¹¹to hail [heɪl] приветствовать
¹²rendition [renˈdɪʃ(q)n] интерпретация
¹³edgy [ˈeɪdʒi] заостренный
¹⁴assassin [əˈsæsn̩] наемный убийца

Born June 22, 1949, in Summit, NJ, Streep took operatic voice lessons, and subsequently cultivated a fascination with acting while she attended Bernards High School. Streep graced several school productions¹⁵ (she took an early bow as Daisy Mae in Lil' Abner), earned decent grades, and became popular among fellow students (she joined the cheerleaders¹⁶ and won the title of homecoming queen). Upon high-school graduation, Streep studied drama at Vassar, Dartmouth, and Yale, where she appeared in 30 to 40 productions with the Yale Repertory Theater. With a five-star education and years of collegiate stage work under her belt, Streep headed for the New York footlights¹⁷ and launched her off-Broadway

By Sandra Brennan



MERYL STREEP

THE WOMAN WITH THOUSAND FACES

Sydney Pollack – one of Meryl Streep's collaborators time and again – once proclaimed her the most gifted film actress of the late 20th century. Most insiders¹ would concur² with this assessment. To avid moviegoers, she represents the essence of onscreen dramatic art, and classifying her as a contemporary³ reincarnation of Eleonora Duse or Sarah Bernhardt would not overstate the case. To be certain, Streep's filmography claims its share of near misses and outright disasters (*She-Devil*, *Falling in Love*, *Death Becomes Her*) – like Dustin Hoffman, she thrived⁴ in the '70s and early '80s, but seemed somewhat crippled⁵ in the late '80s and early '90s by the paucity⁶ of eloquent⁷ scripts. But the intelligence and refinement of her craft endure⁸. For, also like Hoffman (and De Niro), she demonstrates a transcendent⁹ ability to plunge¹⁰ into her characters and lose herself inside of them, transforming herself physically to meet the demands of her roles. A luminous¹¹ blonde with nearly translucent¹² pale skin, intelligent blue eyes, and an elegant facial bone structure, Streep sustains¹³ a fragile, fleeting beauty that allows her to travel the spectrum between earthily plain (*Ironweed*), and ethereally¹⁴ glamorous and radiant (*Manhattan*, *Heartburn*).

career. Streep's performance in Tennessee Williams' *27 Wagons Full of Cotton*, for which she received a Tony nomination, constitutes a particularly strong theatrical highlight from this period. She made her television debut in Robert Markowitz's *The Deadliest Season* (1977). That year she also appeared on-screen for the first time in Fred Zinnmann's *Julia* (1977) as Anna Marie, opposite heavyweights Jane Fonda, Vanessa Redgrave, and Hal Holbrook. The following year, Streep picked up an Emmy for her performance in Marvin J. Chomsky's miniseries *Holocaust*. She first teamed with De Niro in Michael Cimino's *The Deer Hunter* (1978). Despite a minor role in the epic, she played the part with an energetic sensitivity that earned her only the first of innumerable Oscar nominations.

Around this time, Streep became engaged to the diminutive¹⁸ performer John Cazale (whom she met on the set of the Cimino film), predominantly known for his evocations¹⁹ of Fredo Corleone in *The Godfather* and Sal in *Dog Day Afternoon*. Tragically, this marriage was ill-fated from day one, Cazale's frail²⁰ body ridden with bone cancer. Forty-two at the time, he passed away in March 1978. Not six months later, Streep wed Don Gummer, unaffiliated²¹ with Hollywood in any capacity. To date, the couple are still married and have four children; together, they have sus-

tained a longer marriage than almost anyone in Hollywood.

Streep next appeared as Woody Allen's ruthless²² lesbian ex-wife in his elegiac comedy drama *Manhattan* (1979) and Alan Alda's Southern mistress in the scathing²³ political satire *The Seduction of Joe Tynan*. Her shattering interpretation of the scarred and torn Joanna Kramer opposite Dustin Hoffman in Robert Benton's heartbreaking divorce saga *Kramer vs. Kramer* (1979), earned her a Best Supporting Actress Oscar in 1980 – which she famously left on top of a toilet at the festivities²⁴ – alongside a plethora²⁵

of L.A. Film Critics Association, New York Film Critics Circle, and Golden Globe Awards for the Allen, Benton, and Alda films.

Streep continued her ascent over the next decade by establishing herself as Hollywood's top box-office draw and a critical darling. Her double performance in the innovative Karel Reisz/Harold Pinter triumph *The French Lieutenant's Woman* (1981), her gut-wrenching interpretation of the titular Holocaust survivor in Alan J. Pakula's haunting adaptation *Sophie's Choice* (1982), and her thoughtful evocation of Karen Silkwood in Mike Nichols' drama *Silkwood* were highlights of the period. In the latter, she portrays a real-life victimized nuclear-plant worker who mysteriously disappears just prior to turning in crucial evidence against her employers. A observation about *Silkwood* by Roger Ebert illustrates the almost-unprecedented amount of research that Streep poured into the role of Karen, as she does for all of her films: "*Silkwood* is played by Meryl Streep, in another of her great performances, and there's a tiny detail in the first moments of the movie that reveals how completely Streep has thought through the role. *Silkwood* walks into the factory, punches²⁶ her time card, automatically looks at her own wristwatch, and then shakes her wrist: It's a self-winding²⁷ watch, I guess. That

"I really, really depend on the other actors for the confirmation of who I think I am," she says. "And so it's important to me to work with good people that are not worried about how they look. You know. Real actors. They're your blood."

little shake of the wrist is an actor's choice. There are a lot of them in this movie, all almost as invisible as the first one."

Streep's decision to headline Sydney Pollack's **lush**²⁸ epic *Out of Africa* (1985), as Karen Blixen, sustained her reputation (she held the film together with her brilliant performance and picked up an Academy nom for Best Actress), but raised the bar of expectation almost cruelly high for her. This could partially account for a series of slight disappointments in Streep's career during the late '80s and early '90s. With the exception of Hector Babenco's **astonishing**²⁹ *Ironweed*, Streep headlined several efforts that, if they didn't exactly constitute unqualified disasters, invariably disappointed audiences and critics. These included the **lackluster**³⁰ 1986 Ephron/Nichols soap *Heartburn*, Susan Seidelman's grotesque 1991 comedy *She-*

rafter who must fight a raging river and two dangerous **fugitives**³⁷ to save her family in the action thriller *River Wild* (1994). In interviews, she said she did the film because she wanted to have an adventure like Harrison Ford and to overcome a few of her own fears.

Streep returned to the depth and multifacetedness of her early roles – **with much concomitant**³⁸ success – **when she** took a more low-key role as a **dowdy**³⁹, Earthbound farm wife who finds **illicit**⁴⁰ love with an **itinerant**⁴¹ photographer (Clint Eastwood) in *The Bridges of Madison County*. Following the critical and commercial heights of Bridges, Streep co-headlined *Marvin's Room* with Diane Keaton and Leonardo DiCaprio before picking up yet another Oscar nomination for her performance as a terminally ill wife and mother in Carl Franklin's *One True Thing* (1998).

of considerable dramatic power when she hit audiences with the back-to-back *success d'estimes* *Adaptation* and *The Hours* as the curtain fell on 2002. Earning an Oscar nomination for the former and a Golden Globe nomination for the latter, Streep's remarkable range connected with audiences in her respective roles as an author looking to recapture the unpredictability of youth and a woman who prepares a final party for a close friend (Ed Harris) and soon-to-be AIDS victim.

On the heels of this success, Streep won an Emmy in 2004 for her participation in longtime friend and collaborator Mike Nichols' *Angels in America*, a mini-series adaptation of Tony Kushner's acclaimed play about the AIDS crisis of the '80s. In this film, Streep delivered a triple role: Hannah Pitt, Ethel Rosenberg, and Rabbi Isador Chemelwitz. Streep soon afterward won even greater audience and critic

followed this up with a part in the lighthearted comedy *Prime*, as a good-natured psychologist who discovers that the man her patient is sexually involved with is none other than Streep's adult son. Since neither of the frisky lovebirds realize their mutual connection to Streep's character, the poor therapist must endure hearing all about her son's sexual exploits in order to fulfill her obligation to her patient. The film was a moderate success, but as usual, Streep's performance was much better received than the motion picture itself. Never one to be typecast, however, Streep moved immediately on to play one-half of a sister singing team (alongside Lily Tomlin) in Robert Altman's *A Prairie Home Companion* (2006), and – **that same year** – **the evil and abusive boss** of Anne Hathaway in David Frankel's *The Devil Wears Prada*. Another "the best thing about the movie" performance,

Let's face it, we were all once 3-year-olds who stood in the middle of the living room and everybody thought we were so adorable. Only some of us grow up and get paid for it.

approval for her biting role as a corporate and political conspirator in Jonathan Demme's remake of the 1962 thriller *The Manchurian Candidate*. Streep

this one earned her a Golden Globe for Best Actress in a Musical or Comedy, as well as the **accordant**⁴⁷ Oscar nomination, her fourteenth.



Devil, Nichols' *Postcards from the Edge* (also 1991), and Robert Zemeckis' effects-laden piece of **fluff**³¹ *Death Becomes Her* (1992). Critics noticed, but responded too **viciously**³². The typically acid-tongued Pauline Kael **derided**³³ the aloofness that she felt Streep projected on-screen during this period, comparing her to a technician or an automaton rather than a living, breathing, and **fallible**³⁴ actress. Some even had the **gall**³⁵ to attack Streep's extraordinary ability to convincingly reproduce accents. Never one to feel daunted, Streep took these criticisms as a challenge, further expanding her range by lending her voice to a guest character on the satirical Fox animated television series *The Simpsons* in the early '90s. In 1994, she again surprised her fans when she appeared as a **muscular**³⁶ expert whitewater

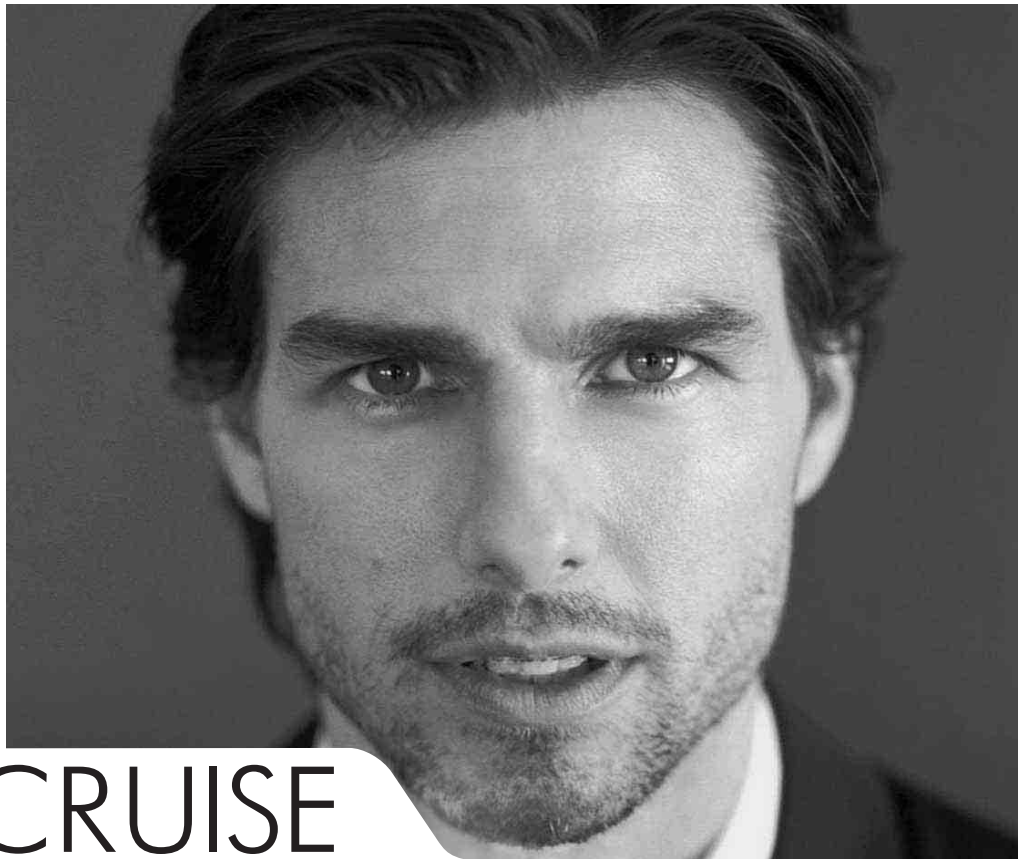
Streep's follow-up, a screen adaptation of Brian Friel's *Dancing at Lughnasa* (1998), was a decidedly quieter affair, in which Streep once again showcased her **uncanny**⁴² **aptitude**⁴³ for foreign accents – **in this case, a thick Irish brogue**⁴⁴. Indifferent about glory and praise, Streep then signed on to replace Madonna as the lead in 1999's *Music of the Heart*, tackling what **outwardly**⁴⁵ appeared to be a cookbook Hollywood plot (a teacher on a mission to teach violin to a class of inner-city youth in Harlem) with absolute commitment, teaching herself to play the violin by practicing six hours a day for eight weeks. Though she would play things relatively **low-key**⁴⁶ as the new millennium began (such as lending her voice to the Blue Mecha in Steven Spielberg's *A.I.*), Streep proved she was still an actress

- ¹insider [ˈɪnˌsaɪdɪ]
- ²to concur [kənˈkʊr]
- ³contemporary [kənˈtemp(ə)r(ə)rɪ]
- ⁴to thrive [traɪv]
- ⁵to cripple [ˈkrɪpl]
- ⁶paucity [ˈpɔːsɪtɪ]
- ⁷eloquent [ˈelɒkw(ə)nt]
- ⁸to endure [ɪnˈdʒʊr]
- ⁹transcendent [trænsˈsendənt]
- ¹⁰to plunge [plʌnʒ]
- ¹¹luminous [lʊˈmɪnəs]
- ¹²translucent [trænsˈluːsnt]
- ¹³to sustain [səˈsteɪn]
- ¹⁴ethereally [ɪˈθɪəriəli]
- ¹⁵production [prɒˈdʌkʃ(ə)n]
- ¹⁶cheerleaders [ˈtʃɪrliːdɪz]
- ¹⁷footlight [ˈfʊtlaɪt]
- ¹⁸diminutive [dɪˈmɪnjuːtɪv]
- ¹⁹evocation [ɪˈvəʊkeɪʃ(ə)n]
- ²⁰frail [freɪl]
- ²¹unaffiliated [ˌʌnəˈfɪliətɪd]
- ²²ruthless [ˈruːθləs]
- ²³scathing [ˈskeɪdɪŋ]
- ²⁴festivity [fesˈtɪvɪtɪ]
- ²⁵plethora [ˈpleθərə]
- ²⁶to punch [pʌnʃ]
- ²⁷to wind [waɪnd]
- ²⁸lush [lʌʃ]
- ²⁹to astonish [əˈstɒnɪʃ]
- ³⁰lackluster [ˈlæklʌstə]
- ³¹fluff [flʌf]
- ³²viciously [ˈvɪʃəsli]
- ³³to deride [dɪˈraɪd]
- ³⁴fallible [ˈfɔːləbl]
- ³⁵gall [gɔːl]
- ³⁶muscular [ˈmʌskjʊlə]
- ³⁷fugitive [ˈfjʊdʒɪtv]
- ³⁸concomitant [kənˈkɒmɪt(ə)nt]
- ³⁹dowdy [ˈdaʊdi]
- ⁴⁰illicit [ɪˈlɪsɪt]
- ⁴¹itinerant [ɪˈtɪn(ə)r(ə)nt]
- ⁴²uncanny [ˈʌnˈkæni]
- ⁴³aptitude [ˈæptɪtʃɪd]
- ⁴⁴brogue [ˈbrɒɡ]
- ⁴⁵outwardly [ˈaʊtwɔːdli]
- ⁴⁶low-key [ˈləʊˌkeɪ]
- ⁴⁷accordant [əˈkɔːd(ə)nt]

- хорошо осведомленный человек
- соглашаться
- современный
- прцветать
- портить
- малое количество
- яркий
- продолжаться
- превосходный
- окунаться
- святившийся
- полупрозрачный
- поддерживать
- божественно
- постановка
- группа поддержки
- рампа
- маленький
- воскрешение в памяти
- болезненный
- не являющийся членом
- жестокий
- злой
- торжество
- изобилие
- компостировать
- заводить
- пышный
- поражать
- тусклый
- промах
- душно
- высмеивать
- ошибочный
- наглость
- мускулистый
- беглец
- сопутствующий
- блеклая девушка
- незаконный
- странствующий
- опрямительный
- склонность, способность
- провинциальный акцент
- внешне
- не производящий впечатления
- совпадающий

Gilman Hot Springs, Calif. — Nearly 30 years ago, the Church of Scientology bought a **dilapidated**⁴ and bankrupt resort here and turned the **erstwhile**⁵ **haven**⁶ for Hollywood **moguls**⁷ and starlets into a retreat for L. Ron Hubbard, the science fiction writer who founded the religion. Today, the out-of-the-way 500-acre compound near Hemet has quietly grown into one of Scientology's major bases of operation, with thriving video and recording studios, **elaborate**⁸ offices and a multimillion-dollar **mansion**⁹ that former members say was built for the eventual return of "LRH," who died in 1986.

Like the previous owners, the church also has used the property as a **sanctuary**¹⁰ for its own stable of stars. It is here, ex-members say, that Hollywood's most bankable actor, Tom Cruise, was **assiduously**¹¹ courted for the cause by Scientology's most powerful leader, David Miscavige.



TOM CRUISE AND SCIENTOLOGY

Thomas Cruise Mapother IV was born in Syracuse, New York on July 3rd, 1962, to Mary Lee Pfeiffer and Thomas Cruise Mapother III.

He joined the Church of Scientology while married to his first wife, Mimi Rogers.

From 'Tom Cruise: Unauthorized' by Wensley Clarkson:

"When Tom was a fourteen year old he seriously considered becoming a priest. In later years it became clear that he desperately needed a church to attach himself to as a kind of security blanket after all the lonely years of his childhood. That seems to be how he became involved in the highly controversial Church of Scientology.

*Tom — along with a **handful**¹ of other Hollywood stars — has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on training courses inside the church, invented by an eccentric one-time sexual swinger. He often spends days at the church's basecamp in the middle of the Californian desert.*

*For years, Tom would not **admit**² he was a Scientologist... Some Hollywood observers believe that Tom's association with the Scientologists has helped him maintain his highly focused work ethics and greatly assisted him in dealing with **stardom**³. Others find it more difficult to accept. The fact the members of the church apparently believe in inter-galactic travel, reincarnation and the possibility of a more fulfilled existence through mind control probably isn't a big deal. Who in California doesn't? Yet some reports have suggested that members of the church can end up deprived of their free will."*

Scientology has long recruited Hollywood **luminaries**¹². But the close friendship of these two men for nearly 20 years and their mutual devotion to Hubbard help explain Cruise's transformation from just another celebrity **adherent**¹³ into the public face of the church.

The bond between the star and his spiritual leader was evident last year when the two traded **effusive**¹⁴ words and crisp salutes at a Scientology **gala**¹⁵ in England. Calling Cruise "the most dedicated Scientologist I know," Miscavige presented him with the church's first Freedom Medal of **Valor**¹⁶.

"Thank you for your trust, thank

you for your confidence in me," Cruise replied, according to Scientology's Impact magazine. "I have never met a more competent, a more intelligent, a more tolerant, a more **compassionate**¹⁷ being outside of what I have experienced from LRH. And I've met the leaders of leaders. I've met them all."

Founded in 1954, Scientology is a religion without a **deity**¹⁸. It teaches that "spiritual release and freedom" from life's problems can be achieved through one-on-one counseling called auditing, during which members' responses are monitored on an "e-meter," similar to a polygraph. This process, along

with a series of training courses, can cost Scientologists many tens of thousands of dollars.

As Scientology's highest-ranking figure, Miscavige, 45, has found in Cruise, 43, not just a **fervent**¹⁹ and famous believer but an effective messenger whose passion the church has **harnessed**²⁰ to help fuel its worldwide growth.

"Across 90 nations, 5,000 people hear his word of Scientology — every hour," International Scientology News proclaimed last year. "Every minute of every hour someone reaches for LRH technology ... simply because they know Tom Cruise is a Scientologist."

At the same time that Cruise's increasingly vocal **advocacy**²¹ of Scientology has drawn attention to his faith, it has **collided**²² with his career. While promoting "War of the Worlds" last year, the film's director, Steven Spielberg, grew concerned that Cruise was talking too little about the movie and too much about Scientology and his wide-eyed-in-love fiancée, Katie Holmes.

Their romance generated even more buzz when Holmes was seen in the nearly constant company of Jessica Rodriguez, who is from a prominent family of Scientologists. Holmes, who said after becoming engaged to Cruise that she was **embracing**²³ Scientology, described Rodriguez as a close friend, though she was widely seen as a church-appointed companion.

Unlike Holmes' embrace of the church, Cruise's is not new. Long before he sprang onto Oprah's couch, jabbed an accusing finger at "Today" show co-anchor Matt Lauer and blasted Brooke Shields for taking antidepressants, Cruise undertook intensive Scientology study and counseling at the church's compound, according to current and former Scientologists.

The vast majority of Scientologists train at the church's better-known facilities, including those in Hollywood and Clearwater, Fla. Cruise also has trained at those locations, but for much of his studies in the late 1980s and early 1990s, he

headed to Gilman Hot Springs. He stayed for weeks at a time, arriving by car or helicopter, according to ex-Scientologists who saw him there on repeated occasions. The former resort, 90 miles east of Los Angeles, was an ideal place for Cruise to get out of the **spotlight**²⁴ while focusing on his Scientology training, ex-members say.

