

# EnglishMag WorkBook 1Q/2020

We are excited to present you special workbook inside the magazine! Now, you can underline, highlight all the new words for you, do exercises, crosswords, and much more! If you want to practice English more, this part is made for you!

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0:12 – 01:09

Okay, now I don't want to alarm anybody in this room, but it's just come to my \_\_\_\_\_ that the person to your right is a liar. Also, the person to your left is a liar. Also the person sitting in your very seats is a liar. We're all liars. What I'm going to do today is I'm going to show you what the research says about why we're all liars, how you can become a liespotter and why you might want to go the extra mile and go from liespotting to \_\_\_\_\_ seeking, and ultimately to trust building. Now, speaking of \_\_\_\_\_, ever since I wrote this book, "Liespotting", no one wants to meet me in person anymore, no, no, no, no, no. They say, "It's okay, we'll email you". (Laughter) I can't even get a coffee date at Starbucks. My husband's like, "Honey, deception? Maybe you could have \_\_\_\_\_ on cooking. How about French cooking?"

01:09 – 01:58

So before I get started, what I'm going to do is I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ my goal for you, which is not to teach a game of Gotcha. Liespotters aren't those \_\_\_\_\_ kids, those kids in the back of the room that are shouting, "Gotcha! Gotcha! Your eyebrow \_\_\_\_\_. You flared your nostril. I watch that TV show "Lie To Me". I know you're lying". No, liespotters are armed with scientific knowledge of how to spot \_\_\_\_\_. They use it to get to the truth, and they do what mature leaders do everyday; they have difficult conversations with difficult people, sometimes during very difficult times. And they start up that path by accepting a core \_\_\_\_\_, and that proposition is the following: Lying is a \_\_\_\_\_ act. Think about it, a lie has no power whatsoever by its mere utterance. Its power emerges when someone else agrees to believe the lie.

1:58 – 3:08

So I know it may sound like tough love, but look, if at some

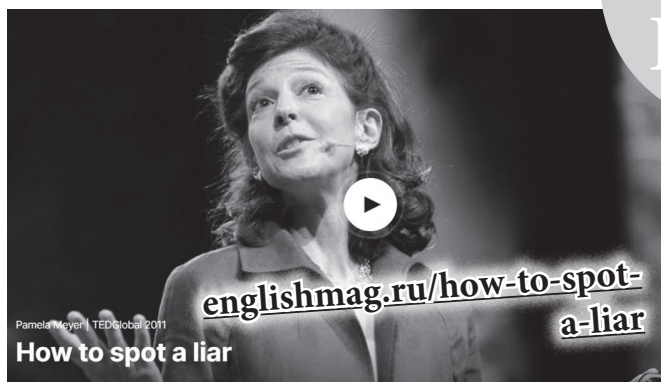
## Tasks

### 1. Find the right definitions:

- 1) a con man
- 2) the crux
- 3) to recoil
- 4) ambivalent
- 5) neocortex

- \* the decisive or most important point at issue
- \* suddenly spring or flinch back in fear, horror, or disgust
- \* a man who cheats or tricks someone by gaining their trust and persuading them to believe something that is not true
- \* a part of the cerebral cortex concerned with sight and hearing in mammals, regarded as the most recently evolved part of the cortex
- \* having mixed feelings or contradictory ideas about something or someone

TED tasks prepared  
by Mark Kravchenko  
(English Philology,  
Voronezh State University)



point you got lied to, it's because you agreed to get lied to. Truth number one about lying: Lying's a cooperative act. Now not all lies are harmful. Sometimes we're willing \_\_\_\_\_ in deception for the sake of social \_\_\_\_\_, maybe to keep a secret that should be kept secret, secret. We say, "Nice song".

"Honey, you don't look fat in that, no". Or we say, favorite of the digiratti, "You know, I just fished that email out of my Spam folder. So sorry".

