

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
Донецький національний університет  
економіки і торгівлі  
ім. М.І. Туган-Барановського

Кафедра іноземної філології та перекладу

**С. А. Остапенко**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ З ВИВЧЕННЯ  
ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

**ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ  
(АНАЛІТИЧНЕ ЧИТАННЯ ТА РОЗМОВНИЙ  
ПРАКТИКУМ)**

Кривий Ріг  
2018

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Ступінь: бакалавр  
II курс

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кафедри іноземної філології та  
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**О 76**

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**О 76** Методичні рекомендації з вивчення дисципліни «Практичний курс основної іноземної мови (практична фонетика)», ступінь бакалавр / М-во освіти і науки України, Донец. нац. ун-т економіки і торгівлі ім. М. Туган-Барановського, каф. іноземної філології та перекладу; С. А. Остапенко. – Кривий Ріг : [ДонНУЕТ], 2017. – 228 с.

Запропонована методична розробка сприятиме розвитку лексичних навичок та комунікативній діяльності студентів. Робота містить вправи за темами, які вивчаються на другому етапах вивчення іноземної мови.

Зміст посібника викликає зацікавленість, пов'язану з актуальністю розроблених тем. Завдання складені на основі сучасних вимог з урахуванням розвитку комунікативної компетенції.

Посібник відповідає сучасним методичним вимогам до навчальної літератури.

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ім. М. Туган-Барановського, 2018

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## **ВСТУП / INTRODUCTION**

Навчальна дисципліна «Аналітичне читання та розмовний практикум» є важливою у формуванні майбутніх фахівців-перекладачів.

Головним при вивченні іноземної мови є визнання комунікативної суті мовлення. Читання являє собою мовну діяльність, яка забезпечує вирішення цілого ряду комунікативних завдань, і ось чому навчання читанню є навчанням вирішення визначених комунікативних завдань пізнавального або практичного характеру. Мета читання – розуміння, і це означає, що воно завжди повинно бути націлене на розуміння тексту.

### **Аналітичне читання**

Метою навчання аналітичного читання є формування у студентів умінь та навичок добувати різну по кількісним та якісним характеристикам інформацію під час читання текстів, навичок різних видів читання та умінь аналізу (лексичного, лінгвостилістичного та художнього) прочитаних текстів на матеріалі чи за допомогою оригінальних творів англійських та американських письменників, а також засвоєння лексичних та фразеологічних одиниць.

### **Розмовний практикум**

Метою вивчення дисципліни є вироблення у студентів навичок, необхідних для ведення бесіди англійською мовою та сприйняття на слух англійської розмовної мови природного темпу з усіма властивими їй особливостями.

У результаті вивчення даної навчальної дисципліни студент повинен:

#### **Знати:**

##### **Аналітичне читання**

- лексичні та граматичні мовні явища;
- фонетичні явища (вимова, швидкість, паузи, логічний наголос);
- словотворення;
- різні види читання.

##### **Розмовний практикум**

- системний характер мовних явищ;
- лексичний матеріал за темами, що вивчаються;
- граматичні та фонетичні особливості англійської мови;
- правопис лексичних одиниць та пунктуацію;
- вимоги до оформлення письмових робіт.

#### **Вміти:**

##### **Аналітичне читання**

- розширювати та поповнювати мовні знання, в основному лексичні, перефразовувати, пояснити слово чи словосполучення, знайти синоніми, антоніми;

- тренувати мовний матеріал, яким треба володіти, проаналізувати лексичні та граматичні явища, відповісти на питання, знайти еквіваленти;

- читати вголос, щоб удосконалювати технічний бік читання (правильна вимова слів, швидкість, паузи), що виявляє ступінь розуміння тексту;

- читати «про себе» з повним і точним розумінням усіх факторів у тексті (вивчаюче читання);

- отримати загальне уявлення про текст, книгу, журнал в цілому (переглядове читання);

- розвивати уміння мовлення – переказ, коментування, бесіда, дискусія, драматизація; вигадкування додаткових деталей;

- робити лінгвостилістичний та перекладознавчий аналіз наукових та художніх текстів з урахуванням відомостей, отриманих на практичних заняттях;

- обговорювати та аналізувати художні твори сучасної і класичної англійської літератури з точки зору їх ідейного змісту, композиційних і ідейно-стилістичних особливостей;

- реферувати і анотувати англійською мовою суспільно-політичні і науково-технічні та художні тексти;

- викладати інформацію загальнонаукового і суспільно-політичного змісту в різних видах письмових робіт.

### **Розмовний практикум**

#### **Усне мовлення**

- переказувати текст, що прослухали або прочитали;

- вести бесіду на задану тему в аспекті вивченого лексично-граматичного матеріалу;

- готувати самостійні повідомлення по темах;

- виконувати послідовний переклад текстів;

- розуміти та реагувати на широкий спектр тематики побутового та ділового спілкування.

#### **Писемне мовлення**

- писати твори на теми, що передбачені програмою;

- складати плани, конспекти статей, лекцій, виступів;

- передавати зміст прочитаного чи прослуханого тексту;

- робити нотатки лекцій на суспільно-політичні та науково-популярні теми.

#### **Аудіювання**

- уміти розуміти носіїв мови, а також мову не носіїв, що володіють англійською мовою;

- розуміти вислови, що передають фактичну інформацію;

- відповідати на питання, що мають відношення до вказаної інформації;

- виділяти головну інформацію, відокремлюючи її від другорядної в розгорнутому уривку.

Дані методичні вказівки складаються з основної частини, поділеною за темами згідно з курсу навчальної дисципліни, завдань для самостійної роботи студентів та переліку рекомендованої літератури.

Методичні вказівки містять рекомендації щодо організації та проведення практичних занять кожного модуля згідно робочої навчальної програми і охоплюють такі види мовленнєвої діяльності як говоріння, читання, письмо, сприйняття мови на слух.

**ЧАСТИНА 1.**  
**ЗАГАЛЬНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ЩОДО ВИВЧЕННЯ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

**PART 1.**  
**GENERAL STUDY GUIDE**



## 1. Опис дисципліни

Найменування показників	Характеристика дисципліни
Обов'язкова (для студентів спеціальності "назва спеціальності") / вибіркова дисципліна	<b>Обов'язкова для студентів спеціальності 035 «Філологія»</b>
Семестр (осінній / весняний)	<b>осінній, весняний</b>
Кількість кредитів	<b>13,5</b>
Загальна кількість годин	<b>405</b>
Кількість модулів	<b>4</b>
Лекції, годин	<b>-</b>
Практичні / семінарські, годин	<b>198</b>
Лабораторні, годин	<b>-</b>
Самостійна робота, годин	<b>207</b>
Тижневих годин для денної форми навчання:	
аудиторних	<b>5,5</b>
самостійної роботи студента	<b>5,75</b>
Вид контролю	<b>залік, екзамен</b>

## 2. Програма дисципліни

**Ціль** – формування комунікативної лінгвістичної соціокультурної та професійної компетенції студентів шляхом їх залучення до виконання професійно-орієнтованих завдань, формування вмінь і навичок усного та писемного мовлення з послідовним удосконаленням кожного окремого виду мовленнєвої діяльності.

Практична мета – оволодіння необхідним лексичним та граматичним матеріалом, передбаченим відповідною програмою з практичного курсу англійської мови з метою використання отриманих знань у подальшій професійній діяльності.

Розвиваюча мета передбачає подальший розвиток комунікативних здібностей студента, його пам'яті: слухової, зорової, оперативної та довготривалої; уваги, логічного мислення, вольових якостей, пов'язаних з досягненням прогресу в навчальній діяльності.

Загальноосвітня мета передбачає збагачення духовного світу особистості, розширенню знань про країни, мова яких вивчається, а саме географічне положення, суспільно-політичний устрій та культуру, традиції, міста тощо.

Виховна мета передбачає виховання у студентів поваги до культури інших народів, їхніх традицій і звичаїв, активності, працьовитості, здатності до прийняття самостійних рішень, колективізму тощо.

### Завдання:

методичні: організація процесу навчання англійської мови з урахуванням діалогу культур, інтегрованого підходу, інтерактивних методів особистісно-зорієнтованого навчання. Використання таких методів, як диспути, конференції, круглі столи, рольові ігри, мозкові штурми тощо;

пізнавальні: розвиток країнознавчих знань студентів про культуру, традиції та звичаї Великої Британії та США порівняно з національними традиціями та культурою свого народу;

практичні: удосконалення вмінь студентів сприймати іноземну мову на слух, читати та спілкуватися за змістом прочитаних текстів різної тематики, висловлення власної думки у монологічному діалогічному усному та писемному мовленні, а також розвиток їхньої мовної здогадки вміння самоконтролю

**Предмет:** іноземна (англійська) мова.

**Зміст дисципліни розкривається в темах:**

Лексичний матеріал:

- Тема 1. Здоровий спосіб життя. Їжа.
- Тема 2. Місто, транспорт.
- Тема 3. Людина і природа. Тваринний світ.
- Тема 4. Пори роки, клімат.
- Тема 5. Незвичайна відпустка.
- Тема 6. Зовнішність та духовність людини.
- Тема 7. Вибір професії.
- Тема 8. Дім, житло.
- Тема 9. Цікаві місця для відвідування.
- Тема 10. Життєві історії.
- Тема 11. Відомі історичні особи.
- Тема 12. Нещасні випадки.
- Тема 13. Л. М. Монтгомері «Анна з Грін Гейзбл».
- Тема 14. Домашнє читання (за вибором студента)

Граматичний матеріал:

- 1. Наказовий спосіб.
- 2. Пряма і непряма мова.
- 3. Узгодження часів.
- 4. Умовне речення реальної і нереальної умови.
- 5. Інфінітив.
- 6. Інфінітивні звороти:
- 7. Дієприкметник.
- 8. Дієприкметникові звороти:
- 9. Герундій.
- 10. Герундій і віддієслівний іменник.

### 3. Структура дисципліни

Назви змістових модулів і тем	Кількість годин				
	усього	У тому числі			
		л	п/с	лаб	срс
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Модуль 1</b>					
<b>Змістовий модуль 1: Україна серед країн світу</b>					
Тема 1. Види правопорушень	18		8		10
Тема 2. Місто, транспорт	14		6		8
Тема 3. Людина і природа. Тваринний світ	16		8		8
Тема 4. Л. М. Монтгомері «Анна з Грін Гейзбл» (I - III)	19		12		7
Тема 5. Домашнє читання (за вибором студента)	10				10
<b>Разом за змістовим модулем 1</b>	<b>77</b>		<b>34</b>		<b>43</b>
<b>Змістовий модуль 2: Людина та її оточення</b>					
Тема 6. Пори року, клімат, погода	14		6		8
Тема 7. Незвичайна відпустка	16		8		8
Тема 8. Зовнішність та духовність людини	18		8		10
Тема 9. Вибір професії	16		8		8
Тема 10. Л. М. Монтгомері «Анна з Грін Гейзбл» (IV)	14		8		6
Тема 11. Домашнє читання (за вибором студента)	10				10
<b>Разом за змістовим модулем 2</b>	<b>88</b>		<b>38</b>		<b>50</b>
<b>Модуль 2</b>					
<b>Змістовий модуль 3: Стан дієслів та непряма мова</b>					
Тема 12. Наказовий стан	6		2		4
Тема 13. Пряма та непряма мова	24		16		8
Тема 14. Узгодження часів	8		4		4
Тема 15. Умовні речення реальної і нереальної умови	22		14		8
<b>Разом за змістовим модулем 3</b>	<b>60</b>		<b>36</b>		<b>24</b>
<b>Модуль 3</b>					
<b>Змістовий модуль 4: Життя людей за кордоном</b>					
Тема 16. Дім, житло	16		6		8
Тема 17. Цікаві місця для відвідування	13		8		7
Тема 18. Життєві історії	18		10		8
Тема 19. Л. М. Монтгомері «Анна з Грін Гейзбл» (V)	14		6		8
Тема 20. Домашнє читання (за вибором студента)	10				10
<b>Разом за змістовим модулем 4</b>	<b>71</b>		<b>30</b>		<b>41</b>
<b>Змістовий модуль 5: Життя відомих людей</b>					
Тема 21. Відомі історичні особи	12		8		4
Тема 22. Нещасні випадки	13		6		7
Тема 23. Л. М. Монтгомері «Анна з	14		10		4

Грін Гейзбл» (VI)					
Тема 24. Домашнє читання (за вибором студента)	10				10
<b>Разом за змістовим модулем 5</b>	<b>49</b>		<b>24</b>		<b>25</b>
<b>Модуль 4</b>					
<b>Змістовий модуль 6: Неособові форми дієслова</b>					
Тема 25. Інфінітив та інфінітивні конструкції	22		14		8
Тема 26. Дієприкметник та дієприкметникові конструкції	22		12		10
Тема 27. Герундій та герундіальні конструкції	16		10		6
<b>Разом за змістовим модулем 6</b>	<b>60</b>		<b>36</b>		<b>24</b>
<b>Усього годин</b>	<b>405</b>		<b>198</b>		<b>207</b>

#### 4. Теми семінарських/практичних/лабораторних занять

№ з/п	Вид та тема заняття	Кількість годин
1	Практичне заняття Наказовий спосіб дієслів.	2
2	Практичне заняття Здоровий спосіб життя.	4
3	Практичне заняття Пряма і непряма мова.	2
4	Практичне заняття Їжа.	4
5	Практичне заняття Непряма мова. Спонукальні речення.	2
6	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання.	4
7	Практичне заняття Непряма мова. Твердження.	2
8	Практичне заняття Моя перша машина.	2
9	Практичне заняття Машина моєї мрії.	2
10	Практичне заняття Непряма мова. Загальні питання.	2
11	Практичне заняття Транспорт сьогодення та минулого.	2
12	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання.	4
13	Практичне заняття Непряма мова. Спеціальні питання.	2
14	Практичне заняття Врятуймо планету.	2
15	Практичне заняття Непряма мова. Introductory verbs.	2
16	Практичне заняття	4

	Тваринний світ.	
17	Практичне заняття Непряма мова. Діалогічне мовлення.	2
18	Практичне заняття Тваринний світ.	2
19	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання.	4
20	Практичне заняття Непряма мова.	2
21	Практичне заняття Погода, клімат, пори року.	2
22	Практичне заняття Узгодження часів.	2
23	Практичне заняття Прогнозування погоди.	2
24	Практичне заняття Прогнозування майбутнього.	2
25	Практичне заняття Узгодження часів.	2
26	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання.	2
27	Практичне заняття Незвичайні історії зустрічі людей.	2
28	Практичне заняття Умовні речення реальної умови.	2
29	Практичне заняття Незвичайна відпустка.	6
30	Практичне заняття Умовні речення нереальної умови (II тип).	2
31	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання.	2
32	Практичне заняття Умовні речення нереальної умови (III тип).	2
33	Практичне заняття Зовнішність та особистість людини.	2
34	Практичне заняття Одяг.	2
35	Практичне заняття Умовні речення мішаного типу.	2
36	Практичне заняття Зовнішність та особистість людини.	2
37	Практичне заняття Особистість.	2
38	Практичне заняття Конструкції I wish, If only.	2
39	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання.	4
40	Практичне заняття Конструкції I wish, If only.	2
41	Практичне заняття Вибір професії.	8

42	Практичне заняття Умовні речення реальної та нереальної умови.	2
43	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання.	2
44	Практичне заняття Інфінітив. Утворення форм	4
45	Практичне заняття Місто.	2
46	Практичне заняття Англійські містечка та помешкання.	2
47	Практичне заняття Функції інфінітива в реченні.	2
48	Практичне заняття Дім, житло.	4
49	Практичне заняття Особливості перекладу інфінітива.	2
50	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання.	2
51	Практичне заняття Об'єктна інфінітивна конструкція.	2
52	Практичне заняття Лондон	2
53	Практичне заняття Суб'єктна інфінітивна конструкція.	2
54	Практичне заняття Нью-Йорк.	2
55	Практичне заняття Свонсі	2
56	Практичне заняття Прийменникова інфінітивна конструкція.	2
57	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання.	2
58	Практичне заняття Дієприкметник. Утворення форм.	4
59	Практичне заняття Життєві історії.	10
60	Практичне заняття Вживання, функції та особливості перекладу дієприкметника в реченні.	2
61	Практичне заняття Об'єктний дієприкметниковий зворот.	2
62	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання.	2
63	Практичне заняття Суб'єктний дієприкметниковий зворот.	2
64	Практичне заняття Відомі історичні особи.	8
65	Практичне заняття Абсолютна дієприкметникова конструкція.	2
66	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання.	2
67	Практичне заняття	4

	Герундій. Утворення герундія.	
68	Практичне заняття Нещасні випадки.	6
69	Практичне заняття Конструкції з герундієм.	2
70	Практичне заняття Герундій і інфінітив.	2
71	Практичне заняття Домашнє читання.	6
72	Практичне заняття Герундій і дієприкметник. Герундій і віддієслівний іменник.	2
<b>Всього</b>		<b>198</b>

### 5. Індивідуальні завдання

1. Огляд періодичної та монографічної наукової літератури.
2. Підготовка рефератів, доповідей за обраною темою.
3. Проектна робота.
4. Підготовка тез доповідей з метою виступу на університетських, всеукраїнських та міжнародних семінарах та конференціях.
5. Аналіз і переклад текстів.

### 6. Обсяги, зміст та засоби діагностики самостійної роботи

Тема	Кількість годин самостій- ної роботи	Зміст самостійної роботи	Засоби діагностики
<b>Модуль 1</b>			
<b>Змістовий модуль 1. Україна серед країн світу</b>			
Здоровий спосіб життя	10	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 1. 2. Вивчення лексичних одиниць передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Читання та переклад текстів. 5. Самотестування.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних тестових завдань. 3. Діалогічне мовлення.
Місто, транспорт	8	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 2. 2. Вивчення лексичних одиниць передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Читання та переклад текстів. 5. Самотестування.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Монологічне мовлення. 3. Написання словникового диктанту.

Людина і природа. Тваринний світ	8	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 3. 2. Вивчення лексичних одиниць передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Читання та переклад текстів. 5. Самотестування.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних тестових завдань. 3. Монологічне мовлення.
Л. М. Монтгомері «Анна з Грін Гейзбл» (I-III)	7	1. Виконання завдань для домашнього читання. 2. Підготовка до монологічного та діалогічного мовлення. 3. Аналіз прочитаного тексту. 4. Засвоєння лексичних одиниць. 5. Написання есе.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Монологічне мовлення. 3. Участь у дискусії.
Домашнє читання (за вибором студента)	10	1. Читання, переклад та переказ прочитаного тексту. 2. Засвоєння лексичних одиниць.	1. Монологічне мовлення. 2. Аналіз тексту.
<b>Разом змістовий модуль 1</b>	<b>43</b>		
<b>Змістовий модуль 2. Людина та її оточення</b>			
Пори року, клімат, погода	8	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 4. 2. Вивчення лексичних одиниць передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Читання та переклад текстів. 5. Самотестування. 6. Підготовка індивідуального завдання.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних тестових завдань. 3. Монологічне мовлення.
Незвичайна відпустка	6	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 5. 2. Вивчення лексичних одиниць передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Читання та переклад текстів. 5. Самотестування. 6. Підготовка індивідуального завдання.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних тестових завдань. 3. Презентація проєктів.
Зовнішність та духовність людини.	10	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 6 2. Вивчення лексичних одиниць передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Читання та переклад текстів. 5. Самотестування. 6. Написання есе.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних тестових завдань. 3. Написання словникового диктанту.
Вибір професії	8	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 7. 2. Вивчення лексичних одиниць передбачених темою.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування.



		3. Робота зі словниками граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Читання та переклад текстів. 5. Самотестування.	2. Виконання поточних тестових завдань. 3. Діалогічне мовлення..
Л. М. Монтгомері «Анна з Грін Гейзбл» (IV)	6	1. Виконання завдань для домашнього читання. 2. Підготовка до монологічного та діалогічного мовлення. 3. Аналіз прочитаного тексту. 4. Засвоєння лексичних одиниць. 5. Написання есе	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Монологічне мовлення. 3. Участь у дискусії.
Домашнє читання (за вибором студента)	10	1. Читання, переклад та переказ прочитаного тексту. 2. Засвоєння лексичних одиниць.	1. Монологічне мовлення. 2. Аналіз тексту.
<b>Разом змістовий модуль 2</b>	<b>50</b>		

### Модуль 2

#### Змістовий модуль 3. Стан дієслів на непряма мова

Наказовий стан	4	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 1. 2. Вивчення граматичних конструкцій, передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками, граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Самотестування.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних та тестових завдань.
Пряма і непряма мова	8	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 2. 2. Вивчення граматичних конструкцій, передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками, граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Самотестування.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних та тестових завдань.
Узгодження часів	4	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 3. 2. Вивчення граматичних конструкцій, передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками, граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Самотестування.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних та тестових завдань.
Умовні речення реальної і нереальної умови	8	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 4. 2. Вивчення граматичних конструкцій, передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками, граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Самотестування.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних та тестових завдань.
<b>Разом змістовий модуль 3</b>	<b>24</b>		

### Модуль 3

#### Змістовий модуль 4. Життя людей за кордоном

Дім, житло	8	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 8. 2. Вивчення лексичних одиниць передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Читання та переклад текстів. 5. Самотестування.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних тестових завдань. 3. Написання словникового диктанту.
Цікаві місця для відвідування	7	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 9. 2. Вивчення лексичних одиниць передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Читання та переклад текстів. 5. Самотестування. 6. Підготовка проєктів.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних тестових завдань. 3. Презентація проєктів.
Життєві історії	8	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 10. 2. Вивчення лексичних одиниць передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Читання та переклад текстів. 5. Самотестування.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних тестових завдань. 3. Монологічне мовлення.
Л. М. Монтгомері «Анна з Грін Гейзбл» (V)	8	1. Виконання завдань для домашнього читання. 2. Підготовка до монологічного та діалогічного мовлення. 3. Аналіз прочитанного тексту. 4. Засвоєння лексичних одиниць. 5. Написання есе	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Монологічне мовлення. 3. Участь у дискусії.
Домашнє читання (за вибором студента)	10	1. Читання, переклад та переказ прочитаного тексту. 2. Засвоєння лексичних одиниць.	1. Монологічне мовлення. 2. Аналіз тексту.
<b>Разом змістовий модуль 4</b>	<b>41</b>		
<b>Змістовий модуль 5: Життя відомих людей</b>			
Відомі історичні особи	4	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 11. 2. Вивчення лексичних одиниць передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Читання та переклад текстів. 5. Самотестування.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних тестових завдань. 3. Написання словникового диктанту.
Нещасні випадки	7	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 12. 2. Вивчення лексичних одиниць передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками граматичними	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних

		довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Читання та переклад текстів. 5. Самотестування.	тестових завдань. 3. Написання словникового диктанту.
Л. М. Монтгомері «Анна з Грін Гейзбл» (VI)	4	1. Виконання завдань для домашнього читання. 2. Підготовка до монологічного та діалогічного мовлення. 3. Аналіз прочитанного тексту. 4. Засвоєння лексичних одиниць. 5. Написання есе	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Монологічне мовлення. 3. Участь у дискусії.
Домашнє читання (за вибором студента)	10	1. Читання, переклад та переказ прочитаного тексту. 2. Засвоєння лексичних одиниць.	1. Монологічне мовлення. 2. Аналіз тексту.
<b>Разом змістовий модуль 5</b>	<b>25</b>		
<b>Модуль 4</b>			
<b>Змістовий модуль 6: Неособові форми дієслова</b>			
Інфінітив та інфінітивні конструкції	8	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 5. 2. Вивчення граматичних конструкцій, передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками, граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Самотестування.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних та тестових завдань.
Дієприкметник та дієприкметникові конструкції	10	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 6. 2. Вивчення граматичних конструкцій, передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками, граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Самотестування.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних та тестових завдань.
Герундій та герундіальні клнструкції	6	1. Виконання завдань та вправ Unit 7. 2. Вивчення граматичних конструкцій, передбачених темою. 3. Робота зі словниками, граматичними довідниками, інтернет ресурсами. 4. Самотестування.	1. Фронтальне та індивідуальне опитування. 2. Виконання поточних та тестових завдань.
<b>Разом змістовий модуль 6</b>	<b>24</b>		
<b>Всього</b>	<b>207</b>		

## 7. Результати навчання

1	Знання лексичних одиниць та граматичних конструкцій тем, передбачених програмою.
2	Вміння читати та перекладати тексти на задану тему.
3	Володіння лексичним запасом, необхідним для висловлення власних

	думок та розуміння іншомовної мови в межах заданої теми.
4	Вміння робити презентації англійською мовою.
5	Вміння вести професійний діалог з колегами.
6	Знання найбільш відомих зразків мовленнєвої поведінки.
7	Навички писемного мовлення.

## 8. Форми навчання

Практичні заняття, самостійна робота (підготовка презентацій, рефератів, самостійне опрацювання додаткових питань за наведеним переліком літератури).

## 9. Методи оцінювання

Залік, екзамен.

## 10. Розподіл балів, які отримують студенти

Відповідно до системи оцінювання знань студентів ДонНУЕТ рівень сформованості компетентностей студента оцінюється у випадку проведення екзамену: впродовж семестру (50 балів) та при проведенні підсумкового контролю – екзамену (50 балів).

### Оцінювання протягом семестру

№ теми практичного заняття	Вид роботи/бали					
	Тестові завдання	Комунікатив- ні завдання	Виконання практичних завдань	Індиві- дуальне завдання	ПМК	Сума балів
Модуль 1						
Змістовий модуль 1						
Тема 1	2		4			6
Тема 2	2		4			6
Тема 3	2		3			5
Тема 4		1	2	1		4
Тема 5		2				2
Разом змістовий модуль 1	6	3	13	1		23
Змістовий модуль 2						
Тема 6	2		4			6
Тема 7	2		3	5		10
Тема 8	2		4	1		6
Тема 9	2		4			7
Тема 10		1	2	1		4
Тема 11		2				2
Разом змістовий модуль 2	8	3	17	7	9	44

Модуль 2						
Змістовий модуль 3						
Тема 12	2		4			6
Тема 13	2		4			6
Тема 14	2		4			6
Тема 15	2		4			6
Разом змістовий модуль 3	8		16		9	33
Разом						100
Модуль 3						
Змістовий модуль 4						
Тема 16	1		2			3
Тема 17	1		2	3		6
Тема 18	1		2			3
Тема 19		1	1	1		3
Тема 20		2				2
Разом змістовий модуль 4	3	3	7	4		17
Змістовий модуль 5						
Тема 21	1		2			3
Тема 22	1		2			3
Тема 23		1	1	1		3
Тема 24		2				2
Разом змістовий модуль 5	2	3	5	1	5	16
Модуль 4						
Змістовий модуль 6						
Тема 25	2		2			4
Тема 26	2		2			4
Тема 27	2		2			4
Разом змістовий модуль 6	6		6		5	17
Разом						50

### **Оцінювання студентів при проведенні екзамену з використанням комп'ютерної програми «MyTestXPro»**

Оцінка на підсумковому контролі складається з оцінки за тестування (0-50 балів). Тест складається із 50 тестових питань. Оцінювання тестових завдань (50 тестових завдань по 1 балу) проводиться на основі інформації, яку надає комп'ютер за результатами тестування (кількість правильних відповідей). Правильна відповідь на одне тестове завдання оцінюється в один бал. Набрані бали за правильні відповіді сумуються.

### **Загальне оцінювання результатів вивчення дисципліни**

Для виставлення підсумкової оцінки визначається сума балів, отриманих за результатами екзамену та за результатами складання змістових модулів.

Оцінювання здійснюється за допомогою шкали оцінювання загальних результатів вивчення дисципліни (модулю).

Оцінка		
100-бальна шкала	Шкала ECTS	Національна шкала
90-100	A	5, «відмінно»
80-89	B	4, «добре»
75-79	C	
70-74	D	3, «задовільно»
60-69	E	
35-59	FX	2, «незадовільно»
0-34	F	

## 11. Методичне забезпечення

1. Методичні вказівки з вивчення дисципліни.
2. Тестові завдання для перевірки знань студентів.
3. Навчальна та наукова література, нормативні документи.

## 12. Рекомендована література

### Базова

1. Англійська мова. III курс: підручн. для студ. та виклад. вищ. навч. заклад. / М. О. Возна, А. Б. Гапонів, О. О. Акулова; за ред.. В. І. Карабана. – Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2012. – 568 с.
2. Моем С. Вибрані оповідання. Навчальний посібник. – Вінниця : Теза, 2010. – 181 с.
3. Монтгомері Л. М. Анна з Грін Гейблз: книга для читання англійською мовою. – Вінниця : Нова книга, 2008. – 440 с.
4. Остапенко С. А. Методичні вказівки з вивчення дисципліни «Практичний курс основної іноземної мови» / С. А. Остапенко. – Кривий Ріг : ДонНУЕТ, 2018.
5. Черноватий Л. М., Калабан В. І. Практична граматики англійської мови з вправами. Посібник для студентів вищих закладів освіти. – Вінниця : Нова книга, 2006.
6. L. Alexander. Longman English Grammar Practice. Longman, 2002.

### Допоміжна

7. Доценко І. В. Вибрані твори англійських та американських письменників. Посібник для викладачів та студентів вузів / І. В. Доценко. – Вінниця : Нова книга, 2004.

8. Меркулова Е. М. Английский для студентов университетов: чтение, письменная и устная практика / Е. М. Меркулова. – М. : Союз, 2000. – 382 с.
9. Тучина Н. В., Меркулова Т. К. Read and Speak English with Pleasure / Н. В. Тучина, Т. К. Меркулова. – Х. : Торсінг, 2004.
10. Тучина Н. В., Меркулова Т. К. Speak English with Pleasure / Н. В. Тучина, Т. К. Меркулова. – Х. : Торсінг, 2001.
11. V. Evans, J. Dooley. Enterprise SB, Express Publishing, 2010.
12. V. Evans, J. Dooley. Enterprise WB, Express Publishing, 2010.
13. V. Evans. Grammarway, Express Publishing, 2010.
14. V. Evans. Round up. English Grammar Practice, Longman, 2000.
15. V. Evans, J. Dooley. Reading & Writing, Express Publishing, 2006.
16. R. Murphy. Essential Grammar in Use, Oxford University Press, 1984.
17. S. Redman. English Vocabulary in Use, Cambridge University Press, 2009.
18. S. Redman. Test Your English Vocabulary in Use, Cambridge University Press, 2009.