Behind the compound's guarded gates, Cruise had a personal supervisor to **oversee**²⁵ his studies in a private course room, ex-members say. He was unique among celebrities in the amount of time he spent at the base. Others visited, they said, but only Cruise took up temporary residence.

For years, the property has been home to Golden Era Productions, where Scientologists work around the clock producing videos, audio recordings and e-meters, to be sold to church members. Rinder said nearly all of the members at Golden Era have signed billion-year contracts to serve the church.

Since 1998, the church has poured at least \$45 million into expanding the facility and has bought dozens of nearby homes

and vacant lots, public records show. The additions include an \$18.5-million, 45,000-square-foot management building with a wing of offices for Miscavige. The most striking building is a mansion that sits on a hill — uninhabited. Dubbed “Bonnie View,” ex-members say, it was built for the church founder, who died in secrecy on a ranch near San Luis Obispo amid a federal tax investigation that was dropped after his death. The mansion has a lap pool and a movie theater and was completed in 2000 at a cost of nearly \$9.4 million, property records show.

“The whole theory of that house was that before Hubbard died in 1986, David Miscavige told us, Hubbard told him he was going to come back and make himself visible within 13 years,” Schless Pressley said. The mansion, Rinder said, is merely a museum that contains most of Hubbard's belongings.

Miscavige, who spent his teenage years as one of Hubbard's **cadre**²⁶ of young aides, rose to the head of Scientology after the founder's death. Little known outside the organization, Miscavige in the early 1990s succeeded in

gaining tax-exempt status for the church after he and another Scientology official personally approached the commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service to negotiate a settlement. As chairman of the board of the Religious Technology Center, which holds the lucrative rights to the Scientology and Dianetics trademarks, he is the church's **ultimate**²⁷ author-

has continued to climb the “Bridge to Total Freedom,” Scientology's path to **enlightenment**³². International Scientology News, a church magazine, reported last year that the actor had **embarked**³³ on one of the highest levels of training, “OT VII” — for Operating Thetan VII.

At these higher levels — and at a potential cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars — Scientolo-

Wensley Clarkson Commentary

“When I began making inquiries into the dealings of the church and Tom's links with it, a **flurry**²⁸ of legal threats were made to me personally as well as to a number of associates who have helped me with my research into Tom's association with the Scientologists. At one stage, the church **traced**²⁹ my home address and unlisted phone number. There was an **overriding**³⁰ impression given by the tone of the letters that I should not continue my inquiries under any circumstances.”

ity — and is treated as such.

Although ex-members describe Miscavige as extremely demanding of those under his command, they say he treated Cruise “like a king.” Among other things Miscavige and his wife attended the star's 1990 wedding to Kidman in Colorado and then followed up with frequent gifts.

Rinder said that Cruise was treated no differently from other members and that his highly public support of Scientology came straight from his heart. “It's a reflection of his own decisions and personal conviction,” Rinder said.

gists learn Hubbard's secret theory of human suffering, which he traces to a galactic battle waged 75 million years ago by an evil tyrant named Xenu. According to court documents made public by The Times in the 1980s, Hubbard espoused the belief that Xenu captured the souls, or thetans, of enemies and electronically implanted false concepts in them to keep them confused about his dirty work. The goal of these advanced courses is to become aware of the trauma and free of its effects.

At Cruise's high level of training, ex-members say, devotees also are charged with actively spreading the organization's less secretive beliefs and advancing its crusades, including Hubbard's deep disdain for psychiatry, a profession that once dismissed his teachings as **quackery**³⁴.

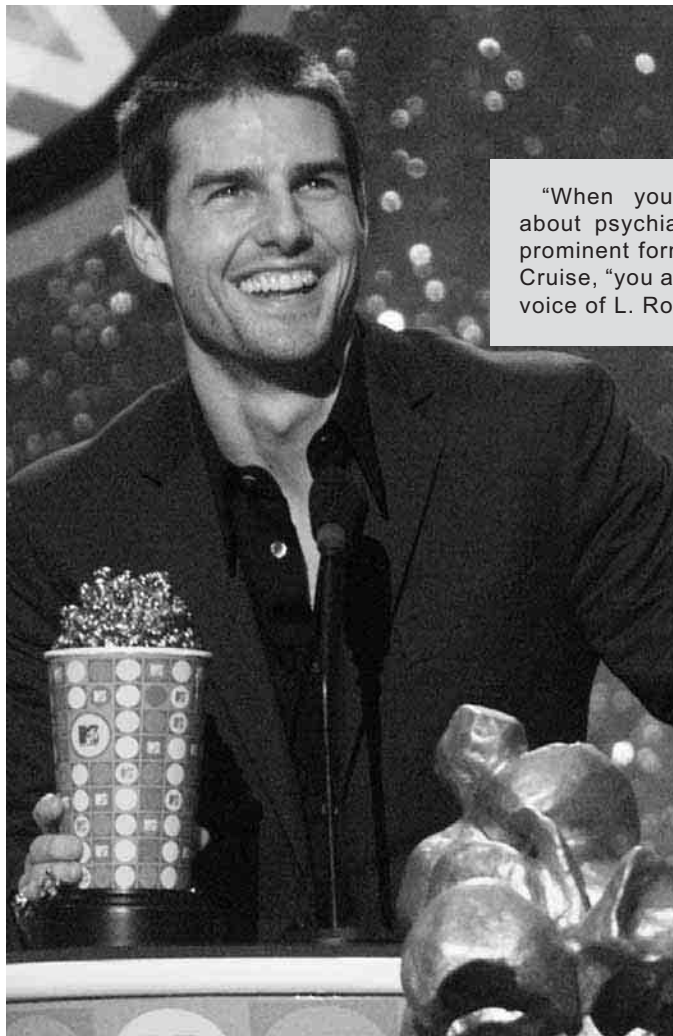
“When you hear Tom Cruise talking about psychiatrists and drugs,” said one prominent former Scientologist who knows Cruise, “you are hearing from the grave the voice of L. Ron Hubbard speaking.”

The church's belief in the power of celebrity to promote Scientology dates to its earliest days when, in 1955, the church issued “Project Celebrity,” a call to arms for Scientologists to recruit show business **quarry**³¹ such as Walt Disney, Liberace and Greta Garbo to help expand the religion's reach.

Although the church failed to enlist those famous figures, it has been successful in attracting many others in addition to Cruise, including John Travolta, Kirstie Alley, Juliette Lewis, Isaac Hayes, Anne Archer, Jenna Elfman, Beck and Chick Corea.

More than any other celebrity, Cruise has helped fuel the growth of the church, which claims a worldwide membership of 10 million and in the last two years has opened major centers in South Africa, Russia, Britain and Venezuela. Cruise joined Miscavige last year for the opening of a church in Madrid.

In his own spiritual life, Cruise



¹ handful	[ˈhʌndfʊl]	небольшое к-во
² to admit	[qɪˈmɪt]	признавать
³ stardom	[ˈstɑːdɒm]	знаменитость
⁴ dilapidated	[dɪˈlɪpɪdeɪtɪd]	разрушенный
⁵ erstwhile	[ˈɜːstwaɪl]	прежний
⁶ haven	[ˈheɪvən]	пристанище
⁷ mogul	[ˈmɒɡʊl]	магнат
⁸ elaborate	[ɪˈlæb(ə)rət]	детально продуманный
⁹ mansion	[ˈmæns(ə)n]	особняк
¹⁰ sanctuary	[ˈsæŋktjuəri]	святителище
¹¹ assiduously	[əˈsɪdjuəsli]	усердно
¹² luminary	[ˈlɪmɪnəri]	светило
¹³ adherent	[əˈdɪer(ə)nt]	приверженец
¹⁴ effusive	[ɪˈfjuːsɪv]	бурный
¹⁵ gala	[ˈɡælə]	торжество
¹⁶ valor	[ˈvælər]	мужество
¹⁷ compassionate		сострадательный
¹⁸ deity	[ˈdeɪti]	божество
¹⁹ fervent	[ˈfɜːv(ə)nt]	пылкий
²⁰ to harness	[ˈhɑːnsɪs]	использовать возможность
²¹ advocacy	[əˈdʌvəksɪ]	пропаганда
²² to collide	[kəˈlaɪd]	сталкиваться
²³ to embrace	[ɪmˈbreɪs]	принимать
²⁴ spotlight	[ˈspɒtlaɪt]	всёобщее внимание, свет рампы
²⁵ to oversee	[ˈoʊvɪˈsɪ]	наблюдать
²⁶ cadre	[ˈkædrə]	личный состав
²⁷ ultimate	[ˈʌltɪmɪt]	наивысший
²⁸ flurry	[ˈflʌri]	шквал
²⁹ to trace	[treɪs]	разыскивать
³⁰ overriding	[ˈoʊvərˈaɪdɪŋ]	первостепенный
³¹ quarry	[ˈkwɔːri]	добыча
³² enlightenment		просвещение
³³ to embark	[ɪmˈbɑːrk]	вступать
³⁴ quackery	[ˈkwɔːkəri]	шарлатанство

Scientology¹ is a complex set of beliefs that combines a religious and church-like structure with a set of unique techniques for personal and spiritual development. It is probably the most widespread and well-known New Religious Movement founded in the 20th Century, and claims eight million members worldwide.

The Church of Scientology is also the most **controversial**² and criticised religious organisation of recent years; in fact, many critics don't consider Scientology to be a religion at all and see its development from essentially a self-help philosophy into a religion as a tax-avoidance tactic. Debate over the ideas and actions of the church has been **polarised**³ and often very bitter and if you search for Scientology on the Internet you will find many opposing views. Major sites



SCIENTOLOGY

include the Church of Scientology site and the critical Operation Clambake. On these sites, even some of the basic facts surrounding the simplest parts of the Church are **contested**⁴.

The Founder

The easiest way to make a lot of money is to found a new religion.

- Attributed to L Ron Hubbard

Scientology was founded by Lafayette Ron Hubbard (1911 - 86), a journeyman science-fiction writer who was most **prolific**⁵ in the 1940s. Accounts of his early life are **mired**⁶ in the controversy common to most areas of Scientology; the church's official view of their founder claims that Hubbard possessed two doctorate degrees, was a distinguished **naval**⁷ commander and war hero and was a noted international explorer. In contrast, critics claim that the degrees were of the mail-order variety; he was only ever in command of a small naval escort **vessel**⁸ and tales of his exploring exploits were much **exaggerated**⁹. There are also reports that Hubbard was involved with 'The Beast' Aleister Crowley, and that the major **impetus**¹⁰ for Scientology was a bet between Hubbard and a

fellow sci-fi writer that Hubbard couldn't found a new religion. These last accounts are, understandably, hotly disputed by the Church.

Tellingly, Gerry Armstrong, a Scientologist tasked with writing an authorised biography of Hubbard in the 1980s, found such a **discrepancy**¹¹ between the Church's version of events and the documentary evidence that he left the Church.

The Tech - Dianetics and the Birth of Scientology

Scientology began life as Dianetics - Hubbard's theory of the mind and mental health. It was originally published in 1950 in the periodical *Amazing Science Fiction*, where Hubbard had had stories published previously. It was followed shortly afterwards by the book *Dianetics: A New Science of Mental Health*.

In common with the **predominant**¹² psychoanalytical theories of the time, Hubbard divided the mind into conscious and unconscious sections, labelling the unconscious section the 'reactive mind'. The reactive mind stores past trauma and unpleasant experiences (some reaching back to the individual's time in the **womb**¹³ and previous lives) in a manner

that Hubbard described as 'engrams'. Disturbingly, the major examples Hubbard uses in *Dianetics* of engram-producing **foetal**¹⁴ experiences include a husband beating or **raping**¹⁵ his pregnant wife, or a mother attempting to abort the unwanted child.

The practice (or 'tech') of Dianetics involves a therapist (also known as an 'auditor'), who attempts to draw engrams out of an individual via intense questioning and the help of an E-meter, a device which in a purely physical sense simply measures the small variations in minute electrical currents across the skin¹. Once all an individual's engrams are eliminated (which usually takes hundreds of hours over a period of

intelligence. Early public demonstrations of the abilities of Clears in the 1950s ended in failure and embarrassment, and subsequent claims for the abilities of Clears have become more modest.

Major Beliefs of the Church

Established in 1954 to further develop the spiritual **implications**¹⁸ that were implicit in Dianetics, the Church of Scientology has a very hierarchical structure of belief. As a Scientologist undergoes more courses and studies, he or she is taught more and more about the religious beliefs **underpinning**¹⁹ the Church. After becoming Clear there are a number of well-described 'levels' of mem-

A WORD OF WISDOM Lies have short legs

years, as well as a substantial financial contribution), the individual is said to be a 'Clear'.

Originally, it was claimed that becoming a Clear unlocked many new powers for an individual - complete recall of everything that has ever happened to him or her, **prodigious**¹⁶ mental **agility**¹⁷ and

bership known as Operating Thetan (OT) levels, which can be scaled by participating in various Scientology-approved courses (which again cost time and significant amounts of money).

Briefly, the OT levels concentrate on the individual's inner self (or 'thetan') and its relation-

ship to their past lives. One of the major **revelations**²⁰ that **purportedly**²¹ will **irreparably**²² damage the unprepared mind is level OT III (or 'The Wall of Fire'). It concerns a cataclysmic event 76 billion years ago involving a galactic overlord named Xenu who murdered the population of the galaxy by **coaxing**²³ them to Earth, imprisoning them in volcanoes and blowing them up with hydrogen bombs. The spirits of these murdered people (known as 'body thetans') attach themselves to modern-day humanity and cause most of human suffering. Once at OT III, a Scientologist will be guided through the removal of these body thetans and consequently will continue to rise up the ranks - levels up to OT XV are mentioned in Scientology literature, but the last few levels are classed as 'not yet released'.

Scientology in Conflict

Scientology's relationship with established authority and the legal system began early in its history. The Church has been strongly against psychiatry virtually since its **inception**²⁴, with Hubbard originally citing psychiatry's fear that Dianetics would **supplant**²⁵ it. The Church has continually campaigned against what it sees as the evils of psychiatry** and alleges that a small group of psychiatrists (possibly backed by government agencies such as the FBI and CIA) are behind a lot of the **persecution**²⁶ of Scientology. As an alternative to psychiatry and its associated medications,

Hubbard proposed the use of Dianetics and (in extreme cases) a process known as 'Introspection Rundown' that authorities have described as actively dangerous. A mentally **unwell**²⁷ woman by the name of Lisa McPherson has been the most high-profile victim of Introspection Rundown gone wrong - dying of **neglect**²⁸ in 1995 after being isolated to cure her **psychosis**²⁹.

The Church has also had a rocky road establishing itself in countries outside the US. Foreign Scientologists were banned from the UK throughout the 1970s and the tax-**exempt**³⁰ status of the religion has been refused throughout the years in Germany, Australia and Denmark, among others. Some provinces in Germany have made it a legal requirement that applicants for government posts must declare if they belong to the Church of Scientology.

Major criticisms of the Church include **accusations**³¹ of cult-like activities (such as so-called 'brainwashing'), abuse of members and **harsh**³² punishments for **dissent**³³. Critics of Scientology (or **errant**³⁴ members of the Church) in the 1960s ran the risk of being declared 'Suppressive Persons'; the Church advised in 1968 that such people were to be dealt with by a concept that Hubbard referred to as 'Fair Game':

*...may be **deprived**³⁵ of property or injured by any means by any Scientologist without any discipline of the Scientologists. May be tricked, sued or lied to or destroyed.*

Fair Game was officially **abol-**

ished³⁶ only a month after its inception due to criticism from within the Church; however, Scientologists have later testified that the practice continued at least into the 1980s.

Sea Org and the Church Today

L Ron Hubbard left the leadership of the Church in 1966 to found Sea Org, a training centre situated on Hubbard's yacht. Tales from former members*** suggest that conditions on the yacht were harsh, the work was hard (even for young children) and punishment was brutal. In 1986, Sea Org members were forbidden to have children, punishable by being 'busted' down to a low ranking Scientology centre on dry land.

Hubbard became a **recluse**³⁷ in his final years, living aboard his boat and working on his final ten volume 'Mission Earth' series of science fiction novels. He died in 1986.

Today the Church is known for its **courtship**³⁸ of celebrities - it boasts many **prominent**³⁹ musicians, film and TV stars as its members and runs 'Celebrity Centres' for their use****. It has a large community in Clearwater, Florida, although the relationship between the town and the Church remains uneasy.

The Church also runs or advises dozens of **ostensibly**⁴⁰ non-profit organisations such

as Narconon (a drug rehabilitation service) and American Citizens for Honesty in Government. Some **overtly**⁴¹ promote Scientology in the course of their work, while others do so without openly declaring their **affiliations**⁴². Many of these organisations have done worthwhile things, but critics question whether their humanitarian aspects are their primary goal.

It is important to note that many of the more eccentric beliefs of the Church of Scientology are not held by individual Scientologists (particularly those further down the hierarchy, who are necessarily ignorant of much of the higher-level knowledge).

Scientology is a polarising religion - large numbers of pleasant, law abiding people are **adamant**⁴³ that the tech works for them and enriches their lives, while this doesn't seem to fit with the views of the many people who are violently opposed to the Church's teachings.

¹ A component of most lie detectors.
² Psychiatry, in fairness, is not above criticism. Many of the practices the early Scientologists opposed, such as psychosurgery and electroconvulsive therapy, have been abandoned or are on the decline as better techniques have become available.
³ Who all signed a billion-year contract to Scientology in order to join.
⁴ Prominent celebrity Scientologists include Priscilla Presley, Tom Cruise, the musicians Isaac Hayes and Beck and John Travolta (who was responsible for the film adaptation of Battlefield Earth, one of Hubbard's novels).

¹ scientology	[ˈsɑlqnt(q)lqGɪ]
² controvertial	[ˈkɒntɹɪkˈvʊws(q)ɪ]
³ to polarise	[ˈpɒlɪqraɪs]
⁴ to contest	[kɒnˈtest]
⁵ prolific	[prɒkˈlɪfɪk]
⁶ to mire	[ˈmɑɪq]
⁷ naval	[ˈneɪ(q)l]
⁸ vessel	[ˈvesl]
⁹ exaggerated	[ɪgˈzæɡɹetɪd]
¹⁰ impetus	[ˈɪmptɪs]
¹¹ discrepancy	[dɪsˈkrep(q)nsɪ]
¹² predominant	[prɪˈdɒmɪnqnt]
¹³ womb	[wɒm]
¹⁴ foetal	[ˈfɔɪtɪ]
¹⁵ to rape	[reɪp]
¹⁶ prodigious	[prɒˈdɪɡɹɪs]
¹⁷ agility	[əˈɡɪlɪtɪ]
¹⁸ implication	[ˈɪmptɪk(ə)lɪ(q)n]
¹⁹ to underpin	[ˈʌndəˈpɪn]
²⁰ revelation	[ˈrevɪˈleɪs(q)n]
²¹ purportedly	[pɜːˈpɒtɪdli]
²² irreparably	[ɪˈrep(q)rəbəlɪ]
²³ to coax	[kɔːks]
²⁴ inception	[ɪnˈsep(s)q)n]
²⁵ to supplant	[sqˈplRnt]
²⁶ persecution	[ˈpɜːwsɪˈkjʊ(s)q)n]
²⁷ unwell	[ˈʌnˈwel]
²⁸ neglect	[nɪˈɡlekt]
²⁹ psychosis	[saɪˈkɒzɪs]
³⁰ exempt	[ɪgˈzempt]
³¹ accusation	[ˈækjʊ(ˌ)z(ə)ɪs(q)n]
³² harsh	[hɑːʃ]
³³ dissent	[dɪˈsent]
³⁴ errant	[ˈer(q)nt]
³⁵ to deprive	[dɪˈprɑɪv]
³⁶ to abolish	[əˈbɒlɪʃ]
³⁷ recluse	[rɪˈkluːs]
³⁸ courtship	[ˈkɔːtʃɪp]
³⁹ prominent	[ˈprɒmɪnqnt]
⁴⁰ ostensibly	[ɒsˈtensɪbəlɪ]
⁴¹ overtly	[ˈkvɜːwtɪlɪ]
⁴² affiliation	[əˈfɪlɪˈeɪs(q)n]
⁴³ adamant	[ˈædɑːmqnt]

сайентология
спорный, сомнительный
разбивать на противоположные группы
спорить
изобилующий, богатый
втянуть
военно-морской
корабль
чрезмерный
движущая сила, стимул
различные
господствующий
лоно
эмбриональный
насиловать
поразительный
живость, ловкость
привлечение
поддерживать, подкреплять
открытие
предположительно
непоправимо, безвозвратно
уговаривать
начало
вытеснять
гонение
нездоровый
запущенность, игнорирование
психоз
свободный
обвинение
суровый, жесткий
различие во взглядах
сбившийся с пути
отрешать от должности
отменять
затворник
ухаживание
знаменитый
якобы, по видимости
публично
принем в члены
категоричный



“**J**abberwocky” is a poem (of nonsense verse) written by Lewis Carroll, and found as a part of his novel *Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There* (1871). It is generally considered to be one of the greatest nonsense poems written in the English language.



JABBERWOCKY

THE POEM

'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.
'Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun
The frumious Bandersnatch!
He took his vorpal sword in hand:
Long time the manxome foe he sought –
So rested he by the Tumtum tree,
And stood awhile in thought.
And as in uffish thought he stood,
The Jabberwock, with eyes of flame,
Came whiffling through the tulgey wood,
And burbled as it came!
One, two! One, two! And through and through
The vorpal blade went snicker-snack!
He left it dead, and with its head
He went galumphing back.
'And hast thou slain the Jabberwock?
Come to my arms, my beamish boy!
O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!
He chortled in his joy.
'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.