But there are times when we are unwilling participants in deception. And that can have dramatic costs for us. Last year saw 997 billion dollars in \_\_\_\_\_ fraud alone in the United States. That's an \_\_\_\_\_ under a trillion dollars That's seven percent of revenues. Deception can \_\_\_\_\_ billions. Think Enron, Madoff, the \_\_\_\_\_ crisis. Or in the case of double agents and traitors, like Robert Hanssen or Aldrich Ames, lies can \_\_\_\_\_ our country, they can compromise our security, they can \_\_\_\_\_ democracy, they can cause the deaths of those that defend us. ->

### 2. Fill out the missing gaps with these words and then watch the video and check:

0:12 – 01:09

1. truth
2. trust
3. attention
4. focused

01:09 – 01:58

5. proposition
6. twitched
7. deception
8. clarify
9. cooperative
10. nitpicky

1:58 – 3:08

11. participants
12. dignity
13. corporate
14. eyelash
15. mortgage
16. betray
17. undermine
18. cost



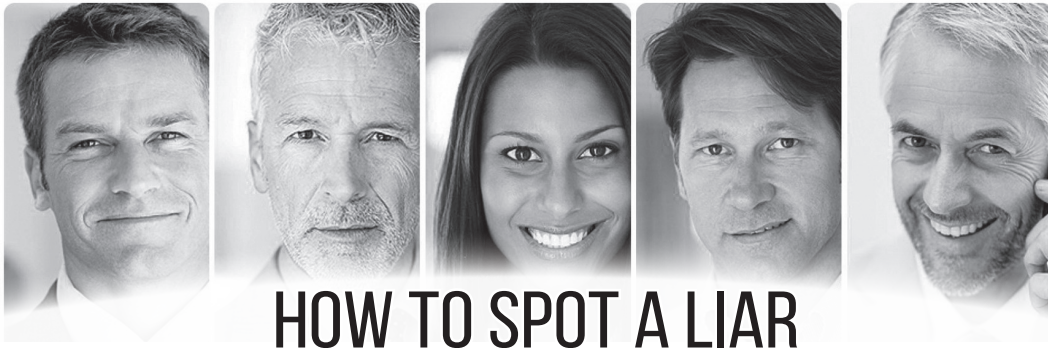
### 3. Choose the right preposition and make your own sentences:

come \_\_\_\_\_ (smb's) attention – прийти в голову

focused \_\_\_\_\_ – сконцентрироваться на

to be \_\_\_\_\_ something – быть против чего-то

to be overdetermined \_\_\_\_\_ – быть зацикленным на чём-то



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# HOW TO SPOT A LIAR

## TED in English

LISTEN AND  
READ THE SCRIPT



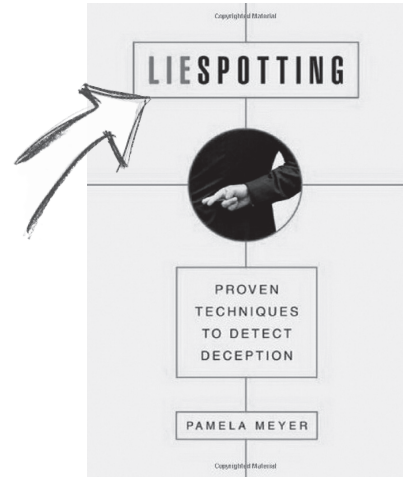
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[englishmag.ru/how-to-spot-a-liar](http://englishmag.ru/how-to-spot-a-liar)

**VK @english\_mag:** Dear EnglishMag readers, it was a while\* since our last TED video, but we didn't forget about TED!) Moreover\*, we will be making new interesting and useful releases soon =)

Pamela Meyer thinks we're facing a pandemic\* (an outbreak of a disease) of deception\*, but she's arming\* people with tools\*, that can help take back\* the truth. On any given day\*, we're lied\* to from 10 to 200 times, and the clues\* to detect\* those lies can be subtle\* and counter-intuitive. Pamela Meyer, the author of Liespotting, shows the manners and "hotspots" used\* by those trained to recognize\* deception\* — and she argues honesty\* is a value\* worth preserving\*.

