

# Module 9

## State and Society

### Part I TEST

#### Частина «Читання»

#### Reading

#### Task 1

**Read the text below. Match choices (A – H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

#### 5 Uncomfortable Truths about Living in Alaska

ALASKA is one of the most beautiful and unspoiled places in the world. It is an environment of coastal mountains, vast unspoiled tundra, ice fields, and rivers teeming with fish. As idyllic as this state is, life here in Alaska is not without its challenges.

Here are 5 uncomfortable truths about living in Alaska.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

The hazards of the 49th state are frequently exaggerated, but they're not complete works of fiction. According to the bureau of vital statistics, roughly 400 people a year succumb to an untimely dying in Alaska making it the second most deadly state in the Union. Although bear attacks always make headlines, they are few and far between compared to the number of people who fall out of boats, break through frozen lakes, or simply die of exposure in the extreme cold. As moribund as that sounds, the largest number of accidental deaths are far less dramatic. Dozens of Alaskans die each year in their sleep from carbon monoxide poisoning due to faulty heaters or clogged chimneys.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Every winter thousands of Alaskans get SAD. More than just a little down in the blues, they become crippled by the symptoms of Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD). Given its geographic place on the planet, winter in Alaska is not just cold, it is dark. Daylight in the northernmost regions is nonexistent for months at a time creating a physiological shift in mood and disposition. Sufferers of SAD often experience anxiety, malaise, and deep depression. In an attempt to cope many turn to overeating, extended periods of sleep, booze, or drugs. As the symptoms become more severe this can be a causation of suicide. Alaska ranks second only to Wyoming for the highest rate of suicides in the country.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Tourism is the second largest industry in Alaska. About 2 million tourists visit the state each year, more than half arrive by ship. As one of the most popular cruising destinations in the world, more than \$60 million dollars in revenue is collected by coastal towns through docking fees and other taxes. But the cost to the environment is incredible. Despite strict environmental regulations and diligent watchdog groups, cruise ships continue to pollute the pristine waters they run.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

As beautiful and unspoiled as it is, Alaska is a difficult place to inhabit. The climate is harsh and the rigours of daily life can extol a heavy price. For some residents, the stress of Alaskan living boils over into violent conflicts. According to statistics provided by the FBI and the United States Census Bureau, Alaska is

second to only Tennessee as the nation's most violent state. Despite higher than average incomes, a low poverty rate, and a rare population density, violent crimes are surprisingly frequent. The Anchorage Daily News reported that more than 37% of all Alaskan women reported some form of sexual assault.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

The largest employer and biggest driver of revenue in the state, the oil industry reigns supreme in Alaska. Even those not directly affiliated with oil production or transport get a cut of the action. The Alaska Permanent Fund was established in 1976 to allow all full-time residents to buy oil stocks. Each year the state pays residents a cash dividend, the largest was in 2008, when every Alaskan received more than \$3,200 in the mail.

*(Adapted from: <https://www.matatadornetwork.com>)*

- A Tourism helps to protect the environment
- B Alaska is not a safe state for residents
- C Alaskans suffering from depressive disorders
- D Controversial benefit of visiting
- E Alaska residents pay oil tax
- F Bears are not the only threat to residents' lives
- G Alaska is the coldest region on the planet
- H Alaskans benefit from oil deposits

## Task 2

**Read the text below. For questions (6–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

### **Euthanasia: Life or Death**

Euthanasia is the termination of an extremely ill person's life in order to relieve them from the suffering the illness is causing. Euthanasia is usually only conducted on a person with an incurable condition, however there are other instances when euthanasia can be carried out. In many countries, such as the UK, it is illegal to assist anyone in killing themselves. Should a terminally ill patient in a great deal of pain and discomfort be allowed to terminate their life, if that is what the patient desires? And who has the right to deny a patient who is in complete suffering a less painful ending to their lives? These questions cause a huge amount of controversy, and have been strongly debated. Those in favour of euthanasia argue that it should be up to the patient, whereas those against argue that euthanasia could be misused, leading to very disturbing situations.

A strong ethical argument against the use of euthanasia is that it could soon become a slippery slope, with the legalisation of involuntary euthanasia following it. Since involuntary euthanasia is indistinct from murder it would be impossible to regulate, causing the danger of murderers not being brought to justice, due to their crimes being passed off as involuntary euthanasia. There is also concern that doctors could end up killing very sick patients without asking for their permission, and in the worst case scenario, begin to kill off patients to free up beds in hospitals, or to save money. These situations show how dangerous it could be to let the legalisation of euthanasia lead into the legalisation of involuntary euthanasia.