### **Інформаційні ресурси**

19. Електронний словник. – Режим доступу: <http://multitran.ru>.

**ЧАСТИНА 2.  
ЗМІСТ ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ**

**PART 1.  
PRACTICAL TRAINING SUBJECT MATTER**



## ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ 1

### Тема 1. Україна серед країн світу

#### 1.1 Здоровий спосіб життя. Їжа

#### Практичне заняття № 1

*Тема: Здоровий спосіб життя*

##### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

- 1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «How not to die before you get old»
- 1.2 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичних одиниць з теми: brisk walk, healthy life, keep fit, ancestors, low-calorie diet, vegetables, martial arts, stress-resistant personality, timetable, networks of friends, magic pill, stress-free lifestyle
- 1.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до телефонної розмови зі спа-салонном (3.13)
- 1.4 Письмо: написання історії за малюнками про відвідування спа-салону

##### 2. Граматика: Future Simple

##### 3. Комунікативна задача:

- 3.1. Говоріння: аналіз власного образу життя
- 3.2 Складання діалогів розмови по телефону

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 18, 19, 21)

#### Практичне заняття № 2

*Тема: Здоровий спосіб життя*

##### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

- 1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту “Are you looking after yourself?”
- 1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до тексту

##### 2. Граматика: Conditional I, словотворення

##### 3. Комунікативна задача:

- 3.1. Говоріння: поради щодо здорового способу життя

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 21, 22)

## READING

***Read the article quickly and choose the most suitable heading from the list A-F for each part 1-5 of the article. There is an extra heading that you do not need to use.***

- A Get a good night's rest
- B Find time to relax
- C Sit up straight!
- D Spend more time in the open air
- E Don't overdo it
- F Go for a run

**Are you looking after yourself ?**

In the hectic world of today, people are always searching for more ways of keeping fit and healthy. Susan Jones has been looking into some of the ways of looking good and feeling good.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

Running is excellent exercise. Before you start running, you should warm up first, using slow movements that make all your muscles work. But be careful! If you stretch when your muscles are cold, you might do yourself an injury. Always wear comfortable clothing and make sure your trainers are in good shape. If you wear shoes that give good support to your whole foot, you will put less pressure on your knees. You should start exercising slowly, at a pace you can keep up for about 15-20 minutes. Try to exercise on soft ground as this will protect your knees and hips from too much stress.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

It's ok if you go to bed late occasionally but if you regularly cut down on your sleep, it will soon start to have a bad effect on your skin. If you get a good night's rest, it will do your appearance the world of good. It is not called beauty sleep for nothing! Lack of sleep can cause acne or dry skin. Make sure you get a good night's sleep by going to bed and getting up at regular times: don't burn the candle at both ends. During the day, keep active: if you don't get enough exercise during the day, you may end up sleepless all night.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

Did you know that standing, sitting and walking badly can make you look heavier than you really are? If we watched the way we sat and stood, it would improve our appearance a great deal. Stand in front of the mirror with your feet apart and your legs straight. Pull in your tummy, check that your ears, shoulders, hips, knees and ankles are in line with each other. You should be feeling and looking better already!

4 \_\_\_\_\_

Most of us live in large polluted cities. If we got more fresh air, we would look healthier and more attractive. A brisk walk is one of the best things you can do for your circulation and appearance. Walking slowly is useful but a quick pace gets more oxygen into your lungs. So don't just go for a pleasant stroll, try and find an area that doesn't have much pollution, and get moving!

5 \_\_\_\_\_

Many young people feel guilty about eating too much chocolate, and some even say they are addicted to it, though there is no evidence to support this. Chocolate does contain a lot of fat, however, and therefore any addicts out there would do better to eat less. However, if your diet is balanced, you needn't feel guilty: eating chocolate in moderation is fine - but don't eat it instead of a proper meal! [22, 50]

***For questions 1-7, choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.***

- 1 The writer says that you should
  - A start running as quickly as possible.
  - B run slowly before you start exercising.
  - C do stretching exercises before you warm up.

- D warm up by moving your body slowly.
- 2 Why is running on soft ground best?
- A It makes your hips stronger.  
B You will feel more relaxed.  
C It is better for your knees.  
D It protects your trainers.
- 3 The author says going to bed late
- A doesn't matter most of the time.  
B will make you feel dry.  
C does harm to your skin.  
D is alright if you get up early.
- 4 Some people look heavier than they are because
- A they sit down a lot.  
B they don't walk enough.  
C they don't stand with their backs straight.  
D they eat too much chocolate.
- 5 The best way to get fresh air is
- A walking slowly in the park.  
B walking quickly along the street.  
C strolling in the open air.  
D walking quickly where there is no traffic.
- 6 It is alright to eat chocolate
- A if it gives you pleasure.  
B if it doesn't contain a lot of fat.  
C if you avoid eating a lot.  
D after a proper meal.
- 7 Which of the following do you think the author might say is the best way to protect your appearance?
- A Wearing the right clothes.  
B Going on a chocolate-free diet.  
C Getting regular exercise.  
D Getting up early every morning.

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

1. *What do these expressions mean? Choose the correct answer, using the context in the article to help you decide.*

- 1 If you 'warm up' you:
- A put more clothes on.  
B get ready to do something.
- 2 If something is 'in good shape' it:
- A is in good condition.  
B looks good.
- 3 If you 'keep something up' you:
- A continue with it.

B go faster.

4 If you 'burn the candle at both ends' you:

A go to bed early and get up late.

B go to bed late and get up early.

5 If you are 'addicted' to something you:

A can't do without it.

B hate it.

## 2. Look through the text once more and complete the chart

noun	adjective
activity	
attraction	
comfort	
	fit
	healthy
	moderate

## 3. Complete the sentences using words from the chart in exercise 2.

1. At first I thought he was quite \_\_\_\_\_, but then I began to find him rather ugly.
2. Even smoking a \_\_\_\_\_ number of cigarettes is bad for you.
3. He says that he isn't lazy, but he does enjoy the \_\_\_\_\_ of his own bed.
4. If you manage to stay in good \_\_\_\_\_, you will probably live longer.
5. My grandfather is a very \_\_\_\_\_ man and hates sitting around doing nothing all day.
6. She goes running every morning in order to keep \_\_\_\_\_.

## Практичне заняття № 3

Тема: Їжа

1. Фонетика: вимова голосних в назвах продуктів (3.15)

2. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

2.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту "104 things to do with a banana"

2.2 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичних одиниць з теми: cherries, grapes, peaches, mushrooms, tomatoes, lettuce, spinach, carrots, cauliflower, aubergine, pepper, cucumber, onions, garlic, sausages, trout, prawns, sardines, nuts, beans, soup, tea, cabbage, watermelon, plum, bake, boil, fry, peel, chop, slice, raw, batter, oven

2.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до діалогу про найздоровішу персону (3.17)

3. Граматика: конструкція *used to*

4. Комунікативна задача:

4.1. Говоріння: розповідь про улюблену страву

Література: (1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 18, 19, 21)

## Практичне заняття № 4

Тема: Їжа

### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту “British tasty favourites”

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми

1.3 Письмо: написання рецепту приготування страви

### 2. Комунікативна задача:

2.1. Говоріння: розповідь про приготування улюбленої страви

2.2 Рольова гра «В ресторані»

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 15, 21, 26)

## **READING**

*Read the article and match the statements below with the dishes described in it.*

### **British Tasty Favourites**

- A. Fish and Chips** is perhaps the most famous of English foods. No matter where you live (unless it's in the middle of the country) there will be a traditional fish and chip shop within easy walking distance. The fish is usually cod, but there is also haddock, salmon and hake to choose from. The fish is first covered in batter, which is a mixture of flour, eggs and milk, and then deep fried in a large vat of oil. When the batter turns a golden brown, the fish is ready. Then it is wrapped with the chips in paper, ready for you to take home, or just eat on a bench in the park and enjoy it right from the paper.
- B. Cream Tea.** To have *Stream* tea is a very popular afternoon tradition among the English, and most tourists love it. There are teashops all over the country. When you order your cream tea, you will get a pot of English tea, some scones, which are soft flat cakes made of flour, eggs, sour milk and sugar, some butter, and large dishes of strawberry jam and thick cream. Once your teacup is full, you cut open your scone, put lots of butter on each half, then add strawberry jam and finish it off with a large portion of cream on top.
- C. Jellied Eels, Mash and Licor.** This is a traditional lunch mostly served in cafes in the East End of London. The eels, which look like snakes, are a popular fish. They are first boiled in pieces and, when they are cooked, placed in large containers of a transparent, tasteless jelly and kept hot. Mash is made up of boiled potatoes which are beaten to a paste. The licor is a thick green sauce made from peas. This is a meal for the adventurous.
- D. Roast Beef and Yorkshire Pudding.** Sunday lunch in England is synonymous with roast beef, and Yorkshire pudding. A large piece of beef goes into the oven to cook slowly on Sunday morning. The mixture for the pudding (eggs, flour, milk and salt) is beaten rapidly and left to stand for a couple of hours. Half an hour before the meat is ready the mixture goes into a tray and into the oven. It should rise to look like golden cakes. Add roast potatoes, green vegetables and carrots and you have the perfect Sunday lunch.
- E. English Breakfast.** Though English people often have a cooked breakfast consisting of fried eggs and bacon at home, especially at the weekend, there are also lots of small cafes in England which serve breakfast. For a reasonable price

you are served a huge plate of fried bacon, eggs, sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms and bread. On the side there is toast and marmalade and, of course, a cup of tea.

- F. The Indian Meal.** Indian cuisine has become so popular in England that it is now an essential part of the English diet. There are restaurants and take-aways wherever you go. On the menu you can find a variety of curry dishes including the vindaloo, which is so hot it makes your eyes water and causes you to sweat. Other dishes include korma, which is made with yoghurt and is very mild, and the tasty bhuna, served with nan bread.
- G. Haggis.** This is a dish of ancient Scottish origin. It usually consists of the heart, liver and lungs of a sheep which is finely ground and mixed with onions, salt and pepper. The ingredients are then placed in the stomach bag of the sheep (which has been washed and turned inside out), with care being taken to leave room for the mixture to expand in the bag. The bag is then sewn up and boiled for three hours. The Haggis is such an essential part of Scottish cuisine that the great poet, Robert Burns, wrote a poem entitled «To a Haggis»!
- H. English Christmas Dinner.** The traditional Christmas dinner is held at lunchtime on 25th December. Most people eat roast turkey with cranberry sauce, roast potatoes, parsnips, Brussels sprouts, carrots and gravy. This is followed by a rich Christmas fruit pudding with cream, and fruit pies. Usually, there is so much food that the rest of it is eaten cold the next day. [6]

### *Statements*

1. This meal is very fattening and dangerous for people on a diet.
2. This dish is usually eaten outdoors.
3. Both dishes in this lunch are cooked in the oven.
4. This dish is usually eaten in a particular area of London.
5. This dish is eaten without crockery and cutlery.
6. This afternoon meal includes a hot drink.
7. This meal is traditionally more substantial in England than on the Continent.
8. All the ingredients of this fish dish are boiled.
9. The ingredients of this dish come from a domestic animal that gives wool.
10. These" dishes were imported to Britain by immigrants.
11. It is a festive meal.
12. This meal usually includes fried bread and citrus jam.
13. This dish consists of a bird cooked in an oven and a sauce made from red berries.
14. This dish was poetized. "
15. You have to be very careful not to burn your mouth with spices when you are eating one of these dishes.

## **VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

1. *Put the food in the list under the correct headings. Can you add more foods to the list?*

*vegetables – dairy products – fish – seafood – meat – fruit – poultry*

broccoli, watermelon, chicken, turkey, salmon, trout, peaches, cheese, butter, yoghurt, beef, peas, lamb, eggs, cabbage, cucumber, Brussels sprouts, lettuce, prawns, mussels, veal, apricots, strawberries

**2. Complete this chart using the words below**

bake meal bite tasteless snack raw food plate boil  
 appetizer swallow chew pot tasty dish sweet fry grill  
 lick oven cooker saucepan salty dessert

Ways of cooking \_\_\_\_\_

Ways of eating \_\_\_\_\_

Things we use \_\_\_\_\_

Things we eat \_\_\_\_\_

Describing food \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Complete these sentences using an appropriate form of one of the words from the chart above**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ her own bread in the oven.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the spaghetti for ten minutes in a large saucepan.
3. After going to the dentist, she found it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ his food.
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your food slowly, it makes the meal much longer.
5. I don't boil carrots – I usually eat them \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Switch the \_\_\_\_\_ off and take the food out.
7. My Dad \_\_\_\_\_ me some chips and a couple of eggs for my lunch.

**4. Complete Column 2 with a word that is the opposite of the word in column 1. The first one has been done for you.**

**Column 1**

strong coffee

1. tough meat
2. fatty meat
3. sweet oranges
4. tasteless food
5. cooked onions
6. stale bread

**Column 2**

\_\_\_weak\_\_\_ coffee

- \_\_\_\_\_ meat
- \_\_\_\_\_ meat
- \_\_\_\_\_ oranges
- \_\_\_\_\_ food
- \_\_\_\_\_ onions
- \_\_\_\_\_ bread

**5. Decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space**

Chickpea soup

This recipe is both 1) B and cheap. If you use dried chickpeas, 2) \_\_\_\_\_ them for at least twelve hours in cold water. Drain them and put them in a large 3) \_\_\_\_\_ with plenty of water. Bring them to the boil, and then let them simmer gently 4) \_\_\_\_\_ the chickpeas are soft. I find it is easier to use 5) \_\_\_\_\_ chickpeas, which are already

cooked. This 6) \_\_\_\_ time, and also guarantees that the chickpeas will be soft, since it can take hours of boiling before they 7) \_\_\_\_\_. Two small 450 gram cans are usually 8) \_\_\_\_\_. Strain the chickpeas, but keep some of the liquid for the soup. 9) \_\_\_\_ three tablespoons of olive oil into a saucepan, and gently heat a chopped 10) \_\_\_\_\_, two or three cloves of garlic and some 11) \_\_\_\_\_ carrot. 12) \_\_\_\_\_ half the chickpeas and turn them in the oil over a low heat. Meanwhile blend the remaining chickpeas in a food 13) \_\_\_\_\_ until they make a smooth cream. Add about half a litre of water to the vegetables and bring to the boil. Mix in the creamed chickpeas and cook slowly. Add salt and 14) \_\_\_\_\_ and a pinch of mixed herbs. Some 15) \_\_\_\_\_ add lemon juice at the end. [26, 230]

- |                |          |           |            |
|----------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1) A expensive | B tasty  | C worth   | D cold     |
| 2) A soak      | B bury   | C wash    | D water    |
| 3) A kettle    | B mug    | C sink    | D saucepan |
| 4) A when      | B until  | C if      | D enough   |
| 5) A the       | B to     | C canned  | D crude    |
| 6) A makes     | B takes  | C saves   | D gives    |
| 7) A soften    | B harden | C widen   | D lengthen |
| 8) A much      | B enough | C mine    | D few      |
| 9) A Grate     | B Peel   | C Beat    | D Pour     |
| 10) A onion    | B up     | C one     | D water    |
| 11) A melted   | B beaten | C poached | D sliced   |
| 12) A One      | B Then   | C Add     | D Serve    |
| 13) A just     | B not    | C dish    | D mixer    |
| 14) A paper    | B puppy  | C pepper  | D poppy    |
| 15) A cookers  | B cooks  | D cookery | D chiefs   |

### Практичне заняття № 5 - 6

*Тема: Домашнє читання*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту (розділ І гл. 1-2, розділ II гл.3)

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до тексту: to keep an eye, the whys and wherefores, to make of something, to run out of something, to be out of something, to get a glimpse of something, to receive a serious jolt, to speak one's mind, to be set on something, to adopt a child, to be in earnest, second to none, to make a sensation, to give in, to do chores, in be in one's shoes, now and again, there and then, to take something into one's head, to set fire to something, to have qualms, to cope with the situation, to bring up, to give somebody a thrill

#### 2. Комунікативна задача:

2.1. Говоріння: обговорення прочитаного матеріалу

**Література:** (2, 4, 5, 17)



## 1.2 Місто, транспорт

### Практичне заняття № 7

*Тема: Моя перша машина*

1. Фонетика: вимова голосних в назвах частин машини (44 WB)

2. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

2.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «My first car»

2.2 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичних одиниць з теми: bonnet, boot, bumper, gear stick, handbrake, number plate, seat, seat belt, steering wheel, sunroof, tyre, wheel, windscreen, windscreen wipers, traffic jam, rush hour, run out of petrol, overtake, break down

2.3 Письмо: написання історії про перший автомобіль

3. Граматика: конструкція used to

4. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: монологічне мовлення «Мій перший автомобіль»

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 18, 19, 21)

### Практичне заняття № 8

*Тема: Машина моєї мрії*

1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичних одиниць з теми: air conditioning, easy to park, economical to run, environmentally friendly, good sound system, large boot, leather seats, made in my country, nice colour, powerful engine, satellite navigation system, sunroof

2.2 Аудіювання: прослуховування розмови трьох людей про автомобіль їхньої мрії та виконання завдань (46 WB)

2.3 Письмо: написання опису автомобіля своєї мрії

3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: монологічне мовлення «Автомобіль моєї мрії»

3.2 Складання діалогів «Засіб транспорту, яким я ніколи не користувався, але хотів би»

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 18, 19, 21)

### Практичне заняття № 9

*Тема: Транспорт сьогодні та минулого*

1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «Development of new vehicle»

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми

1.3 Письмо: написання словникового диктанту: паски, коробка передач, двірники, ручник, люк, шина, колесо, лобове скло, кермо, капот, година-пик, номерний знак, зламатись, підвезти когось, обігнати, дорожня пробка

2. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: дискусія «Транспорт майбутнього»

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 21)



a motorbike	is convenient to use	limits you by its timetables and routes
a plane	is cheap to travel on	is noisy
a tram	is cheap to run	creates pollution
a car	is clean	is expensive to run
a bus	is safe	is expensive to use
	is quiet	can be dangerous

**2. Complete the following text with the correct form of the phrasal verbs given below**

*break down – build up – carry out – come up with – find out – go about – go on – turn on*

Joanna and I were driving through quite a remote, mountainous area late at night when our car 1) \_\_\_\_\_. We had stopped for a short break and when I 2) \_\_\_\_\_ the ignition to start the car again, nothing happened. We opened up the bonnet and looked at the engine. Neither of us knows much about car mechanics, so we doubted if we would be able 3) \_\_\_\_\_ what was wrong. Even if we could identify the problem, how were we going to 4) \_\_\_\_\_ fixing it? We obviously weren't going to be able 5) \_\_\_\_\_ an emergency repair in the dark. Then Joanna 6) \_\_\_\_\_ a suggestion. She said that the battery was probably dead and we should try pushing the car to see if we could get it started. So we both pushed it down the slope and gradually it 7) \_\_\_\_\_ speed. Her suggestion worked and we got the engine going again. After that, we 8) \_\_\_\_\_ driving without stopping until we got to the next town.

**3. Read the following text and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.**

I was standing at the bus 1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the pouring rain, waiting for a number 9 bus and it was late. The buses on this 2) \_\_\_\_\_ are usually 3) \_\_\_\_\_ time because they go through a suburban area where there is very little traffic to 4) \_\_\_\_\_ them. I should know because I've been doing this same 5) \_\_\_\_\_ to work every day for ten years. Anyway, when the bus finally arrived, you could see straightaway that the driver was very 6) \_\_\_\_\_ because he was 7) \_\_\_\_\_ late. I hardly had time to get 8) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus before he started off again. The same thing happened when we stopped again to 9) \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of passengers and to 10) \_\_\_\_\_ some new passengers who were standing in the rain. He really was driving quite dangerously. Then it happened! He drove straight into a car. There was such a terrible bang that I felt sure it was a 11) \_\_\_\_\_ accident. When I looked, I could see that the car was 12) \_\_\_\_\_ but, fortunately, the driver and his passenger appeared to be unhurt.

- |             |             |             |            |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 A station | B terminus  | C stop      | D stage    |
| 2 A line    | B route     | C direction | D road     |
| 3 A in      | B at        | C to        | D on       |
| 4 A delay   | B hold      | C slow      | D keep     |
| 5 A journey | B trip      | C travel    | D tour     |
| 6 A nervous | B irritable | C excited   | D unsteady |

7 A going	B travelling	C running	D going
8 A in	B one	C into	D off
9 A set off	B put down	C put off	D set down
10 A fetch	B get up	C pick up	D take
11 A great	B serious	C heavy	D strong
12 A wrecked	B ruined	C destroyed	D spoilt

### Практичне заняття № 10 - 11

*Тема: Домашнє читання*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту (розділ II гл. 4-5, розділ III гл.6)

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до тексту: to burst into tears, to set one's face against, to get rid of, a pretty kettle of fish, to be out of the question, to the marrow of one's bones, as poor as a church mouse, to be handy with something, to drive somebody into a corner, to be at one's wits' end, to cast a spell over somebody, to make any (no) headway, to get a word in edgewise, to argue somebody into something, to give oneself up

1.3 Письмо: написання сторінки в щоденник з точки зору Анни про Грін Гейблз та його власників

#### 2. Комунікативна задача:

2.1. Говоріння: обговорення прочитаного матеріалу

2.2 Монологічне мовлення: опис літнього дня, який пам'ятатиму все життя

**Література:** (2, 4, 5, 17)

### 1.3 Людина і природа. Тваринний світ

### Практичне заняття № 12

*Тема: Врятуймо планету*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту "Water, water everywhere"

2.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми

2.3 Письмо: написання статті «Save our forests»

#### 3. Граматика: модальні дієслова

#### 4. Комунікативна задача:

4.1. Говоріння: монологічне мовлення «Мій посильний внесок в захист навколишнього середовища»

4.2 Дискусія «Як зробити наше місто безпечним для життя»

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 14, 15, 21)

### VOCABULARY PRACTICE

#### 1. Fill in the correct word from the list

*beautiful – litter – park – heavy – breath – peaceful*

1. The streets are very busy and the traffic is really \_\_\_\_\_.
2. There is plenty of space for cars to \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The air is really polluted; you can hardly \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The streets are not very clean and people drop \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere.
5. The streets are very quiet and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. There are lots of trees and green fields nearby; it's a \_\_\_\_\_ village.

**2. Fill in the correct word from the list**

*survive – look after – pass – wastes – create – cut down – cycle – pour*

1. The government should \_\_\_\_\_ a law to ban cars.
2. Logging companies \_\_\_\_\_ too many trees.
3. We must \_\_\_\_\_ our planet before it's too late.
4. We can't \_\_\_\_\_ without air and water.
5. The government wants to \_\_\_\_\_ a park where endangered species can live safely.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ to school every day.
7. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me a glass of orange juice, please?
8. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ all her money on clothes she never wears.

**3. Match the items in the two columns, then make sentences using them**

global	spills
drinking	shortages
oil	water
water	transport
public	warming
logging	paper
leaking	rain
recycled	pipes
air	companies
acid	pollution

**READING**

**Read the article and circle the correct answer for items 1 to 4**

**Water, Water Everywhere**

**1.** Imagine a world with no drinking water, and no water to wash or cook with. It's hard to imagine this, because we use water every day without even thinking about it. Yet there are terrible water shortages all over the world. In parts of Africa and China, for example, many people don't even have clean water to drink. In fact, over half of the people in the world have to live with water shortages every day. We all need water – not just for our homes and factories, but to survive. Fortunately, there are things that we can all do to save water.

**2.** The solution begins at home. We can save the water from our baths and use it for the garden, instead of wasting hundreds of litres of clean water on our lawns and plants. This would help to save many litres of water every day, especially in the summer.

3. Governments can help by passing laws to stop factories from wasting and polluting water. If factories recycled water and stopped pouring chemicals into our lakes and rivers, there would be a lot more clean water around.
4. Governments could also stop water companies from wasting millions of litres of water because of leaking pipes. Many cities have successfully saved water by repairing pipes.
5. All in all, there are many things we can do to save our planet's disappearing water supplies. The time has come to start understanding the value of water, before a world without clean water becomes a terrible reality. [14, 79]

1. The writer says that in many parts of the world people ...
  - A don't have water at all.
  - B don't have any clean water.
  - C have too much water.
2. The writer suggests that we should ...
  - A use more water at home.
  - B stop using water at home.
  - C stop using so much water at home.
3. There would be more clean water around if factories ....
  - A produced more water.
  - B used the same water several times.
  - C only used water from rivers and lakes.
4. Water companies can help ...
  - A by fixing pipes.
  - B by giving us more water.
  - C by making people pay a lot more.

### **Практичне заняття № 13**

*Тема: Тваринний світ*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ текстів про сіамських котів, дроздів та корів

2.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми: cockroach, butterfly, wasp, dolphin, bull, lion, shark, crocodile, spider, rat, mouse, snake, frog, eagle, cat, horse, dog, bee, cheetah, ostrich, emu, elephant, deer, rooster, ant, fly, mosquito, dove, swallow, toad, sparrow, pike, falcon

2.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до інтерв'ю з трьома особами про ставлення до тварин (3.22)

2.4 Письмо: написання опису улюбленої тварини

3. Граматика: складно-підрядні речення

#### 4. Комунікативна задача:

4.1. Говоріння: розповідь історій про тварин

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 18, 19, 21)

## Практичне заняття № 14

Тема: Тваринний світ

1. Фонетика: фонетичні омоніми

2. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

2.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ текстів “Magical unicorns” та “Do dogs make good pets?”

2.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми: foal, calf, lamb, puppy, trunk, wing, feathers, beak, tail, paw, claws, whiskers, pouch, stripes, fur, skin, fins, mane, scales, tortoise, shell, diver, lizard, ladybird, mammals, parrot, rhino

2.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до інтерв'ю про домашніх улюбленців (3.25)

2.4 Письмо: написання відповіді на рекламне оголошення «Help me choose a pet»

3. Граматика: Conditional II

4. Комунікативна задача:

4.1. Говоріння: розповідь про улюблену тварину

4.2 Дискусія «Яких тварин слід утримувати вдома»

Література: (1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21)

### READING

*You are going to read an article about choosing a pet. Read it and mark the sentences after the text as T (true) or F (false). Correct the false statements.*

#### **Do dogs make good pets?**

1. You've decided to add a pet to your family – but what pet is right? I think that the person who said that a dog is “man's best friend” is absolutely right. In my opinion, dogs make perfect house pets.

2. First of all, dogs make wonderful companions. They always show their happiness as soon as their owner walks through the door, by wagging their tail and jumping up and down excitedly. They are playful and extremely loyal to their owners, so they are good company for the elderly and for children.

3. Furthermore, trained dogs are useful to their owners. They are easy to train as watchdogs to guard your house and family, making you feel safe and secure. They can also be trained as guide dogs for the blind. They can be taught all sorts of tricks – even to collect the morning newspaper!

4. On the other hand, dogs need a lot of attention. They need to be fed and brushed, and taken for their daily walk or regular visit to the vet. However, this is a small price to pay in exchange for their friendship and loyalty.

5. All in all, although having a dog can be tiring, I believe that they are the best pets. Spending a little time with your dog every day will certainly win you a “best friend” for life. [14, 102]

1. Dogs make bad house pets.
2. They never show their happiness.
3. They are playful.
4. They are difficult to train as watchdogs.

5. Dogs don't need any attention.
6. Having a dog can be tiring.

***Read the sentences and circle the correct answer***

1. A **wonderful companion** is a person / animal that ...
  - A you always enjoy being with
  - B works with you
2. A dog **wags its tail** by ...
  - A holding it straight out and not moving it.
  - B moving it quickly from side to side.
3. A person or animal that is **loyal** will ...
  - A always be your friend, in good times or bad times.
  - B try to trick you or hurt you.
4. **The elderly** are ...
  - A sick people
  - B old people
5. **The blind** are people who ...
  - A can't talk
  - B can't see

**Практичне заняття № 15**

*Тема: Тваринний світ*

**1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:**

- 1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту "Monarch without a kingdom"
- 1.2 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичного матеріалу з теми
- 1.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до телефонної розмови про догляд за твариною (3.27)

**3. Комунікативна задача:**

- 4.1. Говоріння: дискусія про небезпеку, що загрожує тваринам
- 4.2 Рольова гра «В агенції, що надає послуги щодо нагляду та утримання домашніх улюбленців»

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 21)

**READING**

***Read the article. Five sentences are missing from the text. Choose from the sentences A – H the one which best fits each gap 1 – 5.***

**Monarch without a kingdom**

This November a hundred million butterflies will drop from the sky over Mexico, like autumn leaves. But for how long? Genetically modified maize could mean extinction for this beautiful butterfly. Rafael Ruiz reports.

Although its body is about 3 cm and it only weighs 1 g, the Monarch butterfly manages to travel 5,000 km each year. It seems to be so fragile, but its long journeys are proof of its amazing ability to survive. This autumn, the Monarch butterfly will



once more set out on its journey from the US. It will keep going until it reaches Mexico. 1) \_\_\_\_\_.

In November, millions of Monarchs fall like bright, golden rain onto the forests in the mountains of central Mexico. In the silence of these mountains you can hear a strange flapping of wings, as the Monarchs arrive at their destination. 2) \_\_\_\_\_.

Before reaching their journey's end they have faced strong winds, rain and snowstorms and they do not all manage to reach their destination. When the winters are really bad, perhaps 70 per cent of them will not survive. Their long journey to Mexico is thought to be one of the most amazing events in the whole of the American continent. When they get there they will stay until the beginning of April, when their internal calendar tells them that it is time to go back. 3) \_\_\_\_\_.

These delicate creatures now face danger of another kind – from scientific progress. 4) \_\_\_\_\_. Laboratory experiments have shown that half of the butterflies which feed on the leaves of genetically modified maize die within 48 hours. Not all experts threat that this variety of maize is responsible for the threat to the Monarchs. 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Greenpeace is campaigning against genetically modified products (in Spain, there are already 20,000 hectares of modified maize). The environmental organization recently published a list of 100 species of butterfly in Europe alone which are threatened with extinction.