Pamela Meyer, Lie detector



(the beginning on page A)

03:08

Deception is actually serious business. This **con man**, Henry Oberlander, he was such an effective con man, British **authorities** say he could have undermined the entire banking system of the Western world. And you can't find this guy on Google; you can't find him anywhere. He was interviewed once, and he said the following. He said, "Look, I've got one rule." And this was Henry's rule, he said, "Look, everyone is willing to give you something. They're ready to give you something for whatever it is they're hungry for." And that's the **crux** of it. If you don't want to be deceived, you have to know, what is it that you're hungry for?

03:41

And we all kind of hate to admit it. We wish we were better husbands, better wives, smarter, more powerful, taller, richer -- the list goes on. Lying is an attempt to **bridge that gap**, to connect our wishes and our fantasies about who we wish we were, how we wish we could be, with what we're really like. And boy are we willing to fill in those gaps in our lives with lies.

04:06

On a given day, studies show that you may be lied to anywhere from 10 to 200 times. Now **granted**, many of those are white lies. But in another study, it showed that strangers lied three times within the first 10 minutes of meeting each other.

04:20

(Laughter)

04:22

Now when we first hear this data, we **recoil**. We can't believe how prevalent lying is. We're **essentially** against lying. But if you look more closely, the plot actually **thickens**. We lie more to strangers than we lie to coworkers. Extroverts lie more than introverts. Men lie eight times more about themselves than they do other people. Women lie more to protect other people. If you're an **average** married couple, you're going to lie to your spouse in one out of every 10 interactions. Now, you may think that's bad. If you're unmarried, that number drops to three.

04:59

Lying's complex. It's **woven into** the fabric of our daily and our business lives. We're deeply **ambivalent** about the truth. We **parse** it out on an **as-needed basis**, sometimes for very good reasons, other times just because we don't understand the gaps in our lives. That's truth number two about lying. We're against lying, but we're **covertly** for it in ways that our society has **sanctioned** for centuries and centuries and centuries. It's as old as **breathing**. It's part of our culture, it's part of our history. Think Dante, Shakespeare, the Bible, News of the World.

05:33

(Laughter)

05:35



EnglishMag

Lying has evolutionary value to us as a species. Researchers have long known that the more intelligent the species, the larger the neocortex, the more likely it is to be deceptive. Now you might remember Koko. Does anybody remember Koko the gorilla who was taught sign language? Koko was taught to communicate via sign language. Here's Koko with her kitten. It's her cute little, fluffy pet kitten. Koko once **blamed her** pet kitten **for ripping** a sink out of the wall.

06:02

(Laughter)

06:04

We're **hardwired to** become leaders of the pack. It starts really, really early. How early? Well babies will fake a cry, pause, wait to see who's coming and then go right back to crying. One-year-olds learn concealment.

06:18

(Laughter)

06:20

Two-year-olds **bluff**. Five-year-olds **lie outright**. They manipulate via flattery. Nine-year-olds, masters of the cover-up. By the time you enter college, you're going to lie to your mom in one out of every five interactions. By the time we enter this work world and we're breadwinners, we enter a world that is just cluttered with Spam, fake digital friends, partisan media, ingenious identity thieves, world-class Ponzi **schemers**, a deception epidemic -- in short, what one author calls a post-truth society. It's been very confusing for a long time now.

07:00

What do you do? Well, there are steps we can take to navigate our way through the **morass**. Trained liespotters get to the truth 90 percent of the time. The rest of us, we're only 54 percent accurate. Why is it so easy to learn? There are good liars and bad liars. There are no real original liars. We all make the same mistakes. We all use the same techniques. So what I'm going to do is I'm going to show you **two patterns of deception**. And then we're going to look at the hot spots and see if we can find them ourselves. We're going to start with speech.

07:30

(Video) Bill Clinton: I want you to listen to me. I'm going to say this again. I did not have any relations with that woman, Miss Lewinsky. I never told anybody to lie, not a single time, never. And these allegations are false. And I need to go back to work for the American people. Thank you.