Glossary

“Somehow it seems to fill my head with ideas—only I don't exactly know what they are!”

– Alice

Several of the words in the poem are of Carroll's own invention, many of them **port-manteaux**¹. In the book, the character of Humpty Dumpty gives definitions for the nonsense words in the first stanza. In later writings, Lewis Carroll explained several of the others. The rest of the nonsense words were never **explicitly**² defined by Carroll (who even claimed that he did not know what some of them meant). An extended analysis of the poem is given in the book *The Annotated Alice*, including writings from Carroll about how he formed some of his idiosyncratic words. A few words that Carroll invented in this poem (namely “chortled”, “galumphing”, “frabjous”) have

entered the English language. The word *jabberwocky* itself is sometimes used to refer to nonsense language.

*'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.*

Pronunciation

In the Preface to *The Hunting of the Snark*, Carroll wrote:

[Let] me take this opportunity of answering a question that has often been asked me, how to pronounce “slithy toves.” The “i” in “slithy” is long, as in “writhe”; and “toves” is pronounced so as to rhyme with “groves.” Again, the first “o” in “borogoves” is pronounced like the “o” in “borrow.” I have heard people try to give it the sound of the “o” in “worry.” Such is Human **Perversity**²³.

Also, in an author's note (dated Christmas 1896) about *Through the Looking-Glass*,

Bandersnatch – A **swift**³ moving creature with **snapping**⁴ **jaws**⁵. Capable of extending its neck.^[1]

Borogove – A thin **shabby**⁶-looking bird with its feathers **sticking out**⁷ all round, something like a live **mop**⁸.^[2] The initial syllable of *borogove* is pronounced as in *borrow*, rather than as in *worry*.^[3]

Brillig – Four o'clock in the afternoon: the time when you begin *broiling* things for dinner.^{[2][4]}

Burbled – Possibly a mixture of “bleat”⁹, “murmur”, and “warble”¹⁰.^[5]

Chortled – Perhaps a blend of **chuckle**¹¹ and **snort**¹².^[6]

Frabjous – Probably a blend of *fair*, *fabulous*, and *joyous*.^[6]

Frumious – Combination of “**fuming**”¹³ and “**furious**.”^[3]

Galumphing – Perhaps a blend of “gallop” and “triumphant.”^[6]

Gimble – To make holes like a **gimlet**¹⁴.^[2]

Gyre – To go round and round like a gyroscope.^{[2] [7]} However, Carroll also wrote in a letter that it meant to scratch like a dog.

Jubjub – A desperate bird that lives in **perpetual**¹⁵ passion.^[1]

Manxome – Combination of “monstrous” and “fearsome”; possibly related to the **Manx cat**¹⁶.

Mimsy – Combination of “miserable” and “**fimsy**”¹⁷.^[2]

Mome – Possibly short for “from home,” meaning that the raths had lost their way.^[2]

Outgrabe – Something between bellowing and whistling, with a kind of sneeze in the middle.^{[2][8]}

Rath – A sort of green pig.^[2] (See *Origin and structure for further details.*)

Carroll wrote:

The new words, in the poem "Jabberwocky", have given rise to some differences of opinion as to their pronunciation: so it may be well to give instructions on that point also. Pronounce "slithy" as if it were the two words, "sly, the": make the "g" hard in "gyre" and "gimble": and pronounce "rath" to rhyme with "bath."

Translations

The task of translation is the more notable and difficult because many of the principal words of the poem were simply made up by Carroll, having had no previous meaning. Translators have generally dealt with these words by inventing words of their own. Sometimes these are similar in spelling or sound to Carroll's words while respecting the morphology of the language to be translated into. For example in Frank L. Warrin's French translation below "Twas brillig" is translated as "Il brilgue". In cases like this both the original and the invented words may echo actual words in the lexicon, but not necessarily ones with similar meanings. Translators have also invented words which draw on **root**²⁴ words with meanings similar to the English roots used by Carroll. As Douglas Hofstadter has noted^[10] the word "slithy" echoes English words including "slimy", "slither", "slippery", "lithe" and "sly". The same French translation uses "lubricilleux" for "slithy", evoking French words like "lubrifiant" (lubricated) to give a similar impression of the meaning of the invented word.

It makes a great difference whether the poem is translated in isolation or as part of a translation of the novel. In the latter case the translator must, through Humpty Dumpty, supply explanations of the invented words in the first stanza.

Slithy – Combination of "slimy" and "lithe"¹⁸.^[2] The i is long, as in writhe.^[3]

Toves – A combination of a **badger**¹⁹, a lizard, and a **corkscrew**²⁰. They are very curious looking creatures which make their nests under **sundials**²¹. They live on cheese.^[2] Pronounced so as to rhyme with groves.^[3]

Uffish – A state of mind when the voice is gruffish, the manner roughish, and the temper **huffish**²².^[9]

Vorpai - Assumed to mean "deadly" or "extremely sharp", or perhaps to imply that the blade has magical properties.

Wabe – The grass plot around a sundial. It is called a "wabe" because it goes a long way before it, and a long way behind it, and a long way beyond it on each side.^[2]

БАРМАГЛОТ

Пер. - Н.Демурова.

Варкалось. Хливкие шорьки
Пырялись по наве,
И хрюкотали зелюки,
Как мюмзики в мове (*9).

О бойся Бармаглота, сын! (*10)
Он так свирлеп и дик,
А в глуше рымит исполин -
Злопастный Брандашмыг! (*11)

Но взял он меч, и взял он щит,
Высоких полон дум.
В глущобу путь его лежит
Под дерево Тумтум.

Он стал под дерево и ждет.
И вдруг граахнул гром -
Летит ужасный Бармаглот
И пылкает огнем!
Раз-два, раз-два! Горит трава,
Взы-взы - стрижает меч,
Ува! Ува! И голова
Барабардает с плеч!

О светозарный мальчик мой!
Ты победил в бою!
О храброславленный герой,
Хвалу тебе пою!

Варкалось (*12). Хливкие шорьки
Пырялись по наве.
И хрюкотали зелюки,
Как мюмзики в мове.

Notes

[1]. From *The Hunting of the Snark*

[2]. Defined by Humpty Dumpty in *Through the Looking Glass*.

[3]. From the preface to *The Hunting of the Snark*.

[4]. According to Mischmasch, it is **derived**²⁵ from the verb to *bryl* or *broil*.

[5]. According to Carroll in a letter. (*Burble* is an actual word, **circa**²⁶ 1303, meaning to form bubbles as in boiling water.)

[6]. Definition from Oxford English Dictionary, credited to Lewis Carroll.

[7]. Gyre is an actual word, circa 1566, meaning a circular or **spiral**²⁷ motion or form; especially a giant circular oceanic surface current.

[8]. Humpty Dumpty says "outrigribing" when explaining the meaning. Outgrabe is, in actual fact, the past tense; the present tense is outgribe.

[9]. According to Carroll in a letter.

[10]. Hofstadter, Douglas R. (1980). "Translations of Jabberwocky", Gödel, *Escher, Bach: An Eternal Golden Braid*. ISBN 0-394-74502-7.

References in popular culture

- Jabberwock is the 50th monster in the Monster in My Pocket toy series.

- The Pop-Punk band Forgive Durden has a song called "Beware The Jub Jub Bird And Shun The Frumious Bandersnatch" on their CD *Wonderland* (on the Fueled by Ramen record label).

- In *The Simpsons*, Selma Bouvier's iguana is named Jub-jub. Also, Mr. Burns and Principal Skinner have been known to use *Callooh! Callay!* and occasionally "Oh Frabjous Day!" as an expression of joy.

- A ghost from the book series Harry Potter is named Sir Nicholas de Mimsy-Porpington.

- The Simpsons* Comics once did a **spoof**²⁸ of the poem.

- In Disney's version of *Alice In Wonderland*, the Cheshire Cat sings the first stanza of the poem.

- Menagerie (formerly Beast Boy) briefly takes on the Jabberwocky form in the **climax**²⁹ of *Kingdom Come*.

- The Muppets once performed the poem on an **offbeat**³⁰ sketch of *The Muppet Show*, with a young Brooke Shields as Alice. Scooter proclaims it "the strangest thing

we've ever done on THIS show..."

- In a Batman comic entitled "Mimsy Were The Borogoves", Batman's enemy, The Mad Hatter, kidnaps Dr. Kirk Langstrom (A.K.A. Man-Bat) in order to create a formula to transform a Jewish doctor named Dr. Yorke into a Jabberwock, having an **uncanny**³¹ **resemblance**³² to the Tenniel illustration. The Mad Hatter has also occasionally quoted the Jabberwocky in various comics and episodes of *Batman: The Animated Series*.

- In the BBC series "Michael Palin: Around the World in Eighty Days", host Michael Palin uses the word 'Jabberwocky' in **homage**³³ to a film by the same title he had previously starred in as a password during his voyage.

- Jabberwocky is a childish action of hitting pressure points near the **collarbone**³⁴, usually accompanied by screaming "Jabberwocky!" at the victim and attempting to force them to the ground.

- On the Scissor Sisters DVD *We Are Scissor Sisters... And So Are You*, a "special feature" film shows lead singer Jake Shears reciting the poem to his fellow band members, whilst sat on a bench he claims was frequented by Lewis Carroll. Ana Matronic also participates.

- In the children's cartoon *The Real Ghostbusters* there is an episode involving the Jabberwocky as one of the antagonists. The image given to the beast is very similar to the illustration done by John Tenniel, with a slimy green coloration.

¹ portmanteau	[pɒɹtˈmæntəʊ]	языковая контаминация, слово-гибрид
² explicitly	[ɪkˈspɪlɪtɪ]	четко, ясно
³ swift	[swɪft]	быстро
⁴ snapping	[snæpɪŋ]	щелкающий
⁵ jaw	[dʒəʊ]	челюсть
⁶ shabby	[ˈʃæbɪ]	потрепанный
⁷ to stick out	[ˈstɪkˌaʊt]	торчать
⁸ mop	[mɒp]	швабра
⁹ to bleat	[bliːt]	блеять
¹⁰ warble	[ˈwɔːbəl]	трель
¹¹ chuckle	[ˈtʃʌkl]	хихиканье
¹² snort	[snɔːt]	фырканье
¹³ fuming	[ˈfjuːmɪŋ]	копчение
¹⁴ gimlet	[ˈdʒɪmlɪt]	буравчик
¹⁵ perpetual	[pəˈpeʃuəl]	бесконечный
¹⁶ Manx cat	[ˈmæksˌkæt]	манкская кошка (бесхвостая разновидность домашней кошки)

¹⁷ fimsy	[ˈfɪmzɪ]	слабый
¹⁸ lithe	[lɪθ]	гибкий, податливый
¹⁹ badger	[ˈbædʒ]	барсук
²⁰ corkscrew	[ˈkɔːkskriː]	штопор
²¹ sundial	[ˈsʌndəl]	солнечные часы
²² huffish	[ˈhʌfɪʃ]	капризный
²³ perversity	[pəˈvɜːsɪtɪ]	упрямство
²⁴ root	[ruːt]	корень
²⁵ to derive	[dɪˈraɪv]	происходить, исходить
²⁶ circa	[ˈsɜːkə]	примерно
²⁷ spiral	[ˈspɪrəl]	спиральный, винтовой
²⁸ spoof	[spuːf]	обман
²⁹ climax	[ˈkɪlɪmæks]	кульминация
³⁰ offbeat	[ˈɒfbɪt]	выдающийся
³¹ uncanny	[ˈʌnˌkæni]	зловещий
³² resemblance	[rɪˈzembələns]	сходство
³³ homage	[ˈhɒmɪdʒ]	уважение
³⁴ collarbone	[ˈkɒləbɒn]	ключица

New York City is **filthy**¹ with cheap places to eat. There are pizza places, **delis**², diners, taquerias, and **bagel**³ shops where one can get a good meal for under \$5. But if the hungry pedestrian can't be bothered to go inside to find something to eat, he often need look no further than the nearest street corner. Though not unique to New York City, the food stand in its many forms is one of many international symbols for that **bloated**⁴ metropolis. It is instantly recognisable by its colourful umbrella, its shiny metal body, and, as the pedestrian nears it, by the steam pouring from its hot **belly**⁵.



HOT DOG STANDS AND OTHER STREET FOODS

The Traditional Hot Dog Stand

The traditional hot dog stand is a metal cart approximately two metres by one metre. It is made up of several sections. The bulk of it is taken up by closed containers either filled with or heated up by boiling water. These containers keep the food warm. Other sections keep drinks cold, and others are open to the air. The **whims**⁶ of the stand operator dictate what goes on this open-air section. Some vendors use it to store **buns**⁷, ketchup, mustard, or other temperature-neutral items; some use it to display empty cans of the **beverages**⁸ they have for sale; some convert this area into a small griddle; others use it for God knows what end. As mentioned before, the cart is topped by a large, colourful umbrella. The umbrella shades the vendor and keeps him dry, but is also convenient advertising, either for the hot dog brand supplying the cart (Sabrett's and Shofar's are perhaps the most visible) or for local businesses, such as gyms and theatres.

The hot dog stand provides a surprising variety of foods considering its size. On the **ubiquitous**⁹ hot dog stand, the

vendor can often place ketchup, mustard, pretzel onions, **sauerkraut**¹⁰, and sometimes chilli. One can also buy **pretzels**¹¹, knishes (**dumplings**¹²), chips and other snacks, and assorted juices and soda at a hot dog stand. If the hot dog stand has a menu posted, it will usually advertise all of these items. Be aware that this menu is an **outright**¹³ lie, and to avoid an awkward conversation, always ask the vendor if he has what you want before you go ahead and order it.

The traditional hot dog stand can be found on most corners in high-traffic areas. For the tourist visiting popular attractions in Manhattan, this means that he will see a hot dog stand just about everywhere he looks. Aside from these areas, the hot dog stand can also be found on the busier **intersections**¹⁴ of any neighbourhood, where they compete for the culinary attentions of New Yorkers looking for a quick meal.

Be advised that the price of the food at a hot dog stand is by no means regulated, and the vendor charges as much as he thinks he can get away with. In tourist areas, or in areas **rife**¹⁵ with businessmen, a hot dog will go for

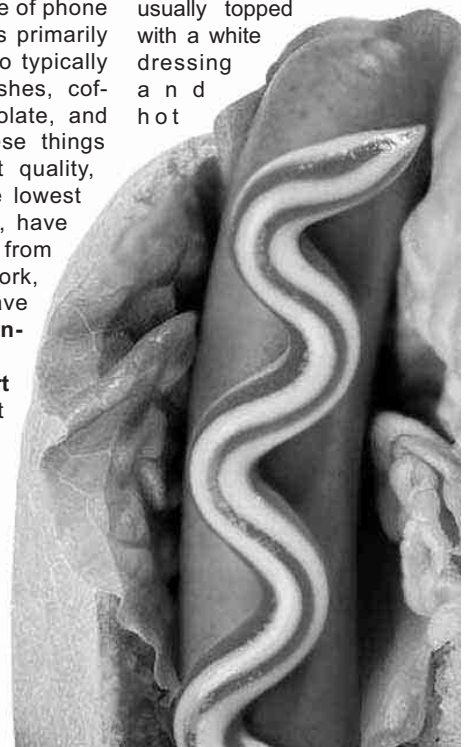
\$1.50 or \$1.75; in residential areas, the price can drop to \$1 or even \$0.75. The prices of the other items follow the same pattern.

Other Food Stands

- **The Bagel Cart** - In the mornings, the street corners of many neighbourhoods are occupied by large, silver boxes about the size of phone booths. These carts primarily sell bagels, but also typically have donuts, danishes, coffee, tea, hot chocolate, and juice. None of these things are of the highest quality, but they are of the lowest price, and as such, have a healthy business from people going to work, even when they have to stand in line in **inclement**¹⁶ weather.

- **The Falafel Cart** - Not so much a cart as a small, portable kitchen, this cart has a griddle roughly the size of a small diner's, as well as deep fryers, a small refrigerator and **bins**¹⁷ for salad, rice, and sauces. These carts are identifiable by their spicy Adobo (a Fili-

pino say sauce and **vinegar**¹⁸ mix) smell, and sell a **plethora**¹⁹ of Middle Eastern foods, coarse, tasty, and filling to the point of nausea: chicken kebab, kofta (spicy beef), shawarma (spicy 'lamb*'), as well as the chick pea or fava bean-based falafel. One can get any of these things on a hero (a long roll), or on a platter with rice and a small salad, usually topped with a white dressing and hot



sauce. The falafel carts can also make hamburgers, sausages, hot dogs, and fries, but almost nobody actually buys these things from them.

• **The Burrito Cart** - A burrito cart sells pretty much what one expects it to: beef, chicken, or bean burritos, with the usual fillings of vegetables, salsa, sour cream, and guacamole. The burrito cart is worth mentioning mostly because of the large plaster sombrero that sometimes **adorns**²⁰ one.

• **The Nut Cart** - Similar in size to the traditional hot dog stand, the nut cart sells honey roasted nuts of various kinds. Note, however, that the nuts usually do not taste the same way they smell.

• **The Baked Potato Cart** - Perhaps the most **obscure**²¹ of the food stands, the baked potato cart (usually from a company calling itself Potato King)

is roughly the size of the burrito cart, and sells baked potatoes topped variously with processed cheese, vegetables, chilli, **chives**²², and sour cream.

Street Food - Pros and Cons²³

Buying food on the street has many advantages, the first being convenience. Food stands are easy to find and get to, and the time between ordering and eating is seldom longer than a minute. Street food also tends to be surprisingly filling. Aside from the falafel cart's heavy **wares**²⁴, one can easily **satiat**²⁵ oneself with a dense pretzel or bagel, or two hot dogs, or a gigantic burrito. Street food is also quite cheap; the consumer must work hard to get a meal that will cost him more than \$5. One should also keep in mind that street food is, relatively speaking, **fairly**²⁶ sanitary, despite its location.

It is probably about as clean as any diner, and undoubtedly far more clean than the average deli, where hundreds upon hundreds of customers are likely to have handled and **contaminated**²⁷ your food before you lay a hand on it.

Before we all rush out and **gorge**²⁸ ourselves on street food, however, be warned; though not unhealthy, street food is liable to disagree with your stomach to some small degree, especially if eaten in an **overzealous**²⁹ manner or in large quantities. The tourist's stomach will probably be fairly

tolerant of it at first, but the time will soon come when the idea of eating another hot dog or kofta platter is too much for a fragile mind to bear. Excepting the totally harmless bagel carts, which enjoy brisk and consistent business, the native New Yorker's taste for street food declines with each month of residency. Despite this, no New Yorker, with the possible exception of Rudolph Giuliani**, would want to see them gone, as they are an integral part of the cuisine and character of New York City.



¹ Rumour has it that, in some Indian and Middle Eastern restaurants, when you believe you are eating lamb, you are actually eating goat. Goats are, of course, eaten and enjoyed in many countries (and are quite delicious), but due to Americans' irrational dislike of eating this horned creature, the cooks in ethnic restaurants of all types substitute lamb, in name if not in flesh.

² At the time of writing, Giuliani is mayor of New York City. Giuliani is a controversial figure due to his strict reign over the city. His supporters give him (unfounded) credit for New York's precipitous drop in crime through the 1990s, and for revitalising the city's local economy by making it more tourist-friendly. His detractors say his policies are Draconian and believe he has sold the city out; they cite his attempts to rid the streets of hot dog vendors, painters, and musicians.

JUNK FOOD

Definition:
Food that has little or no nutritional value, usually high in fat and calories; sweet or fried snacks like candy and potato chips.

Example:
If you want to lose weight, you should stop eating so much junk food.

Etymology:
'Junk' refers to old, broken things, or worthless objects. So 'junk food' is food that has no value for your body.

FAST FOOD

Definition:
Quickly prepared food, usually served by large chains such as McDonalds.

Example:
I'm sick of McDonalds - can't we have something besides fast food for a change?

Etymology:
'Fast' means quick, and 'food' is anything you can eat. 'Fast food' is food you order and get in a minute or two, without having to sit and wait for it.

¹ filthy	[ˈfɪltɪ]	грязный
² delis	[ˈdɛlɪ]	небольшая закусочная при магазине
³ bagel	[ˈbɛlɡəl]	рогалик, бублик
⁴ bloated	[ˈblɔːtɪd]	раздутый
⁵ belly	[ˈbɛlɪ]	живот
⁶ whim	[wɪm]	причуда
⁷ bun	[bʌn]	булочка с изюмом
⁸ beverage	[ˈbɛvərɪʒ]	напиток
⁹ ubiquitous	[juː(ː)ˈbɪkwɪtʃs]	повсеместный, вездесущий
¹⁰ sauerkraut	[ˈsɔːkrɔːt]	кислая капуста
¹¹ pretzel	[ˈprɛtsəl]	сухой кренделек, посыпанный солью
¹² dumpling	[ˈdʌmplɪŋ]	клецка
¹³ outright	[ˈaʊtraɪt]	неприкрытый, совершенный
¹⁴ intersection	[ˈɪntɜː(ː)ˈsɛkʃ(ə)n]	перекресток
¹⁵ rife	[raɪf]	изобилующий, кишачий
¹⁶ inclement	[ɪnˈklemənt]	суровый
¹⁷ bin	[bɪn]	контейнер, мусорное ведро
¹⁸ vinegar	[ˈvɪnɪɡə]	уксус
¹⁹ plethora	[ˈplɛtərə]	изобилие
²⁰ to adorn	[əˈdɔːn]	украшать
²¹ obscure	[əbˈskjʊə]	неприятный
²² chive	[ˈtʃaɪv]	зубок чеснока
²³ pro and con	[ˈprɔːqʌndˈkɒn]	за и против
²⁴ wares	[ˈwɛəz]	товары
²⁵ to satiate	[ˈseɪʃɪeɪt]	насыщать
²⁶ fairly	[ˈfɛəli]	довольно, в некоторой степени
²⁷ to contaminate	[kəntəˈmɪneɪt]	пачкать
²⁸ to gorge	[ɡɔːʒ]	есть с жадностью
²⁹ overzealous	[ˈɔːvəˈzɛləs]	слишком усердный

The Resolution

In 1884, the following resolution was introduced and accepted at the convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada (FOTLU):

(It is) Resolved ... that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor from and after May 1, 1886, and that we recommend to labor organizations throughout this district that they so direct their laws so as to conform to this resolution by the time named.

