# Task 1

Look at the two texts below and decide which one is from a presentation.

**B**

**A**

The Soviet period was not all bad news. Women were able to get into higher education in all fields, including hard sciences, in a way that was unimaginable in Western Europe. In 1985, six years before the break up of the USSR, the number of female students was 40%.

What is changing in the post-Soviet period is the feminization of science. There has been a brain drain with male researchers going abroad. And it's not just the academics who leave. Chess master Garry Kasparov left in 2013. He was followed the next year by the founder of Russia's version of Facebook. But the women tend to stick with the motherland. Consequently, the number of female researchers in previously underrepresented areas of sciences such as physics, maths, and the life sciences is growing.

The period of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (1922-1991) provided ample opportunities for women to enter higher education in all fields and sectors, including natural or physical sciences (e.g. chemistry, biology, physics, or astronomy). In 1985 the number of female undergraduate students stood at 40%, with 10% undertaking a doctorate.

The post-Soviet period is witnessing a so-called feminization of science, in which there has been an emigration of highly trained or qualified scientists. Notable individuals who decided to leave Russia include Pavel Durov (the founder of VKontakte Russia's version of Facebook), and the economist Sergei Guriyev. In contrast, female Russian scientists have remained in Russia and the number of female researchers in such underrepresented areas of sciences as physics, maths, and life sciences has shown a marked tendency to increase.

# Task 2

Can you break the following sentence into separate ideas?

Although most academies of science around the world are now open to women, this has not always been the case, as exemplified by Marie Curie whose application to join the French Academy in 1911 was rejected despite her having won a Nobel Prize in 1903 but heavily influenced by the fact that not only was she a woman but was also of Polish origins and rumored to be Jewish (though in reality she was not).

# Task 3

What are three ways we can make sentences easier to say?

1. Give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ numbers.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into two parts.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the fact in a different way. This helps the audience to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

# Notes on using synonyms

Write your notes on synonym use here:

# Task 4

Fix the introduction below.

* The aim of this research project was to estimate the number of female editors of international journals with an aim to reveal possible shortcomings due to male predominance. In addition, this study aims to look into the effects of …

# Task 5

Make these sentences easier to understand.

1. When you take X into **consideration** : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. This gives one the **possibility** to do X: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# The rules

Complete the rules you learnt today.

1. Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from your paper.
2. One \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per sentence
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentences that are difficult to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Don’t use synonyms for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Use Synonyms for \_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Use verbs rather than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.