07:52

(Applause)

07:55

Pamela Meyer: Okay, what were the **telltale** signs? Well first we heard what's known as a non-contracted denial. Studies show that people who are overdetermined in their denial will **resort to** formal rather than informal language. We also heard distancing language: "that woman." We know that liars will **unconsciously** distance themselves from their subject, using language as their tool. Now if Bill Clinton had said, "Well, to tell you the truth ..." or Richard Nixon's favorite, "In all candor ..." he would have been a dead giveaway for any liespotter that knows that qualifying language,

as it's called, qualifying language like that, further discredits the subject. Now if he had repeated the question in its entirety, or if he had peppered his account with a little too much detail -- and we're all really glad he didn't do that -- he would have further discredited himself.

08:43

Freud had it right. Freud said, look, there's much more to it than speech: "No mortal can keep a secret. If his lips are silent, he **chatters** with his fingertips." And we all do it **no matter how** powerful you are. We all chatter with our fingertips. I'm going to show you Dominique Strauss-Kahn with Obama who's chattering with his fingertips.

09:05

(Laughter)

09:08

Now this brings us to our next pattern, which is body language. With body language, here's what you've got to do. You've really got to just throw your assumptions out the door. Let the science temper your knowledge a little bit. Because we think liars **fidget** all the time. Well guess what, they're known to freeze their upper bodies when they're lying. We think liars won't look you in the eyes. Well guess what, they look you in the eyes a little too much just to compensate for that myth. We think warmth and smiles convey honesty, sincerity. But a trained liespotter can spot a fake smile a mile away. Can you all spot the fake smile here? You can **consciously** contract the muscles in your cheeks. But the real smile's in the eyes, the crow's feet of the eyes. They cannot be consciously contracted, especially if you overdid the Botox. Don't overdo the Botox; nobody will think you're honest.

10:02

Now we're going to look at the hot spots. Can you tell what's happening in a conversation? Can you start to find the hot spots to see the discrepancies between someone's words and someone's actions? Now, I know it seems really obvious, but when you're having a conversation with someone you suspect of deception, attitude is by far the most overlooked but telling of indicators.

### Vocabulary:

while [waɪl]	промежуток времени
moreover [mə:'(r)əʊvə]	более того
deception [dɪ'sepʃ(ə)n]	обман
tool [tu:l]	инструмент
take back	вернуть обратно
clue [klu:]	ключ (к разгадке чего-либо)
detect [dɪ'tekt]	обнаруживать
recognize ['rekəɡnaɪz]	распознавать
value ['vælju:]	ценность
worth (V-ing) [wɜ:θ]	стоящий
preserve [prɪ'zɜ:v]	сохранить
con(fidence) man	- мошенник
authorities [ɔ:'θɔ:rtɪs]	обычно во мн. - (органы) власти
cruh [krʌks]	основная проблема
bridge the gap	- ликвидировать разрыв
granted = assuming that	- предположим
recoil [rɪ'kɔɪl]	отскочить, отпрыгнуть
ambivalent [æm'bɪv(ə)lənt]	противоречивый
parse ['pɑ:z]	производить анализ
bluff [blʌf]	блеф; вводить в заблуждение
morass [mə'ræs]	болото, трясина



10:23

An honest person is going to be **cooperative**. They're going to show they're on your side. They're going to be enthusiastic. They're going to be willing and helpful to getting you to the truth. They're going to be willing to brainstorm, name **suspects**, provide details. They're going to say, "Hey, maybe it was those guys in **payroll** that **forged** those checks.- They're going to be **infuriated** if they sense they're wrongly accused throughout the entire course of the interview, not just in flashes; they'll be infuriated throughout the entire course of the interview. And if you ask someone honest what should happen to whomever did forge those checks, an honest person is much more likely to recommend **strict rather than lenient punishment**.

11:00

Now let's say you're having that exact same conversation with someone decep-



tive. That person may be **withdrawn**, look down, lower their voice, pause, be kind of herky-jerky. Ask a deceptive person to tell their story, they're going to pepper it with way too much detail in all kinds of **irrelevant** places. And then they're going to tell their story in strict chronological order. And what a trained **interrogator** does is they come in and in very subtle ways over the course of several hours, they will ask that person to tell that story **backwards**, and then they'll watch them **squirm**, and track which questions produce the highest volume of deceptive tells.