- A It travels these huge distances to escape the cold weather in the north.
- B In the US, millions of farms grow genetically modified maize which is pure poison for the butterfly.
- C In the mountains, which reaches a height of 3,000 meters, the butterflies are safe.
- D In spite of these doubts, the European Union has refused to approve new crops of genetically modified maize until further investigations have been carried out.
- E The long journey, with all its dangers, begins again. [21, 96]

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

### 1. Find words in the text which have a similar meaning to these definitions

1. when a particular kind of animal no longer exists (paragraph 1) \_\_\_\_\_
2. live in spite of danger (paragraph 2) \_\_\_\_\_
3. arrives (paragraph 2) \_\_\_\_\_
4. the noise wings make as they move (paragraph 3) \_\_\_\_\_
5. the start (paragraph 4) \_\_\_\_\_
6. something which tells you the time of year (paragraph 4) \_\_\_\_\_
7. what a scientist does in order to find something out (paragraph 5) \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Put the words in the box under the following headings

seal	elephant	bee	shark	butterfly	swallow	dove	bear
ant	dolphin	eagle	camel	mosquito	snake	lion	hawk
fly	tiger	spider	monkey	cockroach	leopard	zebra	giraffe
whale	falcon						

*wild animals – insects – sea creatures – birds*

### 3. Match the animals from exercise 2 with their descriptions

1. It is known as “the king of the jungle”. \_\_\_\_\_
2. it is referred to as “the ship of the desert.” \_\_\_\_\_
3. It changes its skin and it can be poisonous. \_\_\_\_\_
4. It makes honey and has a sharp sting. \_\_\_\_\_
5. They perform in circuses and are often made to wear clothes. \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. Read the text below and decide which answers (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

Jack's hobby is hunting but Debbie, his sister, is always trying to 1) \_\_\_\_\_ him that hunting animals is wrong. She can't 2) \_\_\_\_\_ the idea of killing animals for fun. Jack asks his sister why she doesn't 3) \_\_\_\_\_ eating the rabbits he shoots. Debbie says we sometimes have to kill animals to 4) \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves, and that rabbits are not in any danger of becoming 5) \_\_\_\_\_. She says that many wild animals are struggling to 6) \_\_\_\_\_. She believes everyone should 7) \_\_\_\_\_ visiting countries where they are hunted. She knows she'll never 8) \_\_\_\_\_ Jack change his mind. Instead, she 9) \_\_\_\_\_ to talk to him for days after one of their 10) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                |              |            |                 |
|----------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1 A agree      | B persuade   | C explain  | D advise        |
| 2 A have       | B like       | C go       | D bear          |
| 3 A mind       | B want       | C care     | D worry         |
| 4 A eat        | B grow       | C develop  | D feed          |
| 5 A dead       | B finished   | C extinct  | D rare          |
| 6 A live       | B survive    | C overcome | D continue      |
| 7 A deny       | B refuse     | C avoid    | D dislike       |
| 8 A make       | B achieve    | C reach    | D manage        |
| 9 A avoids     | B denies     | C stops    | D refuses       |
| 10 A struggles | B discussion | C fights   | D disagreements |

## Практичне заняття № 16-17

Тема: Домашнє читання

### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту (розділ III гл. 7-9)

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до тексту: to be one's fault, to do one's best, to follow instructions, to set it right, to make allowances, to know by sight, qualms of conscience, to settle the matter, to keep one's tears back, to take into consideration, to be under the impression, to be of the same mind, in quest of, to hold one's tongue, to put one's oar in, not to sleep a wink, to be at the bottom of something, to make a mess of something

1.3 Письмо: твір на тему «We can't get through this world without our share of trouble»

### 2. Комунікативна задача:

2.1. Говоріння: обговорення прочитаного матеріалу

2.2 Дискусія «Уявні друзі»

Література: (2, 4, 17)

## ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ 2

### Тема 2. Людина та її оточення

#### 2.1 Пори року, клімат, погода

#### Практичне заняття № 18

*Тема: Погода, клімат, пор року*

##### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

- 1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту про передбачення погодних умов
- 1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми
- 1.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до прогнозу погоди на Північному полюсі (3.32)
- 1.4 Письмо: написання прогнозу погоди до різних пір року в Україні

##### 2. Граматика: Past Perfect

##### 3. Комунікативна задача:

- 3.1. Говоріння: складання діалогів про погоду
- 3.2 Розповідь про погодні умови в Україні

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 15, 18, 19, 21)

## READING

***Read the text, make a list of new words and tell me of these you use to predict the weather.***

If people carefully observe nature it can tell them many interesting and useful things.

Do you know that thanks to observing nature you can forecast weather? "How?" you may ask. By watching birds and animals, insects and flowers. It is known that some insects become more troublesome before a change in the weather. Flies and mosquitoes, for example, begin to hum and bite before the rain. Big blue-black beetles fly only on evenings before nice weather.

You should know that the smell of flowers in the gardens and in the parks is very strong before it rains. Flowers have much sweet nectar before rain and the nectar is good food for insects. So if you see insects flying over flowers in large numbers you should know that it may rain soon.

Birds and animals also help to forecast weather. Birds fly lower than usual before it rains. If you happen to see a bird hiding its head under its wing, it means that soon it will become colder.

Even your cat can tell you what the weather will be like.

The cat washing behind the ears is telling you about the coming rain. Look at the sky and it will tell you about the weather. A red evening sky tells of good weather the next day, to say nothing about a little yellow or green sky. A grey sunrise gives promise of a good day too. If you want to forecast weather, you must know something about winds too.

The South wind brings wet weather,

The North wind is wet and cold together,  
The West wind always brings us rain,  
The East wind blows it back again.

Study nature, observe it and you'll understand that it needs your protection. [7]

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

### 1. Sort out the following adjectives into columns according to the nouns they can go with

changeable	cloudy	bright	warm	gloomy
unfavourable	sunny	humid	dark	insular
favourable	windy	misty	hot	tropical
subtropical	chilly	starry	cold	wet
unsettled	dry	good	rainy	beastly
wretched	fair	fine	nasty	dull
foggy	cool	mild	moderate	bad
frosty				

weather	climate	season	morning/day	night
nice,	insular,	rainy,	misty,	starry,

### 2. Fill in with one word from the box

flood sultry drizzle chilly wet hot dew icy cloudy shower  
lightening sunshine to forecast Fahrenheit Centigrade/ Celsius

- During a storm, \_\_\_\_\_ is followed by a clap of thunder.
- The river overflowed and the town had to cope with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Because of the heavy \_\_\_\_\_ the grass was wet.
- You can't see the moon and the stars now because the sky is \_\_\_\_\_.
- In summer a spell of very \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ weather usually ends with a thunderstorm.
- I can't say that it is very cold outside but it's rather \_\_\_\_\_, you'd better put on your coat.
- You can't sit on the grass it's still \_\_\_\_\_ after the rain.
- The temperature has fallen down and the roads are so \_\_\_\_\_ that it's dangerous to drive.
- When it rains hard but for a short period of time we call it a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Water freezes at zero degrees \_\_\_\_\_ but at 32 degrees \_\_\_\_\_.
- There will be plenty of \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains and Dick will return with a fine tan.
- I can't say that it was really raining; it was \_\_\_\_\_ but we got wet all the same.
- Ancient people didn't know any other way of \_\_\_\_\_ the weather than watching the behaviour of animals and birds.

### 3. Think and say what kinds of weather are good or bad for doing these things

planting flowers in the garden  
 having a garden party  
 doing sightseeing in a big city  
 camping out in a tent  
 revising for an exam

being ill with a high temperature  
 skiing in the mountains  
 fishing in the river  
 weeding potatoes  
 driving long distances

**4. Read the following sentences and put their numbers in the corresponding column**

- | spring  | summer | autumn | winter |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. It is a good time for sledging and tobogganing, making snowmen and playing snowballs.  |        |        |        |
| 2. People enjoy picking mushrooms and berries in the woods and forests.   |        |        |        |
| 3. Gradually it gets colder and colder and rains more often.  |        |        |        |
| 4. It is the time for nature to awake from its sleep.   |        |        |        |
| 5. The rivers and lakes are frozen over and you can see a lot of fishermen on the ice.  |        |        |        |
| 6. The days become shorter and the nights become longer.  |        |        |        |
| 7. The nightingales start to sing their beautiful melodies.   |        |        |        |
| 8. It's a wonderful time when the air is transparent and the trees stand red, brown, golden and yellow against the beautiful cloudless sky. |        |        |        |
| 9. After several chilly weeks people look forward to the wonderful warm days of Indian Summer.  |        |        |        |
| 10. There are occasional storms with thunder and lightning but people usually welcome them as they bring a relief from the heat.            |        |        |        |
| 11. It is so pleasant to see snowdrops in the woods and to enjoy the fresh breath of the new season.  |        |        |        |
| 12. The sun sets very early and rises very late; it's still dark in the morning when you get up.  |        |        |        |
| 13. In this season people particularly dislike the sleet and slush under the feet and the dull grey sky.                                    |        |        |        |
| 14. Most nations usually celebrate the shortest night in the year with special rituals.   |        |        |        |
| 15. The trees start blossoming and everything around looks festive in white and pink garments.  |        |        |        |
| 16. Strawberries are the first fresh fruit that you eat in this season.   |        |        |        |
| 17. The roads are icy and it is the most dangerous time for drivers.  |        |        |        |
| 18. Most birds fly away to warm countries.  |        |        |        |
| 19. New green grass covers the ground and all parks and gardens look pretty spotted with yellow dandelions.                                 |        |        |        |
| 20. The dry winds usually bring droughts which are bad for crops.   |        |        |        |

**Практичне заняття № 19**

*Тема: Прогнозування погоди*

1. Фонетика: Фонетичний аналіз слів

## 2. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

2.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту про метеорологію

2.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми: breeze, icicle, rainbow, hurricane, shower, gale, sleet, cloudburst, visibility, hail, whirlwind, forecast, flood, precipitation, typhoon, satellite, lightning, thunderstorm, heatwave, overcast sky

2.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до розмови про погоду (3.33)

3. Граматика: Passive Voice

4. Комунікативна задача:

4.1. Говоріння: рольова гра «У метеорологічному центрі»

4.2 Дискусія про необхідність прогнозування погоди

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 15, 21)

## **READING**

*Five sentences have been removed from the article below. Put them in the right places and read about the science of meteorology. Then answer the questions given after the text.*

A. Weather forecasters work out which way the weather will move and when by determining the direction of the wind.

B. The study of weather is called meteorology.

C. Weather satellites are sent into space to broadcast pictures of the Earth's cloud cover.

D. For instance, people who spend months at sea need to be prepared for adverse weather conditions so they can change their route accordingly.

E. At least 3,200 ships help the prediction of the weather by reporting regularly on their local weather conditions.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Meteorologists look at the atmosphere and measure the temperature, pressure and humidity, and find out in what form the rain is going to fall.

Meteorologists learn that certain cloud formations are typical of certain types of weather. The direction and strength of winds is measured accurately with special equipment. 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Scientists have positioned permanent weather stations in the Arctic and in the North Atlantic Ocean to help forecast the weather. 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Knowing what the weather is all over the globe helps forecasters predict long-term weather conditions. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ From space, entire weather formations can be seen easily. More importantly the satellites are also able to show the positions of hurricanes and cyclones. We can therefore be given warning to prepare for coming storms.

It is vital for some professions to know what the weather will be both long and short term. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Farmers whose livelihood depends on making the most of their land need to know both what to plant and when to harvest and this is directly linked to weather conditions. [7]

***Spot and correct the spelling mistakes in the sentences given below***

1. Sientists who sudy and predict the wheather are called meterologists.
2. Weatherman always try to give as acurate forecasts as possible.
3. Real thundestorms are accompanied by bright lightigs and a loud thunder.
4. It hadn't rained for more than a month and the farmers were afraid of a draught.
5. The morning was damp, there was a sick fog and the visibility was very pure.
6. People say that it is lucky to see a rainebow after a hevvy shower.
7. Look, the sky is overcust and the preasure has gone down, it looks as if it is going to rain.

**Практичне заняття № 20**

*Тема: Прогнозування майбутнього*

1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

- 1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту "The Oracle"
  - 1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми: weatherman, mist, strength, direction, conditions, pressure, drought, accurate, earth, puddle, natural calamity, bolt
  - 1.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до розмови про пришельців (WB 55)
  - 1.4 Письмо: написання статті про життя в майбутньому
2. Граматика: collocations with do, get, go, have, make, take
3. Комунікативна задача:
- 3.1. Говоріння: обговорення життя в майбутньому
- Література:** (1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 18, 19, 21)

**Практичне заняття № 21**

*Тема: Домашнє читання*

1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

- 1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту (розділ IV гл.10)
  - 1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до тексту: to account for, to take pains, to be hard on somebody, to be in a temper, to fly into a temper, to lose one's temper, wild horses wouldn't drag, to be up to something, to go askew, to put a person up to something, to get in a fluster
  - 1.3 Письмо: твір-роздум «We soon believe what we desire»
2. Комунікативна задача:
- 2.1. Говоріння: обговорення прочитаного матеріалу
- Література:** (2, 4, 5, 17)

**2.2 Незвичайна відпустка**

**Практичне заняття № 22**

*Тема: Незвичайні історії зустрічі людей*

1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ текстів «Two Lauras», “Worlds apart”, “I thought about him every day”, “It was a really romantic evening”

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми: have a go, have a laugh, make a promise, make money, take photos, take risks, guests, flight, propose, balloon, in common, note, fall in love, sick, embarrassed

2. Граматика: порівняння Past Simple та Past Perfect

3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: розповідь про незвичайні зустрічі

Література: (1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 18, 19, 21)

## READING

### 1. Read the articles about two couples and complete the sentences

#### **I thought about him every day**

Jane and Colin have been married for thirteen years and they have a daughter Helen, who is nine years old.

They first met at a concert one summer, where a friend of Colin's was playing the piano in a jazz band. June knew the saxophone player in the jazz band. After the concert, the musicians and some of their friends went to a restaurant for a meal. June was sitting at the same table as Colin and they began to talk. They fell in love immediately, but Colin had a girlfriend, and June had a boyfriend. So at the end of the evening June and Colin just said goodbye.

“I thought about him every day after that evening at the restaurant, and I knew I didn't love my boyfriend Kenny,” June said. “So a month later in July, I finished with Kenny. I didn't see Colin again until New Year's Eve. It was my birthday and the friend who plays the saxophone invited me to a party.”

When June arrived at the house she rang the door bell and Colin opened the door. “It was the best party I've ever been to,” said June. Later, June learned that it was Colin's idea to have the party. He asked the saxophone player to invite June because he really wanted to see her again

#### **It was a really romantic evening**

Janet met Bob on an underground train in London.

Janet was sitting next to Bob when and suddenly she felt very sick. She stood up to get off at the next station. Bob looked at her and could see she was ill. He helped Janet to get off the train. But when she turned to say thank you to him, she was sick all over his shoes. “I was really embarrassed, but he laughed,” said Janet. “He got a taxi for me and asked me for my phone number. He said he wanted to phone and see if I was OK.”

Bob phoned Janet the next day, and they went out for a meal. “It was a really romantic evening. I promised Bob that I wouldn't be sick over him, and I wasn't. Two years later we got married.” [11, 50]

1. June met Colin at a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. After the concert June and Colin went \_\_\_\_\_.
3. They didn't see each other again until 31 December because \_\_\_\_\_.
4. June finished her relationship with Kenny because \_\_\_\_\_.



5. Colin planned the party because \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Janet met Bob on \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Janet stood up to get off the train because \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Bob knew Janet wasn't well so \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Janet was embarrassed because \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Bob laughed and then \_\_\_\_\_.

### Практичне заняття № 23

*Тема: Незвичайна відпустка*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

- 1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту "The coldest hotel in the world"
- 1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми: imagine, ice, exist, shore, chapel, guest, furniture, reindeer, sleeping bag, cubes, interior, stunning, unique
- 1.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до розповіді про незвичайну споруду (3.31)
- 1.4 Письмо: написання опису незвичайної будівлі

#### 2. Комунікативна задача:

- 2.1. Говоріння: монологічне мовлення про найкращий та найгірший готель, в якому зупинялись
- 2.2 Опис самої незвичайної споруди, яку бачили

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 18, 21)

### Практичне заняття № 24

*Тема: Незвичайна відпустка*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

- 1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту "Alton Towers – Where the Magic Never Ends"
- 1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми
- 1.4 Письмо: написання статті про Golden Beach Campsite, користуючись інформацією реклами

#### 2. Комунікативна задача:

- 2.1. Говоріння: розповідь про останню відпустку

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 14, 15, 21)

## READING

**1. Read the article about the Alton Towers Hotel, explain the words in bold and answer the questions**

### **Alton Towers – Where the Magic Never Ends!**

The Alton Towers Hotel **is set** in the **heart** of Staffordshire's scenic countryside in the north-west of England. It is only five minutes away from Britain's most magical **theme park**, Alton Towers. Like the park, the hotel offers guests the chance to **experience** a delightful holiday full of fun and surprises.

The first thing you'll **notice** when you enter the hotel is the **extraordinary** reception desk, which is made of piles of antique luggage, and a flying machine

which **stretches** up to the ceiling! The hotel also offers an amazing range of themed rooms and suites. These **include** The Peter Rabbit Bedrooms, the Garden Rooms, the Explorer Room, the Cadbury's Chocolate Bedroom, the Coca-Cola Fizzy Factory Room, and the Arabian Nights Suits, which is possibly the most romantic hotel suite in the world. All the bedrooms and suites have a bathroom, tea- and coffee-making facilities, satellite TV and a baby-listening facility.

You'll never get bored at the Alton Towers Hotel, even during rainy or cold weather! After a **thrilling** day at the park, you can **relax** in the pool at the Pirate's Lagoon. Kids can join Pirate Bill's Club, which is a great **opportunity** to make new friends while taking part in games, drawing, **face-painting** and lots more, with Pirate Bill himself! The Secret Garden Restaurant offers delicious dishes from around the world, while the hotel's two bars, the Dragon Bar and the Captain's Bar, are both ideal places to relax with a coffee or a cocktail in the evening.

The Alton Towers Hotel is the ideal place for a fun family holiday at any time of year, but don't forget that the theme park is only open from mid-March to the end of October. Remember, Alton Towers is the **land** where the magic never ends, so book early! Please check our **price guide** for current prices. [14, 83]

1. Where is the hotel?
2. What can you find in the hotel lobby?
3. What facilities do the bedrooms and suites have?
4. What can you do at the hotel?
5. When can you stay at the hotel?

## LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

### 1. *Fill in the words from the list, then make sentences using the completed phrases*

*theme, price, rainy, hotel, ideal, family, satellite, current, flying, reception*

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a _____ park    | 6. _____ TV        |
| 2. a _____ desk    | 7. an _____ place  |
| 3. a _____ machine | 8. a _____ holiday |
| 4. _____ weather   | 9. a _____ guide   |
| 5. a _____ suite   | 10. _____ prices   |

### 2. *Fill in the correct verb from the list*

*book, joined, made, offers, gets*

1. Tim often \_\_\_\_\_ bored at home during the school holidays.
2. Rachel and Brian \_\_\_\_\_ the sailing club last summer.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of new friends at the camp.
4. You should \_\_\_\_\_ a room at the hotel before you go.
5. This bar \_\_\_\_\_ a wide selection of cocktails.

### 3. *Circle the correct answers*

1. A **guest** is someone who ...
  - a** works at a hotel
  - b** is staying at a hotel

2. When you **book** a hotel room ...
  - a you pay for it
  - b you reserve it
3. A **baby-listening facility** ...
  - a helps you listen to your baby while it is sleeping in another room
  - b looks after your baby while you are swimming

## WRITING

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## Практичне заняття № 25

*Тема: Незвичайна відпустка*

### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

- 1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту "My Paradise"
- 1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми
- 1.3 Письмо: написання листівки друзеві про відпочинок

### 2. Комунікативна задача:

- 2.1. Говоріння: опис відпочинку своєї мрії

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 15, 21)

## READING

### 1. Read the article and answer the questions

#### My paradise

I was in Paradise when I lived in Vanuatu. Look at the map and you'll see a group of tiny islands in the Pacific Ocean. Look into my thoughts and you'll see memories of those islands – of the wind in the palm trees, the blue sea and sky, the hot white sandy beaches, and green mountains. I remember picnics on the beach and the fire-red sun going down over the sea in the evening. I remember people too, kind people who always smiled and worked hard. I remember visiting schools, going on foot up and down mountains or by boat to other islands.

I was one of ten thousand lucky people who lived in Port Vila, the capital of Vanuatu. Life there was warm, friendly and slow. We played sports slowly, sailed slowly to other islands, ate delicious seafood slowly in French restaurants and cooked meat very slowly on stones outside.

But there were problems, too. Once I was very ill. There were hurricanes which blew down houses. There was a plane which crashed just after it took off. And once an earthquake carried my car across the road.

But now I'm back in cold, grey Britain. I don't remember the bad things. I can taste the sweetness of the fruit. I can smell the freshness of the flowers. I can hear the wind in the trees. And when I remember the colour and the sunlight, I'm in Paradise again. [9, 76]

1. What can you say about Vanuatu?
  - Where is it?
  - What's the capital city?
  - How many people live there?
  - What's the weather like?
2. How did Brian get to work?
3. What do you think his job was?
4. What did he like eating in restaurants?
5. He remembers four bad things. What are they?
6. In England, which two things take Brian back to Paradise?

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

### 1. Put the words in pairs and then say which is the bigger of the two

town	sea	hill	pebble	lake
beach	ocean	coast	lane	bay
mountain	bush	rock	gulf	tree
pond	road	wood	city	forest

### 2. Which word from ex.1 is being described?

1. a large area of water surrounded by land
2. a small area with trees
3. a large mass of salt water between continents
4. a length of sand and small stones at the edge of the sea

5. a particular part of the land that is higher
6. a narrow route through the countryside for animals and people on foot
7. a large area of an ocean where the coast is curved
8. a wide stretch of land covered with trees
9. a tall plant with long branches and a trunk
10. a small area of water, for example in a garden
11. a small smooth stone on a beach
12. a large area with homes, shops and streets
13. a low plant with many branches
14. the edge of land where it joins sea water
15. a part of the land that is much higher than the land around it
16. an area of salt water near land
17. a prepared route through the countryside or towns for vehicles
18. an area of the sea inside a curved part of the coast
19. a place with many streets, offices, factories, shops and homes
20. a large piece of stone

**3. Fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word has been given**

When planning a h\_\_\_\_\_ you must first decide where you are going. Next, you need to decide where you are going to s\_\_\_\_\_ and how you're going to travel – b\_\_\_\_\_ plane, car, train or boat. You may need to visit a travel a\_\_\_\_\_ who will organize your tickets. If you are travelling a\_\_\_\_\_, it's best to b\_\_\_\_\_ in advance to make sure you get the f\_\_\_\_\_ you want and a good h\_\_\_\_\_. Don't forget to arrange to have some foreign c\_\_\_\_\_ and to have enough t\_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Read the text given below and decide which answer A, B, C, or D best fits each space**

Choosing a holiday

The easiest way to 1) \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday is through a travel agency. The procedure usually 2) \_\_\_\_\_ looking through a number of glossy 3) \_\_\_\_\_ to find a suitable holiday 4) \_\_\_\_\_. The 5) \_\_\_\_\_ agent is able to offer valuable information and advice. Once you've chosen the ideal holiday spot you can 6) \_\_\_\_\_ about tickets, length of 7) \_\_\_\_\_ and type of 8) \_\_\_\_\_ available. If you find what you're looking for you can pay a deposit to 9) \_\_\_\_\_ your reservation.

- |                   |             |               |              |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 A order         | B book      | C reserve     | D plan       |
| 2 A involves      | B includes  | C presupposes | D aims       |
| 3 A books         | B magazines | C leaflets    | D brochures  |
| 4 A destination   | B places    | C spots       | D centre     |
| 5 A tourist       | B tourism   | C travel      | D travelling |
| 6 A ask           | B acquire   | C enquire     | D accept     |
| 7 A visit         | B visiting  | C staying     | D stay       |
| 8 A accommodation | B living    | C flats       | D hotels     |
| 9 A ensure        | B secure    | C assure      | D acquire    |

### 5. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word

1. I usually go to the airport \_\_\_\_ train so I rarely \_\_\_\_ a taxi.
2. Our \_\_\_\_ was delayed and we spent two hours in the \_\_\_\_ at the airport.
3. If we don't hurry, we'll \_\_\_\_ the bus and we'll have to go \_\_\_\_ foot.
4. Please have your \_\_\_\_ ready for inspection.
5. At the hotel, the \_\_\_\_ gave us our room numbers and a \_\_\_\_ took our bags to our rooms.
6. Next day we paid the \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ of the hotel.
7. We boarded the \_\_\_\_ to the island but then the \_\_\_\_ was rough and everyone was sick.
8. I'd like to \_\_\_\_ a package \_\_\_\_ to Spain. Is there a cheap \_\_\_\_ direct to Malaga?

### Практичне заняття № 26

*Тема: Домашнє читання*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту (розділ IV гл.11)

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до тексту: to reckon with, to soothe down, to talk nineteen to the dozen, to prey on one's mind, to be in store for somebody, to take somebody's part, agreeably

1.4 Письмо: написання розмови, яка могла б трапитись між двома дівчатами з Ейвонлі про появу Анни у недільній школі

#### 2. Комунікативна задача:

2.1. Говоріння: обговорення прочитаного матеріалу

**Література:** (2, 4, 5, 17)

### 2.3 Зовнішність та духовність людини

### Практичне заняття № 27

*Тема: Зовнішність та особистість людини*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту "An interesting neighbour"

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми

1.4 Письмо: написання опису людини за малюнком

#### 2. Комунікативна задача:

4.1. Говоріння: опис людини за малюнком

4.2 Розповідь про найкращого друга

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 17, 21)

### READING

*Read the article. Three sentences have been removed from the article below. Put them in the right places ( one of the sentences doesn't fit) and answer the questions after the text.*

A His personality is an interesting mixture of contrasts.

- B Max's appearance often makes people think he must be an actor or a pop star.
- C His appearance and personality make him seem older than he is.
- D in his free time, Max loves excitement and action.

### **An interesting neighbour**

I first met my friend Max Westlake two years ago when he knocked on my door. "Hello", he said warmly. "My name's Max, and I have just moved in next door, so I'm your new neighbour."

1) \_\_\_\_\_. He is a handsome, well-dressed young man in his early twenties. Max is quite tall and slim, with hazel eyes and carefully-styled light brown hair. He likes wearing expensive clothes such as leather jackets and silk scarves.

2) \_\_\_\_\_. He has a great sense of humour, and I love to listen to his amusing stories. What's more, he is a very kind-hearted person who is always ready to help a friend in need. On the other hand, though, he can seem arrogant and conceited sometimes because he likes to be in the centre of attention.

3) \_\_\_\_\_. He enjoys dangerous sports such as bungee jumping and hang gliding. He's a great dancer too, and he often goes to clubs and discos.

All in all, life is never dull when Max is around. Who wouldn't be happy to have him for a friend and a neighbour? [17, 12]

1. Who is Max?
2. What does he look like?
3. What does he usually wear?
4. What kind of a person is he?
5. What style does the writer use to talk about Max: personal or impersonal?

### **VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

#### **1. Circle the odd word out in each group. Can you think of more words to add?**

Height:	tall, plump, of average height, short
Build:	thin, muscular, well-built, shoulder-length, slim, plump
Age:	in his / her late thirties, in his / her early teens, small, teenager, middle-aged
Eyes:	brown, almond-shaped, square, large
Nose:	big, upturned, hooked, tall, small, straight
Hair:	blond, curly, wavy, short, straight, big
Special features:	moustache, scar, blouse, beard, dimples, freckles, mole, glasses
Clothes:	jeans, skirt, T-shirt, cardigan, raincoat, high-heeled shoes, suit, shorts, tracksuit

#### **2. Fill in the gaps with one of the adjectives given below.**

*aggressive – mean – talkative – cautious – moody – unselfish – cheerful – patient – arrogant – confident – practical – insincere – imaginative – shy – tactless*

1. If your friend feels nervous and uncomfortable with people he/she doesn't know well, he/she is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If your friend is always in a good mood and shows that he/she is happy, he/she is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. If your friend often upsets people by speaking without thinking first, he/she is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If there is only one chocolate left in the box, and your friend will let someone else have it, he/she is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If your friend usually spends more time chatting than quietly listening, he/she is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. If your friend has a higher opinion of him/herself than he/she deserves, he/she is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. If your friend is usually sure he/she can succeed in a new or difficult situation, he/she is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. If your friend quarrels a lot and always seems ready to attack people, he/she is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. If your friend often has original and exciting new ideas, he/she is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. If your friend seems happy one minute, but miserable and bad-tempered the next for no good reason, he/she is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. If your friend hates spending money, hardly ever buys an ice-cream for you, he/she is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. If your friend always acts carefully and never does things which may be dangerous, he/she is \_\_\_\_\_.
13. If your friend can control his/her feelings and not get angry if other people annoy him/her or keep waiting, he/she is \_\_\_\_\_.
14. If your friend often deceives people by saying and doing things he/she doesn't really mean, he/she is \_\_\_\_\_.
15. If your friend is good at making sensible decisions and solving problems in everyday life, he/she is \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Match the adjectives to their justifications. Which are positive? Which are negative?**

Adjectives	Justifications
1 cheerful	a is nervous about meeting people, etc.
2 sociable	b cares only about him/herself
3 hard-working	c likes to be active all the time
4 shy	d makes people laugh
5 energetic	e is always in a good mood
6 ambitious	f isn't polite to other people
7 selfish	g hates working hard
8 amusing	h loves meeting people
9 rude	i wants to become successful
10 lazy	j doesn't mind working long hours
11 bossy	k thinks he/she is better / more important than anybody else
12 kind-hearted	l tells everyone what to do
13 arrogant	m gives a lot to other people
14 impatient	n is always ready to help people
15 generous	o gets angry if he/she has to wait for something



## Практичне заняття № 28

*Тема: Одяг*

### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

- 1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту про одяг
- 1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми
- 1.3 Письмо: написання есе про вплив моди на особистість людини

### 2. Комунікативна задача:

- 2.1. Говоріння: монологічне мовлення “What image of yourself do you try to convey through your clothes?”
- 2.2 Дискусія “Do you think the name of the label is more important than the clothes?”