On the other side of the debate, there is a strong argument that people should have the right to terminate their lives, whenever, and however they may wish. Many supporters of voluntary euthanasia believe that everyone has the right to control their body and life, and should be free to decide at what time, and in which manner they will die. The idea behind this is that unnecessary restraints on human rights should be avoided. Since the right to life gives a person the right to not be killed if they do not want to, proponents of euthanasia argue that respect for this right will prevent euthanasia being misused, as killing a patient without their permission would violate their human rights. It can also be argued that because death is a private matter, if there is no harm to any other people, there is no right to deny someone's wish to die. Supporters of this believe that if euthanasia promotes the best interests of all the parties concerned, and no human rights are violated, then it is morally acceptable for voluntary euthanasia to take place.

Another argument against euthanasia, this time a practical one, is that euthanasia is not needed when proper palliative care (an approach that improves the quality of life) is available. Terminally ill patients are given drugs and other types of support to help relieve the physical pain and mental effects of being terminally ill. Not all of the trauma experienced by a patient is physical however, and drugs alone cannot relieve the emotional pain felt by someone counting the days until their death, although the emotional support that can be provided from palliative care can go a long way to make the last part of a terminally ill patients life less emotionally stressful. Effective palliative care will give the patient and their loved ones chances to spend quality time together, and will allow the patient to live the remaining part of their lives with as much of the distress and pain felt by a terminally ill patient removed as possible. Some argue, however, that along with the introduction of euthanasia, there could be a reduction in the availability of palliative care, as euthanasia is more cost effective than prolonging the life of dying patients. This could possibly reduce the availability of care for terminally ill patients who do not wish to be euthanised.

People generally avoid death because they enjoy and value being alive, but in the case of a terminally ill patient, they may be in a lot of discomfort and pain, and are unable to enjoy their life. This may cause the patient to devalue their life, and the patient may decide that they do not wish to endure their suffering any longer. There is also the fact that although the patient themselves may wish to be euthanised, it may have a very detrimental effect on the family of the patient. Those in favour of this argument believe that since the death of a patient in that situation could be a better option to keeping them alive, the patient's wish should be respected.

*(Adapted from: <https://www.lawteacher.net>)*

**6. Which issue is causing a lot of debate?**

- A How should relatives be involved in the process?
- B Should euthanasia be legalised in all countries?
- C Should a terminally ill person be isolated?
- D Is it illegal to help somebody to die?

**7. The main reason against euthanasia is:**

- A Involuntary euthanasia can prevent from dying.
- B Doctors can lose extra money.
- C It is difficult to distinguish from the killing.
- D Euthanasia can be used as a penalty.

**8. TRUE Pro euthanasia argument is:**

- A To permit law violation.
- B To take control of our own lives.
- C To transfer the right to control one's life.
- D The person's death is a public matter.

**9. FALSE Con euthanasia argument is:**

- A Palliative care helps to avoid emotional stress.
- B Special drugs are not enough during the treatment.
- C Palliative care is obligatory used before euthanasia.
- D It is cheaper to euthanise than to use palliative care.

**10. It is better for a terminally ill patient \_\_\_\_\_**

- A to terminate his life voluntarily.
- B to respect the relatives' will.
- C to be euthanized involuntarily.
- D to avoid death because he suffers.

**Task 3**

**Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (11–16). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.**

### **The Noblest Nobel Prize Winners of All Time**

#### **11. Mother Teresa**

Mother Teresa accepted her Nobel Peace Prize in 1979. She's a virtual brand name when it comes to charity. In 1950, Mother Teresa launched a Catholic organisation called the Missionaries of Charity, which began its work in India, helping to ease the suffering of poor, sick and orphaned people. In time, the charity grew to care for AIDS sufferers and people displaced by war, famine and other catastrophes, both natural and human-caused. She remained committed to the charity for more than 40 years. She died in 1997, but many carry on her mission. Her organisation is still active in more than 130 countries.