The resolution was adopted **unanimously**⁴.

Preparation

National or local officials of the three main labour organisations present in the United States at the time, the FOTLU.



HOW MAY DAY BECAME A WORKERS' HOLIDAY

*In most of the industrialised world, the first day of May is celebrated as a day to honour those who labour, and is frequently cause for **rallies**¹ and demonstrations as well as picnics and parties. Unions are at their most militant and calls for unity and solidarity among the **fraternity**² of labour are at their most vocal. There is a reason why this particular holiday falls on that particular day. May Day, as International Workers' Day, actually **commemorates**³ an event that happened in the United States, one of the few industrialised countries in which it is not recognised as a holiday.*

the Knights of Labor and the International Working People's Association (IWPA) began preparing for a general strike to be held on that date. The national office of the Knights of Labor, the most conservative of these three organisations, opposed the strike. Local offices ignored Grand Master Workman Terence Powderly's letter of 13 March, 1886, forbidding members of the Knights to strike. The FOTLU and the IWPA organised aggressively. In particular, Albert Parsons and August Spies spoke to gatherings of working people in Chicago at every opportunity.

Meanwhile, newspapers and industrialists were predicting, and preparing for, violence and **bloodshed**⁵. Melville E Stone, head of the *Chicago Daily News*, predicted a 'repetition of the Paris Communal **riots**⁶'. National Guard units made preparations for mobilisation, private investigators increased the number of armed employees on staff and special police were **deputised**⁷.

Saturday 1 May, 1886

Rallies were held throughout

the United States on the scheduled day. The largest was in Chicago, where an estimated 90,000 people participated. There were an estimated 10,000 demonstrators in New York and 11,000 in Detroit. In other cities throughout the United States, smaller gatherings were made unique by the unity of black and white workers marching side by side, a strange sight indeed in 1886!

The newspaper *The Chicago Mail* ran an editorial that morning, which read, in part,

*There are two dangerous **ruffians**⁸ at large in this city. One of them is named Parsons. The other is named Spies.*

Mark them for today. Keep them in view. Hold them personally responsible for any trouble that occurs. Make an example of them if trouble does occur.

Along the parade route in Chicago, tens of thousands of working men, along with their wives and children, marched happily. It was a Saturday, normally a working day, but this was a strike and an unusual chance to be with family during daylight hours.

Just off the parade route waited police officers and militia members, armed with **rifles**⁹ and Gatling guns, ready to put down any trouble at any moment.

At the end of the parade route, there were speeches in the languages of the workers of Chicago at that time, including English, German, Polish and Bohemian. Then everybody went home. There was no violence, no bloodshed.

Monday 3 May, 1886

Some 65,000 workers were on strike in Chicago. About a quarter of a mile (0.16 km) away, August Spies was addressing a group of striking **lumber**¹⁰ workers at a rally. A group of the lumber workers decided to join the striking McCormick Harvester Works employees in confronting strike-breaking workers at the end of the work day.

At closing time, police officers charged the waiting strikers, with revolvers drawn. It was reported by one witness that, as the strikers retreated, the police 'opened fire into their backs. Boys and men were

killed as they ran'. Most sources state that six strikers were killed, although some put the number of **fatalities**¹¹ at four. Many more were injured.

Another rally, to be held the following evening at Haymarket Square, was called to protest against police violence.

Tuesday 4 May, 1886

The turnout for the rally at Haymarket Square consisted of some 3000 people, including the then Mayor of Chicago, who wanted to ensure that the rally remained peaceful. There was also a force of 180 police officers mobilised, ready to break up the rally at the first sign of violence.

The first speaker was August Spies, who took the police department to task as murderers. Then Albert Parsons spoke. Near the beginning of his speech, he made it clear that he was not calling on anybody to take any action that night, but was planning on simply stating the facts of the previous day's events. The Mayor made his way out of the crowd and told the police captain that the rally was peaceful and that the mobilised police officers should be put back onto regular duty. After Spies and Parsons had spoken, other, less charismatic, speakers took the platform. It was now about 10 o'clock at night. While Samuel Fielden was speaking, the 180 police officers, with clubs drawn and in military formation, closed in on the remaining participants

of the rally. The police captain commanded that the rally 'immediately and peaceably **disperse**¹²'.

As Fielden was protesting that the rally was peaceful, a bomb exploded in the ranks of the **assembled**¹³ police officers, killing one immediately and wounding 65 others, seven of whom later died of their injuries. The remaining police officers drew their revolvers and fired into the crowd, wounding 200 and killing an unknown number.

Arrests and the Trial

Several witnesses identified Rudolph Schnaubelt as the man who threw the bomb. Schnaubelt was arrested, but was later released without being charged with any crime. There was, and still is, some question as to whether or not Schnaubelt was an agent provocateur hired by either the police department or the indus-

that my comrades were to suffer for a crime of which they are as innocent as I.

The **presiding**¹⁶ judge, Joseph E Gary, ruled that a relative of one of the police officers killed was a competent **juror**¹⁷. He then ruled that a man who stated outright that he was deeply prejudiced against the defendants was also a competent juror.

At the trial itself, the **prosecutors**¹⁸ made no attempt to prove that any of the defendants threw the bomb or **conspired**¹⁹ to throw the bomb. Instead, they set about trying to prove that the bomb was thrown by an unknown person motivated by the ideals held by the defendants. Prosecuting Attorney Julius Grinnel, in his closing remarks, stated that.

Law is upon trial. Anarchy is on trial. These men have been selected, picked out by the grand jury and indicted because

*And if you think you can crush out these ideas that are gaining ground more and more every day, if you think you can crush them out by sending us to the **gallows**²³... if you would once more have people suffer the penalty of death because they have dared to tell the truth... then I will proudly and defiantly pay the costly price! Call your hangman! Truth **crucified**²⁴ in Socrates, in Christ, in Giordano Bruno, in Huss, in Galileo still lives - they and others whose number is **legion**²⁵ have preceded us on this path. We are ready to follow!*

All of the defendants were convicted. With the **sole**²⁶ exception of Oscar Neebe, all of the defendants were sentenced to death. Neebe was sentenced to 15 years in prison. He asked that he also be **condemned**²⁷ to death, because he was no more innocent than the other defendants.

Samuel Fielden and Michael

Schwab petitioned for **clemency**²⁸ and had their sentences commuted to life in prison. Louis Lingg avoided hanging by committing suicide. Some reports say that he **accomplished**²⁹ his own death by biting a **percussion cap**³⁰. Others say that he exploded a stick of dynamite in his mouth. On 11 November, 1887, the other defendants were hanged.

Aftermath

In 1889, at the Marxist International Socialist Congress in Paris, a resolution was passed calling for a 'great international demonstration' for the eight hour day to take place on 1 May, 1890. On that date, there were May Day demonstrations in the United States and many European countries, as well as in Chile, Peru and Cuba.

In 1891, May Day was celebrated in Russia, Brazil and Ireland. China first celebrated May Day in 1920. In 1927, the holiday had spread to India, where there were demonstrations in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

As May Day was becoming a worldwide holiday, with the date having been chosen to commemorate the union fight for the eight-hour work day in the United States, within the United States itself the mainstream labour movement, now represented by the American Federation of Labor, was becoming more conservative. That organisation chose to support the first Monday in September as Labor Day. In 1894, federal legislation designating the September Labor Day holiday was passed and signed into law by the then-United States President, Grover Cleveland.



trialists of Chicago.

Within days seven labour leaders were arrested for the murder of Mathias J Degan, the police officer who died at Haymarket Square. Those arrested were August Spies, Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Louis Lingg and Oscar Neebe. Albert Parsons, who was also **indicted**¹⁴, avoided arrest until the first day of the trial, when he walked into the courtroom and announced 'I have come to stand trial, your Honor, with my innocent **comrades**¹⁵.' After turning himself in, Parsons said to a friend:

I know what I have done. They will kill me. But I couldn't bear to be at liberty, knowing

they were leaders. They are no more guilty than the thousands that follow them. ... Convict these men, make examples of them, hang them and save our institutions, our society.

In his final comments to the court, August Spies said

*If you think by hanging us you can stamp out the labor movement... if this is your opinion, then hang us! Here you will **tread**²⁰ upon a spark, but there and there, behind you and in front of you, and everywhere, flames blaze up. It is a **subterranean**²¹ fire. You cannot put it out.*

*And now these are my ideas. They constitute a part of myself. I cannot **divest**²² myself of them, nor would I, if I could.*

- ¹rally [ˈrɪxɪl]
- ²fraternity [ˈfrɪqˈtɪwnɪtɪ]
- ³to commemorate [kəˈmemqrɪt]
- ⁴unanimously [juː(ː)nɪˈnɪmqsɪl]
- ⁵bloodshed [ˈblʌdʃed]
- ⁶riot [ˈraɪqt]
- ⁷to deputise [ˈdepjʊtɪz]
- ⁸ruffian [ˈrʌfjɪn]
- ⁹rifle [ˈrɪflɪ]
- ¹⁰lumber [ˈlʌmbq]
- ¹¹fatality [fəˈtɪlɪtɪ]
- ¹²to disperse [dɪsˈpɜrs]
- ¹³to assemble [əˈsembɪ]
- ¹⁴to indict [ɪnˈdɪkt]
- ¹⁵comrade [ˈkɒmrɪd]
- ¹⁶presiding [ˈprɪˈzɪdɪn]
- ¹⁷juror [ˈdʒʊqr]
- ¹⁸prosecutor [ˈprɒsɪkjʊtɔ]
- ¹⁹to conspire [kənˈspɪr]
- ²⁰to tread [tred]
- ²¹subterranean [ˈsʌbtqˈreɪnjqn]
- ²²to divest [dɪvˈvest]
- ²³gallows [ˈgɒlquz]
- ²⁴to crucify [ˈkrʊsfɪ]
- ²⁵legion [ˈlɪdʒ(q)n]
- ²⁶sole [sɒl]
- ²⁷to condemn [kənˈdem]
- ²⁸clemency [ˈklemqnsɪ]
- ²⁹to accomplish [əˈkɒmpɪʃ]
- ³⁰percussion cap [pɜːkʌs(q)n kɒp]

- митинг
- братство
- почтить память
- единогласно
- кровавое пролитие, резня
- мятеж
- назначать
- бандит, головорез
- винтовка
- беспорядочный
- смерть
- разгонять
- вызывать
- обвинять
- товарищ
- председательствующий
- присяжный
- прокурор
- устраивать заговор
- топтать
- подпольный
- отделять
- виселица
- изводить
- множество
- единственный
- приговаривать
- смягчение
- совершать
- детонатор

The first step of going to the prom is trying to get a **date**² for it. This could be very difficult. A person should try to be as broad-minded as possible, because the attractive people obviously already have dates with other attractive people.

After the person has found a date, it is important to get a good wardrobe for the special day. A female should attempt to get a dress and then tell all her peers about it. Then she has to get the perfect hairstyle. Then make-up. Then her fingernail **polish**³. It is often a long and **gruelling**⁴ process.

A male simply has to find a **tuxedo**⁵ with a tie and he's finished.

Then comes the magical night. Everyone looks forward to it, except for the people who do not go to the prom. These people remain

How did the tradition of high school proms start?

A rite of passage for generations of American teenagers for nearly a century, the high school prom is usually the first formal event in the lives of young people. For many teenagers, the prom is the most stressful event of their lives. It intensifies peer pressure over issues of **inclusion**⁸ and exclusion. Some common stresses include, Will I get a date? Will my choice of a date change my reputation? Who will be excluded from the prom, and why?

The word "prom" was first used in the 1890s as a shortened form of "promenade," a reference to formal dances in which the guests would display their fashions and dancing skills during the evening's grand march. In the United States, it came to be believed by parents



HIGH SCHOOL PROMS

*In the life of every high school student in America, there lies one special night that defines how they will recall their high school years as a whole in the future. That night is the **prom**¹. Many people look forward to it, and even more look back to it.*

at home and feel very depressed.

But this doesn't seem to bother the people that actually go to the prom. In fact, it makes them happier to know that they are not sad and lonely.

The person goes to the school where the prom is held and dances for a while. Then comes the **rite**⁶ of the 'Prom King and Queen.' These people hold no power whatsoever, and the position is very short-lived.

After the prom, many people go out to **consume**⁷ vast quantities of food. Even more people simply find a place to get drunk and/or pregnant. More often than not, many people often regret having gone to the prom, although they still go to it again the following year.

and educators that a prom, or formal dinner-dance, would be an important lesson in social skills, especially in a theoretically classless society that valued behavior over breeding. The prom was seen as a way to **instill**⁹ manners into children, all under the watchful eye of **chaperons**¹⁰.

The first proms were held in the 1920s. By the 1930s, proms were common across the country. For many older Americans, the prom was a modest, home-grown affair in the school gymnasium, often decorated with crepe-paper streamers. Prom-goers were well dressed but not **lavishly**¹¹ decked out: boys wore jacket and tie and girls their Sunday

dress. Couples danced to music provided by a local amateur band or a record player. After the 1960s, and especially after the 1980s, the high-school prom in many areas became a serious exercise in **conspicuous**¹² consumption, with boys renting expensive tuxedos and girls attired in designer gowns. Stretch limousines were hired

to drive the prom-goers to expensive restaurants or discos for an all-night **extravaganza**¹³, with alcohol, drugs, and sex as added ingredients, at least more openly than before.

Whether simple or lavish, proms have always been more or less traumatic events for adolescents who worry about self-image and fitting in with their peers.

* Excluding any of the expensive school-organised group trips that visit different countries.

A WORD OF WISDOM

Those who arrive late lodge poorly

¹ prom	[prɒm]	студенческий бал
² date	[deɪt]	тот, с кем назначено свидание
³ polish	[ˈpɒlɪʃ]	лак
⁴ gruelling	[ˈɡruːlɪŋ]	суровый, истощающий
⁵ tuxedo	[tʌkˈsɪdjuː]	смокинг
⁶ rite	[raɪt]	церемония
⁷ to consume	[kənˈsjʊm]	поглощать
⁸ inclusion	[ɪnˈkluːʒ(ə)n]	добавление
⁹ to instill	[ɪnˈstɪl]	прививать
¹⁰ chaperon	[ˈʃæpəˈrɒn]	учитель, сопровождающий группу молодежи
¹¹ lavishly	[lævɪʃli]	чрезмерно, расточительно
¹² conspicuous	[kənˈspɪkjʊəs]	заметный
¹³ extravaganza	[eksˈtrævəˈɡɑːnzə]	фейерия
¹⁴ venue	[ˈvenjuː]	место совершения действия
¹⁵ inclination	[ɪnˈkɪlɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n]	предпочтение
¹⁶ steep	[stiːp]	чрезмерно высокий
¹⁷ to snog	[snɒɡ]	целоваться и обниматься
¹⁸ rampant	[ˈræmpənt]	безудержно растущий

EXPENSES

Prom is supposedly the most important event* in a high schooler's life. It is prepared for many months in advance: not only do parent committees spend two years fundraising for the event, seniors are deciding who they want to ask to the prom from at least December. They also consider what they are going to wear and if their parents will finance the costly admission, which must be considerable in order to cover the cost of the **venue**¹⁴, the food and the DJ.

The total prom expense is most likely the most a typical student will pay out for any one high school event¹. Not only is there the admission, which hovers around the 50 or 60 dollar mark (though it varies from school to school), prom attendees must buy or rent tuxedos and ball gowns, choosing from a wide range of styles, all of which cost hundreds of dollars. When one female student remarked that she had no **inclination**¹⁵ to go to prom, her male friend replied, 'Yes, and you don't even have to pay for it!' since it is customary for the boy to buy his date's ticket and pay for dinner (if they go out for a meal beforehand); his expense is considerably **steeper**¹⁶.

At the prom itself, dancing is engaged in and snacks and soft drinks are served. There is much milling around and pretending to be quite grown-up. The really important thing about prom, however, is not really what happens during the dance, but rather what happens after. After the party breaks up, around midnight, many couples will go out on the town, or find somewhere quiet to **snog**¹⁷. Though schools try to make sure that parent and teacher chaperones ensure all the students get home right after the dance, rumours of post-prom scandal tend to run **rampant**¹⁸ among the student body.

Orange

is the color of autumn, spice, form and design. In bright tones, orange is **jo-vial**¹, cheerful and playful. Deepened, it becomes ex-otic and exciting. If orange is your choice, you have **abundant**² energy with an eye for structure and or-ganization. Your social nature finds you surrounded by family and friends.

BLUE

The color of tranquility, **soothing**³ and orderly. The colour of royalty, blue brings comfort and **serenity**⁴ to our lives. If you choose blue, you have a basic need for a calm, harmonious, and tension-free existence. Capable, conservative and sensitive to others, you make a loyal and trustworthy friend.

Yellow

is truly joyous and virtuous in its purest form. Yellow **exudes**⁵ warmth, inspiration and vitality, and is the happiest of all colours. Yellow signifies communication, **enlightenment**⁶, sunlight and spirituality. If your favorite colour is yellow, this indicates that you look forward to the fu-ture, and that you are intellectual, highly imaginative and idealistic. You tend to have a cheerful spirit and have an expectation of greater happiness.

White

suggests goodness, purity and innocence. Its **elusive**⁸ nature provides seren-ity and the essence of perfection. The individual who chooses white as a favorite colour seeks excellence and enlightenment in all philosophies. Simplicity, purity and recognition are a constant **endeavor**⁹.

Brown

sensuous¹⁴ in nature, represents an importance of hearth and home. It symbolizes physical comfort, ease and **con-tentment**¹⁵. Should you seek brown, you are **conscientious**¹⁶, **steady**¹⁷ and dependable. Your inner security, honesty and high **virtue**¹⁸ show that you take life seriously.

Green

is the color of life, and represents freshness, security, and **tranquility**¹⁹. Green creates an atmos-phere that is calm and restful, and character-izes the intense power of nature. If you selected green, you seek stability, balance and persistence. You are a moral and affectionate individual.

Violet

the color of luxury, indicates sensuality, passion, and depth of feeling. This **lavish**⁷ colour creates an unusual atmosphere and provides an unexpected essence. If you like violet, you tend to be unique, highly sensitive and observant. Creative and artistically talented, you tend to have a complex personality.

Red

the single most dy-namic and passionate color, symbol-izes love, **rage**¹⁰ and courage. Dem-anding attention, red has great emotional impact. Those who select red are aggressive, impulsive and **strive**¹¹ for success. The desire to experience the fullness of living leads to constant activity.

Pink

emotional in character, **con-notes**¹² a sensitive heart. Universally repre-senting caring and sharing, pink indicates a strong personality. Pink is preferred by the affectionate and concerned individual. Gently, you offer love, attention and **nurturing**¹³ to those in distress and needing guidance.

¹ soothing	[ˈsuːðɪŋ]	успокаивающий
² serenity	[sɪˈrenɪti]	безмятежность
³ to exude	[ɪgˈzjuːd]	выделять
⁴ enlightenment	[ɪnˈlaɪtmənt]	просвещенность
⁵ joyial	[ˈdʒɔɪvjəl]	веселый, общительный
⁶ abundant	[əˈbʌnd(ə)nt]	богатый, находящийся в обилии
⁷ lavish	[ˈlævɪʃ]	непринужденный
⁸ elusive	[ɪˈluːsɪv]	неуловимый
⁹ endeavor	[ɪnˈdevə]	старание, стремление
¹⁰ rage	[reɪdʒ]	страсть
¹¹ to strive	[straɪv]	бороться
¹² to connote	[kəˈnoʊt]	ассоциироваться
¹³ to nurture	[ˈnʌ:tʃə]	обучение
¹⁴ sensuous	[ˈsensjuəs]	чувственный
¹⁵ contentment	[kənˈtɛntmənt]	удовлетворенность
¹⁶ conscientious	[ˌkɒnʃiːənʃəs]	добросовестный
¹⁷ steady	[ˈstedɪ]	надежный
¹⁸ virtue	[ˈvɜːtjuː]	достоинство
¹⁹ tranquility	[træŋˈkwɪlɪti]	спокойствие, уравновешенность

Colour Idioms

"In idioms we often use colors, though we don't mean them to be taken literally anymore. To be called a bluestocking you don't have to wear blue stockings ... See how 'colorful' the English language is. Insert the idiomatic colors in the blanks."

