

# Правила употребления “get, gain, win” в речи и письме

Все эти глаголы имеют одно значение "получать",  
"приобрести" но каждый несет определенную окраску и  
есть некоторые различия в **употреблении.**

## **TO GET**

- Имеет общее значение и является наиболее употребляемым, обозначает факт.

**to get a letter**

**to get an impression**

**to get a shock**

**We got some money for our work.**

**Мы получили некоторую сумму за нашу работу.**

# TO GAIN

часто переводится как "завоевать что-либо", что-то досталось человеку полезное/необходимое путем страданий или борьбы, он не сам достал, не пришло по почте и досталось не путем усилий, трудов, безотносительно к тому, **заслуживает он этого или нет.**

**to gain** a reputation - завоевать репутацию

**to gain** advantage over somebody - получить преимущество перед кем-либо

**to gain** one's confidence - завоевать чье-либо доверие

**to gain** knowledge – приобрести знания

**to gain** attention – привлечь внимание

**to gain** experience – приобретать опыт

**to gain** independence – приобрести независимость

**to gain** favour – заслужить благосклонность

**to gain** control - получить контроль

**She decided to be agreeable to her friends and to gain their confidence.**

Она решила стараться угодить своим друзьям и заслужить их доверие.

# TO WIN

переводится как "завоевать",

досталось человеку путем борьбы, получает/приобретает как результат определенных усилий, трудов, способностей

**to win somebody's support** - заслужить чью-то поддержку

**to win somebody's approval** - заслужить чье-то одобрение

**to win somebody's respect** - завоевать чье-то уважение

**to win somebody's trust** - завоевать чье-то доверие

**I won the race because I finished first. Я выиграл гонку, потому что пришел первым.**

## Fill in: win, get or gain

I still support my local team though they haven't win anything for years.

I did the job to gain experience, even though it wasn't paid

I always enter a competition with the hope that I can win it

He gained a reputation as being a defender of civil rights.

Do you get on well with your teachers?

Anna got off the bus and sorted to walk along the road.



Read the text of ex.5 p.158 and complete it the phrases (a-h). You don't have to use one phrase

### Concerns about Globalization

At the beginning of the 21st century people speak more and more about the process of globalization. Globalization can be easily explained in the field of trade. Managers at McDonald's, Nike and Coca-Cola export their products around the globe in an attempt to make a profit<sup>1</sup>. This expansion in trade is largely due to reductions in the trade barriers ['bæriəz] between countries. Where most governments once tried (1) ... from the global marketplace, there is now a rush to participate in global trading. Today companies regularly merge<sup>2</sup> to form multinational corporations. New plants and factories are created and (2) ...



Supporters of globalization see only (3) ... . They argue that globalization creates jobs as the large global market needs more workers to produce more goods. The process results in economic growth. For example, such countries as Hong Kong and Taiwan have dramatically increased their average incomes per person by trading globally. Some have even suggested that globalization has contributed to the spread of democracy and increased respect for human rights. This seems logical enough — as individuals gain more economic power they want more rights politically as well.

Opponents of globalization, on the other hand, (4) ... trade causes more harm than good. They believe that this process is responsible for creating poor working conditions and poverty in developing countries.

Wealthy corporations (5) ... and often exploit workers. The workers may have long working hours and bad conditions for wages that are very low.

It has also been said that global trade encourages environmental damage. Developing nations often thoughtlessly exploit their environment in an effort to export to the global market.

Lastly there is the worry that globalization (6) ... . Rather than producing a greater choice of products in each nation, global trade tries to get rid of national industries which may lead to the world becoming absolutely similar. Multinational corporations produce the same products the world over. Small local companies cannot compete with the high advertising budgets and low prices of these corporations, so they drop out of the market.

Thus, concerns about the future of globalization are (7) ... and somewhat scary. It seems the world is turning into a giant one-style shopping mall<sup>3</sup>, where cultures, languages, customs and individual rights are dissolved<sup>4</sup> by commerce [kə'mɜ:s]. Are we really going to have one global language, one mutual culture, produce the same things, eat identical food in the future? Are nations and individuals losing their identities? Is it what globalization has to be about?

- a) its advantages and speak of them
- b) really very serious
- c) to protect and isolate their country's economy
- d) leads to culture degradation
- e) relocated to countries with cheaper labour costs
- f) open factories in places where labour is cheap
- g) has grown stronger
- h) draw our attention to the fact that

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<sup>1</sup> **profit** ['prɒfɪt] — прибыль

<sup>2</sup> **merge** [mɜ:ʒ] — сливаться (объединяться)

<sup>3</sup> **a shopping mall** ['ʃɒpɪŋ mɜ:l] — торговый центр

<sup>4</sup> **to dissolve** [dɪ'zɒlv] — растворяться

# Check your answers:

- 1 – c,
- 2 – e
- 3 – a
- 4 – h
- 5 – f
- 6 – d
- 7 – b

**g – extra**



## **Your homework:**

**1.ex.9 p.160 and send it to me**

Read the text *Concerns about Globalization* again and write out of it the English for the following:

1) в сфере (области) торговли; 2) желая получить прибыль; 3) в большой степени возможно благодаря уменьшению количества препятствий; 4) теперь все спешат принять участие в мировой торговле; 5) создаёт рабочие места; 6) значительно увеличили свой средний доход на душу населения; 7) бедность (нищета) в развивающихся странах; 8) там, где труд стоит дешево; 9) за очень низкую плату; 10) мировая торговля способствует разрушению окружающей среды; 11) состязаться в размере бюджета, выделяемого на рекламу; 12) один гигантский торговый центр, магазины которого продают одинаковые товары; 13) теряют свою идентичность.

**Отправлять домашнее задание 14.04 до 18.00**

**Работы, отправленные позже указанного времени не проверяются**

. Пожалуйста, оформите работу в следующем формате:

1. вверху работы укажите свою фамилию и имя
2. укажите класс
3. Написать от руки, сфотографировать или отсканировать
4. отправьте работу по следующему адресу:

**raykina\_a@list.ru**

**See you later!**