11:35

Why do they do that? Well, we all do the same thing. We rehearse our words, but we rarely rehearse our gestures. We say “yes,” we shake our heads “no.” We tell very convincing stories, we slightly shrug our shoulders. We commit terrible crimes, and we smile at the delight in getting away with it. Now, that smile is known in the trade as “duping delight.”

11:55

13:44

Science has surfaced many, many more indicators. We know, for example, we know liars will shift their blink rate, point their feet towards an exit. They will take barrier objects and put them between themselves and the person that is interviewing them. They'll alter their vocal tone, often making their vocal tone much lower.

14:04

Now here's the deal. These behaviors are just behaviors. They're not proof of deception. They're red flags. We're human beings. We make deceptive flailing gestures all over the place all day long. They don't mean anything in and of themselves. But when you see clusters of them, that's your signal. Look, listen, probe, ask some hard questions, get out

of that very comfortable mode of knowing, walk into curiosity mode, ask more questions, have a little dignity, treat the person you're talking to with **rapport**. Don't try to be like those folks on "Law & Order" and those other TV shows that **pummel** their subjects into submission. Don't be too aggressive, it doesn't work.

• • • •

17:11

Liespotters rely on human tools. They know, as someone once said, “Character’s who you are in the dark.” And what’s kind of interesting is that today, we have so little darkness. Our world is lit up 24 hours a day. It’s transparent with blogs and social networks broadcasting the buzz of a whole new generation of people that have made a choice to live their lives in public. It’s a much more noisy world. So one challenge we have is to remember, oversharing, that’s not honesty. Our manic tweeting and texting can blind us to the fact that the subtleties of human decency -- character integrity -- that’s still what matters, that’s always what’s going to matter. So in this much noisier world, it might make sense for us to be just a little bit more explicit about our moral code.

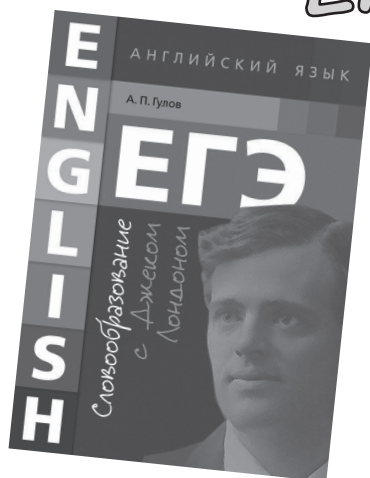
18:05

When you combine the science of recognizing deception with the art of looking, listening, you exempt yourself from collaborating in a lie. You start up that path of being just a little bit more explicit, because you signal to everyone around you, you say, “Hey, my world, our world, it’s going to be an honest one. My world is going to be one where truth is strengthened and falsehood is recognized and marginalized.- And when you do that, the ground around you starts to shift just a little bit. And that’s the truth. Thank you.

**Tasks: Write out all the new words in your workbook and try to guess the meaning from the English-English dictionary you can check free Macmillan online dictionary: [macmillandictionary.com](http://macmillandictionary.com)**

### Vocabulary and Notes:

[illegible]



ЕГЭ. Английский язык. 10-11 класс. Учебное пособие. Словообразование с Джеком Лондоном  
Автор/составитель: Гулов А. П.  
Издательство: Титул

### СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ В ЕДИНОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ЭКЗАМЕНЕ (ЕГЭ) ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

В ЕГЭ по английскому языку в разделе 3 „Грамматика и лексика“ потребуется умение использовать аффиксы для образования имен существительных, прилагательных, наречий и глаголов, включая отрицательные префиксы для образования слов с нужным значением. В таблице перечислены все аффиксы, которые могут потребоваться для успешного выполнения заданий на словообразование на экзамене.