1. A harmless t
liteness is a ____

4. Won't a country
ter soon be short o

7. If you buy or sell on
are doing it illegally.

10. If we get a _____ light, it means

13. The practice of tricking or forcing
women into prostitution has been called
_____ slavery.

14. A bad ch
behaved gro

17. Gay power has sometimes been called
_____ power.

18. A sale of household li
called a _____ sale.

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS

- 1) **WHITE.** Clearly nobody wants a hole in the head, but the mouth, nose and ears do come in handy don't they? The expression is a very graphic way to say that something is what we do not want.
- 2) **BLUE.** Do they feel slightly depressed??
- 3) **BLUE.** blue movie = very adult movie (XXX-rated)
- 4) **GREY.** Remember Hercule Poirot's little grey cells.
- 5) **RED.** Red means 'danger' in Western society. Fire-alert kind of. In Chinese restaurants it's the festive colour.

6) **YELLOW.** Do people turn yellow in because of cold feet??

7) **BLACK.** Culturally speaking, in Western civilisation, it ain't no good, if it ain't 'to be or not to be' black and white. Party that's NOT in office since 1997 is from the Speaker of the House of Commons in England. In contrast to Asia, the colour of a left-handed person is in the Chinese language 'un gaucher', which also means a person who is NOT very dexterous, etc. A 'gauche' - 'clumsy'.

8) **GREY (GRAY).** 'Grey wolves' they often call themselves.





1. Truth for the sake of po-
lie.



2. Puritanical people are _____ noses.



3. Puritanical people don't watch _____
movies.



4. _____ that exports its _____ mat-
of brainy people ?



5. A most urgent warning of imminent danger or
enemy attack is a _____ alert.



6. If you run away for lack of courage, people will
call you _____.



7. In the _____ market, you



8. The influence and political pressure of old and
or retired people is sometimes called _____
power.



9. If we go _____ - bagging , it means that we
have a meal with others, but take our own food
(e.g., in paper bags).



10. _____ that we get permission.



11. A text that either contains too many taboo
words or too many unnecessarily complicated
passages, can be called _____ prose.



12. Useless presents or useless posses-
sions may be called _____ elephants.



13. A character in an otherwise well-
up is a _____ sheep.



15. Excessive official (or bureaucratic) for-
malities are _____ tape.



16. A misleading clue is a _____ herring.



17. _____ linen can be



19. An amusing (and often cynical) way to look
at what is basically sad and serious, is what can
occasionally be called _____ humour.



20. Elderly and (semi-) retired politicians
often still have a lot of influence behind the
scene. We call them _____ eminences.

18. _____ the face

9) **BROWN.** Brown paper bags originally.

10) **GREEN.** As in a traffic-light context.

11) **PURPLE.** Is not Henry Miller too full of purple
prose?

12) **WHITE.** hey may be rare things, but a bit un-
practical.

13) **WHITE.** Well the story goes that white women
were popular in the Arab world. Nowadays the traf-
ficking sometimes follows slightly different routes.

14) **BLACK.** Well it's already in the Bible: there

are good animals to Christ's right side and bad ani-
mals to Christ's left side. The sheep are to be sep-
arated from the goats. And we in our enthusiasm
even separate the black sheep from the white.

15) **RED.** Already in Middle Ages the sealing that
was used to guarantee that a document was leg-
ally and officially approved was red wax.

16) **RED.** Red herrings draw the attention ...
away from what you should keep an eye on. Well
goldfishes are red too, and that is much to the de-
light of the herons.

17) **PINK.** Pink Triangles were used in Nazi con-

centration camps to indicate the inmates there for
homosexuality. A more precise colour indication is
lavender (a colour between pink and blue).

18) **WHITE.** Because household linen has to be
white (as the washing-powder industry keeps tell-
ing us).

19) **BLACK.** 'Humour that refers to the darker
sides of human life.

20) **GREY (GRAY).** Maybe those politicians are
bald already, but we politely suppose they have
matured into grey-haired sages. In French "emi-
nences grises".

WAS MY FACE RED!

Write in the correct color name (some may be in adjective form, e.g. 'silvery'). One-word answers only (no hyphens)! You'll be completing idioms, expressions, sayings, titles, scraps of song lyrics, and so on. Don't worry about capitalization.

1 Red roses for a _____ lady. (The roses are meant to comfort her)

2 To have a _____ thumb or fingers. (gardening)

3 To tell a _____ lie. (5 letters)

4 A _____ boy. (idolized)

5 Little _____ cells. (Hercule Poirot)

6 A _____ woman. (A slut)

7 A _____ tongue. (An eloquent person has this)

8 He's seeing _____ elephants. (The DTs)

9 He writes in _____ prose. (In an ornate style)

10 Today is a _____-letter day. (A special day)

Answers

1. blue (This was a hit song in the early 60s, I believe)
2. green (In England they say of a gifted gardener, 'She has green fingers.' In the US they say, 'She has a green thumb'.)
3. white (A white lie is a supposedly well-intentioned lie that's told to spare someone's feelings)
4. golden & blue-eyed (A golden boy is revered for outstanding skill or good looks. The term "blue-eyed boy" refers to a favorite man or boy, too.)
5. gray/grey (Agatha Christie's detective was justly proud of his fine brain, his 'little gray cells'.)
6. scarlet (The term 'scarlet woman' comes from the Bible (Revelation XVII, 3-4)).
7. silver (silvery). (Someone with a silver tongue is charming and persuasive)
8. pink (People who are withdrawing from alcohol may have scary hallucinations – seeing pink elephants is traditional for those in this state.)
9. purple ('Purple prose' is excessively fancy writing)
10. red (Calendar makers used to record saints' days and holidays in red ink – thus the expression 'red-letter day'.)

One of the three primary colors, Blue is the color of the sky and the waters. Many ancient cultures considered it to be the color of the gods. In fact the Egyptian god Amun (patron God of wind, sun, and later on the highest god) was said to have blue-colored skin. Blue is also the symbol of **faithfulness**¹ as is symbolised by the blue-colored flowers, the 'forget-me-nots'.

Blue is considered to be cool, calm and friendly but at the same time it can **convey**² strength, importance and confidence without being too overbearing or serious. In fact dark blue has always

By Saurin Desai



ENGLISH BLUES!

The influence of 'Blue' on English: a few words, phrases & expressions influenced by blue.

been associated with the corporate world and is a symbol of smartness, conservatism, power, security and stability.

And for those who easily get the 'blues', here's some help. It has been proved that due to its positive connotation, unpleasant things written in blue are more easily accepted. So I guess it's time to rephrase the expression 'drive away the blues' as 'drive away the blues, with blues'.

Here are some words, phrases and expressions that are true-blue.

Blue film – pornographic films.

Blue, as mentioned above, is a symbol of many things. Interestingly it is also connected to rulings on **obscene**³ or moral matters. For instance in the late eighteenth century, a **preacher**⁴ put up a book of laws called the 'blue laws'. These were laws that had to be **enforced**⁵, with brutality if necessary. And soon a blue law became any law that was very strict and conservative in its outlook. Thus when adult movies were banned under the blue laws, such movies started being called '*blue films*', probably to **spite**⁶ the enforcers and the name soon caught on.

Another theory is that prostitutes in prison might have worn blue dresses; also striptease acts may have once used blue spotlights while another source suggests that a series of **vulgar**⁷ French books called 'Bibliothèque Blue' may have been the origin for the name. But it is likely that the expression is a result of more than one of the above reasons.

Blue-chip - a high investment quality stock or a constantly successful & profitable company

The word has its origin in poker, which is usually played using red, white and blue chips. The red chips are the cheapest while the blue chips are the most expensive. When the **stock exchange**⁸ came into being, the meaning of blue chips was transferred to those stocks that were very reliable and performed consistently.

It is ironical that the term *blue chip* is used in poker and in stocks, as for most people, both are means of gambling and losing money.

Blue-collar – manual, technical or industrial worker

A *blue-collar* worker is a manual or technical laborer, generally working in a factory or as a tradesman as compared to a 'white collared' worker, who does non-manual work in an office.

The origin of the term is from the clothing that the workers wore. The blue-collared workers wore work clothes that included navy blue colored shirts and were meant for rough use. These clothes were tougher than normal and also generally doubled-up as protective clothing.

And since the white-collared workers did not have to dirty their clothes, they would wear white-colored shirts.

Blueprint - photographic prints, depicting **dimensions**⁹, **spatial**¹⁰ arrangements, and functions in white on a blue background and used for copies of documents like architectural plans, mechanical drawings etc.

SAYINGS & EXPRESSIONS:

A Bolt from the blue / out of the blue

The sayings 'a bolt from the blue' or 'out of the blue' mean unexpectedly. It is actually derived from the expression 'a thunderbolt from a clear blue sky'.

In mythology, a thunderbolt was a weapon of many of the gods including Thor or Jove (the Gods of war) and a bolt from the sky was a bolt from their weapons. During a thunderstorm, which was thought to be a battle between the gods, it was natural to expect thunderbolts, but a bolt during a clear bright-blue sky would be unexpected, hence the saying.

'Out of the blue' is a similar expression, which means, a thunderbolt out of the blue.

Between the devil and the deep blue sea

The expression, which stands for a dilemma in the choice between two equally difficult alternatives, has a **nautical**¹¹ origin. The devil stood for a gap between **planks**¹² that was difficult to make **watertight**¹³. It was essential that these - the devil to get at - seams be filled up, else the sea would fill up the ship.

Blue-blooded

The expression, which stands for **nobility**¹⁴ or aristocracy, has its origins in ancient Spain, where certain families considered themselves to be superior on account of the blueness of their **veins**¹⁵ and from that the blood that ran through them.

Of course the only reason for them being so blue was that they were very pale and thus the normally blue veins showed even more clearly under their skins as compared to people with darker skins.

Once in a blue moon

Initially, the expression symbolised anything that was completely absurd or was not possible. The rationale was that '*like the moon that would never be blue, the fact that one was arguing about, could never be true*'.

Ironically, there have been instances when the moon has turned blue, dust particles during massive storms, volcanic **eruptions**¹⁶ or forest fires can cause the moon to appear blue. For instance, when a volcano erupted in Indonesia in 1883, the dust thrown out resulted in the moon appearing blue for nearly two years. So it is quite probable that the expression did directly come from the fact that the moon turned blue, 'once in a blue moon'.

¹ faithfulness [ˈfeɪtʃfʊlnɪs]	верность	⁹ dimensions [dɪˈmenʃ(q)ns]	величина
² to convey [kənˈveɪ]	выражать	¹⁰ spatial [ˈspeɪʃ(q)l]	пространственный
³ obscene [ɒbˈsɪn]	непристойный	¹¹ nautical [ˈnɔːtlɪk(q)l]	морской
⁴ preacher [ˈpriːtʃə]	проповедник	¹² plank [plɒŋk]	планка
⁵ to enforce [ɪnˈfɔːs]	вынуждать	¹³ watertight [ˈwɔːtətaɪt]	водонепроницаемый
⁶ to spite [spaɪt]	делать назло	¹⁴ nobility [nəʊˈbɪlɪti]	дворянство
⁷ vulgar [ˈvʌlgə]	вульгарный	¹⁵ vein [veɪn]	вена
⁸ stock exchange	фондовая биржа	¹⁶ eruption [ɪˈrʌpʃ(q)ən]	извержение



THE VERY BEST OF BRITISH: AROUND THE HOUSE

The American's guide to speaking British

Aga - A type of **stove**¹ that not only cooks the dinner but in many cases, heats the water and the house too. You used to find an Aga in most farmhouses but they have become a status symbol in the UK and have become very popular in any sort of house.

Airing cupboard - In British houses we have a hot water **tank**² in a cupboard off the landing or in one of the bedrooms. Since it is warm in there, we usually hang clothes in it to let them air.

Bathroom - Again, the clue is in the name. In a British house, you will find a bath in the bathroom. (In smaller houses there may also be a toilet). So when we are going to the bathroom - we are not answering a call of nature - we're going for a bath! Always causes problems when Americans visit UK families this one - I'm sure they think we **wee**³ in the sink!

Beading - This is the stuff

that goes around the edge of cheap furniture. **Wood trim** to you chaps.

Bedsit - This is the kind of accommodation many students live in when they cannot afford anything else. It is basically a single room with a bed, *cooker*, table and sofa. You would normally share the bathroom. The nearest thing you have in the US is an **efficiency**⁴.

Bin - Trash can. You would put a *bin liner* in it before you put the *rubbish* in it to keep it clean. *Bin day* is the day that the *bin men* in the *bin lorry* come and empty your *dustbin*. A bin would normally mean the one in your house - whereas the *dustbin* would normally mean the one outside - though that sometimes gets called the bin too.

Blower - The blower is the **telephone**, before you get too excited!

Bog - A vulgar word for the **toilet**, either the room or the pan itself.

Box - If you hear a Brit complaining that there is nothing on the box, he

would be talking about the lack of viewing pleasures on the **television**.

Brolly - Short for **umbrella**. An essential item in England!

Budgie - One of the most popular pets in the UK, a budgie is a small green bird. Budgie is short for budgerigar, which is a small Australian **parakeet**. Generally they get eaten by the cat or when you let them out, they find the only open window in the house



and let themselves out!

Bungalow - A house with no upstairs. A **single storey house**. Not popular with anyone but the old.

Caravan - Everyone in the UK hates caravans - except caravan owners, that is. They are the **trailer homes** that come out every summer and block all our little British roads and bring everyone to a complete **standstill**⁵. Aaaaaargggggg! Unlike your RVs they need to be towed as they only have 2 wheels and cannot be driven.

Ceefax - This is the text service found on the TV. On British TVs each channel has a text service as an alternative to the regular programming. You can hit the mute and press the TEXT button and read several hundred pages of info from TV listings to news, from the lottery results to cheap *holiday* deals. Ceefax is the BBC version. On the commercial channels, the equivalent is *teletext*.

Continental quilt - This is what we used to call **duvets**⁶. Since the UK was the last country in Europe to figure out what they were,

we seem to have made up name a for them. Now we just call them *duvets*.

Cooker - The thing in your kitchen that you use to cook things on or in. The top is the *hob* and the inside is the oven. You refer to it as a **range** or **stove**.

Corn dolly - On the top of some *thatched* houses there is a model of an animal - often a **pheasant**⁷. These are made of straw (the same as the roof) and are just there for decoration. Keep a look out for them as you drive around the English countryside.

Couch - Sofa to you. America has some of the largest furniture in the world, yet the only sofa too small to make love in, you call a Love Seat!

Council house - A council house is a government built house to help people on lower incomes have a home. They all used to be rented from the government but now most **tenants**⁸ have the option to buy relatively cheaply to help them get on the house ownership ladder. Most council houses are fairly large, for families, but not terribly attractive. Called **projects** in some places in the USA.

Cubby hole - A cubby hole is a **small nook or cranny**⁹. It originated as a word for the glove box in a car but is now less

fussy about its use.

Cupboard - Any **closet** in the house. Cupboards in the kitchen contain food, crockery, **cutlery**¹⁰ etc. In the bedroom they contain clothes and sometimes skeletons.

Des res - If someone lives in a particularly nice property in a nice part of town it would be referred to as a *des res*. It is short for **desirable residence** and usually means *bloody expensive!*

Dresser - Dresser hutch or china cabinet seem to be the closest US words for this item of furniture which lives in the kitchen or dining room. The bottom half is an enclosed cabinet and the top is an open, doorless cabinet for standing plates in upright.

Dust cart - Another word for the *lorry* that the *bin men* drive.

Dustbin - When you empty your bins the day before *bin day*, you

put them in the dustbin outside.

Duvet - Most Brits have **dispensed**¹¹ with blankets and sheets and now sleep under a duvet. It is similar to a **comforter** but has a removable cover that can be washed. Duvet's warmth is measured in togs, 2 or 3 togs for summer duvets and 11 or more for winter ones.

Earth - This, in electrical terms is what you call **ground**. You will find appliances that say "this appliance must be earthed" for example. Or when wiring an electrical **plug**¹² the third pin will be marked "earth".

Eiderdown - Before Brits started to sleep under *duvets*, they would cover their sheets and blankets with an **eiderdown**¹³. Similar to a **comforter** it does not have a removable cover and is just there to add extra warmth and to look nice.

Emulsion - Our paint for the inside of houses is basically split into emulsion and gloss varieties. Emulsions for the walls and gloss for the woodwork and metal surfaces. Emulsions are water based and can come in matt or silk flavours, depending on whether you want a shine or not.

En-suite - If you are looking at Bed & Breakfast listings in the UK you might see reference to an en-suite. This is the **bathroom** and means that it is connected directly to the bedroom and therefore not shared.

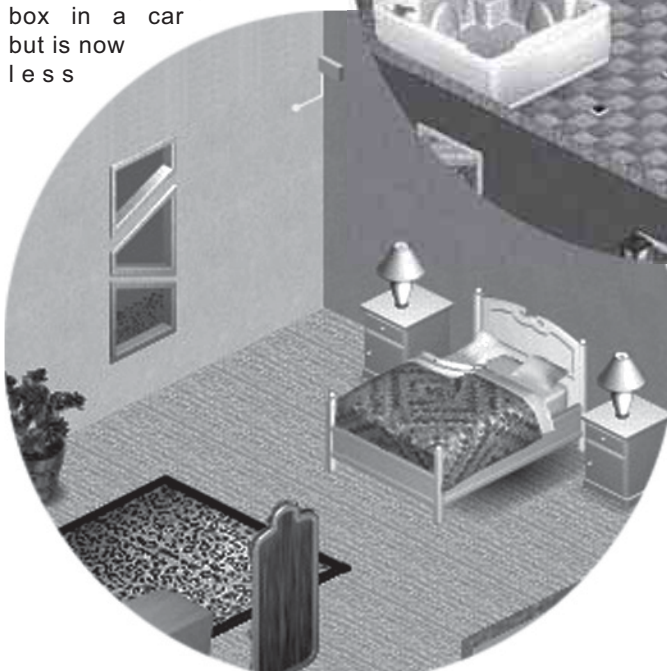
Flex - Although this is derived from the word "flexible", it is used as a noun to mean an **electric cord** or **extension lead**.

Garden - Not the vegetable patch or the flower beds. The garden is the **yard**. I always wondered why my American friends thought it was odd that Brits spend so much of the summer sitting in the garden!

Gazumping - When you buy a new house in the UK, you hope that you won't be gazumped. It's **frowned**¹⁴ on but it still goes on. When you make an offer on a house and the seller accepts it, they are not allowed to then accept a higher offer from another potential buyer. That would be gazumping.

Hand basin - This is another word for a **sink**. Usually refers to the kind found in bedrooms in some older houses. They are intended for washing your hands and face, rather than the dishes.

Hessian - This material is what they make sacks



¹stove
²tank
³to wee
⁴efficiency
⁵standstill
⁶duvet
⁷pheasant
⁸tenant
⁹cranny
¹⁰cutlery
¹¹to dispense with
¹²plug
¹³eiderdown
¹⁴to frown
¹⁵attic
¹⁶wick
¹⁷to trim
¹⁸chamois
¹⁹picturesque
²⁰mesh

[stquv]
[tʌŋk]
[w]

[ɪˈfɪs(j)nsɪ]
[ˈstændstɪl]
[ˈdʌvel]
[ˈfeznt]
[ˈtenqnt]
[ˈkrʌnl]
[ˈkʌtlɪrɪ]
[dɪsˈpens]
[plʌg]
[ˈaldɔdaʊn]
[fraʊn]
[ˈætɪk]
[wɪk]
[trɪm]
[ˈʃæmɔɪr]
[ˈpɪktʃəˈresk]
[meʃ]

печка
резервуар
писать
маленькая квартира
остановка
пуховое одеяло
фазан
владелец
щель
ножевые изделия
обходиться без
вилка
махровая ткань
выражать неодобрение
чердак
фитиль
стричь
серна
живописный
петля

from and use on the back of carpets. I believe you call it **burlap**.

Hob - The bit on the top of the cooker is called the hob. You call it the **burner**.

Khazi - Another word for the *toilet*, generally used by older people.

Loft - Our loft is your **attic**¹⁵.

Loo - Either the **toilet** or the **bathroom**. The most common way to ask for the restroom in an English restaurant would be to ask where the loo is. Try it - it works. More old ladies die whilst sitting on the loo than you would think. Official statistic. I know two that did!

Lounge - Our **living room** is called the lounge. We also say living room sometimes but lounge is probably more common.

Mobile home - Trailer home. These are not as common in England as they are in the US. I was shocked when I saw my first trailer home driving down I35 on the back of a *lorry*. I've heard of moving house but that is ridiculous. Of course we cannot use the term "trailer trash" since "mobile home rubbish" doesn't have the same ring about it!

Paraffin - You call this **kerosene**. Equally a paraffin lamp would be one of those old fashioned lamps with paraffin in the base and a **wick**¹⁶ which is really hard to light. We still have them, but only when you go on scout camp!

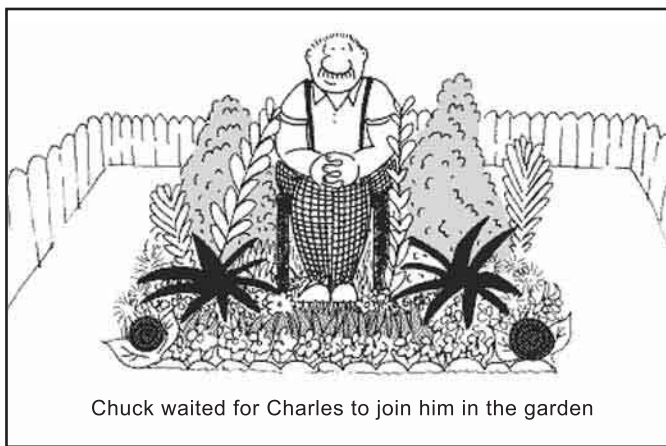
Plaster board - Sheet rock in Texas. In the UK, plasterboard is used to make ceilings and is also used to make internal walls, it is then covered in a thin layer of real plaster, except in cheap modern houses. In Texas, entire houses are made from sheet rock, which is a bit worrying if it is windy or rainy! If the three little pigs had lived in Texas, they would have been eaten! In some states call it's called "plaster board" like it is here in the UK and others it's called **drywall**.