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 15, 21)

## READING

### *1. You are going to read 5 real stories connected with clothes.*

**STEP 1. Read the stories and choose the best completion for each statement given below.**

**A.** Well, it was really awful, you know. It was a wedding reception, in the middle of town in a posh hotel. So, I was feeling really rather pleased with myself. I had on this beige Italian suit — very expensive and a beautiful tie and silk shirt. Everything went beautifully. But when I walked into the ballroom where the reception was being held I almost died. Everybody else was dressed up in evening dress. I swear everybody stopped talking when I went into the room. Well, what would you have worn at two o'clock in the afternoon? And the bride's mother — if looks could have killed! I don't think I appeared in any of the photographs.

**B.** I found this lovely pair of trousers on sale. They were made of a kind of soft cotton, and I went to a changing room and tried them on. I thought they looked OK but that they were a bit loose round the waist - I wouldn't have that problem these days. Anyway, when I got out of the changing room the assistant came up to me and asked me how they felt. I said fine but asked whether they would stretch or shrink when they were washed. Quick as a flash he said to me "Well, what do you want them to do?" We both laughed and I bought them anyway.

**C.** I was really upset ... I'd had those jeans for ages and they were really faded and looked, you know, really cool and fashionable. Anyway, I got home after school and went to change out of my uniform and I couldn't find them anywhere so I asked mum if she'd seen them. "Those scruffy old things," she said, "I threw them out," she said "They were an absolute disgrace." Scruffy old things! They were my favourite! I was really upset. If I ever have kids, I'll never do that, I thought it was really mean.

**D.** Well, I really liked it, the colour really suited me. The only thing is that the sleeves were a bit too long. So I asked if they could take the sleeves up for me a couple of inches. The girl in the shop said it would cost me thirty pounds. I just couldn't believe it. "Thirty pounds!" I said. After all, I was ready to spend almost a hundred on a jacket. The girl said that it was because they had to send the jacket out

to an outside^ alterations place, tailor. In the end I left it - just as well really, it would have clashed horribly with the, trousers.

E. It was a really beautiful day and the others suggested going for a dip. Now, I hadn't brought my things with me but in the end, well, I borrowed a pair of trunks from Keith. They were a bit on the large side but I didn't think anything of it. I ran into the sea and started swimming around and we all played with a ball, you know, throwing it to each other. Then out of nowhere a huge wave came along and everybody was swept off their feet. Well, you can guess what happened. The trunks flew off and I was left stranded in the sea. The others thought it was hilarious. I had to beg them to bring the trunks back to me. Everybody on the beach was laughing too. They knew what was going on. [6]

1. The bride's mother was most displeased with the narrator because
  - a) he was wearing a dark Italian suit.
  - b) he was late for the reception.
  - c) he was improperly dressed for the occasion.
2. Both the buyer and the shop assistant laughed because
  - a) the latter made a witty remark.
  - b) the trousers were a bit loose round the waist and the buyer looked funny.
  - c) the trousers looked shrunk as if they had been washed.
3. The narrator was upset by the mother's action because
  - a) the jeans were new and fashionable.
  - b) the jeans were old but fashionable
  - c) the jeans served as a school uniform.
4. The buyer didn't buy the jacket because
  - a) s/he thought it didn't go well with the colour of the trousers.
  - b) s/he thought it was too expensive for her/him.
  - c) s/he thought the alteration was too expensive.
5. The narrator was the only person who didn't laugh because
  - a) he was badly hurt by the huge wave.
  - b) he wasn't able to come ashore.
  - c) he left his trunks at home.

**STEP 2. The expressions below are taken from the stories about the clothes that you have just read. Match their halves.**

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a wedding        | 10. a kind of soft |
| 2. in the middle    | 11. a changing     |
| 3. a posh           | 12. a bit loose    |
| 4. a beige          | 13. stretch or     |
| 5. a beautiful      | 14. to change out  |
| 6. a silk           | 15. an alterations |
| 7. an evening       | 16. a pair of      |
| 8. to be dressed    | a) trousers        |
| 9. a lovely pair of | b) up              |

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| c) cotton          | j) tie          |
| d) trunks          | k) hotel        |
| e) round the waist | l) Italian suit |
| f) of a uniform    | m) shirt        |
| g) reception       | n) dress        |
| h) room            | o) shrink       |
| i) place           | p) of town      |

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

### 1. Sort out the words below into one of the categories given in the table

a belt	sandals	a jacket	an anorak
a pullover	a skirt	a vest	a cardigan
trainers	plain	slippers	a brooch
a T-shirt	socks	tights	a night gown
shorts	earrings	a bow-tie	a waistcoat
striped	a raincoat	a bracelet	a blouse
braces	a button	a necklace	a suit
checked	dungarees	pyjamas	polka dot
a scarf	Wellington boots	a sweatshirt	flip-flops
plimsolls	a handkerchief	high-heeled shoes	

Types of clothes

Type of shoes

Accessories

Patterns

### 2. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the words from the box

jeans raincoat shoelaces socks gloves sleeves sandals necklace  
belt pyjamas scarf pocket sleeves sweater fitting zip skirt

- Henry came into the kitchen, rolled up his \_\_\_\_ and began the washing-up.
- I thought my \_\_\_\_ was waterproof, but I'm wet through.
- The child put on her \_\_\_\_ and climbed into bed.
- Something has happened to the \_\_\_\_ on my bag. Could you help me to undo it?
- How lovely you look! This blue \_\_\_\_ really fits you.
- Have you got a large size? This \_\_\_\_ is a bit tight around the waist.
- You can't go to the party in \_\_\_\_\_. You're supposed to look smart.
- I'm sure I had some loose change. There must be a hole in my \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tom's growing so fast that none of the \_\_\_\_\_ that I bought last year fit his feet.
- You can try this jacket on in the \_\_\_\_\_ room.
- One of your \_\_\_\_\_ is loose. Be careful, you can trap on it and fall down.
- It was so cold in the snow that he wore two pairs of \_\_\_\_\_ inside his boots.
- To protect her hands from being scratched when she's gardening, Lucy always wears garden \_\_\_\_\_.
- Before the party Jack fastened his wife's \_\_\_\_\_ for her as she couldn't do it herself.

15. After dropping his key down the drain, Jan rolled up the \_\_\_\_\_ of his shirt and reached down to get it.
16. I have to wear a \_\_\_\_\_ with these trousers because the waist is so loose.
17. Even though she was going to India, Liz packed a thick woolen \_\_\_\_\_ in case it was cold at night.

### 3. Fill in the gaps with a suitable preposition

1. After I dressed \_\_\_\_\_ my friend's birthday party I felt very pleased \_\_\_\_\_ myself.
2. My friend had \_\_\_\_\_ a lovely polka dot dress and beautiful high-heeled shoes.
3. I don't like buying clothes \_\_\_\_\_ the market because there are no changing rooms and you can't try clothes \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I do not advise you to buy these pants, there are too tight \_\_\_\_\_ the waist.
5. What material is this dress made \_\_\_\_\_? – I think, it is natural silk.
6. I took \_\_\_\_\_ my wet clothes and sat down by the fire to dry.
7. This jacket zips \_\_\_\_\_ right to the neck.
8. Dan rolled \_\_\_\_\_ his sleeves and washed his hands.
9. This dress buttons \_\_\_\_\_ at the back.

## Практичне заняття № 29

Тема: Зовнішність та особистість людини

### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

- 1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту “A person I'll never forget”
- 1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми
- 1.4 Письмо: написання статті до газети “Friends for life”

### 2. Комунікативна задача:

- 2.1. Говоріння: опис людини за малюнком
- 2.2 Розповідь про людину, яку завжди пам'ятатимеш

Література: (1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 17, 21)

## READING & WRITING

**1. Read the rubric , underline the key words, than read the article and number the paragraphs. Why has the writer used past tenses? Who is going to read your article?**

### A person I'll never forget

A \_\_\_\_\_

Dale was full of energy and spent every minute of his free time outdoors. He enjoyed going on long bike rides or playing football in the streets, and he was very good at sports. Everyone wanted to be in his team, and they were jealous of me because I was his best friend.

B \_\_\_\_\_

Dale was no angel, but he was so bright and friendly that everyone liked him. Although he was often naughty, breaking school rules and coming late to lessons, the teachers were never really angry with him.

C \_\_\_\_\_

I can still remember how he looked that day. In fact, his appearance never changed in all the years I knew him. He was taller than me, with a cheeky grin and untidy, curly brown hair, and he always wore jeans and trainers, even for parties and other special occasions.

D \_\_\_\_\_

I met Dale on my very first day at school. I was standing in the playground, feeling afraid and lonely, when a boy ran past me and shouted, "Hello – my name's Dale! Come and play!" I accepted his invitation, and we were soon the best of friends.

E \_\_\_\_\_

Dale's family moved away a few years ago and I haven't seen him since, but I'll always remember him. How could I ever forget the boy with the friendly grin who made my school years so much fun? [17, 15]

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

### 1. Match the adjectives describing personal qualities with their definitions.

- |                  |                                    |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. thorough      | a well-organised and business-like |
| 2. reliable      | b not lazy                         |
| 3. confident     | c looking smart, dressed carefully |
| 4. hard-working  | d calm, not tense                  |
| 5. punctual      | e a person you can trust           |
| 6. neat and tidy | f normally on time                 |
| 7. committed     | g careful about details            |
| 8. efficient     | h sure of oneself                  |
| 9. capable       | i believing in something           |
| 10. relaxed      | j able to do something             |

### 2. Match the following adjectives with their antonyms

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. boring        | a greedy               |
| 2. hard-working  | b agreeable            |
| 3. stupid        | c indifferent          |
| 4. idealistic    | d cowardly             |
| 5. active        | e ill-natured          |
| 6. generous      | f clever / intelligent |
| 7. punctual      | g docile               |
| 8. offensive     | h exciting             |
| 9. ambitious     | i passive              |
| 10. obstinate    | j lazy                 |
| 11. brave        | k pragmatic            |
| 12. kind-hearted | l careless/unreliable  |

### 3. Complete the following text with the correct derivative of the words in bold.

Bruce is definitely a 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (social) man. He has a lot of friends because he is always 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (cheer), 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (rely) and ready to help anyone in need. When it

comes to 4) \_\_\_\_ (danger) situations, Bruce always acts quite 5) \_\_\_\_ (brave). For example, a few weeks ago he saved a little boy's 6) \_\_\_\_ (live) by pulling him out of the path of a speeding truck. When it comes to giving advice, he is always very 7) \_\_\_\_ (help) and 8) \_\_\_\_ (support). However, he can be rather 9) \_\_\_\_ (aggression), especially when he is driving – sometimes he drives so 10) \_\_\_\_ (careless) that his friends are too 11) \_\_\_\_ (fright) to get in the car with him.

### Практичне заняття № 30

*Тема: Особистість*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту “What does personality mean”

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми

#### 2. Комунікативна задача:

2.1. Говоріння: розповідь про свою особистість

2.2 Дискусія «Чи завжди можливо передбачити поведінку людини та її реакцію в різних ситуаціях»

**Література:** (1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 15, 21)

### READING

*Read the encyclopedia article below and decide if the statements given after it are true or false*

#### **What Does Personality Mean?**

Personality is a term that has many general meanings. Sometimes the word refers to the ability to get along well socially. For example, we speak of glamour courses designed to give a person “more personality”. The term also may refer to the most striking impression that an individual makes on other people. We may say, “She has a shy personality.”

To a psychologist, personality is an area of study that deals with complex human behaviour, including actions, emotions, and cognitive (thought) processes. Personality psychologists study the patterns of behaviour that make individuals different from one another. Personality psychologists try to learn how these patterns develop, how they are organized, and how they change.

For hundreds of years, people have tried to group the vast differences among human beings into simple units. Some of the resulting groupings divide people into personality types based on certain characteristics. The ancient Greek physician Hippocrates divided individuals into such types as sanguine (cheerful) and melancholic (depressed). He attributed their behavioural differences to a predominance of one of the body fluids. For example, a person was cheerful if blood (sanguis) was the dominant influence on his or her behaviour.

The Swiss psychologist Carl G. Jung who studied psychological characteristics classified people as introverts or extroverts. Introvert usually means a shy, unsociable person. Introverts are more interested in their own thoughts and feelings than in the world around them, and extroverts are the reverse. Jung defined introversion as a turning of mental interests away from people and events of the outer world to the

inner world of one's own thoughts. He believed that in a normal person, introversion is balanced by extroversion. But in an introvert, the tendency toward introversion is greater than toward extroversion.

Extrovert usually means a sociable person who makes friends easily. In psychiatry, the word has a somewhat different meaning. Jung defined extroversion as turning the interests and energies of the mind toward events, people, and things of the outer world. As a result, extroverts are more interested in what is going on around them than in their own thoughts and feelings. In normal people, extroversion is counterbalanced by introversion, and a wholesome balance is maintained between the two tendencies. [7]

### **Statements**

1. The term "personality" has a straightforward meaning.
2. To a psychologist the word "personality" means the ability of different people to get along well socially.
3. The first attempt to divide people into different personality types was made more than 2000 years ago.
4. Hippocrates thought that predominance of blood in a person's organism determined his/her personality type.
5. The Swiss psychologist Carl G. Jung divided all people into sanguine and melancholic according to their social attitudes and communication patterns.
6. Extroverts are more interested in their own thoughts and feelings than in the world around them while introverts are the reverse.
7. Carl G. Jung believed that a normal person has psychological characteristics of the two types he discovered.

## **VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

### **1. Underline the most suitable word or phrase**

- Please don't push. It's very *bad-tempered* / *rude* / *unsympathetic*.
- Jack hates spending money. He's rather *frank* / *greedy* / *mean*.
- Our teacher is very *proud* / *strict* / *tolerant* and won't let us talk in class.
- Helen never does her homework. She is rather *gentle* / *lazy* / *reliable*.
- I didn't talk to anyone at the party because I felt *ambitious* / *lonely* / *shy*.
- When Harry saw his girlfriend dancing with Paul he felt *jealous* / *selfish* / *sentimental*.
- I don't like people who are noisy and *aggressive* / *courageous* / *sociable*.
- Thanks for bringing us a present. It was very *adorable* / *grateful* / *thoughtful* of you.
- Teresa never gets angry with the children. She is very *brave* / *patient* / *pleasant*.
- Tom always pays for everyone when we go out. He's so *cheerful* / *generous* / *honest*.

**2. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.**

Jack's real character

How easy is it to understand another person's character?

My friend Jack, was once a rather 1) \_\_\_\_ person. He was always getting into trouble at school because he was so 2) \_\_\_\_

In class he was very 3) \_\_\_\_ and never stopped making jokes. The teachers all told him he was 4) \_\_\_\_ because he interrupted them. When I met him he was very 5) \_\_\_\_ and didn't want to talk to me at all. People told me that he stole things, and that he was 6) \_\_\_\_ . His school work was terrible. He didn't take any 7) \_\_\_\_ in his writing, he never spent enough time doing his homework, and he was not at all 8) \_\_\_\_ . One day he saw a gang of boys attacking an old man. Jack hated 9) \_\_\_\_ and he fought them all until they ran away. He was awarded a medal for 10) \_\_\_\_ . After that, people changed their minds about him.

ANNOY  
OBEY  
TALK  
POLITE  
FRIEND  
HONEST  
PROUD  
CONSCIENCE  
VIOLENT  
BRAVE

**3. Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each sentence.**

- a) You can't tell what someone is like just from their \_\_\_\_.
- A character                      B appearance                      C personality                      D looking
- b) I was born in Scotland but I \_\_\_\_ in Northern Ireland.
- A grew up                      B raised                      C brought up                      D rose
- c) Edward was named after one of his father's distant \_\_\_\_.
- A family                      B brothers                      C members                      D relations
- d) Jane and Brian got married a year after they got \_\_\_\_.
- A divorced                      B proposed                      C engaged                      D separated
- e) Graham works well in class, but his \_\_\_\_ could be better.
- A rudeness                      B behaviour                      C politeness                      D acting
- f) Julie had a terrible \_\_\_\_ with her parents last night.
- A row                      B discussion                      C argue                      D dispute
- g) I got to \_\_\_\_ Steve well last year when we worked together.
- A introduce                      B know                      C meet                      D sympathise
- h) Is Brenda married or \_\_\_\_ ? I don't like to ask her.
- A spinster                      B alone                      C bachelor                      D single
- i) Parents have to try hard to understand the younger \_\_\_\_.
- A generation                      B people                      C adolescents                      D teenagers
- j) My father likes to be called a senior citizen, not an old age \_\_\_\_.
- A person                      B relative                      C gentleman                      D pensioner

**Практичне заняття № 31-32**

*Тема: Домашнє читання*

**1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:**

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту (розділ IV гл.12-13)



1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до тексту: solitary, obdurate, to venture, prematurely, to repent, penitent, to revel, abasement, to inculcate, adornment, tremulous, to comprehend, to discourse, to furnish, enraptured, attired

1.3 Письмо: написання коментарю до виразу «Handsome is as handsome does»

2. Комунікативна задача:

2.1. Говоріння: обговорення прочитаного матеріалу

2.2 Рольова гра «Інсценування розмови місіс Рейчел та Маріла про квітчастий капелюшок Анни

**Література:** (2, 4, 5, 17)

## 2.4 Вибір професії

### Практичне заняття № 33

*Тема: Вибір професії*

1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «Living by the sword»

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичних одиниць з теми: get one's foot in the door, novice, masculine, confidence, support, socialize, mature, courage, job, occupation, tough, casually, limit, damage, fair, friendly, persuasive, brave, patient

1.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до інтерв'ю з пожежником та медсестрою про переваги та недоліки їх професій (5)

2. Граматика: Present Simple / Present Continuous (порівняльна характеристика)

3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: монологічне мовлення «Небезпечні професії»

3.2 Дискусія «Is it much easier to be successful if you enjoy your work?»

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 21)

### Практичне заняття № 34

*Тема: Вибір професії*

1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «Chairman of the board»

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичних одиниць з теми: crew, staff, customers, expert, agent, experience, facilities, bookings, running, completing, expend, set up, persuade, investigate, respect, appreciate, rider, social, announce, steward, observe, colleagues

1.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до радіоповідомлення про вакансії (11)

2. Граматика: утворення іменників та прикметників від дієслів

3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: розповідь про підлітків, що працюють за планом (вік, робота, персонал, клієнти, досягнення, плани на майбутнє, реакція батьків)

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 21)

## Практичне заняття № 35

*Тема: Вибір професії*

1. Фонетика: інтонація невіри та здивування

2. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

2.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «Choosing your way in life»

2.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми

2.3 Письмо: написання твору «Mum of the year»

3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: монологічне мовлення «Моя майбутня професія (за та проти)»

**Література:** (6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21)

### READING

*1. Read the following text and do the true/false activity that follows it*

#### Choosing your way in life

Mary Glass is thirty-nine years old and she is a doctor. She chose the medical profession because she wanted to help people and at the same time to make good money. When Mary was younger her wish was to become a teacher or a nurse but she soon realized that there was not much money in either of those professions. Mary's parents were rather old-fashioned people and thought that a woman's place is at home. So they wanted their daughter to become a secretary, marry a respectable young man, have several children and stay at home working about the house and bringing up the kids. When Mary applied to a medical college, her parents refused to give her any financial support and she had to work as a waitress in a restaurant to earn money for her college fees. She specialized as an optician, made a good career in the hospital she works, got married, had two children and is very much satisfied both with her family life and her business career. '

Billy Blackthorn left school when he was sixteen. He didn't study well and had no qualifications. He just wanted to earn some money and got himself a job in a factory. He didn't mind being a blue-collar worker, all he wanted was enough money to take his girl friend out on a Saturday night. But soon he and his-fellow-workers were replaced by robots who could do their job and Bill was sacked. He was out of work for eighteen months and understood how terrible it was to be unemployed. The days seemed so long and the dole that he got was enough only for the cheapest food and second-hand clothes. Bill finally got a job as an unskilled labourer, working for a builder. He is twenty-five now and thinks that it is not too late to start attending night classes and get some extra training so that he can earn more money as a skilled worker.

**John Rushton** is a businessman. He is fifty years old and he has been working for the same company for twenty-seven years. He thinks that he has a very successful career. He started working for the company as a poorly paid clerk and was one of those nine-to-five white-collar office workers who spend all day with a pencil in one hand and a telephone in the other. He hated it and asked to be transferred to sales where he became one of the company's sales representatives. John travelled all over the country selling the company's products and eventually became the most

successful salesperson on the staff. In ten years he was promoted to manager of the sales department; He has got a good salary and, benefits. He might retire in another ten years and then his pension will allow him to live comfortably in his country house enjoying his hobbies that he has no time for now while he still works.

**Joan Evans:** This month I am leaving school to face the real world. My main ambition is to live and work abroad. I want to work with people and see the world. I hope to go to college and do a tourism course. When I'm in college, I will learn at least two foreign languages. I think that by the time I'm 30 I'll be married and have a baby. I don't want to be rich and famous, but I do want to enjoy life. That's all anybody can really ask.

**Steve Taylor:** My greatest wish is to be a manager for Rolls Royce. I will go to work for Rolls Royce as an apprentice, and after 2 or 4 years I will be an engineer. I'm not very ambitious but I'd like to become a manager in Rolls Royce. I'll get married in my mid-twenties because I want to have children and my mother says that you need to be young to cope with them. [6]

1. Mary's parents didn't want their daughter to become a doctor because there was not much money in this profession.
2. Mary financially supported herself through the college by working as a secretary.
3. Mary's job is to test people's eyes.
4. To be a blue-collar worker means to work with a pencil in one hand and a telephone in the other.
5. Bill was rather ambitious about his career when he finished school.
6. Automatization of the factory was the reason of Bill's unemployment.
7. Bill enjoyed his free time when he was out of work.
8. John didn't get much money when he started his career.
9. John's promotion followed his successful work as a sales representative.
10. John hopes that he will be able to find time for hobbies when he becomes a pensioner.
11. Both Joan and Steve are ambitious young people.
12. Both Joan and Steve want to work and live abroad.

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

**1. Who would you contact or call in the situations given below? Match the situations in the left column with the name of the job or profession in the right column**

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1) a filling has come out of one of your teeth               | a a surgeon              |
| 2) you need to have your hair cut                            | b a lawyer               |
| 3) you need legal advice                                     | c a dentist              |
| 4) your house is on fire                                     | d a fireman              |
| 5) your granny's knee needs an operation                     | e a psychologist         |
| 6) in the shop you want advice on what sort of coffee to buy | f a barber / hairdresser |
| 7) all the lights in your house have gone out                | g a shop assistant       |



become a teacher was that I liked my sister's children so 5) \_\_\_\_\_. Mary, the youngest child, could read by the 6) \_\_\_\_\_ she was three, and was always enthusiastic 7) \_\_\_\_\_ well-behaved. Ben, the other child, tended to be a bit 8) \_\_\_\_\_ at times, but he was very interested in the world 9) \_\_\_\_\_ him and always asked questions about things. I think it was him who made me enter the 10) \_\_\_\_\_ profession.

### Практичне заняття № 36

*Тема: Вибір професії*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «Careers»

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми

#### 2. Комунікативна задача:

2.1. Говоріння: "Do you believe that people are born for this or that profession?"

2.2 Робота з відеосюжетом «People & jobs»

**Література:** (7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21, 26)

### READING

#### ***1. Read the text and choose the sentence below which best fits each gap (1 – 3)***

#### **Careers**

My association with wood started when my father let me play with some of his tools. I loved it so much that he began to show me how to cut, saw and drill bits of wood and create different shapes. These were skills which improved with experience and time and soon I became very good at handling wood. My knowledge and ability developed, until at the age of 16, I decided to become a carpenter.

I was very lucky because my choice of career was clear. 1) \_\_\_\_\_. There are many things to consider and many questions to ask about the right type of job, qualifications, skills, and earnings. These are questions usually considered by dynamic and ambitious young people who want a position with a high salary and good prospects for promotion. 2) \_\_\_\_\_.

Early school-leavers usually take poorly paid, low-skilled jobs with no real future. They do not realize that without qualifications or skills they will probably stay in the same job with the same status for most their working lives. 3) \_\_\_\_\_.

Equally important for a successful career are job skills which have been learned at the place of work. In recent research, it was shown that the ability to apply yourself to your work is the key to success in the world of industry and commerce, as jobs become more dependent on the flexibility, analysis and judgement of the employee.

[7]

- 1    A For most young people, however, deciding about their future is very difficult.  
       B It's always very important to choose the right subjects.  
       C I knew I had to get a good job.
- 2    A For those who lack skills and qualifications, opportunities for moving up the career ladder are rare.

- B Getting a high salary is important.  
 C You need to think how you will behave when you are a manager.
- 3 A And so a university education is essential.  
 B It is therefore important for young people to get as much education or vocational training as possible.  
 C As a result, they will never get promoted.

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

### 1. Match each job in box A with a place in box B

#### A

cashier   farmer   mechanic   photographer   receptionist   cook   hairdresser  
 miner   pilot   vicar   dentist   librarian   musician   porter   waiter

#### B

bank   garage   studio   kitchen   coal-mine   cockpit   hotel   office   surgery  
 salon   field   concert hall   restaurant   church   library

### 2. Match each job given below with the statement which best refers to the job

*accountant – chef – estate agent – plumber – refuse collector –  
 firefighter – carpenter – vet*

- Yesterday I had to give an injection to an injured bull. \_\_\_\_\_
- I get rather tired of picking up rubbish all day. \_\_\_\_\_
- I can help you sell your house. \_\_\_\_\_
- I can make new doors of the wardrobe if you like. \_\_\_\_\_
- Make sure that the fish is fresh by looking at the eyes. \_\_\_\_\_
- I'll come round and replace all the pipes in the kitchen. \_\_\_\_\_
- Unless you keep the receipts you'll pay more tax. \_\_\_\_\_
- The cause was either an electrical fault or a cigarette. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Which person from ex. 1 and 2 above would you need in each situation?

- One of the radiators has burst and flooded your bedroom. \_\_\_\_\_
- You have to carry a lot of heavy bags at the airport. \_\_\_\_\_
- You think you need three fillings. \_\_\_\_\_
- Your fringe is too long and you want a perm. \_\_\_\_\_
- The floorboards in the living-room need replacing. \_\_\_\_\_
- Your pet goat has started sneezing. \_\_\_\_\_
- You have read the menu twice and you are feeling hungry. \_\_\_\_\_
- Your car makes a funny whistling noise. \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. Complete each sentence (a – h) with a suitable ending (1 – 8)

- If you work hard, the company will give you ...
- In a different job I could get a higher ...
- The best ways to find new staff is to put a/an ...
- Because he had stolen the money, we decided that ...
- She has a pleasantly personality but hasn't got the right ...

- f) In the meeting we are going to discuss the ...
- g) I think it would be a good idea to send in your ...
- h) We can't give you the job without ...

- 1 qualifications for a job of this kind.
- 2 advertisement in the local press on Friday.
- 3 application for the job as soon as possible.
- 4 promotion to a more responsible position.
- 5 references from your previous employer.
- 6 dismissing him was the only possible action we could take.
- 7 salary and better conditions of employment.
- 8 appointment of a new sales representative. [26, 206]

### 5. Underline the most suitable word or phrase

- a) The building workers were paid their *income / salary / wages* every Friday.
- b) She's only been here three weeks. It's a/an *overtime / temporary* job.
- c) When he retired he received a monthly *bonus / pension / reward*.
- d) Apparently she *earns / gains / wins* over \$60,000 a year.
- e) While the boss is away, Sue will be *in charge / in control / in place* of the office.
- f) Could I have two days *away / off / out* next week to visit my mother?
- g) Paul was always arriving late, and in the end he was *pushed / sacked / thrown*.
- h) When I left the job, I had to hand in my *application / dismissal / notice* three weeks beforehand.
- i) How much exactly do you *do / make / take* in your new job?
- j) If you have to travel on company business, we will pay you *costs / expenses / needs*. [26, 205]

### 6. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space

#### Choosing a job

One of the most difficult decisions is choosing what to do for a 1) \_\_\_\_\_. For example, do you want to follow a definite 2) \_\_\_\_\_, and 3) \_\_\_\_\_ a low 4) \_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning, but have good 5) \_\_\_\_\_ in a company that trains its 6) \_\_\_\_\_? Or are you more interested in taking any kind of work, because you need a/an 7) \_\_\_\_\_? You may have to 8) \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that a good 9) \_\_\_\_\_ can be difficult to find. In that case, why not take a 10) \_\_\_\_\_ one? You will gain some useful 11) \_\_\_\_\_. Remember that even if you have the right 12) \_\_\_\_\_, you may have to 13) \_\_\_\_\_ lots of application forms before you are asked to 14) \_\_\_\_\_ an interview. But don't worry if you don't know what you want to 15) \_\_\_\_\_ exactly. You'll enjoy finding out! [26, 208]

- |              |            |            |          |
|--------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. A salary  | B living   | C employee | D work   |
| 2. A company | B training | C business | D career |
| 3. A earn    | B gain     | C win      | D take   |
| 4. A money   | B profit   | C cheque   | D salary |

- |                      |               |                |                |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 5. A hopes           | B prospects   | C futures      | D promotion    |
| 6. A employers       | B crew        | C staff        | D persons      |
| 7. A money           | B cash        | C account      | D income       |
| 8. A face up to      | B go over     | C come up with | D call off     |
| 9. A work            | B labour      | C job          | D seat         |
| 10. A temporary      | B overtime    | C profitable   | D short        |
| 11. A experiences    | B experiences | C experience   | D experiencing |
| 12. A qualifications | B exams       | C letters      | D degrees      |
| 13. A fall through   | B get on      | C turn down    | D fill in      |
| 14. A be             | B attend      | C make         | D advertise    |
| 15. A work           | B job         | C do           | D employ       |



## ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ 3

### Практичне заняття № 37

*Тема: Домашнє читання*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту (розділ V гл.14)

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до тексту: try on, by one's admission, do credit to somebody, lose faith, at intervals, safe and sound, be bound to do, be apt to do, be wont to do, keep wits about, in the nick of time, once in a blue moon, be in the wrong, as red as beet, put one airs

#### 2. Комунікативна задача:

2.1. Говоріння: обговорення прочитаного матеріалу

2.2 Опис характеру головних героїв

**Література:** (2, 4, 5, 17)

### 2.5 Дім, житло

### Практичне заняття № 38

*Тема: Місто*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «Curwen»

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичних одиниць з теми: flood, damage, castle, repair, fabulous, replace, leisure centre, riverfront, visitors, fulfill, skyscraper, mansion

1.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до розповіді Джеймса про рідне місто зараз та 100 років тому (2)

1.4 Письмо: написання порівняльної характеристики свого міста за наших часів та 100 років тому

#### 2. Комунікативна задача:

2.1. Говоріння: обговорення змін, що відбулись в місті (за малюнками)

2.2 Дискусія «Як поліпшити сучасні міста»

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21)

### Практичне заняття № 39

*Тема: Англійські містечка та помешкання*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «Englishmen's homes»

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми

1.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до інтерв'ю з англійським студентом про місце, де він мешкає

#### 2. Граматика: Past simple / Past Continuous

#### 3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: опис свого помешкання

3.2 Порівняння помешкань в Англії та Україні

**Література:** (7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 26)

## READING

**1. Read the first paragraph of the text in ex. 4 quickly. Don't fill in the gaps yet. Which headings below, A or B, do you think would match the paragraph?**

- A A view from a helicopter
- B How the English live

**2. Match the following headings to each of the paragraphs 2 – 5**

- A A maze of streets
- B A hidden artist in every Englishman
- C No such number
- D The nation of nest builders

**3. Read the following extracts from the text. Circle the words that the underlined words refer to in each extract 1 – 3 below**

1 Our neighbours were from Argentina. Their two little daughters were the nicest children I've ever seen.

2 We decided to put the house up for sale. The price we set wasn't high, so we soon found somebody interested in buying it.