#### **12. Martin Luther King, Jr.**

He had a dream, and he didn't write it off as a fanciful midnight vision. He paid for it with his life. In a country riven by racial discrimination and a legacy of slavery, King promoted equality and freedom for everyone. It all began with a famous flashpoint. In 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white person in Montgomery, Ala. This incident led to a successful 382-day bus boycott led by King, and it cemented his role as a leader for blacks in the United States. After the boycott, and in the face of government and cultural intimidation, he hit the road to spread his message, speaking more than 2,500 times and travelling more than 6 million miles. Eventually, his means subverted a deeply rooted culture of discrimination.

#### **13. Ivan Pavlov**

Ivan Pavlov may be best known by memorable sound bites, such as «Pavlov's dogs» or the «Pavlovian response.» But his sprawling impact on science can't be reduced to such concise phrases. In his most famous experiments, he would ring a bell every time he gave food to dogs. After repeating this process over and over again, the dogs would eventually begin salivating simply at the sound of the bell. It wasn't long before people realised that humans weren't all that different from dogs. We're all conditioned to respond certain ways – both good and bad – to various stimuli.

Pavlov's insights opened new doors in psychology and behaviourism, and they altered the way people perceive their own behaviours.

#### **14. Albert Einstein**

From a physics perspective, Albert Einstein His concepts were so far-reaching that, in some ways, they turned our perception of the very nature of reality inside out. Einstein discovered mass-energy equivalence and also tackled theories of relativity. He won the Nobel Prize in Physics for his discovery of the photoelectric effect, which refers to the ejection of electrons from another material in response to light. His explanation demonstrated that light is made of particles, which then led to the development of the photoelectric cell. This, in turn, resulted in countless inventions, including television, motion pictures and many others. Perhaps more importantly, his research evolved our understanding of physics, including quantum theory. His forward thinking didn't just nudge science and technology forward; it shoved those disciplines into entirely new territory.

#### **15. Marie Curie**

Curie, a French-Polish scientist, spent much of her professional life investigating the principles of radioactivity. In 1903, she and her husband Pierre, along with Henri Becquerel, received the Nobel Prize for their physics work on radiation-related phenomena. As if one Nobel wasn't enough, in 1911, she snagged the Nobel in chemistry for her discoveries of radium and polonium. This time, she didn't have to share it with anyone, making her one of very few people to have won prizes in two different fields. In an era when women

were in many ways considered inferior to men, Curie more than proved her worth and left a scientific legacy that continues to affect medicine and technology in untold ways. And her genius was contagious – her daughter, Irene Joliot-Curie, received a Nobel in chemistry in 1935.

### 16. Hermann Muller

For every technological advance, there are trade-offs and potential side effects. Thanks to his work, people realised the importance of tempering our knowledge with safety and care. Muller won his prize for proving that X-rays cause mutations in the human body. In the mid-1920s, he'd gathered significant evidence that exposing *Drosophila* flies to X-rays caused genetic mutations that shortened their lifespans. He was certain that the same kind of damage would occur in humans.

Although he'd been trying to publicise his work for around 20 years, it took the World-War II atomic bombings of Japan to underscore the dangers of radiation, X-rays and nuclear fallout. It was then that the Nobel committee finally recognized his research.

*(Adapted from: <https://www.livescience.com/16379-10-noblest-nobel-prize-winners-time.html#:~:text=Marie%20Curie%20%26%20Co.,for%20their%20discovery%20of%20radioactivity>)*

### The Prizewinners are known:

- A for the unending work with some of the world's most impoverished people
- B as the first multidisciplinary winner
- C for his research on conditioned reflexes
- D for one of the most important medical discoveries ever
- E for pursuing his idea in the face of scorn and cynicism
- F for investigation of all sorts of new genetic advances
- G as a scientist who overhauled not just the entire world but also the entire universe
- H for the discovery of the production of mutations

### Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A – H) the one which best fits each space (17–22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### The Importance of Organ Donation

Each day approximately 6,300 people die and what makes this haunting is that presently there are 83,513 people (17)\_\_\_\_\_, yet each day 17 people die because they do not receive a transplant. These statistics show that people who are waiting for organ transplants have a good chance (18)\_\_\_\_\_. The sad truth is though, because of the lack of people willing to donate organs, many people will continue to wait for organs to save their lives. Waiting lists of patients for organ transplants become longer (19)\_\_\_\_\_. We are not talking about people selling organs; we are talking about people who are dead and whose organs are available for salvage. There is a huge shortage of organs, but (20)\_\_\_\_\_, they would see the many benefits of this important endeavour.