Существительные	Глаголы	Прилагательные	Наречия	Отрицательные префиксы
-er / -or, -ness, -ist, -ship, -ing, -sion / -tion, -ance / -ence, -ment, -ity	re-, dis-, mis-; -ize / -ise	-y, -ic, -ful, -al, -ly, -ian / -an, -ing, -ous, -ible / -able, -less, -ive, inter-	-ly	un-, in- / im-

Значение аффиксов показано в следующей таблице:

Аффиксы и их значения		Примеры
<b>-er / -or</b>	person or object that does a specified action	admirer, believer, director, educator, employer
<b>-ness</b>	state of being	attractiveness, brightness, consciousness, distinctiveness, effectiveness
<b>-ist</b>	person or object that does a specified action	activist, artist, capitalist, classicist, criminologist
<b>-ship</b>	state of being; position held	championship, citizenship, friendship, leadership, ownership
<b>-ing</b>	act of	building, heading, manufacturing, moving, reading
<b>-sion</b>	state of being	admission, conclusion, decision, impression, possession
<b>-tion</b>	state of being	action, definition, education, hesitation, imagination
<b>-ance</b>	state or quality of	acceptance, acquaintance, annoyance, significance, tolerance
<b>-ence</b>	state or quality of	correspondence, difference, obedience, preference, residence
<b>-ment</b>	condition	achievement, agreement, development, encouragement, involvement

## NOUNS

## Task 1

## "THE CALL OF THE WILD"

- 1 Francois was stern, demanding instant \_\_\_\_\_, and by virtue of his whip receiving it.
- 2 With a roar that was almost lionlike in its \_\_\_\_\_, he again hurled himself at the man.
- 3 But Buck did not read the newspapers, and he did not know that Manuel, one of the gardener's helpers, was an undesirable \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Dazed, suffering intolerable pain from throat and tongue, with the life half throttled out of him, Buck attempted to face \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 He had great faith in Buck's strength and had often thought him capable of starting such a load; but never, as now, had he faced the \_\_\_\_\_ of it, the eyes of a dozen men fixed upon him, silent and waiting.
- 6 His \_\_\_\_\_ was rapid.
- 7 Of this \_\_\_\_\_ Buck was unwittingly guilty, and the first knowledge he had of his indiscretion was when Solleks whirled upon him and slashed his shoulder to the bone for three inches up and down.

OBEY

FEROCIOUS

ACQUAINT

TORMENT

POSSIBLE

DEVELOP

OFFEND

Find out more examples:  
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 Приобрести книгу:  
[www.titul.ru](http://www.titul.ru)

## Battleships (Морской Бой)



### Подготовка к игре:

1. Понадобится по 2 экземпляра поля для каждого ученика/команды учеников.
2. На одном из полей отмечают ходы и корабли противника.
3. На другом поле каждый ученик/команда располагают:
  - 1 четырёхпалубный корабль;
  - 1 трёхпалубный корабль;
  - 2 двухпалубных корабля (три клетки);
  - 2 катера (одна клетка).
4. Корабли располагаются по правилам классического Морского боя:
  - корабли располагаются только горизонтально или вертикально;
  - корабли не могут соприкасаться между собой, в том числе и по диагонали;
  - вокруг каждого корабля должно быть расстояние как минимум в одну клетку;
  - корабли могут касаться границ поля.
5. Игроки не должны видеть поле противника.

### Как играть (на примере поля Colours and Clothes, стр. 3):

1. Ученики/команды по очереди делают ход.

### Пример отработки общих вопросов (Yes/No-questions):

2. Чтобы «выстрелить», нужно выбрать клетку (например, пересечение «red» and «hat») и задать вопрос: – Is the hat red?
3. Противник проверяет, что находится на его поле на пересечении «red» и «hat».
4. Если ничего, отвечает: "No, it isn't" (любой ответ, обозначающий «нет») и в этой клетке ставит точку.



EnglishMag



Remember to have fun!



red						
green						
blue						
yellow						
orange						
black						
purple						



red						
green						
blue						
yellow						
orange						
black						
purple						

- Have you got...?
- Is your hat blue?
- Whose socks are green?
- Where is a pink skirt?



Remember to have fun!