3 She was born in the country and spent her childhood in a small quiet village. She considered it the happiest period in her life. That was reason why she always dreamed of buying a small house and moving away from London.

**4. Read the following extract from a book about English people. Five sentences have been removed from the text. Fill in gaps 1 – 5 with the missing sentences from A – F. There is one extra sentence that won't fit any gaps**

(1) If you look from a helicopter at any English town, you will see that the residential areas consist almost entirely of rows of small boxes, each with its own little patch of green. 1) \_\_\_\_\_. The principle, however, will be clear: the English all want to live in their own private houses with their own private gardens.

(2) What you cannot see from your helicopter, you will learn as soon as you try to visit an English home. 2) \_\_\_\_\_. Some humorists claim this is the result of "a conspiracy to mislead foreigners", pointing out that our streets are never straight, every time a street bends, it is given a different name, there are at least 60 confusing synonyms for "street", and the numbering of the houses is hopelessly illogical.

(3) The house numbers are at least as well camouflaged as the street names. 3) \_\_\_\_\_. One taxi-driver explained: "An Englishman's home is his castle, right? We can't actually have massive walls around it, but we can make it difficult to get to.

(4) The Englishman's home is much more than just his castle; it is also his identity and his prime obsession. 4) \_\_\_\_\_. The mania for home improvements is widespread. Research shows that only 2 % of English males and 12 % of females have been done any Do-It-Yourself.

(5) Working on home improvements is an opportunity to exercise our creative talents. 5) \_\_\_\_\_. Although it may sometimes be an economic necessity, we see the

arrangement, furnishing and decorating of our homes as an expression of our unique personal taste. [20, 38]

- A You may have its address and a map, but you will have great difficulty in finding the house you are looking for.
- B Or at least that's how we like to think of it.
- C This is an unwritten rule of home ownership and the moving-in ritual.
- D They are better-off areas, these boxes will be further apart, and the green patches attached to them will be larger.
- E They are either hidden, or even not there at all.
- F This is why a house is not something you just passively 'have', it is something you constantly 'work on'.

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

### 1. Underline the most suitable word

- a) As you can see, the garden has two ornamental iron *doors* / *gates* and there is a stone *path* / *pavement* leading to the house.
- b) This is the front *entry* / *entrance*, but there is another door at the *edge* / *side* of the house.
- c) All the rooms have *covered* / *fitted* carpets.
- d) All the *cupboards* / *wardrobes* in the kitchen and the *bookshelves* / *library* in the living-room are included in the price.
- e) There is a beautiful stone *chimney* / *fireplace* in the living-room, and there are *sinks* / *washbasins* in all the bedrooms.
- f) At the top of the *stairs* / *steps* there is a *coloured* / *strained* glass window.
- g) The bathromm has a *shower* / *washer* and modern mixer *pipes* / *taps*.
- h) At the top of the house there is a/an *attic* / *cellar* and the garden contains a *glasshouse* / *greenhouse* and a garden *hut* / *shed*.
- i) There is a wooden *fence* / *wall* on one side of the garden, and a *bush* / *hedge* on the other.
- j) This is a fine *single* / *detached* house in a quiet *neighbourhood* / *suburb*. [26, 218]

### 2. Match the words given below with a suitable explanation (a-o)

*shutters* – *ceiling* – *chimney* – *pillow* – *kennel* – *blind* – *cushion* – *roof* – *rubbish* –  
*urban* – *bunk* – *duvet* – *kerb* – *litter* – *rural*

- a) Put this over you if you are cold in bed \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Put this behind your back if you are sitting uncomfortably \_\_\_\_\_
- c) This describe cities places \_\_\_\_\_
- d) These protect your windows outside and can be closed in bad weather \_\_\_\_\_
- e) This is paper dropped in the street \_\_\_\_\_
- f) This is the top of the room \_\_\_\_\_
- g) This is a bed with others above it \_\_\_\_\_
- h) This describes country places \_\_\_\_\_

- i) This is the top of the house \_\_\_\_\_
- j) Put this under your head when you go to sleep \_\_\_\_\_
- k) Close this to keep the sunlight out of your room \_\_\_\_\_
- l) This is anything you throw away in the dustbin \_\_\_\_\_
- m) This is home for your pet dog \_\_\_\_\_
- n) This is the stone edge of the pavement at the side of the road \_\_\_\_\_
- o) The smoke goes up this from the fireplace \_\_\_\_\_ [26, 218]

**3. Read the text given below and decide which answer A, B, C, or D best fits each space.**

### **My Favourite Place**

My favourite place, and somewhere that was very important to me when I was young, was my best friend's house. It was about an \_\_\_\_\_(1) drive from London and I can still remember how much I looked forward \_\_\_\_\_ (2) there. Because I only visited this house \_\_\_\_\_(3) the school holidays, I always associated it with freedom.

The house itself was \_\_\_\_\_(4) in a large garden surrounded by a green hedge. Here we used to play tennis \_\_\_\_\_ (5) warm summer days or enjoy barbecues by the side-of the cool swimming-pool. Roses grew, it seemed, \_\_\_\_\_ (6) — the most beautiful was a large climbing-rose which \_\_\_\_\_(7) the front wall of the house. Now, \_\_\_\_\_(8) I smell the scent of roses, it takes me back to those happy days.

Inside the house it was always warm. The kitchen, which was where the family spent most of its time, was \_\_\_\_\_(9) by a large cast-iron stove. The old wooden table, comfortable chairs and red floor-tiles gave the kitchen a \_\_\_\_\_(10) atmosphere. The rest of the house seemed enormous. There were several rooms which were never used — apart from \_\_\_\_\_(11) we wanted to hide. I do remember the bedroom I used to sleep in, though. It had a large soft bed with white lacy pillows into which I would sink and dream about all the things we would do the next day.

[7]

- |                 |               |                |               |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. hour      | B. hour's     | C. hours'      | D. hours's    |
| 2. A. to going  | B. for going  | C. about going | D of going    |
| 3. A. for       | B. while      | C. during      | D. over       |
| 4. A. set       | B. placed     | C. seated      | D. sat        |
| 5. A. at        | B. in         | C. on          | D. during     |
| 6. A. anywhere  | B. everywhere | C. somewhere   | D. nowhere    |
| 7. A. occupied  | B. grew       | C. covered     | D. climbed    |
| 8. A. whenever  | B. wherever   | C. whatever    | D. however    |
| 9. A. warmed    | B. decorated  | C. heated      | D. ornamented |
| 10. A. homelike | B. homey      | C. home        | D. homely     |
| 11. A. when     | B. where      | C. what        | D. how        |

### **Практичне заняття № 40**

*Тема: Дім, житло*

#### **1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:**

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «My house»

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми

1.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до інтерв'ю двох людей про місця, де вони мешкають (5)

1.4 Письмо: опис будинка своєї мрії

## 2. Комуникативна задача:

2.1. Говоріння: монологічне мовлення "What type of dwelling would you like to live in"

2.2 Опис житла за опорною схемою

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21, 26)

## **VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

**1. Complete each sentence (a-j) with a suitable ending (1 – 10) so that the meaning of the word in italics is clear.**

- a) I would prefer to live in a *cottage* ...
- b) The shopping centre has a *multi-storey car park* ...
- c) My grandmother bought a *bungalow* ...
- d) Jenny lives in a small *flat* ...
- e) This street is only for *pedestrians* ...
- f) Helen and John live in a *square* ...
- g) Peter has moved to London *suburb* ...
- h) This village is surrounded by lovely *countryside* ...
- i) Sue's new house is *unfurnished* ...
- j) My house is *semi-detached* ...

- 1 on the third floor of a modern block.
- 2 and he commutes to work in the centre.
- 3 with room for over 2000 vehicles.
- 4 but the rent is so high that she can't afford much furniture.
- 5 which has a beautiful garden in the middle.
- 6 in a small village in the country.
- 7 and the neighbours often bang on the wall.
- 8 because she had difficulty climbing stairs.
- 9 with fields, woods, streams and a small lake.
- 10 and cars and lorries are not allowed. [26, 219]

**2. Fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word is given**

We live in a 1) d \_\_\_\_\_ house in the old part of the 2) c \_\_\_\_\_. It has three 3) f \_\_\_\_\_ and a basement which I use as a study. It's got a small front 4) g \_\_\_\_\_ and a lovely view over the bay. Many people dream of buying a 5) c \_\_\_\_\_ in the country where they can escape to at weekends. Others even hope to own a 6) v \_\_\_\_\_ in a beautiful location on the coast. Most people here, however, live in 7) f \_\_\_\_\_. There are a lot of students living here in rented 8) r \_\_\_\_\_ and bed-sits.

**3. Now read the text again and answer the questions**

Which word or phrase means ...?

1. a bedroom which is also used as a living-room
2. a large house in the country
3. a small house in the country
4. a house not joined to any other
5. a set of rooms below ground level

**4. Complete the cart below by putting the words in one of the three categories**

basement	washing-up	bed-sit	semi-detached
bungalow	liquid	power point	table mat
corkscrew	detached house	tea towel	villa
loft	hall	study	cottage
block of flats	attic	ironing board	cellar
remote control	ground floor	terraced house	landing

Types of home

Parts of a house

Things we can find in the house

**Практичне заняття № 41**

*Тема: Дім, житло*

**1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:**

- 1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «Mr Hudson's house»
- 1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми
- 1.3 Письмо: написання поради щодо вибору місця проживання

**2. Граматика: Past Simple / Present Perfect**

**3. Комунікативна задача:**

- 3.1. Говоріння: діалогічне мовлення «Покупка будинку»

**Література:** (6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21)

**VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

**1. What are these parts of the house used for? Match each part of the house with what is usually done there.**

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1) kitchen           | a) a place to wash                      |
| 2) dining-room       | b) a place to sleep                     |
| 3) bedroom           | c) a place to leave your street clothes |
| 4) garage            | d) a place to relax and talk            |
| 5) garden            | e) a place to cook                      |
| 6) bathroom          | f) a place to grow flowers              |
| 7) living-room       | g) a place to keep a car                |
| 8) hall / entry hall | h) a place to keep garden tools         |
| 9) shed              | i) a place to keep household equipment  |
| 10) closet           | j) a place to eat                       |

**2. Which part of the house is different from the other three in each group and why.**

- |          |      |        |         |
|----------|------|--------|---------|
| 1) floor | wall | stairs | ceiling |
|----------|------|--------|---------|

2) bathroom	garage	kitchen	bedroom
3) downstairs	upstairs	basement	roof
4) window	wall	garden	door
5) fence	path	hedge	wall

**3. Complete the sentences given below with items of furniture, furnishing or equipment.**

1. A piece of furniture with drawers for keeping clothes in is called a\_\_\_\_\_.
2. A large cover often made of wool to keep people warm in bed is a\_\_\_\_\_.
3. A piece of furniture which includes a cupboard, a wardrobe and a bookcase all connected together is called a\_\_\_\_\_.
4. A piece of fabric that is hung to cover a window is a\_\_\_\_\_.
5. A tall lamp that stands on the floor is called a\_\_\_\_\_.
6. A piece of fabric or paper used for drying things, especially your body is a\_\_\_\_\_.
7. A large cupboard for hanging clothes in is called a\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Fabric bags filled with soft material or feathers, especially those that are put on sofas are called\_\_\_\_\_.
9. A piece of furniture like a table usually with drawers is a\_\_\_\_\_.
10. A comfortable chair with sides on which you can rest your arms is a\_\_\_\_\_.
11. A piece of kitchen equipment for preparing meals with an oven and gas or electric rings is called a\_\_\_\_\_.
12. A piece of electric equipment in which food is kept cold so that it stays fresh is called a\_\_\_\_\_.
13. A piece of equipment producing a spray of water that you stand under to wash yourself is called\_\_\_\_\_. [7]

**4. Fill in the gaps in the sentences given below with the words from the box.**

wardrobes	deckchairs	cushion	blanket	pillow	stools	mat
drawer	curtains	switch	chest	of	armchair	rug
			drawers			

1. When I came into the sitting room my grandma was sitting in her favourite \_\_\_\_\_  
in front of the fire knitting a new sweater for me.
2. If you put this soft \_\_\_\_\_ on the chair, you'll find it much more comfortable.
3. Turn on the light, please. It is so dark that I can't find the\_\_\_\_\_.
4. This room is so sunny in the morning that I have to draw the\_\_\_\_\_, if I want to work on my computer.
5. Where can I find a pen and some paper? - In the upper \_\_\_\_\_ of my desk in the study.
6. After we have built fitted \_\_\_\_\_ in our bedroom, the room became more spacious.
7. In summer we put two\_\_\_\_\_ on our balcony and sunbathe there on fine days.
8. As our kitchen is rather small we have \_\_\_\_\_ instead of chairs around the table.

9. Our dog's favourite place is on the \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the fireplace.
10. My mum is very angry if the children don't wipe their feet on the door\_\_\_\_\_.
11. We keep all our clean linen and towels in a\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Do you prefer to sleep on a high or low\_\_\_\_\_?
13. If you are cold at night, there is an extra \_\_\_\_\_ in the closet. [7]

## READING

### 1. Read the text and fill in the missing words.

#### Mr. Hudson's house

Mr. Hudson is selling his house. At the moment he is showing it to Mr. and Mrs. Wills.

«Here we are. As you can see it's really quite a big spacious \_\_\_\_\_ (1), with two storeys. Upstairs there are three \_\_\_\_\_ (2) where you and your children can sleep, and one \_\_\_\_\_ (3) which has both a bath and a shower. Downstairs we have a large \_\_\_\_\_ (4) where all our family liked to get together in the evenings to watch TV and talk. Next to it is a \_\_\_\_\_ (5) where we used to have our evening meals when all the family sat down to table. Breakfast we usually had in the \_\_\_\_\_ (6) as it was a very quick meal.

Before we go in, let's have a look at the house from the outside. I think you'll agree that the front \_\_\_\_\_ (7) is very nice with all its flower beds and a lawn. The green hedge around it makes it a little more private. You've got a car, haven't you? So the \_\_\_\_\_ (8) next to the house will be very useful.

Now follow me up the path to the front door. Here we are inside. In this little \_\_\_\_\_ (9) you can hang your coats and hats. On your right is the living room and this \_\_\_\_\_ (10) on the left leads into the dining room. It is connected with the \_\_\_\_\_ (11), so you can cook there and serve the meals in the dining room. From the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ (12) you have a pleasant view on the back \_\_\_\_\_ (! 3) which as you see has a strong wooden fence around it.

" The house is in an excellent \_\_\_\_\_ (14). You'll have no problems with the floors, walls, ceilings, the roof, central heating, hot and cold running \_\_\_\_\_ (15) or electricity. So, any questions? Ah, yes, the price. Three bedrooms, a garage and a garden. Well, what do you think? [6]

### 2. In the letter given below all the lines are mixed up. Arrange them in the right order.

Dear Alan,

\_\_\_1\_\_\_ Well, here we are at last! We've been looking forward to  
 \_\_\_ had to borrow some furniture from friends and relatives  
 \_\_\_ decision to come back home as we had been living and working in  
 \_\_\_ arrange a night when you can come to dinner and we can  
 \_\_\_ sound last week. Since then we've been trying to  
 \_\_\_ checked the details more carefully! I thought it seemed a  
 \_\_\_ abroad for so long. I think we're going to find it strange  
 \_\_\_ as the flat we're renting turned out to be unfurnished.



\_\_\_\_\_ a job yet as I've been so busy. I'll give you a call so to  
 \_\_\_\_\_ good value for money! It was difficult to make the  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Sally says that it is all our own fault. We should have  
 \_\_\_\_\_ to settle down here again. I haven't started looking for  
 \_\_\_\_\_ organize the flat and find schools for the children. We've  
 \_\_\_\_\_ discuss old times! Looking forward to seeing you  
 \_\_\_\_\_ coming back for ages and we finally arrived safe and  
 Best wishes, John.

### Практичне заняття № 42

*Тема: Домашнє читання*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту (розділ V гл.15)

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до тексту: brag, bid, falsehood, forlornly, forevermore, tranquilly, woe, rent, betake oneself, rigmarole, scrumptious, chum, pay no heed, contritely, repose, suppliant

#### 2. Комунікативна задача:

2.1. Говоріння: обговорення прочитаного матеріалу

2.2 Коментування "A Tempest in the School Teapot"

**Література:** (2, 4, 5, 17)

### Тема 3. Життя людей за кордоном

#### 3.1 Цікаві місця для відвідування

### Практичне заняття № 43

*Тема: Лондон*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «The Spirit of London»

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичного матеріалу з теми: explore, head for, experience, transform, revealed, metropolis, claims to be, exclusive, sophisticated, gear, lively, restore, equipment, visual, reasonable

1.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до сюжету-скарги щодо відпустки

#### 2. Граматика: Past Simple / Past Perfect

#### 3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: монологічне мовлення «Неприємна відпустка»

3.2 Робота з відеофільмом про Лондон

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21)

### Практичне заняття № 44

*Тема: Нью-Йорк*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «New York», робота з рекламними оголошеннями

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичного матеріалу з теми : department, pavement, exciting, restricted, pint, prospectus, handout, ancient, excursion, sightseeing, voyage, tour, activity, peaceful, modern, overpriced, welcoming, elegant, spacious, luxurious, delicious, bottomless, vast, towering

1.3 Письмо: опис відомого міста, візит до якого завжди пам'ятатимеш

1.4 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до прогнозу погоди на відпустку та розмови з агентом з подорожей (7, 10)

2. Граматика: Present Perfect / Present Perfect Continuous

3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: монологічне мовлення «Місто, яке мене вразило»

3.2 Рольова гра «В бюро екскурсій»

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21)

### **Практичне заняття № 45**

*Тема: Свонсі*

1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «Swansea»

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичного матеріалу з теми: amount, variety, relax, situate, resort, accommodation, interior, paddle, assortment, destination, sparkling, quaint, wacky, range, porch, gazebo, tiles

2. Граматика: Past / Perfect / Past Perfect Continuous

3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: порівняльна характеристика Свонсі та Лондону

3.2 Робота з відеосюжетом «Places to visit»

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21)

### **Практичне заняття № 46**

*Тема: Домашнє читання*

1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту (розділ V гл.16)

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до тексту: vigour, handle, confess, expressly, misgiving, smoothly, pang of pity, allowances, no effect, regretfully, attention

1.3 Письмо: написання параграфу до щоденника Анни щодо інциденту з соусом до пудингу.

2. Комунікативна задача:

2.1. Говоріння: обговорення прочитаного матеріалу

2.2 Складання діалогів розмови Анни з двома однокласниками про Анну та Гілберта

**Література:** (2, 4, 5, 17)

## ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ 4

### 3.2 Життєві історії

#### Практичне заняття № 47

*Тема: Життєві історії*

##### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту про стосунки сімейної пари

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичного матеріалу з теми: admit, exclaim, pause, startle, typical, crowded, concentrate on, fed up with, flowerbeds, tunnel, gorgeous, blame, share, chat, nanny, bench, drop, occur

1.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до розповіді п'ятих людей про книги, які нещодавно прочитали

##### 2. Граматика: Reported statements

##### 3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: складання історій за малюнками

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21)

#### Практичне заняття № 48

*Тема: Життєві історії*

##### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту про в'язня

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичного матеріалу з теми: thermos, rush, floral, entertaining, predictable, character, violence, scary, yell, tears, whistle

1.3 Письмо: написання твору на тему "After ten years of effort, he finally got what he had always wanted"

##### 2. Граматика: Reported questions

##### 3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: розповідь найзахопливішої історії в житті

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21)

#### Практичне заняття № 49

*Тема: Життєві історії*

##### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту про аварію літака

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичного матеріалу з теми: engine, sensible, arrive, reach, realize, face up, nearby, staring, tale, threaten, suggest, deny, apologise

1.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та переказ історії

1.4 Письмо: написання продовження до історії про аварію літака

##### 2. Граматика: Reported commands

##### 3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: розповідь трагічної історії з власного життя

3.2 Робота з відеосюжетом «Stories»

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21)

## Практичне заняття № 50

*Тема: Життєві історії*

### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «The most Embarrassing moment of my life», робота з газетним матеріалом

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуларом до теми

1.3 Письмо: написання твору на тему «This can't be happening to me»

### 2. Граматика: Modals in Reported Speech

### 3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: розповідь про день з власного життя, коли все здавалось йшло шкереберть, але в кінці пішло якнайкраще

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21)

## READING

### *1. Read the text and answer the questions*

#### **The Most Embarrassing Moment of My Life**

Have you ever done something stupid that made you feel so embarrassed you wished you could just disappeared? Well, that's exactly how I felt, one chilly Saturday morning last autumn.

I had gone to town to do some shopping, and as I was walking through the park on my way to the bus stop it suddenly began to rain. I immediately dashed into a nearby phone box since I didn't have an umbrella. It was raining heavily, but it was one of those short autumn showers that don't last long, so I decided to stay in the phone box until it stopped.

A few moments later, I saw a young man walk up to the phone box, wearing a yellow raincoat and holding a tool box. I didn't want to go out into the rain, so I picked up the phone and pretended I was talking to someone. I thought the man would go away, but he didn't. He just waited patiently in the pouring rain, watching me wave my hands about and act as if I was deep in conversation.

Luckily, the rain began to stop after about ten minutes. "Okey, Mum," I said loudly into the phone, "I'll see you later, then. Bye!" I put the phone down, picked up my shopping and stepped out of the phone box. "I'm sorry I took so long," I said to the man.

"Oh, I don't want to use the phone," he replied, smiling broadly. "I've just come to repair it. It's out of order, you see." I felt myself go bright red in the face and hurried away with my head down, feeling a complete fool. That was certainly one of the most embarrassing moments of my life! [17, 32]

1. When did the events of the story take place? Who is the main character?
2. Why did the writer go to the phone box?
3. Why did she decide to stay there?
4. What do you suppose she thought the young man wanted to do?
5. Why did she pretend she was speaking to someone on the phone?
6. What did the man do while the writer was in the phone box?

7. Why did she come out of the phone box?
8. What was the man waiting to do?
9. Why was it necessary to do this?
10. Why was the writer embarrassed?

## LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Fill in the correct word from the list, then make sentences using the completed phrases

*box – broadly – complete – face – out of – patiently – pouring – phone*

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 a _____ box    | 5 _____ rain       |
| 2 a tool _____   | 6 a _____ fool     |
| 3 to wait _____  | 7 _____ order      |
| 4 to smile _____ | 8 red in the _____ |

### 2. Read the extract from a story and fill in the gaps with linking words from the list *then – later – finally – when – first – until – after*

I was in my bedroom 1) \_\_\_\_\_ I realized I could smell smoke. Looking out of the window, I saw that the house next door was on fire. 2) \_\_\_\_\_ I phoned the fire brigade, 3) \_\_\_\_\_ I ran next door and rang the doorbell. I knew my neighbour, Mrs Carr, was at home, but nobody answered, so I broke a window and went inside.

4) \_\_\_\_\_ searching for some time, I found Mrs Carr lying unconscious on the kitchen floor, so I dragged her out of the house. The fire brigade 5) \_\_\_\_\_ arrived and put the fire out. I waited with Mrs Carr 6) \_\_\_\_\_ an ambulance came to take her to hospital. A couple of days 7) \_\_\_\_\_ I went to visit her. She was very grateful to me for saving her life.

### 3. Number the events of the story (ex. 2) in the correct order

- \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs Carr was lying unconscious on the floor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I visited Mrs Carr in hospital.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I smelt smoke.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The fire brigade put the fire out.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I phoned the fire brigade.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I ran next door and rang the doorbell.

### 4. Complete the table of adjectives with synonyms from the list

*glad, amazed, annoyed, cross, delighted, depressed, frightened, furious, miserable, sad, scared, shocked, stunned, terrified, thrilled*

happy  
unhappy  
afraid  
angry  
surprised

## Практичне заняття № 51

*Тема: Життєві історії*

### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «An Unexpected Meeting»

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабул яром до теми

1.3 Письмо: написання історії про необачну поведінку, яка могла б закінчитись трагічно, з наступною кінцівкою "He had learned his lesson, and would never do anything so stupid again"

### 2. Граматика: Reported Speech (introductory verbs)

### 3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: складання та розповідь історії за малюнками

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21)

## READING

### **1. Read the story and fill in the gaps with verbs from the list**

*gasped – sobbed – warned – whispered – wondered*

#### **An Unexpected Meeting**

It was a bright summer morning, and a warm breeze was blowing gently through the trees. Pauline and Sally stood talking to the park ranger before they set off on a ten-mile hike to the next camp site. "Be careful in the forest," the ranger 1) \_\_\_\_\_ them, "and remember – this park is in bear country. They aren't usually dangerous, but if you see any, don't get too close."

The two friends followed a hiking trail through the forest until they came to a clearing in the trees with a stream running through it. "Oh, look, Pauline, " 2) \_\_\_\_\_ Sally. "Bears!" Two tiny bear cubs were playing happily in the middle of the stream.

Sally immediately took a camera from her pack and began to take photos, but Pauline 3) \_\_\_\_\_ anxiously where the cubs' mother was. Hearing a sudden noise, both women turned round and saw an enormous bear charging towards them.

There was nowhere to hide, and no time to run away from the angry bear, so Pauline knew their only chance was to play dead. "Lie down!" she 4) \_\_\_\_\_ in Sally's ear. "Don't move!" They lay absolutely still, face down on the ground, with their eyes tightly closed in terror. They heard the bear approach, felt its hot breath as it sniffed them, then finally heard it walking away.

They lay there for what seemed like hours, too frightened to move or speak. When they were sure the bear had gone, they got up, crying tears of relief. "I can hardly believe we had such a lucky escape!" Sally 5) \_\_\_\_\_, still shaking like a leaf. It was certainly a hike they would never forget. [17, 36]

### **2. Read the list of events and number them in the order they happened, then use the list to retell the story**

- \_\_\_\_\_ An enormous bear charged towards them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ They set off on a ten-mile hike.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The bear approached them and sniffed them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ They saw two bear cubs playing in the stream.

- \_\_\_\_\_ They cried when they realized they were safe.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Both of them lay down and pretended to be dead.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ The park ranger warned Pauline and Sally that there were bears in the forest.

## LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Fill in the correct word from the list, then make sentences with the completed phrases

*cubs – lucky – park – relief – sudden – ten-mile – unexpected – warm*

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 a _____ breeze   | 5 bear _____     |
| 2 an _____ meeting | 6 a _____ noise  |
| 3 a _____ ranger   | 7 tears of _____ |
| 4 a _____ hike     | 8 a _____ escape |

### 2. Read the short extracts and replace the words in bold with words from the list

a) *awful, exhausted, extremely, furious, huge, tiny, wonderful*

... Trevor was **very tired** when he finally got home. "What a **very bad** day!" he thought sadly. He had had a **very big** argument with the Sales Manager, who was **very angry** about a **very small** mistake in one of Trevor's sales reports. Anyway, he told himself, it was still **very nice** to be able to sit down and relax at the end of a **very** long, unpleasant day ...

b) *completely, delicious, enormous, fantastic, magnificent*

... Jill felt **very** satisfied with life, and she was having a **very nice** time on holiday. She had just finished a **very nice** meal, and she was standing on the hotel balcony admiring the **very nice** view of the harbour, far below. A **very big** full moon painted a path of silver light on the dark sea ...

### 3. Complete the sentences with verbs from the list

*complained – wondered – asked – screamed – begged – demanded*

- "We're having another test? But that's not fair!" the schoolboy \_\_\_\_\_ miserable.
- Anne felt a piece of paper being pushed into her hand. "What's this?" she \_\_\_\_\_, unfolding the note and beginning to read.
- "Help me! Somebody help me! " \_\_\_\_\_ Pamela desperately, knowing she couldn't hold on much longer.
- "Give me my money back, right now!" the old woman \_\_\_\_\_ angrily.
- "Please, please can I have another ice-cream, Mum?" \_\_\_\_\_ Jason.
- "Excuse me – do you suppose you could help me?" \_\_\_\_\_ Rosie politely.