When someone is pronounced dead, and not until then, the doctors will then present the choice for donation. Since one is dead and can't give their consent, it is marked on their driver's licence whether they are a donor or not. Unfortunately, (21)\_\_\_\_\_ actually sign a donor card. If yes, their organs should be donated, but a problem that is arising more and more is that families of the deceased are overriding the choice of the dead, and saying no to donation. More than half of the eligible donors refuse to donate their recently deceased family member's organs because they don't know how the deceased felt about organ donation. This

brings about a lot of debate. If the person (22) \_\_\_\_\_, something so incredibly important, their families should not have the right to overturn their decision about their own body. This is an issue that is causing the loss of many donations.

(Adapted from: <https://www.cram.com>)

- A less than one-fifth of the American people
- B if people were really educated about this topic
- C as the need for transplantable organs increases
- D who has passed on has chosen to give a gift of life
- E don't want to donate their organs
- F at being saved and get what they need
- G relatives do not allow the use of organs
- H waiting for organs to be donated

## Частина «Використання мови» Use of English

### Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (23–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### What Defines a Civil Society?

Think about the country that you live in – what does it take to make that country operate smoothly? The government (23) \_\_\_\_\_ of law and order and businesses offer goods and services in exchange for money, which both help to (24) \_\_\_\_\_ a society moving. But what about other groups, like churches or the PTA, how do they contribute to your society? These other groups actually play a very big part in how your country operates, and they (25) \_\_\_\_\_ a category known as civil society.

A civil society is composed of groups or organisations working in the interest of the citizens but operating outside of the governmental and for-profit sectors. Organisations and institutions that (26) \_\_\_\_\_ a civil society include labour unions, non-profit organisations, churches, and other service agencies that provide an important service to society but generally ask for very little in return.

Civil society is sometimes (27) \_\_\_\_\_ to as the civil sector, a term that is used to differentiate it from other sectors that comprise a functioning society. For example, the United States is made up of three sectors: the public sector, which is the government and its branches; the private sector, which (28) \_\_\_\_\_ businesses and corporations; and the civil sector, which includes the organisations that act in the public's interest but are not motivated by profit or government.

In so many cases, it can be hard to know what organisation falls into which sector and why. This is because so many of these groups tend to work in collaboration with one another in (29) \_\_\_\_\_ to serve the public. (30) \_\_\_\_\_ some examples of what falls into a civil society and how they contribute, should help to bring more clarity.

One of the examples of civil society at work is civic groups, such as the Rotary Club or Kiwanis. In the United States, these are groups that are made up of people from the community who volunteer their time in order to raise money for community projects or needs. (31) \_\_\_\_\_ these groups tend to be much smaller than NGOs, they are important because they represent the (32) \_\_\_\_\_ citizen contributing to the overall well-being of their community.

(Adapted from: [www.https//stude.com](http://www.https//stude.com))

23	A	take after	B	take care	C	take over	D	take up
24	A	set	B	prevent	C	take	D	keep
25	A	fall out of	B	fall down	C	fall into	D	fall in
26	A	make up	B	make towards	C	make over	D	make out
27	A	counted	B	pass	C	thought	D	referred
28	A	includes	B	excludes	C	instals	D	obtains
29	A	disorder	B	orders	C	order	D	ordered
30	A	Looking on	B	Looking at	C	Looking after	D	Looking for
31	A	Though	B	Because	C	Despite	D	Through
32	A	plain	B	normal	C	ordinary	D	elementary

### Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (33–42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

#### History and Future of the Japanese Monarchy

Emperor Akihito will be the first ruler to abdicate the Chrysanthemum Throne, and the future of the ceremonial position remains murky. For (33)\_\_\_\_\_ 2,600 years, the same family has reigned over Japan. At the (34)\_\_\_\_\_ oldest continuous hereditary dynasty, sometimes revered for its link to Shinto gods, the Japanese monarchy (35)\_\_\_\_\_ in existence since around 660 B. C.. Today the Imperial House of Japan has symbolic role but no executive or military power within the Japanese state. Even so, the monarchy has traditional significance, though it exercises no state political power.