Power point - This would be an **electric socket** in the US. Ours have three pins, not two. The big one is *earth* and also serves to open the little doors where the other two pins go. This keeps little fingers out, in theory!

Run the bath - This means to **fill the tub**. Obviously you have to run the

shrubs in the *garden* down or to **trim**¹⁷ bushes. You would call them **hedge clippers** or **pruning shears**. I recently discovered that they use something like secateurs during a caesarean birth to cut your wife open. Not the most pleasant experience!

Settee - Sofa to you. Whether a small love seat or a big three seater.



Chuck waited for Charles to join him in the garden

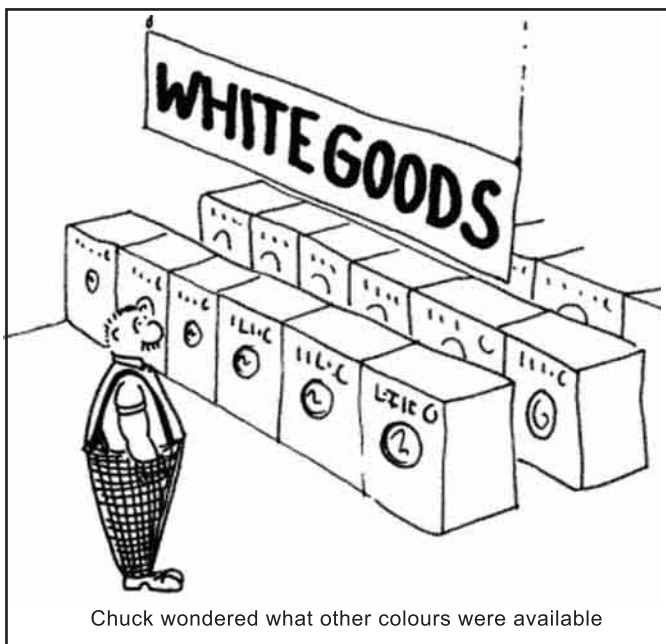
bath before you get in it.

Sand pit - Every parent buys a sand pit for the kids to play in and the cat to pee in. **Sand boxes** to you, now available with lids to keep the cat out!

Schooner - This is a rather ridiculous looking **sherry glass**, for what the pubs call a "large" sherry. It is not the same as the American

Shammy - I think you call these **wash leathers**. They are the completely useless cloths, originally made from the skin of the **chamois**¹⁸ - a wild antelope, the size of a goat. They dry rigid and leave horrible streaks across the windows they are supposed to clean!

Skirting board - This is the wood that goes around



Chuck wondered what other colours were available

glass of the same name.

Secateurs - You use a pair of secateurs to cut the

the bottom of the wall and usually has bits of carpet fluff stuck to it where peo-

ple were too impatient to wait for the paint to dry before laying the carpet! You chaps call it **baseboard**.

Tap - Faucet. There will be some on the sink in the *loo*!

Telly - The good old **television**.

Thatch - There are still many houses in England that have thatch for their roof material. It is basically straw and is very **picturesque**¹⁹. Amazingly it keeps the rain out pretty well, but is often covered in a fine wire **mesh**²⁰ to keep the birds and mice out since they like it too.

To let - You'll see signs around England with "To Let" on them, outside properties. This is the same as **to rent** in the US. Kids love to add a letter "l" in between the two words to make "toilet".

Toilet - The Brits are not so shy about their use of the word toilet. In fact, it is perfectly reasonable to ask for the toilet in the most classy of establishments. Our first American visitor asked for the **bathroom**, shortly to return complaining there was no toilet there. Of course there wasn't! That is in the toilet! For some reason, you also call it a **restroom** though I have never seen anyone resting in one yet!

Trunk call - This is the old expression for a **long distance call**.

Wardrobe - Wardrobes are usually free standing wooden *cupboards*, designed for holding clothes on hangers. In America you have **closets**. A walk-in wardrobe is a **walk-in closet**.

White goods - When you visit a British store that sells things for the home you will find a section for white goods. These are the electrical **appliances** that you have in your kitchen or utility room like fridges, freezers, washing machines and driers. The name is cunningly derived from their colour!

Wireless - This is an old word for a **radio**. See if you can guess where the name came from!

YOU DON'T SAY

MONEY TALKS



(money can influence people)

- We've been waiting for three months to get delivery on our car, and people who put in their order after us have already gotten theirs.

- Well, **money talks**. Why don't you try giving the dealer a little something extra to move things along?

- I know full well that **money has the power to influence people**, but I refuse to pay extra for a service that is owed to me as a client.

- If you want to have your car maybe you'd better reconsider.

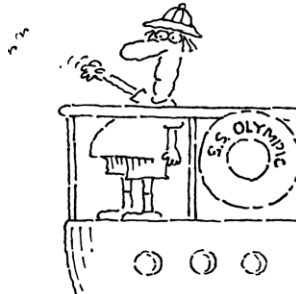
PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSEES SHOULDN'T THROW STONES



(one should not criticize when one is equally at fault)

Janet has often criticized her friend Lois for driving too fast, yet she herself has had her license suspended for exceeding the speed limit. Lois once tried to tell her that **people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones**, but it didn't do much good. Janet simply didn't accept the fact that she **should not pass judgment on other people when she is just as bad as they are**.

SHAPE UP OR SHIP OUT



(behave properly or leave!)

Al had been constantly reprimanded for being negligent on the job. Finally, in desperation his supervisor exclaimed, "**Shape up or ship out!**" Al admitted that he had not been taking his work seriously and realized that he should be **more conscientious about his job or he would be discharged**.

IF THE SHOE FITS, WEAR IT



(admit the truth)

Joe feels rather badly because he's always being criticized for his sloppy personal appearance. With reason. "**If the shoe fits, wear it,**" I always say. Still, I can't help feeling sorry for the guy. I know that **what people say about him is true, and that he should admit it**. He doesn't seem to want to improve his appearance. Evidently, he himself can't see anything wrong with the way he looks.

PUT ONE'S MONEY WHERE ONE'S MOUTH IS



(follow through with a stated intention)

- You've been promising to take us to Disneyland for the past two years. Since the kids are free, how about **putting your money where your mouth is**?

- You don't have to remind me. I have every intention of **doing exactly what I said I'd do**. But you yourself know that in the past we have been unable to go because of other financial obligations. Things have eased up and it looks like we'll be able to go this year.

LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE

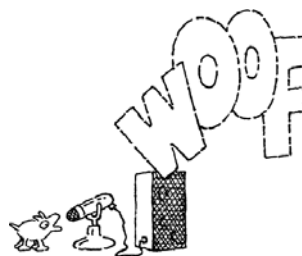


(do not agitate a potential source of trouble)

- You'd better not say anything to the owner of the building about painting your apartment. If I were you I'd **let sleeping dogs lie**. The last time you asked him to do some repairs, he raised your rent.

- You're telling me **not to make trouble if I don't have to**, but I'm going to risk making him angry, since I can no longer stand to look at the paint peeling off the walls.

BARK WORSE THAN ONE'S BITE



(not as bad-tempered as one appears)

On occasion Mr. Hopkins speaks harshly to his students, especially when they fail to complete their homework assignment. Nevertheless, they all know that his **bark is worse than his bite**. He threatens to keep them after school and to inform their parents, but he's **not really as bad-tempered as he appears**.

THE EARLY BIRD CATCHES THE WORM



(arriving early gives one an advantage)

- Marc, the lines for the rock festival are going to be miles long! If you expect to get tickets for you and Marika, remember that old saying, "**The early bird catches the worm.**"

- I guess you're right. Marika is looking forward to the concert, and I'd hate to disappoint her. I'll **get up real early to get a place at the head of the line**. That way I'll get the tickets I want, for sure!

After studying the research done in cognitive psychology over the last 25 years, I've come to a simple conclusion: The degree to which you feel in control of your life will largely determine your level of mental well-being, your peace of mind, your happiness and the quality of your interactions with people. Cognitive psychologists call this a "sense of control." It is the foundation of happiness and high achievement. And the only thing in the world over which you have complete control is the content of your conscious mind. If you decide to **exert**¹ that control and keep your mind on what you want, even when you are surrounded by difficult circum-

by Brian Tracy



THINKING LIKE A WINNER

stances, your future potential will be unlimited.

Your aim should be to work on yourself and your thinking until you reach the point where you absolutely, positively believe yourself to be a total winner in anything you sincerely want to **accomplish**². When you reach the point where you feel unshakable confidence in yourself and your abilities, nothing will be able to stop you. And this state of self-confidence comes from, first, understanding the functioning of your remarkable mind and, second, practicing the techniques of mental fitness over and over, until you become a completely optimistic, cheerful and positive person.

Italian psychologist Dr. Roberto Assagioli left us two remarkable pieces of writing, *Psychosynthesis* and *The Act of Will*. In those books, Assagioli brought his remarkable intelligence to bear on the entire subject of human potential and human happiness. He studied the mind and personality for his entire lifetime, and he came up with several ideas that are **profoundly**³ simple and powerfully effective in helping you and me to lead happier, more satisfying lives. In *The Act of Will*, he laid out a series of psychological principles, or laws, that can be very helpful to you in understanding the way your mind works and how you can take control of it.

The third of Assagioli's laws

is that images or pictures, either from within or from the outside, will trigger thoughts and feelings **consistent**⁴ with them. In turn, those thoughts and feelings will trigger behaviors that lead to the realization of the pictures. For example, when you become absolutely convinced that you are a total winner and you are meant to be a complete success in anything that you really want to do, every picture or image that you see that somehow represents winning to you will trigger thoughts of what you could do to achieve that same state. The picture will also trigger the feeling of excitement that will motivate you to take action.

A friend of mine, who was a sales manager, had a simple technique to make new salespeople successful, and it worked in more than 90 percent of cases. When he hired a salesperson, he would take that person to a nearby Cadillac dealership and force the person to trade in his current car on a new Cadillac. The payments on the Cadillac would be **substantially**⁵ more than the new salesperson had ever imagined paying, and he would strongly resist getting into the commitment. However, the sales manager would insist until, finally, the salesperson bought the new Cadillac and drove it home.

No matter how unsure or insecure the salesperson felt, when his **spouse**⁶ and friends saw the new Cadillac and he experienced the pleasure of driving it down the

street, he began to think about himself and to see himself as a big success selling his product. And in almost all cases, it turned out to be true. Those salespeople went on to become great successes in their field.

Take every opportunity you can to surround yourself with images of what success means to you: Get brochures on new cars; get magazines containing pictures of beautiful homes, beautiful clothes and other things that you could obtain as a result of achieving the success that you are aiming for. Each time you see or visual-

ize those images, you trigger the thoughts, feelings and actions that make them materialize in your life.

Assagioli's fourth law is that thoughts, feelings and images trigger the words and actions consistent with them. This is another way of saying that your inner impressions will motivate you to pursue the outer activities that will move you toward the achievement of your goals.

Assagioli's fifth law is that your actions will trigger thoughts, emotions and images consistent with them. That has been referred to as the Law of **Reversibility**⁷. It is one of the most important success principles ever discovered.

Simply, that law says that you are more likely to act yourself into

Now, Here Are Two Things You Can Do To Develop The Attitudes Of Financially Successful People

First, think long-term about your financial life. Decide exactly how much you want to be worth five years, ten years and twenty years from today. Write it down. Make a plan. Take action on your plan every single day.

Second, develop the ability to delay gratification. Instead of buying something on impulse, put off buying decisions for a day, a week or even a month. Decide in advance to "think it over" before you buy anything. This can change the way you spend money almost immediately.



feeling than you are to feel yourself into acting. On many days, you wake up feeling not as positive and optimistic as you would like. However, if you act as if you already have the feeling that you desire, the action itself will trigger the feelings and the thoughts and mental pictures consistent with them.

In her book *Wake Up and Live*, Dorothea Brande said that the most important success secret she ever discovered was this: "Act as if it were impossible to fail, and it shall be." In the book, she goes on to explain that you need to be very clear about the success that you desire, and then simply act as if you already had it. Act as if your success were **inevitable**⁸. Act as if your achievement were guaranteed. Act as if there were no possibility of failure.

The wonderful thing is this: You can control your actions easier than you can control your feelings. If you choose to exert control

organ. Everything that you think, imagine, say, do or feel triggers everything else, like a chain reaction, or like a series of electrical impulses going out in all directions and turning on lights everywhere.

Let's say that you are driving down the street, listening to the radio and thinking about a variety of things. Suddenly, you hear a song that you associate with an old romance that you had many years before. **Instantaneously**¹¹, your brain reacts and re-creates all the sensations that were present when you were with that person a long time ago. You instantly get a mental picture of the person. You see and remember where you were and what you were doing when the song was playing back then. You feel the emotion that you experienced at that time. You recall what was going on around you – the sounds, the season, the lights, the people and the activities. You temporarily



over your actions, those actions will have a "back flow" effect and trigger the feelings, thoughts and images that are consistent with those of the person you want to be, of the person who lives the life you want to live.

There is a principle called the Law of Expression, which says that whatever is expressed is impressed. This means that whatever you say, whatever you express to another in your **conversation**⁹, is impressed into your subconscious mind.

The reverse of this law is that whatever is impressed will, in turn, be expressed. It will come out. Your conversation **reveals**¹⁰ an enormous amount about you, the kind of person you are and the things that you believe about yourself and others.

In identifying those laws, one of the most important facts I discovered is that your brain is a multisensory, multi-stimulated, extremely complex, interactive

forget whatever you were thinking about and are transported, in a **split**¹² second, back across the years. Sometimes, the emotion that you recall is so intense that it brings you close to tears or fills you with happiness.

That is the way your mind works. By understanding that, you can make your mind work for you as a powerful engine of growth and development. You can consciously surround yourself with a series of sensory inputs that **bombard**¹³ you with messages and cause you to think and feel like a total winner.

Thinking like a winner is the first step to living like a winner. You do become what you think about most of the time. You are not what you think you are; but what you think, you are. In fact, you are what you most intensely believe. And if you think like a winner and do the things that winners do to keep their minds positive and optimistic, you will be a winner.



THINK LIKE A MILLIONAIRE

The most important attitude for financial success is long-term thinking. Successful people think a long way into the future and they adjust their daily behaviors to assure they achieve their long-term goals. In a **longitudinal**¹⁴ study done at Harvard University in the 50s and 60s, they studied the reasons for upward socio-economic mobility. They were looking for factors that would predict whether or not an individual or family was going to move upward and be wealthier in the future than in the present. They studied factors like education, intelligence, being born into the right family, or having the right connections. In every case, they found individuals who had been born with every blessing in life who did poorly. They also found individuals who had been born or come to this country with no advantages at all who had been extremely successful. What was the distinguishing factor? They finally determined that there was only one key attitude that mattered. They called it "Time Perspective." Time perspective refers to the amount of time that you take into consideration when planning your day to day activities and when making important decisions in your life.

People with long-time perspective **invariably**¹⁵ move up economically in the course of their lifetimes. When you spend weeks, months and years developing your skills and ability and expanding your experience in order to be successful, you have long-time perspective. The average professional person has a time perspective of 10, 15 and 20 years. Begin to see that everything that you are doing today is part of a long-time continuum, at the end of which you are going to be financially independent or financially unfortunate. People with short-time perspective think only about fun and pleasure in the short term. They have what economists call "The inability to delay **gratification**¹⁶." They have an irresistible tendency to spend every single penny they earn and everything that they can borrow.

When you develop long-time perspective, you develop the discipline to delay gratification and to save your money rather than spending it. The combination of long-time perspective and delayed gratification puts you onto the high road to financial independence.

¹ to exert	[lɪgˈzWt]	влиять
² to accomplish	[qˈk0mpIIs]	выполнять
³ profoundly	[prɔːˈfaʊndli]	очень
⁴ consistent	[kɔnˈsɪst(q)nt]	совместимый
⁵ substantially	[sqbˈstɔxnSɔll]	существенно
⁶ spouse	[spauz]	супруг, супруга
⁷ reversibility	[rɪˈvʊsqˈbɪlɪtɪ]	обратимость
⁸ inevitable	[ɪnˈevltqbl]	неизбежный
⁹ conversation	[ˈk0nvqˈseɪsqn]	разговор
¹⁰ to reveal	[rɪˈvJl]	показывать, обнаруживать
¹¹ instantaneously	[ˈɪnst(q)nˈtelnɪqsɪl]	мгновенно
¹² split	[splɪt]	кусочек, доля
¹³ to bombard	[b0mˈbɔrd]	доминать
¹⁴ longitudinal (study)	[ˈl0nɪɟɪˈtʃɪdɪnl]	длительное повторное исследование
¹⁵ invariably	[ɪnˈvʌrɪəbll]	постоянно
¹⁶ gratification	[ˈgrɔːtɪfɪˈkeɪs(q)n]	вознаграждение

Then - Rifles¹ were made of wood and steel, shot a 7.62 caliber bullet that killed the enemy.

Now - Rifles are made of plastic and aluminum, shoot a .223 caliber bullet that **wounds**² the enemy.

Then - If you smoked, you had an **ashtray**³ on your desk.

Now - If you smoke, you are sent outside and are treated like a **leper**⁴.

Then - If you said "damn," people knew you were annoyed and avoided you.

Now - If you say "damn" you better be talking about a hydroelectric plant.

Then - NCO's had a typewriter on their desks for doing daily reports.



THE AMERICAN ARMY – THEN AND NOW

Now - Everyone has an Internet computer, and they wonder why no work is getting done.

Then - We painted pictures of pretty girls on airplanes to remind us of home.

Now - We put the real thing in the **cockpit**⁵.

Then - If you got drunk off duty, your buddies would take you back to the barracks to sleep it off.

Now - If you get drunk any time they slap you in **rehab**⁶ and ruin your whole career.

Then - **Canteens**⁷ were made out of steel. You could heat coffee or hot chocolate in them.

Now - Canteens are made of plastic. You can't heat anything in them and they always taste like plastic.

Then - Officers were professional soldiers first. They commanded respect.

Now - Officers are politicians first. They **beg**⁸ not to be given a wedgie.

Then - If you don't act right, the commander might put you in a cell till you straighten up.

Now - If you don't act right, they start a paper trail that follows you forever.

Then - Medals were awarded to heroes who saved lives at the risk of their own.

Now - Medals are awarded to people who show up for work most of the time.

Then - You slept in a barracks... like a soldier.

Now - You sleep in a **dormitory**⁹... like a college kid.

Then - You ate in a Mess Hall. It was free and you could have all the food you wanted.

Now - You eat in a dining facility. Every slice of bread or pat of butter costs, and you can only have one.

Then - We defeated powerful countries like Germany and Japan.

Now - We can't even beat Iraq or Yugoslavia.

Then - If you wanted to relax, you went to the Recreation Center, played pool, smoked and drank beer.

Now - You go to the Community Center and can still play pool.

Then - If you wanted a beer and conversation you could go to the NCO or Officers Club.

Now - The beer will cost you \$1.75, membership is forced, and someone is watching how much you drink.

Then - The Post Exchange

had bargains for GI's who didn't make much money.

Now - You can get better merchandise cheaper at Wal-Mart.

Then - If a general wanted to make a presentation he scribbled some notes down and a **corporal**¹⁰ prepared a bunch of charts.

Now - Now a Major prepares the charts spending hours using Power Point.

Then - Victory was declared when the enemy was dead and all his things were broken.

Now - Victory is declared when the enemy says he is sorry.

Then - If you killed an enemy soldier, you could bring home his rifle as a **trophy**¹¹.

Now - If you bring home anything at all as a trophy you get a court **martial**¹².

Then - A commander would put his **butt**¹³ on the line to protect his people.

Now - A commander will put his people on the line to protect his butt.

Then - All you could think of was getting out and becoming a civilian again.

Now - All you can think of is getting out and becoming a civilian again.

Then - Kids lined up at the door to join the most powerful army just to serve their country.

Now - Kids run at the sight of a recruiter, and rather move to Canada then protect the motherland.

Then - We called them **Japs**¹⁴ and **Krauts**¹⁵ because we didn't like them.

Now - We call them the aggressive Force because we don't want to hurt their feelings.

Then - They taught you to aim your rifle and kill your enemy.

Now - You spray thirty rounds and run away cause you ran out of **ammo**¹⁶.



- ¹rifle [ˈrɪflɪ] винтовка
- ²to wound [wʊnd] ранить
- ³ashtray [ˈæʃtreɪ] пепельница
- ⁴leper [ˈlepə] прокаженный
- ⁵cockpit [ˈkɒkpɪt] кабина
- ⁶rehab [ˈrɪhæb] реабилитация
- ⁷canteen [kænˈteɪn] солдатская фляга
- ⁸to beg [beg] просить
- ⁹dormitory [ˈdɔːmlɪtri] общежитие
- ¹⁰corporal [ˈkɒp(ə)r(ə)l] капрал
- ¹¹trophy [ˈtrɒfi] трофей
- ¹²martial [ˈmɜːrɪəl] военный
- ¹³butt [bʌt] зад
- ¹⁴Jap [dʒæp] японец
- ¹⁵Kraut [kraʊt] немец
- ¹⁶ammo [ˈæməʊ] боеприпасы

The chiefs of The Army, The Air Force and The Commandant of The Marine Corps are discussing their men. Each is willing to bet that his boys are the bravest. A **wager**¹ is struck and each is out to prove their point.