### 4. Complete the table of synonyms with the words from the text

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 softly = _____     | 4 nervously = _____ |
| 2 at once = _____    | 5 normally = _____  |
| 3 completely = _____ | 6 firmly = _____    |

7 eventually = \_\_\_\_\_

9 definitely = \_\_\_\_\_

8 cheerfully = \_\_\_\_\_

10 scarcely = \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Fill in the gaps with adverbs from the list***angrily – carefully – cheerfully – rudely – suddenly*

1. Ken whistled \_\_\_\_\_ to himself as he watered the plants in his garden.
2. A middle-aged woman \_\_\_\_\_ pushed her way to the head of the queue and demanded to be served.
3. Marianne \_\_\_\_\_ put the delicate crystal vase back on the shelf, afraid that she would break it.
4. "Look what you've done!" he shouted \_\_\_\_\_. "Why don't you watch where you're going?"
5. Jennifer was stroking the dog when it \_\_\_\_\_ turned and hit her hand.

**6. Fill in the blanks with words from the list***leaf – baby – bee – feathers – ice – nails – night – ox – sugar – wind*

1 to shake like a \_\_\_\_\_

6 as sweet as \_\_\_\_\_

2 as hard as \_\_\_\_\_

7 to cry like a \_\_\_\_\_

3 as black as \_\_\_\_\_

8 as cold as \_\_\_\_\_

4 to run like the \_\_\_\_\_

9 as busy as a \_\_\_\_\_

5 as strong as \_\_\_\_\_

10 as light as a \_\_\_\_\_

**SPEAKING**

**1. Look at the pictures of events from a dramatic incident, and number them in the order they happened.**

**2. Match the sets of prompts to the pictures, then use the prompts to tell the story**

- \_\_\_\_\_ bright summer sun – fairground – Gary and sister Wendy – queue for Ferris wheel – climb into seat – attendant locks safety bar
- \_\_\_\_\_ wheel begins to turn – higher and higher – see for miles – wheel stops at top – Wendy terrified, Gary laughs
- \_\_\_\_\_ Gary unlocks safety bar – stands up – Wendy begs: "Sit down, Gary!" – "Don't worry, I won't fall!"
- \_\_\_\_\_ wheel suddenly starts again – Gary loses balance, falls – hanging from safety bar – Wendy grabs arm – "Hold on, Gary!"
- \_\_\_\_\_ reach ground safely – everyone relieved – attendant shouts at Gary for being so stupid – Gary ashamed [17, 39]





## Практичне заняття № 52

*Тема: Домашнє читання*

### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту (розділ VI гл.17)

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до тексту: get mixed up, like hot cakes, on the verge of, get into scrapes, wash one's hands of, scare to death, do oneself justice, go to the dogs, turn one's back, have one's share in

### 2. Комунікативна задача:

2.1. Говоріння: обговорення прочитаного матеріалу

2.2 Коментування “You know there are some things that cannot be expressed in words”

**Література:** (2, 4, 5, 17)

## Тема 4. Життя відомих людей

### 4.1 Відомі історичні особи

#### Практичне заняття № 53

*Тема: Відомі історичні особи*

##### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «Bill Gates»

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми

1.3 Письмо: написання твору-роздуму про значення комп'ютера в нашому житті

1.4 Аудіювання: прослуховування інформації про Біла Гейтса і заповнення таблиці-звіту

##### 2. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: розповідь про життя Біла Гейтса за опорною таблицею

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21)

## READING

**1. Read the article and match the paragraphs to the headings, then explain the words in bold**

*Character / Likes / Plans  
Early life*

*Introduction  
Later life*

### Bill Gates

Everyone has heard of Bill Gates, one of the richest and most successful people in the world. Microsoft, the business he started with a friend in 1975, has become the world's largest computer software company, and Gates was the world's youngest **billionaire** at the age of 31.

His full name is William Henry Gates III, and he was born on 28<sup>th</sup> October, 1955, in Seattle, USA. At school, Bill soon showed that he was very intelligent, and especially good at Maths and Science. His parents decided to send him to Lakeside, the **private school** where he first began to use computers. 13-year-old Bill Gates and his schoolfriend Paul Allen were soon spending all their time writing programs and learning about computers instead of doing their schoolwork!

After finishing school in 1973, Bill went to Harvard, America's most famous university. The next year, he and Paul Allen wrote an **operating program** for the Altair, one of the world's first microcomputers. The two friends started Microsoft in 1975, and Gates left Harvard. Before long, Microsoft was a major business success. Since then, the company has continued to grow, producing most of the world's leading PC software. One reason for his success is that Gates has always been very ambitious and hardworking. This has not left him much time for a normal personal

life, but in 1994 he married Melinda French, a Microsoft employee, and in 1995 he wrote a best-selling book, *The Road Ahead*.

Bill has **mixed feelings** about spending so much time **running** Microsoft. "There are a lot of **experiences** I haven't had, but I do like my job," he says. When he does find time to relax, he likes puzzles, golf and reading about science. For such a rich person, his life is simple, and he spends little on himself and his family. When it comes to helping others, though, Gates is very **generous**. He has already given huge amounts of money to charity, and says that he plans to give away almost all of his **wealth** when he **retires**. [14, 52]

## 2. Read the text again and answer the questions

1. Who is Bill Gates?
2. What have he and Paul Allen done together?
3. Why has Gates been so successful?
4. What does he do in his free time?
5. What does he plan to do with all his money?

## LISTENING

*Listen and complete the table*

Full Name:	
Born:	
Early life:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
Later life:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
Character:	
Likes:	
Plans:	

## LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Complete the following sentences, using the phrases given below

in case of	in danger of	in sight of	on behalf of
in charge of	in fear of	in terms of	
in control of	in place of	on account of	

1. The famous scientist accepted the award \_\_\_\_\_ of his entire research team.
2. A researcher has announced that she believes her team are \_\_\_\_\_ a major development in treating cancer.
3. Many workers feel they are \_\_\_\_\_ being replaced by industrial robots.
4. Professor James is \_\_\_\_\_ the Linguistic Department.

5. I had to stand up and give a short speech \_\_\_\_\_ the guest lecturer who had to cancel at the last minute.
6. Technologists at the power station where the accident occurred say they are now completely \_\_\_\_\_ the situation.
7. This has been a highly successful project, both \_\_\_\_\_ the results we have achieved and the team spirit we have had all along.
8. A team of scientists in the Himalayas have had to abandon their experiments \_\_\_\_\_ the terrible weather conditions they have met with.
9. When the rocket exploded, spectators ran as fast as they could \_\_\_\_\_ their lives.
10. All laboratories have instructions about what to do \_\_\_\_\_ fire.

**2. Read the following text and decide which answer A, B, C, or D best fits each space**

Science promises to change our lives in the twenty-first century. Most people probably 1) \_\_\_\_\_ future scientific 2) \_\_\_\_\_ with travelling to distant planets or with the host of new 3) \_\_\_\_\_ that will be available in the twenty-first-century homes. However, it is probably in the 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of medicine that science will have the greatest 5) \_\_\_\_\_ on people's lives. 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is going on to find ways to 7) \_\_\_\_\_ people against AIDS, which has claimed the lives of so many young people, and to 8) \_\_\_\_\_ cures for terrible 9) \_\_\_\_\_ like cancer. Of course, before any of these are made available to the public, they will have been thoroughly 10) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                  |                 |               |             |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 A connect      | B link          | C associate   | D join      |
| 2 A developments | B progresses    | C improvement | D advance   |
| 3 A mechanisms   | B gadgets       | C instruments | D machines  |
| 4 A subject      | B department    | C region      | D field     |
| 5 A impact       | B force         | C change      | D affect    |
| 6 A Research     | B Investigation | C Studying    | D Analysis  |
| 7 A inject       | B immunize      | C defend      | D cure      |
| 8 A invent       | B locate        | C discover    | D make      |
| 9 A diseases     | B illness       | C sickness    | D infection |
| 10 A proven      | B tried         | C checked     | D tested    |

**3. How much do you know about famous scientists? Make statements about the people, choosing the correct information from the table**

Isaac Newton		radium
Charles Richter		the orbits of the planets
Marie Curie	devised	mathematical laws
Galileo	invented	the telescope
Jacques Cousteau	discovered	the aqualung (used in scuba diving)
Pythagoras		a sea route to India, going around Africa
Nicolaus Copernicus		the law of gravity
Vasco da Gama		a scale for measuring earthquakes

**4. Match the verbs (1 – 8) with the nouns (a – h) to make statements about the work done by scientists**

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1 make      | a factories to make them work more efficiently with fewer people |
| 2 condition | b new drugs and vaccines to immunize people against diseases     |
| 3 apply     | c research into various scientific issues                        |
| 4 make      | d experiments to test their theories                             |
| 5 do        | e people and animals to behave in a certain way                  |
| 6 clone     | f scientific knowledge to practical problems                     |
| 7 automate  | g calculations based on statistical data                         |
| 8 develop   | h plants and animals to make exact copies of them                |

**5. Match the list of statements (1 – 6) with the scientific and technological developments (a – d) they refer to.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 “This is a real breakthrough in medical science”         | a the splitting of the atom<br>b the discovery of penicillin<br>c the invention of the aeroplane<br>d the invention of the car |
| 2 “This will mean dangerous speeds of up to 25 km per hour |  |
| 3 “This could cause the destruction of humanity”           |  |
| 4 “This will make long distances seem like nothing”        |  |
| 5 “This will give us immense power”                        |  |
| 6 “This will give people tremendous independence”          |  |

**Практичне заняття № 54**

*Тема: Відомі історичні особи*

**1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:**

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «Thomas Edison – the man behind his inventions”

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми

1.3 Письмо: написання міні-твору “How can nation encourage science, invention, and scientific creativity”

1.4 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до радіопрограми про життя відомих винахідників

**2. Комунікативна задача:**

3.1. Говоріння: дискусія на тему «How important is the international cooperation of scientists in the world?”

**Література:** (9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23)

**READING**

**1. Several sentences have been removed from the text. Put them into the right place and read the story about one of the most famous scientists of America**

**A** On another occasion he almost drowned when he dived into the river and swam under a ship trying to examine its structure.

**B** The boy was saved by the conductor who caught him by the ears and pulled him onto the train.



**C** He had to work for thirteen months but finally he succeeded and produced the incandescent lamp.

**D** One day when Edison was 15, he saved the life of a child who was playing on the train tracks.

**E** Edison spent all his free time experimenting.

**F** Thomas's mother continued his education at home, and the boy demonstrated a brilliant memory and great love of books and studies.

### **Thomas Edison – the man behind his inventions**

In 1877, an American, Thomas Alba Edison, made a recording on a little machine which he had invented, and played it back to himself. It was a historic moment – the first talking machine in the world had been invented. Next, Edison got interested in the invention of an electric-light bulb for lighting streets and buildings instead of gas. 1) \_\_\_\_\_. His other inventions include the phonograph or gramophone, the cinematograph, an improved system of electric transmission and numerous other things.

Since his early childhood he had a difficult life. He was a very inquisitive child who always asked "Why?" and always tried out any idea he had. When he was six, Thomas decided to help a mother goose to hatch eggs by sitting himself on the nest. 2) \_\_\_\_\_.

He went to school for only three months because his teacher said that the boy was stupid. 3) \_\_\_\_\_. One day he read in a book that balloons could fly because they had gas in them. So he thought that if he drank enough soda water and filled his stomach with gas he would be able to fly too. His flying attempt finished with his lying on the ground sick and the world spinning around him.

Edison began to work as a newspaper boy when he was twelve. One winter night the boy didn't hear the conductor's whistle and when the train started to move, it dragged Thomas along. 4) \_\_\_\_\_. After that something happened to the boy's ears and he began to grow deaf. But it didn't stop the curious child. He decided to produce his own newspaper and he set up his "publishing house" in a baggage car. The money he got for his paper he spent on books and laboratory equipment which he installed in the same baggage car. Everything finished with a fire which started when a bottle with phosphorus fell on the floor. That ended Edison's career with the railway.

5) \_\_\_\_\_. In gratitude the father of the child, a telegraph operator, gave Edison several lessons in telegraphy and in the next five years Thomas worked as a telegrapher in different cities of the USA and Canada. But this career of his also ended with a scandal when a night inspector found Edison sleeping and his new invention, connected to the clock, working instead of him.

6) \_\_\_\_\_. Even when he was an old man he never stopped working. Edison is believed to have said the following words, "Genius is ten per cent inspiration and ninety per cent perspiration" [23]

**2. Do you agree with the Edison's statement given in the text**

**VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

### 1. Complete the following chart

Verb	Noun	Person
_____	invention	inventor
produce	_____ or production	producer
observe	_____	observer
design	design	_____
develop	_____	developer
discover	_____	discoverer
explore	_____	explorer
research	research	_____
program	program	_____
_____	engine	engineer
build	_____	builder
conserve	_____	_____
create	_____	_____

### 2. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate word from the chart above

1. The same civil \_\_\_\_\_ who built the roads is now building the new bridge.
2. They called in a \_\_\_\_\_ to knock down the wall between the two rooms.
3. Scientists have been carrying out \_\_\_\_\_ to find a cure for the disease.
4. The company which \_\_\_\_\_ the drug has had to pay a lot of money to the victims.
5. Lewis and Clark were the first to \_\_\_\_\_ the new territory.
6. Penicillin was one of the most important \_\_\_\_\_ of the twentieth century.
7. Walt Disney, the \_\_\_\_\_ of Mickey Mouse, died a very rich man.
8. You'll need to go to university if you want to become a computer \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A property \_\_\_\_\_ buys land and builds offices or homes on it.
10. The theory is based on a detailed \_\_\_\_\_ of many patients.

### 3. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the words from the list. You'll use some words more than once and some sentences may have more than one answer

*discover – develop – pioneer – invent – design – study*

1. The physicians Marie Curie and her husband Pierre \_\_\_\_\_ the element radium and won the Nobel Prize for physics.
2. After years of \_\_\_\_\_, Freud \_\_\_\_\_ a theory of the mind which has changed forever the way we view ourselves.
3. Brunel \_\_\_\_\_ the Clifton Suspension Bridge.
4. Marco Polo made journeys through Asia and wrote a book describing what he had \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Edward Jenner \_\_\_\_\_ the use of vaccination to prevent disease.
6. I wonder who \_\_\_\_\_ the very first computer.
7. Einstein \_\_\_\_\_ the theory of relativity which replaced Newton's theories of gravity.

8. Frank Lloyd Wright \_\_\_\_\_ the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo and the Guggenheim Museum in New York.
9. Florence Nightingale \_\_\_\_\_ effective nursing care and improvements in public health.
10. In 1930 Clyde Tombaugh \_\_\_\_\_ Pluto after many years \_\_\_\_\_ the night sky.

## LISTENING

*You are going to hear part of a radio programme about lives of famous inventors. Read questions 1 – 8 and match each question to the person A – C that it refers to.*

- A Alexander Graham Bell  
 B Maria Mitchell  
 C Jan Szczepanik

Who came from a big family? \_\_\_\_\_

1. Who received a medal from a king? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Whose scientific interests were not grounded in family traditions? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Whose achievements were appreciated outside his/her country? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Whose research was concentrated on one field of science? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who had planned a different career? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Who worked as a teacher? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Whose birthplace is open to the public? \_\_\_\_\_

## Практичне заняття № 55

*Тема: Відомі історичні особи*

### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

- 1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «The mystery of disappearing author»
- 1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до теми
- 1.3 Письмо: написання детективної історії

### 2. Комунікативна задача:

- 3.1. Говоріння: розповідь за планом про книгу, яку нещодавно прочитав
- 3.2 Дискусія на тему «Reading takes much time. Nowadays you can get all the necessary information from newspapers, TV, radio or the computer»

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22)

## READING

**1. Read the text quickly. Which explanations for Agatha Christie's disappearance are mentioned? Underline them.**

### **The Mystery of the disappearing author**

There can't be many people who haven't heard of Agatha Christie. She must have sold more novels than anybody else in history. 1) \_\_\_\_\_. In that year, she was involved in a mysterious case of an author who vanished – the author was herself.

At the age of thirty-six, Agatha Christie must have been an enviable figure. She lived with her husband, Colonel Archibald Christie, in a magnificent country house and she was already the author of seven detective novels. Then on the freezing cold



night of 3 December, 1926, she left her home in Sunningdale, Berkshire, and disappeared.

2) \_\_\_\_\_. At first, the police suspected suicide. Her husband said she couldn't have committed suicide because most people do it at home and do not drive off in the middle of the night. What few people would have known was that Agatha Christie's life couldn't have been very happy at the time. 3) \_\_\_\_\_. She had been sleeping badly, eating irregularly, and moving furniture around the house for no apparent reason. Some newspapers hinted that her husband would have gained much from the death of his wife, but he couldn't murdered her because he had been at a party all weekend in Surrey: he had a perfect alibi. Other journalists suspected she might have disappeared in order to get publicity in the press. Then her brother-in-law Campbell received a letter from her whose postmark indicated that it had been posted in London at 9.45 am on the day after her disappearance., so she couldn't have been in Guildford at that time.

4) \_\_\_\_\_. Colonel Christie took an afternoon train from London to Harrogate and learned that his wife had been staying in the hotel for a week and a half. She had apparently seemed "normal and happy". She sang, danced, played billiards, read the newspaper reports of her own disappearance, chatted with her fellow guests and went for walks.

5) \_\_\_\_\_. Later, Archibald Christie told reporters: "She has suffered from a lost of memory and I do not think she knows who she is." But Ritchie-Calder, a friend of hers, thought her condition didn't resemble the usual cases of amnesia. 6) \_\_\_\_\_.

The consequences of the whole story were not all unpleasant.

Agaths Christie's next novel, *The Big Four*, was received badly by reviewers, but sold nine thousand copies – more that twice as many as *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd*. And from then on her books sold in increasing quantities. 7) \_\_\_\_\_. Yet this is difficult to accept. Why did she register in the hotel using the name of her husband's mistress? A television play produced after her death even suggested that the whole event might have been part of a plot to murder her husband's mistress. The only thing that is certain is that her disappearance in 1926 turned Agatha Christie into a best-selling writer and a millionaire. Perhaps her disappearance was Agatha Christie's most successful story. [22, 120]

**2. Read the article again. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from paragraphs A – H the one which fits each gap 1 – 7. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.**

- A** Till her death in 1976, Agatha Christie refused to discuss the mystery of her own disappearance. Her biographer, Janet Morgan, accepts that it must have been a case of nervous breakdown followed by amnesia.
- B** He felt that she had prepared for her disappearance because she had \$300 with her, and she had also told other guests in the hotel that she was a visitor from South Africa.

- C** She wrote under her first husband's surname. She wrote more than 70 novels featuring the Belgian detective, Hercule Poirot or the curious village lady, Miss Marple.
- D** Yet there was a time when Agatha Christie was relatively unknown. The first time she came to the attention of the public in a big way was in 1926.
- E** Her husband had fallen in love with another woman and her mother's death must have been a great shock for her. Her behaviour at home suggested she could have been on the verge of a nervous breakdown.
- F** At eleven the next morning, an officer at Guildford police station was handed a report saying that Agatha Christie's car had been found halfway down a grassy bank with its bonnet buried in some bushes.
- G** She was reading a newspaper which contained her story, with a photograph, when her husband made his way over to her. "She did not seem to recognize him," said the hotel manager.
- H** Then, on 14 December, a waiter in a hotel in Harrogate, Yorkshire, looked more closely at a female guest and realized from the newspaper photographs he had seen that it must have been the missing novelist. He rang the Yorkshire police who contacted her home.

**3. Complete these sentences about the story.**

1. Agatha Christie can't have been a happy person because ...
2. She must have been well-off because ...
3. She must have had a lot of imagination because ...

**VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

**1. Find words in the text that have a similar meaning to the following. The first letter of each word is given to help you.**

- 1 disappeared v\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 said something in an indirect way h\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 proof that someone was not where a crime took place a\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 the attention that someone or something gets from the media p\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 the brother of your wife or husband b\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 a game you play on a rectangular table, using a long stick to knock balls into pockets around the table b\_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 when you lose your memory a\_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 things that happen as a result of something else c\_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 a secret plan to do something p\_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Match the words in the left-hand column with their definitions in the right-hand column**

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 an article      | a a book that is used to study a school subject  |
| 2 an atlas        | b a publication that comes out weekly or monthly |
| 3 an encyclopedia | c a reference book with maps of the world        |
| 4 a magazine      | d a book of word definitions                     |

5 a biography	e a book or set of books giving information about every branch of knowledge with articles in ABC order
6 a novel	f usually a cheap book in a soft cover
7 a poem	g a story about a real person
8 a dictionary	h a piece of writing in a newspaper
9 a paperback	i a list of books on one subject
10 a textbook	j a short piece of writing (usually rhymed) expressing a deep feeling or thought
11 a bookworm	k an article that critically examines a new book
12 bibliography	l stories, novels and romances
13 review	m a book about people who are not real
14 fiction	n a book with recipes of dishes
15 a cookery book	o a person who is fond of reading

### 3. Fill in the following sentences with the given prepositions

by – from – in – of – up – to – with – on

1. I borrowed this book \_\_\_\_ the library.
2. I read it \_\_\_\_ a book.
3. You'll have to look \_\_\_\_ the meaning \_\_\_\_ a dictionary.
4. "Hamlet" is a tragedy \_\_\_\_ Shakespeare.
5. Books are a wonderful source \_\_\_\_ knowledge.
6. I'd like to relax \_\_\_\_ a good book for the rest of the day.
7. I believe that reference books should be \_\_\_\_ every home.
8. Nowadays books are sold \_\_\_\_ large number.
9. The librarian said the book was \_\_\_\_ the top shelf.
10. Do you like to lend books \_\_\_\_ your friends?

### 4. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space

Why read books?

Is it worth reading books, 1) \_\_\_\_ nowadays there are so many other forms of 2) \_\_\_\_? Some people say that even 3) \_\_\_\_ books are expensive, and not everyone can 4) \_\_\_\_ books from the library. They might add that television is more 5) \_\_\_\_ and that viewers can relax as they watch their favourite 6) \_\_\_\_\_. All that may be true, but books are still very 7) \_\_\_\_\_. They encourage the reader to use his or her 8) \_\_\_\_ for a start. You can read a 9) \_\_\_\_ of a book, or just a few pages, and then stop. Of course, it may be so 10) \_\_\_\_ that you can't stop! There are many different kinds of books, so you can choose a crime 11) \_\_\_\_ or an autobiography, or a book which gives you interesting 12) \_\_\_\_\_. If you find it hard to choose, you can read 13) \_\_\_\_, or ask friends for ideas. Personally, I can't 14) \_\_\_\_ without books, but I can 15) \_\_\_\_ up television easily enough. You can't watch television at bus stops! [6]

- |               |                 |               |                |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 A in        | B or            | C why         | D since        |
| 2 A entertain | B entertainment | C entertained | D entertaining |
| 3 A paperback | B The           | C so          | D when         |

4 A borrow	B buy	C lend	D take
5 A excited	B excitable	C exciting	D excitement
6 A ones	B programmes	C episodes	D cereals
7 A too	B public	C live	D popular
8 A imagination	B author	C index	D amusement
9 A capital	B head	C chapter	D cover
10 A current	B imagined	C interest	D gripping
11 A history	B novel	C booklet	D poetry
12 A advise	B idea	C information	D fact
13 A announcements	B gossip	C reviews	D prefaces
14 A do	B make	C have	D take
15 A pick	B look	C give	D turn

### Практичне заняття № 56

*Тема: Відомі історичні особи*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «A meeting with Picasso»

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуларом до теми

1.3 Письмо: опису картини за планом

#### 2. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: останній візит до галереї

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21)

### READING

***Read the article. Choose the most suitable heading A – G for each part of the article 1 – 6. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.***

- A Why his paintings are not always easy to make sense of
- B The language of painting is not the same as the language of words
- C His most famous painting
- D Putting himself in the picture
- E My first impression of the great artist
- F How much his paintings sell for
- G The reason for my visit

### **A meeting with Picasso**

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

Picasso gave me a glance and looked me straight in the eyes. He was dressed in a light grey business suit, a blue cotton shirt and a tie. There was a bright yellow handkerchief in his breast pocket. His hands were small and solid. I introduced myself and Picasso offered me his hand immediately. He had a warm, sincere smile which made me feel relaxed.

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

I explained that I had always been interested in his work. I told him that at his recent exhibition I had suddenly understood what he wanted to say. I wanted to get to know

him personally and to ask him if my analysis of his paintings was correct. If they were, I said, I wanted to write about the paintings in America.

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

Then I described for Picasso my interpretation of his painting "The Sailor". I asked him whether it was a self-portrait. I wondered whether the sailor's suit, the net and the red butterfly showed Picasso as a person trying to find a better world. He listened carefully and finally said: "Yes. It's me, but I didn't mean it to have any political meaning at all."

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

I asked if he saw himself as a leader. Picasso nodded seriously and said: "Yes, I realize it." I mentioned how we had often discussed his work back in New York, especially the "Guernica" painting, his most well-known painting. I talked about symbolism of the bull and the horse. Picasso kept nodding. "Yes," he said "the bull represents brutality, the horse the people. Yes, there I used symbolism."

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

I asked: "Why do you paint in such a way that it is so difficult for people to understand?" "I paint this way," he replied, "because it's the result of my thought. I have worked for years to get this result and if I take a step backwards it will be an insult to people."

6) \_\_\_\_\_.

"It's quite impossible," he went on, "to explain why you do this or that. I express myself through painting and I can't explain through words. I can't explain why I did it that way. For me, if I sketch a little table, I see every detail. I see the size and the thickness, and I translate it in my own way." [21, 90]

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

### 1. Find expressions in the text which have a similar meaning to these definitions

- 1 looked quickly at me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 was wearing \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 find out more about someone \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 famous \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 draw quickly with a pencil \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. Read the text. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line.

Understanding modern art

I have only been once to an art 1) \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, the Tate in London was my 2) \_\_\_\_\_ to modern art, but although the gallery was quite 3) \_\_\_\_\_, I found the pictures difficult to understand. The 4) \_\_\_\_\_ in the exhibition were by famous 5) \_\_\_\_\_ from all over the world. Our guide told us about each painting, and I listened carefully her 6) \_\_\_\_\_. After she had given us a 7) \_\_\_\_\_ of a painting by Picasso, I asked her what it all 8) \_\_\_\_\_. She said we should not

EXHIBIT  
INTRODUCE  
INTEREST  
PAINT  
ART  
EXPLAIN  
DESCRIBE  
MEAN

look for meaning but for 9) \_\_\_\_\_, as the most important thing was to enjoy the shapes and colours. 10) \_\_\_\_\_, I found this advice a complete 11) \_\_\_\_\_.

PLEASE  
PERSON  
REVEAL

**3. Complete the chart below by adding words from the list. Some may go in more than one place**

<i>literature</i>	<i>music</i>	<i>theatre</i>	<i>cinema</i>	<i>art</i>
sculpture	lighting	exhibition	edition	
chapter	auditorium	musical	love story	
script	performance	first night	cast	
act	encore	landscape	thriller	
comedy	sound-track	novel	brush	
CD	drama	canvas	programme	
concert	rehearsal	role	matinee	
singer	scene	character	poetry	
microphone	picture	biography	musician	
short story	play	subtitles	science fiction	
premiere	trailer	horror	orchestra	
screenplay	magazine	illustration	western	
scenery	opera	set	costume	
stage	audience	screen	watercolour	
volume	pop	tragedy	plot	

### Практичне заняття № 57

*Тема: Домашнє читання*

**1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:**

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту (розділ VI гл.18)

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до тексту: in a trice, sorely, muse, perusal, effusion, commune, dunce, beau, morrow, pretty

1.3 Письмо: написання коментарю до виразу «Handsome is as handsome does»

**2. Комунікативна задача:**

2.1. Говоріння: обговорення прочитаного матеріалу

**Література:** (2, 4, 5, 17)

#### 4.2 Нещасні випадки

### Практичне заняття № 58

*Тема: Нещасні випадки*

**1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:**

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту «Earthquake in LA »

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичного матеріалу: measure, resident, session, in bursts, powerful, reaction, debris, crack, authorities, rash, trap, lungs, howl, intense, restrict, estimate, survive, cling

1.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до розповідей трьох учасників нещасних випадків (3)

1.4 Письмо: написання звіту про врятування плавців дельфіном

2. Граматика: Conditionals

3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: дискусія «How can we protect ourselves against earthquakes before or while they are happening»

3.2 Рольова гра «У поліцейському відділку»

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21)

### **Практичне заняття № 59**

*Тема: Нещасні випадки*

1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ текстів «Amazing rescue», «Gas leak results in tragedy»

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичного матеріалу: consequence, shelter, take off, eruption, famine, avalanche, nuclear explosion, overtake, shipwreck, rescue team, sink

1.3 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до розповіді двох свідків про нещасні випадки (10)

1.4 Письмо: написання репортажу про пограбування банку, під час якого грабіжник зник

2. Граматика: Wishes

3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: складання діалогів за малюнками

3.2 Робота з відеосюжетом «Disasters & accidents»

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21)

### **Практичне заняття № 60**

*Тема: Нещасні випадки*

1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ текстів «Deadly driving», «The harm nature can do», «Mining tragedy at Marcinelle», «Safe from careless drivers»

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: закріплення лексичного матеріалу: memorial service, drought, dust storms, torrential rain, endured, high tides, totalled, slums, shanty towns, sanitary, crops, landslides, pits, immigrant, unavoidable, consecutive shifts, injuries, impact, value, drown, faint, suffocate, error, gap, drawbacks, wound, pain, disease, collide, collapse, sway, crash, bump, spread, strike, harm, cure, heal, treat

1.3 Письмо: написання репортажу про автокатастрофу, в результаті якої загинуло двоє водіїв

1.4 Аудіювання: прослуховування та виконання вправ до діалогу між радіоведучим та жінкою про літаки та пілотів

2. Граматика: словотворення

3. Комунікативна задача:

3.1. Говоріння: катастрофи в Україні

3.2 Дискусія на тему «What should we do to reduce the number of road accidents»

**Література:** (9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21)

### **Практичне заняття № 61-63**

*Тема: Домашнє читання*

#### 1. Розвиток мовленнєвих навичок:

1.1 Читання: читання, аналіз, переказ тексту (розділ VI гл.19)

1.2 Лексичний матеріал: робота з вокабуляром до тексту: ostentatiously, comprehend, countenance, stipulate, dissipation, gad about, extremely, intimate way, wasteful spendings

#### 2. Комунікативна задача:

2.1. Говоріння: обговорення прочитаного матеріалу

2.2 Коментування “When a man is courting he always has to agree with the girl’s mother in religion and her father in politics”

**Література:** (2, 4, 5, 17)



**ЧАСТИНА 2.  
МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ З ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ  
РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ**

**PART 2.  
STUDENTS' SELF-DIRECTED ACTIVITY ORGANIZATION GUIDE**

## ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ I

### 1. Україна серед країн світу

#### 1.1. Здоровий спосіб життя. Їжа

**Тема: Стрес та як з ним боротися**

#### READING 1

*Scan (read quickly to pick out particular information) through the following short texts. Which sentence or sentences in the text give:*

- a definition? \_\_\_\_\_
- information about people? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- a reason? \_\_\_\_\_
- information about places? \_\_\_\_\_
- examples of things that affect health? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- suggestions for improving health? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- information about a period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

#### Stress

(1) Stress is difficult to define, but the majority of us *who* live in today's urban areas know what it is like: (2) it is the feeling *that* you can no longer cope with the everyday business of living. Stress plays such a big role in so many of the illnesses of modern life that it makes sense to try and do something to reduce it. (3) To do this, first you have to work out what situations are stressful for you and then think of ways in *which* you can avoid them.