The Japanese monarchy began with Emperor Jimmu, (36)\_\_\_\_\_ supposedly began his empire in 660 B. C. after warring with local chieftains. However, Jimmu is largely seen as a symbolic and legendary figure. Scholars speculate that Jimmu, a descendant of the sun goddess, represents how Yayoi culture, Japan's first rice farmers, spread in the Yamato region. Jimmu's (37)\_\_\_\_\_ day, February 11, is celebrated as a holiday called National Foundation Day.

The Imperial Family of Japan now has only 18 members and is threatened by a succession law that prohibits female members from (38)\_\_\_\_\_ the throne. Though Japanese emperors traditionally rule until their death, Emperor Akihito, Hirohito's son, will abdicate (39)\_\_\_\_\_ April 30, 2019 due to his concerns about his health and age. The ascension of Crown Prince Naruhito to the throne will leave only three heirs.

(40)\_\_\_\_\_ of the imperial family's female members have left the monarchy by marrying commoners. Though there have been empresses of Japan, the male-only succession rule still stands – and though the Japanese government has been tasked with (41)\_\_\_\_\_ with solutions for what (42)\_\_\_\_\_ as a growing crisis, it is unclear if it will be willing to buck tradition.

(Adapted from: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/article/japanese-monarchy>)

33	A	so	B	over	C	by	D	once
34	A	world	B	worlds	C	world's	D	worlds'
35	A	had been	B	have been	C	has been	D	will have been
36	A	which	B	who	C	that	D	what
37	A	accession	B	access	C	accessories	D	accessory
38	A	inherit	B	inherited	C	inheriting	D	inherits
39	A	in	B	at	C	on	D	by

40	A	Numbers	B	A number	C	The number	D	Number's
41	A	coming up	B	coming by	C	coming in	D	coming back
42	A	was seen	B	saw	C	is seen	D	seen

## PART II VOCABULARY FOCUS

### 1. Complete the following sentences with a word or expression from the box.

resident regions volunteer oppression overturned  
 donated override avoid in order to shortage restrictions  
 supported ban pretended

- There's a \_\_\_\_\_ of food and shelter in the refugee camps.
- The president used his veto to \_\_\_\_\_ the committee's decision.
- The bill would \_\_\_\_\_ drivers from using hand-held phones.
- If you want to take a British driving test you must be \_\_\_\_\_ in the UK.
- An anonymous businesswoman \_\_\_\_\_ one million dollars to the charity.
- Coastal \_\_\_\_\_ of the country have much better infrastructure and many more Internet users than others.
- My father \_\_\_\_\_ the Labour Democratic Party all his life.
- The Government must punish such conduct \_\_\_\_\_ protect children.
- The legal advice centres are staffed by \_\_\_\_\_ lawyers.
- When we argued, he \_\_\_\_\_ that he respected me.
- The court of appeals \_\_\_\_\_ her conviction and ordered a new trial.
- This practice imposes unnecessary \_\_\_\_\_ on employment.
- A spokeswoman for the company said it was hoping to \_\_\_\_\_ industrial action.
- War, famine and \_\_\_\_\_ have forced people in the region to flee from their homes.

### 2. Choose the best word, which completes each of these sentences.

- He hated being in the army because he had to \_\_\_\_\_ commands.  
*a. disobey      b. obey      c. order      d. obedience*
- She sent me a \_\_\_\_\_ letter thanking me for my invitation.  
*a. impolite      b. elegant      c. polite      d. curious*
- The government has \_\_\_\_\_ that they'll reduce taxes.  
*a. proposed      b. promised      c. delayed      d. approved*
- Human error has been \_\_\_\_\_ for the air crash.  
*a. accused      b. charged      c. prosecuted      d. blamed*
- The \_\_\_\_\_ Britons inhabited these parts of England before the Roman invasion.  
*a. old      b. ancient      c. former      d. aged*
- You will be expected to \_\_\_\_\_ the editor with the selection of illustrations for the book.  
*a. cooperate      b. assist      c. serve      d. affirm*
- He showed me round the town, which was very \_\_\_\_\_ of him.  
*a. kind      b. good      c. well      d. kindness*
- She's very \_\_\_\_\_ in the mornings!  
*a. bad mood      b. bad-tempered      c. bad-faith      d. bad news*
- Readers of the magazine said they wanted more stories about \_\_\_\_\_ people and fewer stories about the rich and famous.