The Army Chief calls one of his boys, tells him to climb a 50 feet **flagpole**² and let go. Five minutes later there's a **thud**³ and a mass of blood and bones under the flagpole.

The Chief of The Air Force now calls his boy and tells him to do the exactly the same. The airman salutes, steps around the body of the soldier, and does exactly as ordered... with the same result.



MILITARY HUMOR

Now it's the turn of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. He calls his boy and gives the same order. The boy looks at him for a second then smartly salutes and says "With Respect Sir, You must be out of your mind Sir!!"

The Commandant **grins**⁴ and turns to the other chiefs and says " Now, THAT'S what I call REAL Courage!!"

Only in America do we have a General in charge of the post office and a Secretary in charge of defense.

To steal information from a person is called plagiarism. To steal information from the enemy is called gathering intelligence.

A Purple Heart just proves that were you smart enough to think of a plan, stupid enough to try it, and lucky enough to survive.

Q: What does Saddam wanted for Thanksgiving?
A: Turkey.



This is the transcript of a radio conversation of a US naval ship with Canadian authorities off the coast of Newfoundland in October, 1995. Radio conversation released by the Chief of Naval Operations 10-10-95.

Americans: Please divert your course 15 degrees to the North to avoid a **Collision**⁷.

Canadians: Recommend you divert YOUR course 15 degrees to the South to avoid a collision.

Americans: This is the Captain of a US Navy ship. I say again, divert YOUR course.

Canadians: No. I say again, you divert YOUR course.

Americans: This is the aircraft carrier USS Lincoln, the second largest ship in the United States' Atlantic fleet. We are accompanied by three destroyers, three cruisers and numerous support vessels. I demand that YOU change your course 15 degrees north, that's one five degrees north, or countermeasures will be undertaken to ensure the safety of this ship.

Canadians: This is a **lighthouse**⁸. Your call.

the answer: "Yes."

The generals look at each other, bewildered. Finally one of them submits a second request to the computer: "Yes what?" Instantly the computer responded: "Yes sir."

THE ARMY ORGANIZATION

Any organization is like a tree full of monkeys, all on different limbs at different levels.

Some monkeys are climbing up, some down.

The monkeys on top look down and see a tree full of smiling faces.

The monkeys on the bottom look up and see nothing but asholes.

THE FIVE MOST DANGEROUS THINGS IN THE ARMY:

A Private saying, "I learned this in boot camp...."

A Sergeant saying, "Trust me, sir..."

A Second Lieutenant saying, "Based on my experience..."

A Captain saying, "I was just thinking..." and a Warrant Officer chuckling, "Watch this shit..."

Q. How many **marines**⁹ does it take to screw in a light bulb?

A. 5 – four take the corners of the house, lift it with **awesome**¹⁰ Marine power, turn it clockwise, while the fifth Marine holds the light bulb and turns it counter clockwise.

¹ wager	[ˈweɪGɔ]	пари
² flagpole	[ˈflæɡpəʊl]	флагшток
³ thud	[TAD]	глухой звук
⁴ to grin	[grɪn]	ухмыляться
⁵ private	[ˈprɪvɪt]	рядовой
⁶ pivotal	[ˈpɪvɪtəl]	базовый
⁷ collision	[kəˈlɪʒ(ə)n]	столкновение
⁸ lighthouse	[ˈlaɪthaʊs]	маяк
⁹ marine	[məˈrɪn]	солдат морской пехоты
¹⁰ awesome	[ˈLsqm]	испуганный



Did You Know?

If a statue in the park of a person on a horse has both front legs in the air, the person died in battle; if the horse has one front leg in the air, the person died as a result of wounds received in battle; if the horse has all four legs on the ground, the person died of natural causes.

A corporal needed to use a pay phone, but didn't have change for a dollar. He saw a **private**⁵ mopping the floors, and asked him, "Soldier, do you have change for a dollar?"

The private replied, "Sure."

The corporal gave him an icy stare. He said, "That's no way to address a superior officer! Now let's try it again. Private, do you have change for a dollar?"

The private replied, "No, SIR!"

Military Computer

The US succeeded in building a computer able to solve any strategic or tactical problem. Military leaders are assembled in front of the new machine and instructed to feed a difficult tactical problem into it. They describe a hypothetical situation to the computer and then ask the **pivotal**⁶ question: "Attack or retreat?"

The computer hums away for an hour and then comes up with

Some Specific Suggestions. Here are specific suggestions for writing asking letters:

1. Write to a **particular**¹ individual, if possible, rather than to a company. Be sure you have **spelled**² all names correctly and have written them exactly as the **addressee**³ prefers to have them written. If you do not know the name of the person, you can help to speed the **handling**⁴ of your request by **indicating**⁵ the department you think will handle the matter. For example, if your letter concerns employment, you would address the personnel department; if it concerns an order, you would address the sales department; if it concerns advertising or customer relations, you would probably address the advertising de-



LETTER STYLE: SUGGESTIONS

partment or the public relations department.

2. Be sure *that you* are clear in your own mind as to what you want to know. You are then much more likely to make your **request**⁶ clear to the reader.

3. An expression of **appreciation**⁷ is always in good taste, but do not write "Thank you in **advance**⁸" or, worse still, "Thanking you in advance."

4. Do not make unnecessary work for the reader by asking for information that you could have **obtained**⁹ from reference books or other sources **available**¹⁰ to you.

5. If the reply is to be a special favor, a stamped, addressed envelope should be enclosed.

Be Prompt. There is nothing that says "we are interested in you" better than a **prompt**¹¹ reply to an **inquiry**¹². For this reason, some companies **insist**¹³ that all mail be **acknowledged**¹⁴ within 48 hours after it is received: others set 24 hours as the maximum. Even if a reply cannot be given to a customer's inquiry, an inquiry should at least be acknowledged and the writer should be told when to expect an answer.

Tact and Courtesy. Pleasant words like *thank you*,

please, **grateful**¹⁵ and *appreciate* will do more to make readers want to go out of their way to help you than will a **brusque**¹⁶ demand. Here are some typical beginnings for effective asking letters:

- "May I please"
- "I will be very grateful if you will"
- "Will you please"
- "I would appreciate having"
- "Please send me"

Following are typical endings for effective asking letters.

- "I hope that we can count for your cooperation."
- "Your suggestions would be genuinely appreciated."
- "I would appreciate this help."
- "We will be grateful for this special service."

Be Helpful. In a special **bulletin**¹⁷ to its employees, Montgomery Ward and Company once wrote, "*When you are writing a letter to a Ward*

customer, remember — you are talking to your boss." You should provide the customer with as much help as you think is needed. Providing special **printed**¹⁸ information is one way to be helpful. Other special ways might include providing price lists, catalogues, samples, or other dealer's names. Most important of all, however, is the writer's **willingness**¹⁹ to reach out and find way to be helpful.

The little extras on the correspondent's part can often turn a simple inquiry into a sale. The following letter, however, has no such extras:

Dear Mr. Poling:

I am sorry that we cannot help you. We manufacture only aluminum doors and storm windows and sell them only to hardware stores.

Sincerely yours,

This letter wasn't helpful, was it? Beginning a letter with "I am sorry" gives it an **immediate**²⁰ negative

tone. The thoughtful letter writer would begin with a direct, positive tone — something like:

Dear Mr. Poling:

Your local hardware dealer, Pickford Builders Supply, will be happy to assist you with the installation of your National aluminum doors and storm doors. They are our dealers in your area.

Should you wish to install the doors and windows yourself, Mr. Poling, I have included a set of instructions, for complete satisfaction, though, we recommend that these fixtures²¹ be installed by one of authorized dealers. In this way, you can be assured that your storm equipment will provide you with the great possible protection.

If we can be of any

further help in assisting you with National products, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Be Complete. The cost of business letters is rising all the time. An incomplete letter only calls for another letter, which means more expense²².

When writing a letter of response, be sure to answer the inquirer's questions as fully as possible. If your company provides helpful printed information such as a brochure or an instruction sheet, make sure it answers all the customer's questions before you send it. The customer may have a special problem not covered in the printed information. In this case, the letter might be written as follows:

Dear Miss Leslie:

Most of the questions you raise about the Easy-Wax Polisher are answered completely in the enclosed²³ illustrated booklet. I hope you will read it care-

fully, noting various models and their special features.

As to your question about a trade-in allowance²⁴ for your old polisher²⁵, may I suggest that you discuss this matter with your dealer in Des Moines - Simon's Department Store. Policies in trade-ins are determined by each store.

Thank you for writing us, Miss Leslie. We are delighted to know that you are interested in the new Easy-Wax Polisher.

Sincerely yours,

In some cases where a form letter is used, a PS may be handwritten at the bottom of the letter. A handwritten PS may give the form letter a personal attention-getting tone.

PS. Because of the already low price of the Watkins office clock, we are unable to offer any special discount for quantity purchases.

Be Courteous and Friendly. It costs nothing in money or time to be courteous²⁶ and friendly when writing letters of response. Note the person-to-person warmth of the following letter:

Dear Ms. Stowe:

We are so pleased that you thought of Starr's Town House for the annual²⁷ Award Night of the Detroit Chapter of the National Business Managers Association.

We have two excellent private dining rooms - the Plantation Room and the Garden Court. Each is decorated in a distinctive motif²⁸, and each is perfectly suited to a group such as yours. Each banquet²⁹ room seats 100 to 125 people and is equipped with a loudspeaker system, a piano, and a movie projector and screen. The Plantation Room also has a raised dais where the speaker's table may be placed. Both rooms are still available for November 18.

The decor of both the Plantation Room and the Garden Court will give you a delightful³⁰, absolutely private dining atmosphere. Each is air-conditioned and sound-conditioned. As you know, Starr's Town House has an excellent reputation for the finest meals and service. I am enclosing our banquet menu, featuring full-course dinners ranging³¹ from \$7.50 to \$10.

I would be happy to show you these two lovely dining rooms, Ms. Stowe, when it is convenient for you to visit Starr's Town House. Would it be possible for you to have lunch here with me one day next week? Just telephone me at 555-2491.

May I urge³² you to make your reservation early. We do not know just how long these facilities³³ will be available for November 18, and we would like to have you with us.

Sincerely yours,

Although writing letters of response may be a daily routine in many offices, such letters should not be handled in a routine, mechanical fashion. Each inquiry should be given individual attention to ensure that the customer's goodwill³⁴ has been retained³⁵.



¹ particular	[pɑːˈtɪkjʊlə]	индивидуальный
² to spell	[ˈspɛl]	писать по буквам
³ addressee	[ˈædresˈsiː]	получатель
⁴ handling	[ˈhændlɪŋ]	передача
⁵ indicating	[ˈɪndɪkeɪtɪŋ]	указание
⁶ request	[rɪˈkwest]	запрос
⁷ appreciation	[əˈpriːʃiːəʃən]	признательность
⁸ in advance	[ɪnˈvɑːns]	заранее
⁹ to obtain	[təˈteɪn]	получать
¹⁰ available	[əˈveɪləbəl]	доступный
¹¹ prompt	[prɒmpt]	быстрый
¹² inquiry	[ɪnˈkwɪəri]	запрос
¹³ to insist	[ɪnˈsɪst]	настаивать
¹⁴ to acknowledge	[əˈkɒnɪtʃ]	подтверждать
¹⁵ grateful	[ˈɡreɪtfl]	благодарный
¹⁶ brusque	[ˈbrʌsk]	бестактный
¹⁷ bulletin	[ˈbʊlɪtɪn]	периодическое издание
¹⁸ printed	[ˈprɪntɪd]	печатный
¹⁹ willingness	[ˈwɪlɪŋnɪs]	готовность
²⁰ immediate	[ɪˈmɪdɪət]	незамедлительный
²¹ fixture	[ˈfɪksʃə]	прибор
²² expense	[ɪksˈpens]	затрата
²³ to enclose	[ɪnˈkləʊz]	прилагать
²⁴ allowance	[əˈləʊəns]	разрешение
²⁵ polisher	[ˈpɒlɪʃə]	полировщик
²⁶ courteous	[ˈkɜːtɪʃəs]	вежливый
²⁷ annual	[ˈænjʊəl]	ежегодный
²⁸ motif	[ˈmɒtɪf]	украшение из кружева
²⁹ banquet	[ˈbæŋkwɪt]	банкет
³⁰ delightful	[dɪˈlaɪtfl]	восхитительный
³¹ to range	[reɪŋdʒ]	колебаться в пределах
³² to urge	[wɜːdʒ]	советовать
³³ facility	[fəˈsɪlɪtɪz]	оборудование
³⁴ goodwill	[ˈɡʊdˈwɪl]	благосклонность
³⁵ to retain	[rɪˈteɪn]	удерживать

Do you know what it's like to be ordinary? To be a plain Jane? Do you have any idea? Perhaps you do. Perhaps, like me, you're used to the way men's eyes slide over you without noticing, as if you're part of the wallpaper. If that's all you know, you expect it as your due, but watching – always – seeing how they look at other women, their eyes lighting up like a panther who's spotted the **prey**¹.

For me, it had never been any other way. I wasn't a pretty child. I've always tried to comfort myself with that. How much worse to be **irresistible**² when you're six, only to watch your childish charms disappear one by one, your angel skin spotted, your **flaxen**³ hair dulled to mouse, your china-blue eyes faded to bruised grey. They used to take care to praise me, saying: 'Lisa's ever so good with her hands, isn't she?' 'What a neat little girl,' and 'Aren't you doing well at school?' But it was planned, **painstaking**⁴ praise; I

by Claire Calman



THE PLAIN TRUTH

could see it even then, embarrassed for them that they tried so hard, pretended for their sakes to be gratified, biting the inside of my lip when I saw the real thing – their **spontaneous**⁵ smiles at the sight of a truly pretty child, their Pavlovian delight.

If you're one of the blessed, the lucky ones, you'll have about as much understanding of all this as you would if I was speaking in Klingon. For you, attention is as normal as breathing, compliments an everyday occurrence as unappreciated as a bus turning up on time. Next time you're at a party, basking in the smiles and too-long looks, take a moment to look around. See, there, in earnest conversation with another woman, **ably**⁶ demonstrating the art of looking like she's having a great time, or in the kitchen thoughtfully washing up some glasses, you'll see one of us.

If you can fight the natural tendency for your gaze to sweep on – yes, the women do it too – take a good, long look. See how neatly she keeps her fingernails, buffed but without the **arrogant**⁷ look-at-me semaphore of shiny nail polish. Notice the hair, properly **trimmed**⁸ and tidy, but not fashionably cut. The clothes now, the skirt not quite the right length perhaps, the skirt of a woman ten or twenty years older; a maiden-aunt blouse with some silliness about the neckline or the buttons, a **solitary**⁹ piece of **self-indulgence**¹⁰. Or she may be in no-nonsense jeans and shirt, showing how little she cares

for all that dressing up and **shallow**¹¹ flirting.

My two best friends, Alison and Jo, are also, well, *average*, shall I say? At least when we go out, there's none of that feeling like 'the other one' all the time. But I've got this other friend, Becks, who's a bit of a **knockout**¹². She's tall – five feet ten, I think – and her hair's all just pinned up any old how with bits hanging down, but the general effect is sort of soft and **tousled**¹³ and sexy. Of you analyse her features one by one, there's nothing extraordinary about her. It's the whole picture though. I've watched her at parties, or

they do. Especially the men.

And then I come in and everyone goes back to their conversations or their drinking. Sometimes I want to shout, to scream at the top of my voice and stamp my foot on the floor like a spoiled **brat**¹⁵: 'Look at me! Look at me! I'm here. I'm not invisible!' But I don't of course. I'm not **bonkers**¹⁶ or anything.

I went and had a free make-up lesson in a department store once, some special promotion it was. I was only in there for a pair of **tights**¹⁷ but the assistant talked me into it. It felt nice, having someone fuss over my face

About the Author

Claire Calman switched to book publishing, editing and writing after several years in women's magazines. She has had a number of short stories published, as well as a novel, the bestselling *Love is a Four-Letter Word*. She is also a poet and broadcaster, and has frequently performed her own verse on radio, including Radio 4's *Woman's Hour*, *Loose Ends* and the comedy series *Five Squeazy Pieces*. Her second novel, *Lessons for a Sunday Father*, was published in January 2001.

even when she'd just going into a sandwich shop. When she enters a room, she stops, pauses for a moment or two inside the door, almost as if she's arranged to meet someone. Then she does one small thing – pulls a **strand**¹⁴ of hair out of her eyes or reaches up to adjust one of her earrings. And I swear, she has no idea she's doing it. But it's like she expects people to turn around, to stop whatever unimportant thing they're engaged in and look at her. And

for half an hour, feeling the cool liquid foundation being sponged on, the flick of the blusher brush over my cheeks. Then, when it was finished, they showed me to the mirror with a **flourish**¹⁸ as if I was the ugly duckling about to see myself as the **swan**¹⁹. I'm surprised they didn't have a **trumpet**²⁰ fanfare on tape.

I didn't look like me. There was this horrible, **creepy**²¹ doll staring back at me from the mirror. She'd changed the

outline of my mouth, drawn in a new one outside my own lips and filled in with this glossy lipstick – it looked as if I'd tried to swallow a **pot**²² of strawberry jam all in one go. It was disgusting. There was so much mascara on my lashes that I had an expression of permanent surprise – which was just as well because it masked my look of total shock. I could hardly speak. I murmured a quick thanks and said I'd think about the products, but must just nip to the ladies. The other shoppers must have thought I was wetting myself, the speed I **dashed**²³ to the toilet. I scrubbed it all off and dried my face on those awful stiff paper towels, grateful for the roughness **purging**²⁴ my skin, grateful for once to see my own familiar, plain face reappearing in the mirror.

And then, a couple of months ago, I saw the dress. It wasn't in the window waiting for me or any of that it-was-destiny **twaddle**²⁵ that people say. I was in the nearly new shop, Jeanette's, looking for a mac and a **decent**²⁶ jacket for autumn. But there wasn't much in my size. I'm 12 and, frankly, it's the best thing about me. I'd like bigger **boobs**²⁷ but I've enough to be going on with. Jeanette and I were **trawling**²⁸ through the rails when she remembered that a woman had brought in some stuff but it hadn't been pressed or priced yet. Still, I go there quite a bit so she said I could have a **rummage**²⁹. I had a dig around, feeling for something tweedy in this big black **sack**³⁰, when my fingers touched velvet. Gave it a **tug**³¹ to pull it out, just to have a look, you see.

It was that crushed velvet, the colour a rich, dark green. I held it against myself in the mirror, turning away from the shop, guilty as a thief. Jeanette bobbed up by my left shoulder.

'Try it on. Go on. The colour's right for your **complexion**³².' At least she hadn't laughed.

It was destined to be almost off the shoulder, so the velvet framed my **collarbones**³³ and neck, making my skin look smooth and **pearly**³⁴. It felt different in it – more glamorous, of course, but not just that. For one moment, I suddenly knew how it might be to feel lovely and a shiver spun up my arms. I told myself I was a fraud, **scowling**³⁵ to spoil the effect, bullying myself in my briskest, most no-nonsense voice.

It was a good fit, too, except the zip was broken. Jeanette let me have it cheap because she couldn't be bothered to fix it.

In the wardrobe, it hung for a month. I used to **stroke**³⁶ it casually, as if it were my pet, when I reached in for a blouse or to hang up my skirt.

But its presence embarrassed me. Where on earth did I think I was going to wear it?

Then, about three weeks ago, Becks rang up; she was going to a dinner-dance with her chap Tim and his brother Alec, but Alec's girlfriend had just broken her leg skiing. Did I want to come – so long as I understood it wasn't a double date or anything, but just so as not to waste the ticket. Well, who could refuse such a **gracious**³⁷ invitation? Still, I was grateful.

The dinner was being held at that incredibly ugly hotel, you know, the big modern one on the edge of town with those silly white pillars at the front that look as if they've been pinched off a wedding cake. Becks had asked me to stay with her and said I could get ready at her place too, as it's on the right side of the town. I took the dress in its protective zip-up cover and, in case I felt the need to **chicken out**³⁸,

A WORD OF WISDOM Every dog has his day

my good black skirt with the white silk blouse. I laid them out on her bed for inspection.

'You haven't been taken on as a waitress for the evening without telling me, have you?' Becks gestured at the blouse and skirt. 'No contest, babe. The velvet is hot.'

Once I had it on, Becks walked around me, nodding to herself like a judge at a horse show.

'Make-up? What've you got?' She **poke**³⁹ through the contents of my toilet bag.

'Is this it?' I **retrieved**⁴⁰ my lipstick from my handbag. 'And this.'

'I'll have to do you with mine.'

She bent over me in the bathroom where I sat **perched**⁴¹ on the edge of her bath, assessing her handiwork as if she were restoring some old painting that might turn out to be worth something after all.

'Your skin's fine – so just a little light foundation. Where's my **blemish**⁴² stick? That blusher's too pink – go like this, see? Use a fat brush, that one's hopeless. Now, look down, look up – we'll use this grey shadow as liner...'

I reached up to pull my hair back into its **clasp**⁴³, but she stopped me.

'Try it **loose**⁴⁴. Oh, hang on. Head down.' She put some sort of gloopy stuff on her hands and **scrunched**⁴⁵ it through my hair, then **tweaked**⁴⁶ at bits of my fringe. 'Better.'

It felt odd wearing my hair loose, naked almost. Or it may just have been

all the **bare**⁴⁷ skin around my neck and shoulders. I tugged at the unfamiliarly low neckline.

'If you're going to wear it, you've gotta go for it,' Becks bossed me. 'It's no good looking apologetic. Shoulders back. Stick your tits out. Don't keep fiddling with it.'