#### Diet and health

(4) Diet is one of the factors *which* plays a role in keeping us healthy, and this is why we should pay more attention to what we eat. (5) Those *who* are overweight are prone to high blood pressure and cholesterol levels, *which* can cause heart disease, so it is important to eat wisely. (6) Remember, a healthy diet *that* is low in saturated fats and sugar can be just as enjoyable as one *that* is based on junk food. (7) Statistics also show that nations *whose* diet includes large amounts of vegetables and fruit tend to live longer.

#### Exercise and health

(8) Middle age is *when* most of us tend to lead more sedentary lives, but physical activity is important if we want to keep healthy. (9) It improves circulation and burns calories, *which* helps us lose weight. So get some exercise at least three times a week. (10) You can go walking if you live in an area *where* there are parks, or join a gym *where* there are aerobics classes for the middle-aged. (11) Do consult a doctor *who* can advise you about what kind of exercise is best for you if you are over the age of forty and haven't exercised for a long time. [13, 23]

## READING 2

*You are going to read a magazine article about how different people handle stress. For questions 1 – 14, choose from the people (A – E). Some of the people may be chosen more than once.*

### *Which of the people*

has friends who are about the same weight?	0	<u>A</u>
wishes they looked different?	1	___
says a particular time in their life affected their future?	2	___
finds that being organized helps them to cope with stress?	3	___
uses their imagination to help them calm down?	4	___
believes that in the future they will benefit from going to a particular place?	5	___
feels that very few people understand their problems?	6	___
appears to have a new ambition?	7	___
says that they are different from other people with a similar problem?	8	___
was not especially clever at school?	9	___
feels that their family contributes to their stress?	10	___ 11
benefits from something which is physically tiring?	12	___ 13
has both family and professional responsibilities?	14	___

### **How I Combat stress**

#### **A Kylie**

Like every 15-year-old, I often feel under pressure about all sorts of things. I tend to be dissatisfied with my weight when I compare myself with girls *who* are taller and slimmer than me, but my mum points out that I am no different from the majority of my friends, *who* are really just as plump as I am. Another problem is schoolwork, and the end of term is a time *when* I get especially anxious because of exams. I have developed a range of strategies for periods when I have a lot to do and get really worked up. One of them is making a list of all the things *that* I have to get done, in order of importance. That way, I can plan my time better.

#### **B Mario**

I recently realised that my stress and anxiety is due to the absence of direction in my life. For me, schooldays were a time *when* I misbehaved and fooled about. I wasn't the brightest pupil around and I found most lessons very demanding. Sport was the only thing I was good at. This means that I now do not have the qualifications *that* I need to get a good job. So I have decided to set myself some goals and enrol at a college *where* I will be attending evening courses for adults next term. I hope this will give me the confidence *that* I lack, and better job prospects.

#### **C Lukas**

Being 16, my biggest cause of anxiety and stress is my future. I sometimes feel I shall never satisfy my parents, *whose* own professional success means that they expect me to do well in life. The only person *who* really understands me is my brother, and when we are together, we joke and talk about anything *that* makes us forget about our

responsibilities. I have also joined a sports club, where I work out twice a week, and that has made a difference. After I have been to the gym, I find I am physically tired, but I have the mental energy to face the problems *that* seemed impossible to me earlier on.

### D Nefeli

While I am aware that being overweight is a health risk, I don't get worried about my excess kilos or my appearance. Instead of just worrying about being fat, I go to keep fit classes, *which* is marvellous for reducing stress. Being active is not only good for losing weight but is also good for the circulation. I am not a fanatical weight-watcher, although I try to keep to a balanced diet *that* includes plenty of fruit, vegetables, whole grain bread and milk. I am not like those health freaks *who* tear around health food stores examining the labels on food products to see how many calories they contain. I just use my common sense. It amazes me more people do not adopt a similar attitude.

### E Magdalena

I have a husband, four children, and a full-time job, which is a very good reason *why* I cannot call my time my own. There is always someone *who* wants something, or some job *that* needs doing. At the times *when* I can't cope any more, I sit or lie down and just close my eyes and think of somewhere quiet and relaxing - a warm, sandy beach, a grassy meadow or even the local park. Afterwards, I have a wonderful sense of relief and the things *that* I thought were urgent are not so important any more. Just a few minutes of this makes all the difference. [13, 25]

## LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

1. Complete the table by combining the negative prefixes in-, un-, dis- **and** miss- with the words in the box

accurate	agree	allow	aware	direct	do	inform	known	pleased
		pronounce		understand	visible			

inability				
unhappy				
dislike				
mistake				

2. Complete the text, using the correct form of the word in brackets. Make all words negative and make any other necessary changes

He'll live till he dies

Not everyone cares about their health. Take my uncle Janek for example. He is the most 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (health) person I know. We have tried to 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (courage) him from smoking and sitting in front of the television all day, but he won't listen. Once he tried to get fit by jogging but he had an 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (fortune) accident and broke his leg. After this, he was 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (able) to get up from the sofa for weeks. Of course, he wasn't too disappointed about this but his wife was very 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) as she had to put up with him at home all day. She says lying at home doing nothing is a 6)

\_\_\_\_\_ (grace) and that he is setting a bad example to his children. His wife believes he is 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (capable) of doing anything right and the way he lives is 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (satisfy) , but he says there's nothing to worry about, as "he'll live till he dies". [13, 27]

## USE OF ENGLISH

*Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space*

### **Clean living – it's enough to make you ill**

In Britain, it is believed that asthma, which has doubled in children in the last 25 years, is due to air pollution. Certainly, the 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of wheezing and shortness of breath can be made worse by exposure to traffic fumes, however, the risk of 2) \_\_\_\_\_ asthma in the first place is highest in the least polluted parts of the country. Seeing air pollution as a 3) \_\_\_\_\_ of asthma would seem to be common sense, but in fact, there is no relationship between the two. In our modern 4) \_\_\_\_\_ world, we, and particularly children, are no longer exposed to the 5) \_\_\_\_\_ that helped build the immune system in previous generations.

As with asthma, there are two other 6) \_\_\_\_\_ conditions – eczema and hay fever – that are twice as common as they were 25 years ago. The three conditions run in families and tend to be '7) \_\_\_\_\_ of the advantaged.' In other words, they occur more frequently in children born in professional households and are more likely in small rather than large families, where there tend to be fewer germs being passed from one sibling to another. The rise in these conditions since the war years coincides exactly with the sharp decline in major childhood 8) \_\_\_\_\_, like polio, diphtheria, whooping cough and measles. They are thus presumably the 'price' that has to be paid for modern medicines and better social conditions. [13, 27]

- |                |            |              |              |
|----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 A causes     | B factors  | C symptoms   | D problems   |
| 2 A contacting | B taking   | C making     | D getting    |
| 3 A reason     | B part     | C kind       | D cause      |
| 4 A hygienic   | B curable  | C immune     | D natural    |
| 5 A allergies  | B bacteria | C sicknesses | D antibodies |
| 6 A allergic   | B sneezing | C sick       | D physical   |
| 7 A wounds     | B injuries | C ailments   | D cares      |
| 8 A rashes     | B diseases | C reactions  | D ills       |

**Тема: Здоров'я зовнішність**

## READING 1

*Read this magazine article about ways of looking good and choose the most suitable heading from the list A – G for each part 1 – 5. There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.*

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A An English rose      | D Facing the facts    |
| B Beauty and the beach | E Which tattoo?       |
| C Black and white      | F Supporting evidence |

G Think twice

**Improve your appearance and do yourself harm**

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

For those of us who lead busy lives, it's very tempting to take a short cut to looking good. Why bother to keep fit and have a balanced diet when you can look good the easy way? But before you decide that looking after yourself is all too much effort, think again.

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

There's nothing like a suntan to make you feel good. Spend all day doing nothing on a beautiful beach and you'll look better at the end of it. A light tan will make you look younger and healthier, but there is increasing evidence that sunbathing and using sunbeds are directly linked to skin cancer. In the long term, it also ages the skin. If you want a tan, you may do better getting it out of a bottle.

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

If you want to change colour of your hair, why not just do it? A quick visit to the hairdresser can make you sunnier, more attractive and improve your self-image a great deal. The problem is how long it will last. When the dark roots start to show again, it's back to the salon. One visit too many and you can seriously damage your hair. In the end there is a danger that it will even fall out.

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

You may not think that a tattoo would improve your appearance, but it's certainly fashionable, and for many people that's the same thing. A little red rose on your shoulder can seem like a good idea at the time, but how do you get rid of it later? Worse still, there's a very real danger of getting a serious disease such as HIV or hepatitis from dirty needles if you go to an unqualified tattoo artist.

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

The bad news is that if you want to look good and stay looking good, you will have to accept the facts. A hectic life style is no excuse. For the face, there's nothing better than a good night's sleep, because it is at night that the skin repairs itself. For the rest of your body, make sure you have a good diet and keep active. That's all there is to it. Sorry! No one said it would be fun. [23]

**USE OF ENGLISH**

**1. Read this text and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word**

**Do suntans look good?**

- |       |   |  |
|-------|---|--|
| _____ | 1 | Most people seem to believe that having a suntan makes you     |
| _____ | 2 | to look better, but this has not always been true. Less than a |
| _____ | 3 | hundred years ago, rich, fashionable women did everything they |
| _____ | 4 | could be to stop their skin going brown. A woman's place then  |
| _____ | 5 | was in the home and some brown skin was a sign of someone      |
| _____ | 6 | who had to work outside and could not avoid the sun. This      |
| _____ | 7 | remained true from the time of classical Greece and Rome up to |

\_\_\_\_\_ 8 the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was only in the 1920s,  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 9 when a group of fashionable American writers have started  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 10 spending on the winter in the south of France, that the fashion  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 11 changed. By this time, the world had changed, too. Most of  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 12 working people worked in factories, not on farms, so having  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 13 dark skin it was no longer a sign of being poor. A good suntan  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 14 showed that you didn't need to go to the work. Now, fashions  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 15 are changing once again. Although holidays on a sunny beach  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 16 are not as expensive as they used to be, and doctors could warn  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 17 us of the connection between sunbathing and skin cancer.

**2. Read this text. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line**

**The importance of beards (for men and women!)**

For many adolescent boys, the 1) _____ to grow a beard is an	ABLE
important moment in their lives. It changes their 2) _____	APPEAR
dramatically, but more 3) _____, it shows they have become	IMPORTANT
men. A beard, of course, is something that women, with few 4)	EXCEPT
_____, cannot have. One such woman, St Wilgefortis, was 5)	DELIGHT
_____ to discover that she had 6) _____ a beard, and	GROW
that God had answered her 7) _____ to be delivered from men.	PRAY
Even though a beard can be 8) _____, it is a badge of status. In	COMFORT
Ancient Egypt, important people, 9) _____ women, tied metal	INCLUDE
beards to their chins. A beard can suggest a man has both 10)	KNOW
_____ and power. It is not 11) _____ that adolescent boys	SURPRISE
wait so 12) _____ for their first hairs to start growing on their	ANXIOUS
face or feel such 13) _____ the first time they stand in front of	SATISFY
the mirror, about to begin their first 14) _____ shave.	PAIN

**3. Fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word has been given**

**A picture of health**

People nowadays are more health-conscious than they used to be. We jog to keep 1) f\_\_\_\_\_ or take other forms of regular 2) e\_\_\_\_\_. Thousands of us go to a 3) g\_\_\_\_\_ on a regular basis. Many more 4) d\_\_\_\_\_ to lose weight. Fortunately, 5) s\_\_\_\_\_ has been banned on most flights and in most public places because everyone agrees it does 6) h\_\_\_\_\_ to our health. However, there are killer 7) d\_\_\_\_\_ like Aids and cancer which still seem to be incurable. And malaria is the biggest cause of 8) d\_\_\_\_\_ in the Third World. Heart 9) a\_\_\_\_\_ remain the most common cause of death in Europe. The importance of 10) h\_\_\_\_\_ is reflected in everyday expressions such as 'to drink to someone's health' or saying 'Your health!' as we drink a glass of wine.

**READING 2**

**1. Match verbs 1 – 8 with phrases a – h to form collocations connected with a healthy lifestyle. There may be different solutions possible**

- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1 stay     | a enough sleep    |
| 2 keep     | b fit             |
| 3 avoid    | c a sensible diet |
| 4 go       | d jogging         |
| 5 work out | e in shape        |
| 6 get      | f weight          |
| 7 lose     | g stress          |
| 8 follow   | h in the gym      |

**2. Match the phrases with their definitions**

- |                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1 put on weight | a start (e.g. a new hobby) |
| 2 give up       | b grow fatter              |
| 3 cut down on   | c have less of             |
| 4 take up       | d stop (doing)             |

**3. Read the following leaflet giving advice on leading a healthy life. Some phrases have been left out of the text. Choose from phrases A – I below to complete the gaps. There is one phrase you're not going to need**

**How to live to be 100**

**Do**

- Reduce calories and cut down on sweets, cakes and chocolate. If you are overweight, try to lose weight. Being overweight increases your 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of developing circulation problems.
- Follow a sensible diet – eat as much low-fat food as possible: chicken, fish and yogurt are good for you. Aim to eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables a day to ensure your 2) \_\_\_\_\_ of Vitamin C and health-giving minerals.
- Give up smoking – every cigarette shortens your life.
- Lead an active lifestyle. Keep fit and stay in shape: 3) \_\_\_\_\_ out in the gym or take up jogging? Choose an activity that you 4) \_\_\_\_\_. Exercise should be a pleasure, not a duty. Aim to exercise for about 30 minutes at least five times a week. If you work sitting down, 5) \_\_\_\_\_ up as often as you can and walking around for a while.

**Don't**

- Don't go to bed late: if you don't get enough sleep, you will lack energy and you will age faster. Sleep replenishes the energies spent during the day and aids the natural healing process of the body.
- Don't get stressed: 6) \_\_\_\_\_ and avoid stress at home, school or work. Learn to relax, and when you feel that your stress level is rising, take a break.
- Don't eat between meals: it's the fastest way to put on weight. If you 7) \_\_\_\_\_ snacks, try at least to eat healthy snacks, like fruit and yogurt.
- Don't be a fitness fanatic! You need to stay in shape but remember to 8) \_\_\_\_\_. [20, 78]

A why not work

B isn't worth practicing

C keep calm



- |                 |                                |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| D chances       | G maintain a balanced I intake |
| E can't give up | lifestyle                      |
| F try getting   | H enjoy doing                  |

**Тема: Ыжа**

## READING 1

**1. Read the article and for questions 1 – 5, choose the best answer, A, B, C or D. Then explain the words in bold.**

### What Do The Stars Eat?

Film stars are everyone's favourite subject. People love to talk about what they're wearing, who they're **dating**, and how much money they make. But have you ever **wondered about** what they eat?

**Chefs** and **caterers** on **film sets** have the answers. "Every actor has different **eating habits**," says chef John Sharp. "Some stars love meat, while others are strict vegetarians who don't eat meat, eggs, or fish. Some stars love junk food, while others are **constantly on a diet** and eat only healthy foods."

Ninety-nine per cent of the time, actresses are on a diet and **insist on** eating only low-fat foods. During the **filming** of *Now and Then*, Demi Moore ate nothing but Basmati rice, **steamed** baby spinach, green beans with lemon, and turkey sandwiches on wholemeal bread. During the filming of *Twister*, Helen Hunt only ate low-calorie foods, including poached eggs, dry toast, and steamed brown' rice with vegetables.

Other stars love to eat junk food, and never count calories during their meals. Eddie Murphy's favourite food is Kentucky Fried Chicken. Whoopi Goldberg doesn't **worry about** how healthy her diet is, and loves fatty bacon sandwiches with lettuce, mayonnaise and lots of butter.

One thing for sure is that cooking for the stars is never easy, because they are often fussy eaters. "They want food **fixed** exactly the way they like it and always have something to **complain about**," says caterer Susan Tate. Bill Murray won't eat watermelon with seeds in it, and Mickey Rourke insists on freshly-squeezed carrot juice twice a day, but he won't drink it if it **sits** for more than six minutes.

Cooking for the stars is hard work, but few of these caterers ever think about changing jobs. "I love my work," says Susan Tate. "Where else can I see what Michelle Pfeiffer eats for breakfast or what Al Pacino has for a **snack**?" [14, 41]

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Vegetarians don't eat ...    | D steamed vegetables            |
| A junk food                     | 3. Who likes junk food?         |
| B vegetables                    | A Eddie Murphy                  |
| C meat                          | B Demi Moore                    |
| D health foods                  | C Susan Tate                    |
| 2. Most actresses don't eat ... | D Bill Murray                   |
| A low-fat foods                 | 4. Cooking for the stars is ... |
| B sandwiches                    | A boring                        |
| C fatty foods                   | B difficult                     |

C easy

D scary

5. Caterers on the film sets should ...

A be fussy eaters

B prepare only healthy food

C change their jobs often

D fix food the way each star likes it

**2. Match the stars to the things they like to eat or drink**

1. Demi Moore

a bacon sandwiches

2. Helen Hunt

b fried chicken

3. Eddie Murphy

c watermelon (without seeds)

4. Whoopi Goldberg

d turkey sandwiches

5. Bill Murray

e carrot juice

6. Mickey Rourke

f poached eggs

**VOCABULARY PRACTICE****1. Underline the most suitable word or phrase**a) Waiter, could you bring me the *account* / *bill* / *addition*, please?b) It's a very popular restaurant – we should *apply for* / *book* / *keep* a table.c) If you're hungry, why not ask for a large *dish* / *plate* / *portion*?d) Please *help* / *serve* / *wait* yourself to salads from the salad bar.e) Waiter, can I see the *catalogue* / *directory* / *menu*, please?f) This fish is not what I *called* / *commanded* / *ordered*.g) This *dish* / *plate* / *serving* is a speciality of our restaurant.h) Have you tried the *crude* / *raw* / *undercooked* fish at the new Japanese restaurant?i) Paul never eats meat, he's a *vegetable* / *vegetarian* / *vegetation*.j) Have you decided what to have for your main *course* / *food* / *helping*? [26, 227]**2. Complete each sentence (a – j) with a suitable ending (1 – 10). Use each ending once.**

a) Dinner's nearly ready. Can you lay .....

b) There's some meat in the fridge. Just warm .....

c) Keep an eye on the milk or it might boil .....

d) Jack likes his steak rare but I prefer mine well .....

e) When we finish lunch, I'll do the washing .....

f) I always cut roast beef with an electric carving .....

g) Mary bought a lovely set of cups and .....

h) They serve a very cheap three course .....

i) I really enjoyed that freshly ground .....

j) If you have finished eating I'll clear .....

1 up if you dry and put the dishes away.

2 it up in the microwave oven for a few minutes.

- 3 coffee you made for me this morning.
- 4 meal at the pub opposite the supermarket.
- 5 knife as it makes really thin slices.
- 6 the small table in the dining room?
- 7 saucers in the sales last week.
- 8 done, but not burn if you see what I mean.
- 9 away the plates and bring the next course.
- 10 over and make a mess on the cooker. [26, 227]

## USE OF ENGLISH

**1. Read the text given below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap.**

### Vegetarianism

Vegetarians don't eat 1) \_\_\_\_\_ meat, fish or poultry, and they avoid foods with animal products in them. Some people 2) \_\_\_\_\_ red meat but they include chicken and fish in their diet. These are often people 3) \_\_\_\_\_ recognize the health benefits of a vegetarian diet, but who find they can't 4) \_\_\_\_\_ up meat completely. This half-way position is sometimes 5) \_\_\_\_\_ by people who are making the change from a completely vegetarian diet. Vegans go one step further 6) \_\_\_\_\_ other vegetarians, avoiding all foods of animal origin, such as dairy produce, eggs and honey.

Vegetarians are 7) \_\_\_\_\_ in number. An estimated seven percent of British people are now vegetarian, and there are a great many 8) \_\_\_\_\_ who only eat meat occasionally. In the last few years, food manufacturers 9) \_\_\_\_\_ expanded their vegetarian ranges, and it has become a lot easier to choose an animal-free diet. Many restaurants also now offer a wide 10) \_\_\_\_\_ of vegetarian dishes.

People might choose a vegetarian diet 11) \_\_\_\_\_ moral or health reasons; or both. Some vegetarians simply don't like the idea of eating other creatures, and they may dislike the conditions in 12) \_\_\_\_\_ many animals are kept before being killed for food. Others may have become vegetarians because of the health benefits.

- |                |                   |           |              |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 A some       | B any             | C much    | D many       |
| 2 A avoid      | B prefer          | C enjoy   | D eat        |
| 3 A what       | B which           | C who     | D --         |
| 4 A give       | B take            | C put     | D get        |
| 5 A occupied   | B found           | C got     | D taken      |
| 6 A then       | B than            | C that    | D ahead      |
| 7 A raising    | B rising          | C growing | D increasing |
| 8 A other      | B another         | C others  | D anothers   |
| 9 A are        | B has             | C had     | D have       |
| 10 A diversion | B diversification | C variant | D variety    |
| 11 A for       | B because         | C due     | D despite    |
| 12 A what      | B which           | C that    | D those      |

**2. Read the extract from a book on British culture, and use one word only to fill each gap in the text**

**The conquest of food in Britain**

The ethnic minorities are taking over British food. And it's a good thing, too, since no one would say the British have ever 1) \_\_\_\_\_ famous for their cooking. We are actually famous for not being 2) \_\_\_\_\_ to cook at all. After hundreds of years of trying to create a national cuisine 3) \_\_\_\_\_ could impress the world, the British have never really got much further 4) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast. In fact, other Europeans have always said that in 5) \_\_\_\_\_ to eat well in Britain one has to eat an English breakfast three times a day.

But times 6) \_\_\_\_\_ changing. Nowadays, if you turn 7) \_\_\_\_\_ for a meal in a British family home, you are more 8) \_\_\_\_\_ to be given Indian curry or a Chinese stirfry than roast beef with Yorkshire pudding.

**READING 2**

**1. Read paragraphs A – I in exercise 2. Then look at the statements below and decide if each statement is true or false, according to the information in the paragraphs**

A The meaning of the word 'diet' has changed. \_\_\_\_\_

B Before the discovery of Vitamin C, sailors used to suffer more from seasickness. \_\_\_\_\_

C William the Conqueror tried losing weight by staying in bed and drinking alcohol. \_\_\_\_\_

D Before the beginning of modern food science, nobody understood why some people gained weight while others didn't. \_\_\_\_\_

E For most people, eating a varied diet ensures weight loss. \_\_\_\_\_

F Dieting is a very modern phenomenon. \_\_\_\_\_

G Some diets help people gain weight. \_\_\_\_\_

H Wilbur Atwater introduced a new measurement for weight. \_\_\_\_\_

I Modern food science started with the discovery of Vitamin C. \_\_\_\_\_

**2. The title of the article below is The history of dieting. Paragraphs are in the wrong order. Decide of the correct order for the paragraphs. The first and the last paragraphs are correct.**

**A** The word 'diet' originally meant 'things that people usually eat', but, these days, we use the word to mean an eating pattern or programme designed to change something.

**B** But it has taken a long time to find out exactly what these are. Sea travel led to some increase in understanding. When it became possible to build ships that could go on long voyages, sailors started to spend many months at sea. They also started getting a strange disease called 'scurvy'. Eventually, it became clear that they needed fruit or vegetables to survive. Today, we know that Vitamin C is the reason.

**C** But when did it all start? There is a story that in 1087, William the Conqueror, King of England, had become so fat that he could no longer ride his horse. He stayed in bed and drank alcohol instead of eating food to try and lose weight.

**D** Although the discovery helped their lives, there was much more that wasn't known. Nobody knew, for example, why some people got fat and others didn't, or what to do about it.

**E** Now, it may or may not have worked for him, but we can't really recommend it as an approach for most people. What's important is the kinds of food you eat, because different foods contain different things our bodies need.

**F** However, despite all these, we usually say 'diet' about losing weight. This is certainly the area where the money gets spent. And it has a long history.

**G** We could be talking about any one of many different kinds. There are diets for avoiding certain chemicals, like salt, and there are diets to increase amounts of certain things, like potassium. There are even diets to help people put on weight.

**H** Then, in the 1890s, a chemist called Wilbur Atwater began investigating how foods consisted of proteins, fats, and carbohydrates. He found that he could measure the heat value of these by burning them and called a unit of this heating a 'calorie'.

**I** This measurement he created can be seen as the start of modern food science and dieting. Since then, knowledge has come quickly – some people say too quickly! [7]

## 1.2 Місто, транспорт

**Тема: Засоби пересування**

### READING

*You are going to read a text from an information leaflet about electric cars. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A – I for each part (1 – 7) of the text. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0)*

- A They can handle long journeys
- B Ideal for running about locally
- C EVs are a dream to drive
- D Why go electric?
- E Big companies add their weight, too
- F An important step forward
- G Not such a new idea
- H Drivers got fed up with them
- I Cars for enthusiasts

### Electric vehicles

0) **G**

Small electric-powered vehicles, or 'EVs', as their supporters often refer to them, are being talked about as the cars of the future. Many people probably think of them as a

revolutionary concept. Yet the surprising truth is that electric cars first made their appearance as long ago as the 1830s.

1) \_\_\_\_\_

Early petrol-powered cars were noisy and often broke down, while electric cars were more reliable and quieter. However, despite the fact that in 1900 an electric-powered car was driven 180 miles without its batteries having to be charged, it was the restricted range of the majority of electric cars which caused them to lose out to their petrol-powered rivals. Drivers quickly tired of cars that they could only drive for a few miles before they had to stop to charge their batteries. It was only in vehicles that were needed to pull huge weights, like trains and trams, that electric engines were deemed preferable.

2) \_\_\_\_\_

Today the EV is starting to make a comeback. While just about every major car manufacturer has a prototype electric car, the great majority of EVs that are actually out on the streets are models built by tiny independent companies or conversions carried out by amateurs. Anyone wanting to convert their own car can visit a number of sites on the Internet to find out how to go about doing this.

3) \_\_\_\_\_

A converted vehicle allows the driver to go between 25 and 50 miles on a charge. The exact range depends on the type of battery that you decide to install. Probably the best option is to use 8-volt batteries which result in a reasonably light, and therefore fairly quick vehicle, which can still go 40 miles before its batteries need recharging. This is perfectly adequate for the daily needs of the average driver. EVs are easy to drive in city traffic and when they are returned to the garage for the night, the driver simply plugs them into the mains to recharge for the following morning.

4) \_\_\_\_\_

At present, many EV owners say they have to have a second, conventional car because their EVs are restricted to short distances. However, experimental electric-powered vehicles are breaking range records all the time. Recently, a specially-designed, light-bodied vehicle went an impressive 373 miles on a single charge. The secret of its success was its nickel-metal hydride batteries which, unfortunately, are extremely expensive at present and more than the average enthusiast can afford.

5) \_\_\_\_\_

Many battery types and battery chemistries are being tested. Researchers have come up with a new type of lead-acid battery. It is being tried out in vehicles being driven on the streets of Seattle and so far the researchers have been very pleased with its performance. It looks like these batteries may be able to deliver a 50 per cent increase to a vehicle's range and, most importantly, shouldn't cost the earth if they go into production.

6) \_\_\_\_\_

It is the common belief that electric vehicles are slow and boring to drive. The reality is quite different, however. Recently, the land speed record for an EV was broken when one reached 183 miles per hour, and this record will certainly go on being exceeded. The low centre of gravity achieved by placing the batteries down low in an

electric car gives it tremendous cornering ability. Moreover, whereas petrol engines have to build up power, an electric engine delivers instantaneous power to the driver the moment it is turned on. Once motorists have got used to the smoothness of electrically-powered vehicles, they find petrol engines rough and jerky by comparison.

7) \_\_\_\_\_

An internal combustion engine has about 6,000 moving parts. An electric engine, in contrast, has about 12, so car owners who switch over from petrol engines will find they have much lower maintenance bills. An electric engine in a car is expected to last about a million miles. Compare that with the average life expectancy of a petrol engine. Through the harmful gases pouring out of their exhausts, conventional car drivers are all contributing to the smog that hovers over modern cities. EV drivers, in contrast, drive around knowing that their vehicles are emitting no exhaust gases at all. [13, 85]

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

**1. Look back at the text and find the words and expressions that mean the same as the following definitions**

- 1 completely new and different \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 to pass an electric current through something so that it stores electricity \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 the distance which a vehicle can travel without having to stop for fuel \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 to change something from one system or purpose to another \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 to put a piece of equipment somewhere and connect it so that it is ready to be used \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 the place you can connect something to a supply of electricity \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 how well a car or other machine works \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 to change completely from one thing to another \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 the act of keeping something in good condition \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 the pipes on cars or machines through which gas passes \_\_\_\_\_ [13, 86]

**2. Complete the following text using the words and expressions from ex.1. Make any necessary changes.**

When I first met Robert, he told me proudly that not only did he do all his own car 1) \_\_\_\_\_, but he had even 2) \_\_\_\_\_ an old van into a mobile home, which he was going to take his family to the south of France in that summer. Although the engine was old, it was a diesel vehicle and it should last for years. He said he had done some work on it and he was very satisfied with its 3) \_\_\_\_\_. He had also 4) \_\_\_\_\_ a TV and a fridge, so when they arrived at a campsite, they would only have to connect up to 5) \_\_\_\_\_ to enjoy all the comforts of home. To save space, he had even designed a 6) \_\_\_\_\_ new type of folding table which he could use as a bed at night.