- a. plain*      *b. fair*      *c. just*      *d. ordinary*
10. He was \_\_\_\_\_ and seriously injured by a gang of youths.  
*a. attacked*      *b. violated*      *c. affected*      *d. effected*
11. He managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the jury of his innocence.  
*a. affirm*      *b. let*      *c. convince*      *d. offer*
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the wind had brought down a great many trees in the area.  
*a. pressure*      *b. press*      *c. push*      *d. force*
13. An \_\_\_\_\_ adviser has been brought in to conciliate between the two sides involved in the conflict.  
*a. sole*      *b. independent*      *c. single*      *d. one*
14. The school has to \_\_\_\_\_ the goodwill of the parents to help it raise money.  
*a. refer to*      *b. reply to*      *c. rely on*      *d. report on*

### 3. Choose the correct word.

1. These days, many parents find it difficult to **assist/ support** a large family.
2. Forgetting to thank us for dinner is **usual/ typical** of George.
3. My grandma doesn't have any **close/near** family her own age left.
4. In **ancient/old** times, people had a very different view of the world.
5. Who was to **blame/fault** for the argument?
6. Don't you know it's **kind/ polite** to close your mouth when you are eating?
7. Nathan's parents were very **enjoyed/pleased** when they saw him in the school play.
8. I have a very good **connection/relationship** with my mother.
9. The secret to public speaking is to get the **audience/ crowd** on your side.
10. He suffers from back trouble too, so he was very **likeable/ sympathetic** about my problem.
11. There were a few **nervous/ bad-tempted** giggles from people in the audience.
12. That was a very **sensible/ sensitive** decision.
13. They work as a **company/ group** – no one person is allowed to dominate.
14. The potato is the most **popular/ famous** vegetable in Britain.

### SELF-CHECK

State&Society Vocabulary	Word Patterns
accused	agree with/on/to smth
activist	allow smb to do
ambassador	approve of smth
audience	ask smb smth
avoid	attack smth
bad-tempered	ban smb from smth
blame	convince smb
chamber (of parliament)	force smb to do smth
city council	independent of
Congress	let smb do smth
connection	independent of
constituency	let smb do smth
crime	object to smth
crowd	pretend to be
discrimination	rely on
donate	
enjoy	

<p>           fault            general election government (AmE administration)            head of state            innocent            in order to            jury            local election            Mayor            Ministry (of Defence / Finance /            Foreign Affairs / Home Affairs)            MP (BrE Member of Parliament)            opposition            oppression            override            overturn            party member            pass (a law)            policy            poverty            region            relationship            resident            resign            resignation            restrict            rule (verb)            takeover            the secret service            sentence            shortage            steal            verdict            victim            volunteer vote (for smb)            warning            witness  <b>Phrasal Verbs</b>            ask after – ask for news about            bring up – look after a child            fall for – fall in love with            fall out (with) – have an argument            get on (with) – have a good relationship            grow up – become older            look down on – think that you are better than            look up – to admire and respect            make up – become friends again after an argument            pass away – die         </p>	<p> <b>Word Formation</b>            able, unable, (in)ability,            disabled, disability            achieve, achievement            argue, argument,            argumentative            care, careful(ly), careless(ly),            (un)caring            correspond, correspondence            friend, friendship, (un)friendly            happy, unhappy, (un)happiness,            (un)happily            jealous, jealousy, jealously            kind, unkind, (un)kindness, kindly            marry, marriage, (un)married            nerve, nervous(ly), nervousness            obey, disobey, (dis)obedient(ly),            (dis)obedience            person, (im)personal(ly), personality            polite, impolite, (im)politely,            (im)politeness            relate, relative(ly), relation,            relationship            willing, unwilling, (un)willingness,            (un)willingly    <b>Idioms</b>            for good luck – cross your fingers            get cold feet – be nervous            fell on deaf ears – people wouldn't listen to smth            it cost an arm and leg – it was expensive         </p>
--	--

<p><b>pick on</b> – keep treating someone badly or unfair <b>put down</b> – criticise, make someone feel stupid <b>settle down</b> – become calm after being upset <b>stand up for</b> – support in an argument or fight <b>take aback</b> – surprise</p>	
<p><b>Fixed Phrases</b> be/find guilty (of) break into (the building) send to prison set fire to in a bad mood able to take a joke in favour of take pity fall in love love at first sight</p>	