Sunday						
Monday						
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Saturday						



Sunday						
Monday						
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Saturday						

- Where were you (on Sunday) at (4 o'clock)?
- Nowhere.
- I was at home.
- I was in the garden.



# Should you learn

## idioms?

by Ramon Acosta

First, what is an "idiom"?

According to the Oxford English dictionary, an idiom is a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words.

Tip: Always read the definition in English of the words you don't know after you find the translation. Words have varied meanings depending on context and usually online translators only give you one of those meanings.

For example:

Piece of cake. Depending of the context, it can mean, a piece of cake. Or, when used as an idiom it signifies "easy".

In the following exchange:

John: Can you give me a hand?

Peter: Piece of cake.

Or said in a different way:

John: Can you help me?

Peter: Yes, it is easy.

There are sports idioms, business idioms, and all kinds of idioms.

So, you just need to learn some idioms and "Voila!" ? (Voila = There it is, there you are)

Well, not exactly. The first step is to learn popular idioms, then focus on your area of interest.

How do you recognise an idiom?

If you come across a phrase that seems a little off in the context, congratulations! You probably found an idiom.

The biggest problem is when the idiom fits the context even if you don't recognise it as an idiom.

Even if you don't find the answer immediately, hopefully you will remember the situation until you discover the idiom.

Another big problem with idioms is that some of them are so popular that native speakers don't even say them completely.

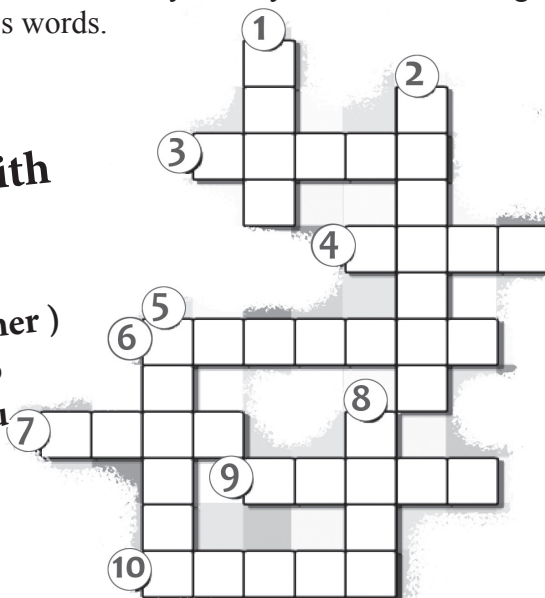


"It's raining cats and dogs" (there is a storm outside), can become "It's cats and dogs outside". Obviously, here, besides the idiom being strange, depending on the context, it might be possible that the street has cats and dogs. Clearly, we need to ask ourselves, "Why are there cats and dogs outside?"

If the answer is not clear, you have stumbled upon an idiom!... Probably.

And as a last point, idioms are used so extensively, that native speakers when confronted with someone who can speak English, but does not understand idioms, have a very difficult time not using them during the course of even short conversations. They say a couple words, then stop every time they are about to say an idiom, and exchange it for the longer version, because idioms usually convey a definite meaning using less words.

**Dot the crossword with  
weather idioms  
(not every expression  
connected with the weather )  
Send your answers to  
[mail@englishmag.ru](mailto:mail@englishmag.ru)  
and get  
special prizes :)**



- 1) To be on cloud .... : to be happy and excited
- 2) Like lightning: very quickly
- 3) To be ..... the weather: to feel slightly unwell
- 4) The .... before the storm: a quiet or peaceful period before a period during which there is a lot of activity or argument
- 5) A storm in a ... : a lot of unnecessary anger and anxiety about something that's not important
- 6) To steal someone's : to do something to take success or praise away from someone else by focusing on what you've done, rather than what they've done
- 7) To have one's .... in the clouds: to be out of touch with reality
- 8) To rain cats and .... : to rain heavily
- 9) Every ..... has a silver lining: even if things look very bad, there must be some good outcome as well
- 10) It never rains but it ..... : when things go wrong, they go very badly wrong



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