'Sir, yes sir!' I gave her a crisp salute.

Of course, I had this **daft**⁴⁸ fantasy that Tim's brother would take one look at me and **swoon**⁴⁹ in adoration. Becks said I looked 'the biz' and I really thought I wasn't at all bad. Alec was polite and thanked me for being his escort but, frankly, I thought him rather boring. He talked a lot about his work and kept saying how everyone else in the office was a total tosser and didn't ask me anything about me or what I did.

It was one of those **buffet**⁵⁰ affairs, where you have to stand in line for your food as if you were at a motorway service station, a bit of cheek when you think how much the tickets were. I was helping myself to some salad when a man queue-barged and stood right next to me.

'There you are, darling. Could you just give me a little of that?'

I looked around behind me, but he gave me a look and then a smile before nodding at the salad again. He had dark brown eyes and very straight eyebrows. I tried not to stare and piled too much salad on to his plate. As I did so, he leant towards me, treating me to a heady **whiff**⁵¹ of maleness, a sort

¹ prey	[preɪ]	добыча
² irresistible	[ˈɪrɪzɪstəbəl]	неотразимый
³ flaxen	[ˈflæks(q)n]	соломенно-желтый
⁴ painstaking	[ˈpeɪnzɪtʃɪkɪŋ]	старательный
⁵ spontaneous	[spɒnˈteɪnjəs]	непринужденный
⁶ ably	[ˈeɪbəl]	умело
⁷ arrogant	[ˈærəɡənt]	высокомерный
⁸ trimmed	[trɪmɪd]	подстриженный
⁹ solitary	[ˈsɒlɪt(ə)rɪ]	единичный
¹⁰ self-indulgence	[ˈselfɪnˈdʌlɡ(ə)n(s)]	потакание
¹¹ shallow	[ˈʃæləʊ]	мелкий
¹² knockout	[ˈnɒkaʊt]	нечто необыкновенное
¹³ tousled	[ˈtaʊz(q)ld]	взъерошенный
¹⁴ strand	[strænd]	прясть
¹⁵ brat	[bræt]	плохо воспитанный ребенок
¹⁶ bonkers	[ˈbɒŋkəz]	сумасшедший
¹⁷ tights	[taɪts]	колготки
¹⁸ flourish	[ˈflaʊrɪʃ]	фанфары
¹⁹ swan	[swɒn]	лебедь
²⁰ trumpet	[ˈtrʌmpɪt]	звук трубы
²¹ creepy	[ˈkri:pɪ]	вызывающий страх
²² pot	[pɒt]	горшок
²³ to dash	[dæʃ]	мчаться
²⁴ to purge	[pɜːʃ]	очищать
²⁵ twaddle	[ˈtwɒdl]	болтовня
²⁶ decent	[ˈdʒɛnt]	приличный
²⁷ boobs	[bʊbz]	титки
²⁸ to trawl	[trɔːl]	вылавливать
²⁹ rummage	[ˈrʌmɪɡ]	тщательный осмотр
³⁰ sack	[sæk]	мешок
³¹ tug	[tʌɡ]	тянущее усилие
³² complexion	[kəmˈpleks(q)n]	цвет лица
³³ collarbone	[ˈkɒləbɒn]	ключица
³⁴ pearly	[ˈpiːəlɪ]	жемчужного цвета
³⁵ to scowl	[skaʊl]	хмурить брови
³⁶ to stroke	[stroʊk]	гладить
³⁷ gracious	[ˈɡreɪʃəs]	великодушный
³⁸ to chicken out	[ˈtʃɪkɪnaʊt]	пойти на попятную

of spicy-wood smell, a touch of cigar smoke, and said, 'Sorry about that. Forgot the salad. They'd lynch you as soon as look at you if you jumped the queue here.'

'Rightio, *darling*.' I smiled.

During dinner I tried to keep an eye out for the salad-man, but he must have been on the other side of the room. I kept thinking about his eyes and the way he had looked at me. I hardly noticed the food – some kind of chicken thing with rice and **rolls**⁵² that had been left in the oven too long. We all danced; the band wasn't bad and in the breaks, they had a disco. Then, one of my favourites came on, a Gipsy Kings track. I can never keep still when I hear it. Becks and I rushed to the floor and, maybe it was the dress or maybe it was the wine, but I really let go. My hair swung out around my bare shoulders, the velvet clung to me; there was only me and the music and I loved it.

When I went to sit down, I saw the man again. He was standing on the edge of the dance floor.

'Becks, Becks. Have I got food stuck in my teeth? That bloke's looking at me.'

'That's 'cause he **fancies**⁵³ you, stupid.'

I smiled back. He raised his eyebrows and stood there, openly staring at me. As I watched, a woman came up and laid a hand on his arm and he went back to their table. Like most people there, he seemed to be with a group but he was definitely with this woman. Thing is, she was really attractive, the sort men like. She had blond hair – OK, bottle-blond, but still blond. A bright red dress with a slit up one side. But there he was, sitting next to her, and **sneaking**⁵⁴ glances at me.

A slow number came on and Tim and Becks **smooched**⁵⁵ on to the dance floor. Alec nodded lazily towards the floor, a question.

I don't want you to think that I'm so desperate that I'll dance with anyone, even if they can barely be bothered to ask me, but I hate sitting at the side, **grin**⁵⁶ fixed in place, showing everyone how much fun I'm having and I'm only not dancing because my shoes pinch a little so I'm taking a little break, certainly not because no one asked me, ignoring me, left over like the **knobbly**⁵⁷ bone on the plate at the end of the chicken supreme.

We mover around **dutifully**⁵⁸ in small circles, walking rather than dancing, Alec's hand on my waist, no more intimate than if he'd brushed against my elbow in the street. Looking past Alec, I saw the man, saw him manoeuvre his partner a little closer to us, then closer still. Then, like clockwork fig-

ures dancing to a preset pattern, the two couples rotated in **synch**⁵⁹. At every turn, his gaze met mine over his partner's shoulder. **Unabashed**⁶⁰, I looked back.

I went up to the bar to get some more wine. As I stood there, waiting, I caught his eyes. His arms was resting along the back of the blond woman's chair, his hand on her shoulder. She was talking to someone else on her right. And then – while he was looking straight at me – he started to stroke her shoulder. His fingers lightly swept over her skin; his thumb drew a line down her neck, tracing me a message. Beneath the velvet, my own skin shivered. I could feel his desire wash over me in a wave, felt myself **flush**⁶¹ with the knowledge. Embarrassed, I concentrated on my glass as it was refilled, focused on the coolness in my hand. I reached round to the back of my neck and held it with my cool palm.

Then Alec came up and said would I mind drinking up because we ought to be making a move soon. He had an early squash game before work and wasn't it all a bit of a drag anyway? As I walked back to our table, I half-turned, but the man was hidden behind a group of people, so I couldn't even nod goodbye. I wondered if he would notice that I had left.

'OK?' said Becks. 'Ready to **slope off**⁶²?'

That night, I lay awake on Becks' sofa-bed, my eyes open in the dark, reliving each moment. I rewound the evening like a video, redirecting it in my head, rewriting the script. He came up to me and I said something amusing, clever, he laughed with delight. He bent his head near mine and breathed in my **scent**⁶³. I felt the light pressure of his hand on my back, his touch on my arm. His fingers explored the **boundary**⁶⁴ between velvet and skin over my shoulders, sliding beneath, questing for the soft **swell**⁶⁵ of my breasts. He murmured into my hair, saying my name, his lips brushing my ear.

There was no way of finding out who he was, and nothing I could do. The dress went back in my wardrobe, **entombed**⁶⁶ in its plastic cover, my hair clipped neatly back into its clasp.

And then, yesterday, I saw him. I had dashed into town for a bit of shopping and I **popped into**⁶⁷ WH Smith's for a packet of coloured drawing pins. He was standing at the magazine **racks**⁶⁸. I couldn't just march up and say hello, so I **loitered**⁶⁹ nearby, pretending to be looking at the books, hoping he'd see me. Then he picked out a maga-

zine and moved towards the **till**⁷⁰. As I headed for the same till, he turned and looked me full in the face. I smiled and started to raise my hand in a **discreet**⁷¹ wave. But he **yawned**⁷², half-covering his mouth, then he looked back down at his magazine.

I stood stock still, clutching my little box of drawing pins like a **lifebelt**⁷³, as if it were holding me up. There must be some mistake, I thought – he can't have seen me. I pushed myself forward to the other till, saw his eyes lazily travel around the room, slide over me once more, look down at the coins in his hand as he reached the head of the queue.

Afterwards, I went home and cleaned the flat, gave it a good going-over, letting the smell of bleach and pine cleanser fill me **nostrils**⁷⁴, scrubbing behind the taps with an old toothbrush, clearing out my old **junk**⁷⁵, **dreary**⁷⁶ papers and clutter and silly things, bundling them into rubbish bags.

I felt better when I'd done it. Stood on my doorstep for a moment, looking at the black sacks as if they were a row of prize cabbages. They'll take them away tomorrow morning, the rubbish **trucks**⁷⁷ grinding into my sleep. But now, tonight, all I can hear is the rain outside, pattering on the plastic, making it cling to its cargo – that terrible old pink **lampshade**⁷⁸, hundreds of hoarded paper bags, my magazines and, now cut to ribbons, the green velvet dress.

³⁹ to poke	[pquk]	совать (руку)
⁴⁰ to retrieve	[rɪˈtrɪv]	доставать
⁴¹ to perch	[pɜːtʃ]	опереться
⁴² blemish	[ˈblemɪʃ]	дефект
⁴³ clasp	[kɪlɜːsp]	заколка
⁴⁴ to loose	[lɪs]	распущенный
⁴⁵ to scrunch	[skɜːnʃ]	скрипеть
⁴⁶ to tweak	[tuːk]	дергать
⁴⁷ bare	[beɪ]	обнаженный
⁴⁸ daft	[dɔːft]	глупый
⁴⁹ to swoon	[swʊn]	потерять голову
⁵⁰ buffet	[ˈbʌfɪt]	легкий обед
⁵¹ whiff	[wɪf]	дуновение
⁵² roll	[rɒl]	булочка
⁵³ to fancy	[ˈfænsɪ]	нравиться
⁵⁴ to sneak	[sniːk]	тайный
⁵⁵ to smooch	[smʊtʃ]	обниматься, целоваться
⁵⁶ grin	[grɪn]	усмешка
⁵⁷ knobbly	[ˈnɒblɪ]	покрытый бугорками
⁵⁸ dutifully	[ˈdʒɪtɪfʊli]	исполнительно
⁵⁹ in synch	[ɪnˈsɪŋk]	синхронно
⁶⁰ unabashed	[ˈʌnəˈbæʃt]	беззастенчивый
⁶¹ flush	[flɪʃ]	залитый краской
⁶² to slope off	[ˈslɒpɒf]	удрать
⁶³ scent	[sent]	аромат
⁶⁴ boundary	[ˈbaʊn(d)ɪ]	граница
⁶⁵ swell	[swel]	выпуклость
⁶⁶ to entomb	[ɪnˈtɒm]	погребать
⁶⁷ to pop into	[ˈpɒpɪntɒ]	заглянуть
⁶⁸ rack	[ræk]	полка
⁶⁹ to loiter	[ˈlɔɪtɪ]	окалчиваться
⁷⁰ till	[tɪl]	касса
⁷¹ discreet	[dɪsˈkrɪt]	осторожный
⁷² to yawn	[jɔːn]	зевать
⁷³ lifebelt	[ˈlaɪfbelt]	спасательный пояс
⁷⁴ nostril	[ˈnɒstrɪl]	ноздря
⁷⁵ junk	[ʃʌŋk]	хлам
⁷⁶ dreary	[ˈdriəri]	нудный
⁷⁷ truck	[trʌk]	ненужные вещи
⁷⁸ lampshade	[ˈlæmpʃeɪd]	абажур

Сколько уже было сказано об отрицании в английском языке, но всё равно учащиеся, студенты и преподаватели иногда допускают ошибки в переводах. Чаще всего это происходит при переводе с русского языка на английский.

Известно, что в английском предложении должно быть одно отрицание, то ли оно выражено через глагол, то ли через неопределённо-личное местоимение.

Существуют ещё несколько способов выражения отрицания, которые даже придают некий «колорит» при переводе.

ПЕРВЫЙ СПОСОБ:

No + noun (в единственном и множественном числах)



ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Например:

He is no a linguist. - Да он совсем не лингвист или никакой он не лингвист.

No two international processes are realigned. - Двух одинаковых международных проблем - не существует.

ВТОРОЙ СПОСОБ:

Not that - не то чтобы

Например:

Not that I missed her but I felt lonely.- Не то чтобы я скучал за ней, я чувствовал себя одиноким.

ТРЕТИЙ СПОСОБ

позволяет нам использовать два отрицания в английском предложении. Двойное отрицание возможно благодаря большому выбору префиксов: in-, mis-, dis-, il-, un-.

Например:

I don't at all disbelieve you.- Я не совсем не верю тебе.

It wasn't impossible. -Это было не невозможно.

Существуют также глаголы с отрицательными значениями:

to fail, to mind. Рассмотрим подробнее каждый глагол.

to fail

1) потерять неудачу, не иметь успеха. My attempt has failed. - Моя попытка не удалась.

2) провалиться на экзаменах. Yesterday I failed my exam. - Я вчера завалила экзамен.

3) не сбываться, обманывать. The maize failed that year. - Кукуруза не удалась в этом году.

4) изменить, покинуть. His courage failed him. - Он струсил.

5) не сделать что-либо. Do not forget to let me know! - Не забудь дать мне об этом знать!

6) не доставать что-либо. My words fail. - У меня нет слов.

7) ослабевать, терять силы. His sight has failed of late. - Его зрение ухудшилось за последнее время.

8) выйти из строя. His heart failed. - У него случился инфаркт.

to mind - возражать, иметь что-либо против.

Do you mind my smoking? - Вы не будете возражать,

если я закурю?

I don't mind it a bit. - Нет,нисколько.

Yes, I mind it very much. - Нет, я очень против этого.

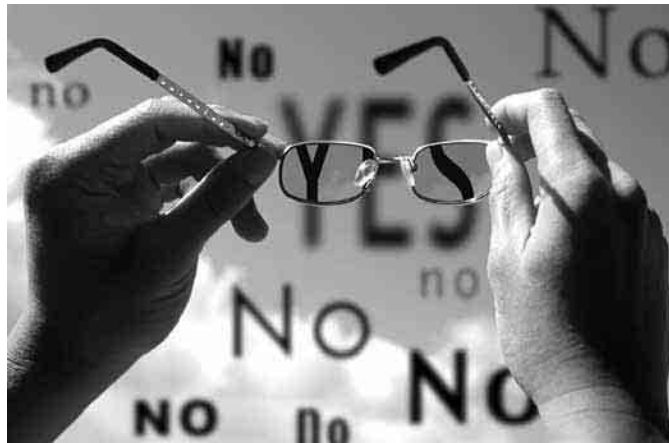
I shouldn't mind! - Я не прочь!

Never mind! - Неважно!

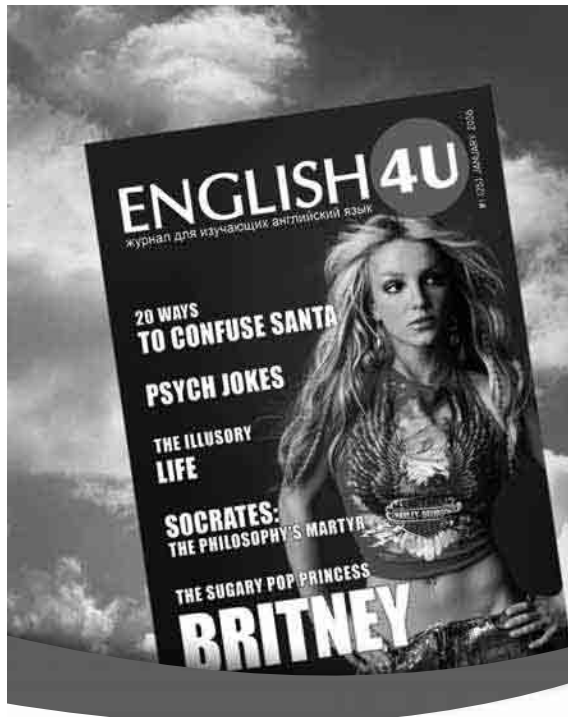
Данные глаголы дают возможность не использовать отрицание вообще, так как они имеют негативный оттенок.

В конце хочу добавить, чтобы никто, занимающийся языками, не боялся экспериментами с переводами. Переводите и творите!

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ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Луганск	(0642) 50-10-56, 50-11-29
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Луцк	(0332) 72-05-48, 72-07-58
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Луцк	(03322) 5-54-11
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Львов	(032) 241-90-88, 245-10-46
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Львов	(0322) 41-91-85, 41-91-66
ООО Саммит-Львов 247	Львов	(0322) 74-32-23, 98-04-80
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Мариуполь	(0629) 53-24-61, 53-24-62
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Мариуполь	(0629) 41-28-43
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Мелитополь	(0619) 42-63-80, -90
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Мукачево	(03131) 2-21-33
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Николаев	(0512) 47-10-82
ООО Саммит-Николаев	Николаев	(0512) 58-13-17, 58-12-17

ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Одесса	(048) 711-70-79, 738-06-37
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Одесса	(048) 777-03-55
ООО фирма Меркурий	Павлоград	(232) 6-14-28
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Полтава	(0532) 56-26-17, 50-92-61
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Ровно	(0362) 62-33-06, 62-34-20
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Ровно	(0362) 29-08-37, 29-08-32
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Севастополь	(0692) 55-44-51, 54-53-71
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Севастополь	(0692) 54-90-64
ДП Саммит-Крым	Симферополь	(0652) 51-24-93, 51-23-95
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Симферополь	(0652) 24-85-79, 24-89-74
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Симферополь	(0652) 24-93-00, 27-52-51
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Сумы	(0542) 27-52-09, 21-36-99
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Сумы	(0542) 21-95-50
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Тернополь	(0352) 25-88-59, 43-08-10
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Тернополь	(0352) 43-04-27, 23-51-51
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Ужгород	(0312) 61-42-88, 22-38-63
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Ужгород	(0312) 61-42-35, 61-51-27
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Феодосия	(06562) 7-27-23
АОЗТ Саммит - Харьков	Харьков	(057) 714-22-60, 714-22-61
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Харьков	(0572) 58-13-66, (057) 702-04-10
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Харьков	(0572) 54-39-37, 54-62-65
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Херсон	(0552) 32-57-37
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Херсон	(0552) 26-42-32, 28-21-59
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Хмельницкий	(0382) 78-82-20
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Хмельницкий	(03822) 3-29-31, 79-53-64
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Черкассы	(0472) 36-10-29, 36-10-31
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Черкассы	(0472) 32-08-47
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Чернигов	(0462) 10-18-82, (04622) 4-42-06
ЗАО Издательство Блиц Информ	Черновцы	(0372) 52-00-72, 52-55-70
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Черновцы	(0372) 58-40-57
ЗАО Подписное агентство KSS	Ялта	(0654) 32-40-08
Филиал ДП Саммит-Крым	Ялта	(0654) 32-41-35

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FUNNIES

STUPID..... BUT FUNNY...

1 Only in America.....do we use the word 'politics' to describe the process so well: 'Poli' in Latin meaning 'many' and 'tics' meaning 'bloodsucking creatures'.

2 Only in America.....do people order double cheeseburgers, large fries, and a diet coke.

3 Only in America.....do drugstores make the sick walk all the way to the back of the store to get their prescriptions while healthy people can buy cigarettes at the front.

4 Only in America.....do we leave cars worth thousands of dollars in the driveway and put our useless junk in the garage.

5 Only in America.....do we use answering machines to screen calls and then have call waiting so we won't miss a call from someone we didn't want to talk to in the first place.

6 Only in America.....are there handicap parking places in front of a skating rink.

7 Only in America.....do banks leave both doors open and then chain the pens to the counters.

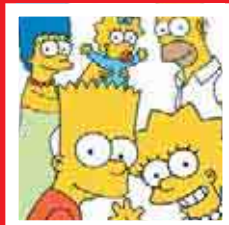
8 Only in America.....can a pizza get to your house faster than an ambulance.

ISSUE

#6



Elijah Wood



The Simpsons -
the TV Series



The Darwin Awards



The Very Best of
British: Clothing...



SEXYBACK

[Verse 1]

I'm bringing sexy back
Them other boys don't know how to act
I think your special whats behind your back
So turn around and ill pick up the slack.

[Bridge]

Dirty babe
You see these shackles
Baby I'm your slave
I'll let you whip me if I misbehave
It's just that no one makes me feel this way

[Chorus]

Come here girl
Go ahead, be gone with it
Come to the back
Go ahead, be gone with it
VIP
Go ahead, be gone with it
Drinks on me
Go ahead, be gone with it
Let me see what you're working with
Go ahead, be gone with it
Look at those hips
Go ahead, be gone with it
You make me smile
Go ahead, be gone with it
Go ahead child
Go ahead, be gone with it
And get your sexy on
Go ahead, be gone with it
Get your sexy on
Go ahead, be gone with it

[Verse 2]

I'm bringing sexy back
Them other fuckers don't know how to act
Come let me make up for the things you lack
Cause your burning up I gotta get it fast

[Bridge]

[Chorus]

[Verse 3]

I'm bringing sexy back
Them other fuckers wait till I attack
If that's your girl you better watch your back
Cause she'll burn it up for me and that's a fact

[Chorus]

JUSTIN TIMBERLAKE