On the day that he and his family left for France, Robert was embarrassed when he couldn't get his 'mobile home' started because he hadn't 7) \_\_\_\_\_ the battery. When, at last, he did get it started, they set off, with filthy blue smoke pouring out of the 8)

\_\_\_\_\_. They never made it to France, because they broke down at the end of the road! [13, 86]

### 1.3. Людина і природа. Тваринний світ

**Тема: Навколишнє середовище**

#### READING 1

**1. Skim through the following four texts and decide where each extract is from**

- a a leaflet from an environmental organization
- b an account of a journey through the rainforest
- c an advertisement for an adventure holiday
- d a scientific discussion of an environmental issue

1. In parts of the forest, the vegetation is so dense that when you look up you can't even see the sky. The atmosphere is thick and heavy. You sweat all the time and you are constantly troubled by biting insects. The sounds of the rainforest are extraordinary: the songs of many different bird species, the cries of animals in the treetops that you never see. Underfoot, the ground is soft and your feet sink into the carpet of rotting leaves. You tread carefully, keeping an eye out for snakes that wind themselves around branches in your path.

2. The rainforests contain about 50 per cent of all the plants and animals species on earth, and we haven't even identified most of them yet. The rainforests have already given us life-saving medical drugs and delights like oranges, lemons, bananas and chocolate. No one really knows what else lies waiting to be discovered. Yet, through our irresponsibility and greed, we are putting all such future discoveries at risk. The awful fact is that we are destroying about 50,000 plant and animal species a year through ...

3. The rate of deforestation worldwide is difficult to estimate. Recent studies have suggested that around 100,000 square kilometers are probably being lost annually. There are three identifiable consequences of forest loss to the global environment. The first is the contribution that the burning of trees makes to global warming through the release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. The second consequence is the loss of species brought about by destruction of ecosystems. The third .....

4. If you're expecting comfort and luxury, the Amazon is not the place for you. If you can put up with basic accommodation, biting mosquitoes, the sticky heat and frequent exhaustion, you may be the kind of person we're looking for. What you get in return for all this hardship is the chance to experience the most extraordinary place on earth: where you can see birds with the most exotic plumage imaginable, trees that reach the height of 20-storey buildings, ..... [13, 89]

**2. – Look at the table below and complete the first section, saying what the writer's purpose is in each of the texts 1 – 4. Put the number of the text in the correct column.**



-- Complete the rest of the table by putting a tick in the appropriate boxes to identify features of the different styles of text. (Sometimes you will need to put more than one tick in a row)

The writer's purpose	to analyse	to entertain	to warn	to challenge the reader
Text	3			
is written in a very formal style has words that express strong feelings contains facts intended to shock contains descriptive detail contains verbs in the passive voice addresses the reader directly contains the words <i>we</i> and <i>our</i> contains specialist vocabulary				

### 3. Answer the following questions.

- Why is one of the texts written in a very formal style?
- Why are words that express strong feelings used in one of the texts?
- What is the effect of using words like *we* or *our*?
- Why are descriptive details used a lot in one of the texts?

## READING 2

*You are going to read an extract from a book in which a famous conservationist and author describes his experiences of searching for rare animals in South America. For questions 1 – 7, choose the answer (a, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text*

Most people seem to be under the impression that a frog is just a frog the world over. Nothing could be further from the truth, for with frogs and their near relatives, toads, you find that they vary from country to country, displaying a bewildering variety of shapes, sizes, colours, and habitats where they are to be found. The so-called flying frog of Asia, a large, tree-dwelling species, has developed very elongated fingers and toes. The skin between them is like a web and as this frog leaps from tree to tree, it spreads its fingers and toes wide so that it can glide like an aeroplane. The goliath frogs of West Africa measure two feet in length and can eat a rat, while a pygmy species of South America is about as big as your fingernail. In coloration, frogs are perhaps the only species that could seriously claim to rival birds, for there are frogs coloured red, green, gold, and blue. When it comes to rearing their young, frogs produce some startling results. The midwife toad of Europe hands her eggs over to the male who, in order to protect them, winds them around his hind legs and carries them around until they hatch. A species of tree frog glues two leaves together, and

when water collects in the cup thus formed, the frog lays its eggs in this home-made pond.

Guiana has more than her fair share of frogs that possess ingenious methods of safeguarding their eggs and young, and the creek lands proved to be the best place for catching them. Bob was amusing himself by dragging one of these narrow, smelly little streams with a long-handled net, while I prowled hopefully around some tree roots. With the aid of a torch I succeeded in capturing three large tree frogs with huge eyes.

Bob continued doggedly with his net. I saw him haul his net out, as usual full of a pile of dirty leaves, and tip them out onto the bank. He was just going to plunge his net back into the water again when he stopped and peered down at the pile of leaves he had just pulled up.

Then he dropped the net and let out a delighted shout. 'I've got one!' he yelled. 'What have you got?' 'A pipa toad.' 'Nonsense,' I said.

'Come and have a look, then,' said Bob, bursting with pride.

He opened his hand for my inspection and revealed a strange, ugly creature. It looked, to be quite frank, like a brown toad that had been run over by a heavy truck. Its short, rather thin arms and legs stuck out stiffly, one at each corner of its squarish body, and it looked quite dead. It was, as Bob said, a large male pipa toad, perhaps one of the most curious amphibians in the world. Ever since we arrived in Guiana we had been trying to get specimens of this creature. Now, after Bob's success, we searched every inch of that small stream, producing a mountain of rotting leaves which we picked over as carefully as a couple of monkeys searching each other's fur. An hour later we had captured four more of these weird toads. Moreover one of them was a female with eggs, a prize that was worth anything in our eyes, for the breeding habits of the pipa toad are the most extraordinary thing about it.

At the beginning of the breeding season, the skin on the female's back becomes soft and spongy. When her eggs are laid they are deposited with the help of the male along her back, where they stick like glue. After they have been fertilised they sink into her skin, forming cup-like depressions. The soft tops of the eggs then harden, forming little pockets on her back. In these pockets her young spend the whole of their early life until they have fully developed when they push the little lid on the top of the pocket and make their way out into the dangerous world.

The female we captured could only just have had her eggs installed, for their lids were still soft. When her young were at last old enough to leave their mother's back they chose a moment when I was looking after their mother and the other animals I had collected on board a ship, in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. [13, 90]

1. What is the purpose of the first paragraph?
  - A to provide a scientific description
  - B to show that frogs have similarities with birds
  - C to emphasise variety in nature
  - D to entertain readers
2. The writer and his assistant searched for frogs in Guiana because

- A the frogs in Guiana have wonderful colours
  - B the behaviour of Guianan frogs is interesting
  - C Guianan frogs are unusual in their appearance
  - D the frogs in Guiana live in unusual places
3. The place where they searched for frogs was
- A dangerous
  - B unpleasant
  - C attractive
  - D uninteresting
4. Bob
- A nearly missed a valuable find
  - B was systematic in his method of searching
  - C was about to give up when he found the toad
  - D was disappointed when he saw what his toad looked like
5. The author particularly wanted to catch a pipa toad because
- A it is such an unusual-looking creature
  - B it is very difficult to find
  - C it is unique because it looks dead when alive
  - D it has a fascinating breeding method
6. The female toad's babies
- A were born in dangerous circumstances
  - B were born soon after the author caught her
  - C were born at an inconvenient time
  - D were born in an unusual way for this species
7. The writer's overall purpose in the text is to
- A inform his readers about rare species
  - B make his readers like frogs and toads
  - C amuse his readers with a funny story
  - D interest his readers with the natural world

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

**1. Look back at the text. Find the word that mean the same as the following definitions**

1. the natural home of a plant or animal \_\_\_\_\_
2. a group of plants and animals of the same kind \_\_\_\_\_
3. moved around quietly, trying not to be seen \_\_\_\_\_
4. catching an animal after chasing or following it \_\_\_\_\_
5. animals that are able to live both on land and in water \_\_\_\_\_
6. single plants or animals that are typical of their kind \_\_\_\_\_
7. the hair that grows thickly over the bodies of some types of animal \_\_\_\_\_
8. unusual or surprising \_\_\_\_\_ [13, 92]

**2. Complete the following text, using words from ex. 1. Make any necessary changes**

Africa has some of the most interesting animals 1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. The large mammals, like lions and elephants are well-known, but there is also an extraordinary variety of birds, snakes, 2) \_\_\_\_\_ and some of the 3) \_\_\_\_\_ insects on earth.

In the old days, Europeans used to go to Africa to shoot magnificent 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of lions and other large animals. A lot of animals were also killed to supply the 5) \_\_\_\_\_ trade. Nowadays, however, visitors from Europe go to enjoy seeing the animals in their natural 6) \_\_\_\_\_. There is simply no comparison between seeing a lion in a zoo and seeing one 7) \_\_\_\_\_ at dusk, looking for an opportunity to hunt. Some of the national parks have too many lions and some 8) \_\_\_\_\_ and transferred to areas where the lion populations are smaller. [13, 93]

**3. Complete the following newspaper article, using the compound adjectives given below**

*deep-sea, free-range, lead-free, man-eating, nuclear-free, world-famous*

Environmentalists meeting at a conference in London today discussed several serious issues. A 1) \_\_\_\_\_ conservationist expressed concern about the number of tigers still surviving in the wild. He suggested that one reason for the continuing decline in their numbers is the myth of the 2) \_\_\_\_\_ tiger, which continues in some places, leading to tigers being shot by local farmers out of fear.

The conference delegates were warned that marine population appears to be getting worse, so much so that 3) \_\_\_\_\_ fishing vessels are finding that their catches are decreasing every year.

Despite these ongoing problems, there are also some encouraging developments. In many countries, the demand for factory-farmed produce is falling, while there is increased demand for produce like 4) \_\_\_\_\_ eggs and organically-grown vegetables.

Further good news for the environment is that more countries have declared themselves to be 5) \_\_\_\_\_ zones and there has been a huge rise in the amount of 6) \_\_\_\_\_ petrol being sold. [13, 93]

**Тема: Тваринний світ**

**READING**

***You are going to read a text about a breed of dog which is becoming popular as a pet. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A – I for each part (1 – 7) of the text. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0)***

- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A The difficulties of the breed | F The character of huskies |
| B Care of the dog               | G Training huskies         |
| C Great dogs to own             | H Competition dogs         |
| D The origins of the breed      | I The right owners         |
| E The appeal of huskies         |                            |

**Owning a husky**

**0) D**

Just a few years ago, Siberian huskies were virtually unknown outside North America, but their popularity is rapidly growing elsewhere, particularly in some European countries. Originally bred by a Siberian people called the Chukchi to pull their sledges, huskies are thought to be descended from dogs that were crossed with wolves. This would explain an unusual characteristic of the breed which is that huskies do not bark like other dogs but howl, especially when they are left on their own.

1) \_\_\_\_\_

Siberian huskies are among the most beautiful of dogs. They are a compact but strong-looking dog with a neat coat and a large bushy tail that is usually held erect. The most striking aspect of many huskies is their vivid blue eyes, although many have dark brown eyes; some even have one blue and one brown eye. They are also noted for the elegant way they move, with their heads held high, always curious about what is going on around them. Husky puppies look just like soft toys.

2) \_\_\_\_\_

They are one of the friendliest breeds of dogs and one reason for their increasing popularity is their reputation as dogs that can be trusted with small children. Indeed, many owners report that their dogs insist on joining in their children's games. They cannot stand being ignored, something that can be a problem when guests arrive and a husky is unable to understand that the guests have really come to chat with its owner, not to spend the whole evening playing with a dog. This friendliness does not extend to other dogs, however. Males can be aggressive when they encounter other dogs, especially males of the same breed.

3) \_\_\_\_\_

Huskies were bred to run over great distances without tiring and they can pull three times their own weight. As anyone who has ever taken one of these dogs for a walk will tell you, the instinct to pull is very strong in them. Getting them to stop pulling on the lead is very difficult, if not impossible. If they don't get sufficient exercise, they can become destructive in the house. They have remarkably strong teeth and can chew through almost anything, including expensive furniture. Anyone thinking of buying one of these dogs should also realise that twice a year they shed a huge amount of hair that gets everywhere in the house.

4) \_\_\_\_\_

Huskies are dogs for fit and active people who are prepared to put a lot of time in exercising their animal. Anyone whose idea of walking a dog is a gentle stroll around the block a couple of times a day should get a different breed. Ideally, huskies should be let off the lead for an hour or more several times a week so that they can run off their energy. People who have access to open spaces where the dog is not likely to run across a road and get killed will, therefore, find these dogs easier to deal with than people who live in crowded city areas.

5) \_\_\_\_\_

Despite the difficulties involved in owning one of these dogs, huskies are in some ways easy to look after. For one thing, they are particularly clean dogs. For another, their thick coat requires little attention. A twice-weekly brushing is all that is needed

to keep them looking neat. Their coat does seem to benefit if an oil supplement is added to their diet, possibly because in their native Siberia they would have been fed on seal meat and fish; in other words, on a diet rich in animal oil.

6) \_\_\_\_\_

Huskies have long been used in Alaska in sledge-pulling races. In parts of Europe that lack snow for all or part of the year, enthusiastic owners have come up with an ingenious way of racing huskies in snowless conditions. Instead of sledges, teams of huskies pull wheeled vehicles in races. This is a great activity for parents and children to take part in together. The dogs themselves enjoy every minute of it.

7) \_\_\_\_\_

As anyone who has had a husky from a puppy knows, these dogs are extremely loyal to their owners. The affection with which a husky greets its owner when he or she has been out of the house for just an hour or so is remarkable. They may not be the easiest dogs in the world to walk, but just take one into a park or along the road and you can be sure that several people will stop you to ask about the dog and ask if they can stroke it. They are dogs that people seem to be irresistibly attracted to. [13, 59]

## LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

**1. Look back at the text. Find the words that mean the same as the following definitions**

- 1 to make the short, loud sound that dogs make \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 eager to know something or learn about something \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 young dogs \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 always ready to argue or attack \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 a type of animal, dogs, etc. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 a natural tendency or ability to behave or react in a certain way \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 a piece of leather, rope, etc. fastened to a dog's collar in order to control it \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 to bite something repeatedly \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 a feeling of love or caring \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 to move your hand gently over something \_\_\_\_\_ [13, 60]

**2. Complete the following text, using the words from ex. 1. Make any necessary changes**

Last year, my dog gave birth to four beautiful little 1) \_\_\_\_\_. Because the father was a different 2) \_\_\_\_\_ from her, two of them looked like her and the other two were completely different. We were 3) \_\_\_\_\_ to see whether she would treat all four in the same way. In fact, she treated them all with great 4) \_\_\_\_\_ and she was a very good mother. The only problem was that because of her 5) \_\_\_\_\_ to protect them she started to become quite 6) \_\_\_\_\_ with us. Whenever we went near any of them, she would start 7) \_\_\_\_\_ at us. We found the best thing to do was to give her a bone to 8) \_\_\_\_\_ on to relax her, then she would let us pick up all four of her young and 9) \_\_\_\_\_ them. [13, 60]

**3. Read the text. Some parts are missing from the text. Choose the most appropriate part from the list (A – O) for each gap (1 – 14) in the text. There is one extra part which you don't need to use.**

### **Bears of North America**

Two kinds of bears found in North America are the black bear and the grizzly bear. Both of these bears are still found in the forests.

Both bears are 1) \_\_\_\_\_ smelling and hearing. Their small eyes see poorly. Both black bears and grizzlies are meat eaters. But the bears also 2) \_\_\_\_\_ fruits, berries, nuts, acorns, and the leaves and roots of plants. The long fur on bears 3) \_\_\_\_\_ from bees. They need this help when they open beehives to 4) \_\_\_\_\_.

There are many more black bears than grizzlies. The black bears seem to 5) \_\_\_\_\_ in zoos. This bear is called clown of woods because he 6) \_\_\_\_\_ such as dancing or begging for food. Black bears are fast runners and good tree climbers. Even though black bears are shy, they can 7) \_\_\_\_\_. They should 8) \_\_\_\_\_.

The grizzly bear is 9) \_\_\_\_\_ animal. Many hunters call the grizzly the 10) \_\_\_\_\_ North American wild animal. The grizzly is large and heavy. It almost never climbs trees.

Black bears 11) \_\_\_\_\_ most of the winter. Grizzlies seem almost 12) \_\_\_\_\_. They hunt 13) \_\_\_\_\_ and in all kinds of weather. A grizzly weight almost three times as much as a black bear.

A be happy

F most dangerous

K good at

B feed on

G never be reased

L day and night

C still found

H look for food

M protect them

D be dangerous

I never to sleep

N a really dangerous

E sleep through

J does tricks

O eat honey

### **USE OF ENGLISH**

**1. Read the text given below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap.**

#### **Animals in danger**

Beluga whales are also called white whales. Beluga whales live in the St. Lawrence River, in Canada. This is one of the most polluted rivers in the world. In 1900, there were 5,000 belugas 1) \_\_\_\_\_ in this river. 2) \_\_\_\_\_ less than 500 now. Factories on its 3) \_\_\_\_\_ dump waste into the water. Many belugas 4) \_\_\_\_\_.

5) \_\_\_\_\_ 1988, over 18,000 common seals in the North Sea died of a disease. People saved some seals 6) \_\_\_\_\_ them injections against the disease. 7) \_\_\_\_\_ had PCBs (poisonous chemicals) in their bodies. Nowadays scientists 8) \_\_\_\_\_ that animals with PCBs in their bodies catch diseases 9) \_\_\_\_\_.

In Germany, 30,000 people formed a human chain 40 km long, across the island of Sylt, 10) \_\_\_\_\_ against this pollution.

1 A lived

B living

C to live

D live

2 A There are

B There is

C It is

D This is

3 A coasts

B shores

C banks

D coastline

- 4 A have poisoned B have been C were poisoning D had been  
poisoned poisoned
- 5 A While B In C Since D At
- 6 A gave B given C to give D by giving
- 7 A Most B The most C Mostly D More
- 8 A are found B found C have been found D have found
- 9 A more easier B easiest C easily D easy
- 10 A to protest B for protest C protested D protest

**2. Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the same line.**

In the holidays, my family visited a 1) \_\_\_\_\_ zoo. I enjoyed seeing the elephants the most, although the place where they were kept was quite 2) \_\_\_\_\_. All of us agreed that the pandas were the most 3) \_\_\_\_\_ animals in the zoo. By far the 4) \_\_\_\_\_ part of the zoo was the aviary where there were many different species of birds. It was a 5) \_\_\_\_\_ building, large enough to allow the birds to fly freely around it. The zoo had many insect and arachnid species, including large 6) \_\_\_\_\_ spiders which fascinated my brother. Their keeper said that they were so 7) \_\_\_\_\_ that one bite from them could kill a person. However, he seemed quite 8) \_\_\_\_\_ when he handled them. All the keepers at the zoo were very 9) \_\_\_\_\_ about the animals they looked after. Of course, visitors to any zoo should behave in a 10) \_\_\_\_\_ way. One of the keepers told us that recently some 11) \_\_\_\_\_ person nearly killed an animal by giving it unsuitable food. [13, 61]

FAME  
SMELL  
ADORE  
NOISE  
MARVEL  
  
HAIR  
POISON  
  
FEAR  
  
KNOWLEDGE  
REASON  
THOUGHT

**Тема: Людина і природа. Тваринний світ**

## READING 1

**1. Find the following words in the article in ex.3, then write a short definition for them in English**

1. colouration
2. matriarchal
3. range
4. cubs
5. lifespan
6. lay

**2. Read the text in ex.3 and answer the questions**

1. What do killer whales look like?
2. Where do they live?
3. What is the social structure of their community?
4. How do they hunt?



5. How big are Canadian bears?
6. What do they feed on?
7. What are their social relationships?
8. Where do Canada geese spend the winter?
9. What are their social relationships?
10. What is the result of the protective policy towards the geese?

**3. Read the text below on animals living in Canada, and then match questions 1 – 6 to each of the three animals**

### **Killer Whales**

These mammals are absolutely beautiful. They have a very distinctive black-and-white colouration. Over 600 killer whales live along British Columbia's coastline. They make up some of the most complex communities we have seen in mammals. They always travel in groups called pods. There are between five and thirty animals in each pod. The whales live and travel with their mothers even after they are fully-grown, forming strongly matriarchal whale societies. Over its lifetime, the group will never separate and a female will always act as the leader of the group. Killer whales are very successful hunters due to their cooperative hunting, where all animals within the pod participate.

Female killer whales usually give birth every three to ten years. Killer whales have no natural predators (they are the top predators of the oceans) and can live for about fifty to eighty years. They are not considered endangered.

### **Black and Rare White Bears**

Along the coast of British Columbia also lives a population of between 120,000 and 160,000 black bears. Adult male black bears range from about 130 to 190 centimetres in length and 60 to 300 kilograms in weight.

The bears are generally vegetarian. Their diet consists of roots, berries, nuts, fish, insects and sometimes other animals.

Female black bears become mature at the age of three and usually give birth to two or three cubs. Cubs remain with their mothers for a year and a half. Consequently, the most often that female black bears can give birth is every two years. An amazing fact about some black bears is that they can produce beautiful bears that are white in colour!

Except for females with cubs, black bears spend most of their time alone. During the breeding season, a male and female may remain together for several days at a time. Their life expectancy in their natural environment is twenty to twenty-five years.

The Canadian Government realises that these black and white bears are very special. As a result, some steps have been taken to protect them. For example, there is a law that prevents people from hunting the bears.

### **Canada Geese**

Canada geese can be seen and heard in many areas of British Columbia. They usually stay till November or December before flying south for the winter in search of warmer climates. Canada geese have black heads, tails, necks and feet and white

feathers on their heads. Their lifespan is quite long, ranging from twenty to thirty years. While Canada geese tend to produce young at the early age of three, females are known to reproduce up to the age of twenty, laying four to seven eggs each spring.

Canada geese have very strong family relations. In fact, both parents tend to their young for nearly a year. Families stay together until the time comes to return to the breeding areas. It is only at this time that the geese must go their separate ways. Because Canada geese are a national symbol, it is illegal to harm them in any way. This policy has actually resulted in an overpopulation of the birds. For example, in Vancouver, British Columbia, it is not uncommon to see a family of Canada geese walking around on a highway! [20, 48]

- A killer whale
- B black bear
- C Canada goose

Which of the animals:

1. has the longest average lifespan? \_\_\_\_\_
2. can be observed in two different colour varieties? \_\_\_\_\_
3. produces their young the most often? \_\_\_\_\_
4. does not have strong social instincts? \_\_\_\_\_
5. is not protected by law? \_\_\_\_\_
6. can be seen in populated areas? \_\_\_\_\_

## USE OF ENGLISH

**1. Read the text. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line**

Clean up our rivers!

More and more animals are fighting for 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
 nowadays, and it is not only 2) \_\_\_\_\_ who are to blame.  
 Thousands of fish die every year as a result of the 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of waste in rivers by factories all over Europe.  
 5) \_\_\_\_\_ are often carried out to discover who is  
 6) \_\_\_\_\_ for these ecological disasters, but even when the  
 offenders are found, the 7) \_\_\_\_\_ for this kind of  
 8) \_\_\_\_\_ is not as severe as it should be. Factories will  
 only reform once the public 9) \_\_\_\_\_ to stop buying their  
 10) \_\_\_\_\_, and not before. It is the only  
 11) \_\_\_\_\_ to a very serious problem.

SURVIVE  
 HUNT  
 LEGAL  
 DUMP  
 INVESTIGATE  
 RESPONSE  
 PUNISH  
 BEHAVE  
 THREAT  
 PRODUCE  
 SOLVE

**2. Complete this text by writing one word in each gap**

Something I find really interesting is 1) \_\_\_\_\_ way that birds seem to be moving away from the countryside and into the city 2) \_\_\_\_\_ about ten years, and the number of birds in my small garden and along my street 3) \_\_\_\_\_ increased considerably in this time. Apparently, it happens 4) \_\_\_\_\_ a number of reasons. Farmers use a lot of chemicals and these can kill birds, as well as the insects and small animals 5) \_\_\_\_\_

birds eat. Also, the rubbish in cities, especially take-away food, is, 6) \_\_\_\_\_ effect, a 24-hour free restaurant for birds.

## READING 2

**1. Read the article in ex.2. Which statement 1 – 5 below is a summary of which paragraph A – E?**

1. Andalas was the first Sumatran rhino born in a zoo in more than a century.
2. It's a difficult task to encourage rhinos to breed in captivity.
3. The zoo is going to study Andalas' development to learn more about rhinos.
4. The mother received hormone treatment to help her give birth, after a number of failed attempts.
5. Sumatran rhinos are facing extinction and their numbers are falling rapidly.

**2. Read the article about Sumatran rhinos, an endangered species. Five sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from sentences a – f to fill gaps 1 – 5 to complete the text. There is one sentence that you're not going to need**

### RARE BUNDLE

A) Survival of newborns becomes even more critical when the race is on in the battle against extinction. With a 60% population decline in the last 10 years, Sumatran rhinoceroses number fewer than 300 today. 1) \_\_\_\_\_ The main reason is that its horns are prized for medicine. Despite conservation measures like nature reserves, the rhino's count continues to decrease.

B) On September 13, 2001, hope arrived in a 33-kilogram bundle: Andalas was delivered at Ohio's Cincinnati Zoo – the first birth in captivity in 112 years! 2) \_\_\_\_\_ The birth of this rare animal offers scientists unprecedented data on the growth and reproduction of the species.

(C) Emi, Andalas's mother, had miscarried within the first three months in five previous pregnancies. 'Sometimes, when animals miscarry at an early stage, it's because of a hormone deficiency,' says animal reproductive physiologist, Terri Roth, at the Cincinnati Zoo. 3) \_\_\_\_\_ So Roth immediately began feeding Emi daily doses of progesterone (a hormone essential to pregnancy) injected into bread. Emi fed on the supplement for 465 days. Ten days later, Andalas arrived. 'We can't say if that's what did it,' Roth says. 'But it certainly seems so.'

(D) Perhaps the biggest scientific challenge is to get Sumatran rhinos to breed. 4) \_\_\_\_\_ Usually, a bull (the male) seeks out a cow (the female) only when he detects a scent signalling she's prepared to mate. But when the female isn't receptive, there can be a lot of aggression among the sexes. Breeding centres established near or in the reserves have yet to produce a successful pregnancy.

(E) The zoo estimates Andalas will reach maturity in five years, and it has plans to document carefully the calf's physical and behavioural growth - including regular plaster casts of his widening hoofs. 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Sumatran rhinos are so elusive they're counted by hoof prints. 'It's exciting,' says Roth. 'One birth can change so much about what we know.' [20, 54]

- a In the wild, these rhinos are extremely solitary.
- b The data could help rhino census-takers track and protect calves in the wild.
- c Believed to have first appeared on Earth two million years ago, the mammal now faces the constant threat of poachers in the forests of Indonesia and Malaysia.
- d With its life span of about 30 years, the Sumatran variety is the smallest of five rhino species.
- e But raising the number of rhinos in captivity to 16 isn't the boy calf's only achievement.
- f During the sixth attempt, ultrasound detected the pregnancy 16 days after mating.

## USE OF ENGLISH

**1. For questions 1 – 15, read the text below and decide which word A, B, C, or D best fits each gap**

Last summer, air pollution in Paris reached dangerous levels on six separate occasions. As a result, the government have recently decided that public transport in French cities will be 1) \_\_\_\_\_ on days when pollution becomes a 2) \_\_\_\_\_ to people's health, in a(n) 3) \_\_\_\_\_ to encourage people to leave their cars at home.

The Mayor of Paris said that he had several other ideas to reduce the pollution problem, such as free parking on the 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of the city on hot, still days when exhaust fumes tend to accumulate. He has also 5) \_\_\_\_\_ a \$6 million plan for 56 km of bicycle tracks, new pedestrianised 6) \_\_\_\_\_ and a new tram 7) \_\_\_\_\_ for southern Paris. His most popular measure 8) \_\_\_\_\_ becoming mayor last May has been to 9) \_\_\_\_\_ traffic from several streets on Sundays.

Every summer, air quality is at its 10) \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris during holiday weekends, especially one weekend in July when the 11) \_\_\_\_\_ of the population leave by car for their summer holidays. 12) \_\_\_\_\_ then improve for the summer, but deteriorate again when most residents return at the end of August.

The free transport 13) \_\_\_\_\_ is part of the response to a new environmental regulation, which says that local authorities must guarantee 14) \_\_\_\_\_ air. If it is 15) \_\_\_\_\_ seriously, locals can look forward to a cleaner Paris in the future.

- |                |                 |              |              |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 A open       | B loose         | C off        | D free       |
| 2 A risk       | B terror        | C threat     | D damage     |
| 3 A try        | B pursuit       | C trial      | D effort     |
| 4 A outskirts  | B areas         | C suburbs    | D provinces  |
| 5 A exclaimed  | B announced     | C stated     | D put in     |
| 6 A rails      | B zones         | C crossings  | D tracks     |
| 7 A line       | B lane          | C series     | D path       |
| 8 A as         | B from          | C since      | D while      |
| 9 A discharge  | B expel         | C restrict   | D ban        |
| 10 A top       | B limits        | C full       | D worst      |
| 11 A lots      | B majority      | C most       | D plenty     |
| 12 A Occasions | B Opportunities | C Conditions | D Situations |

- |              |           |          |          |
|--------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 13 A measure | B action  | C answer | D move   |
| 14 A saved   | B secure  | C new    | D safe   |
| 15 A taken   | B thought | C held   | D formed |

**2. Use the words given in capitals to form a word that fits the space in each sentence. There is an example (0) at the beginning**

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 0 INCREASE    | 6 POPULATE  |
| 1 POLLUTE     | 7 SCIENCE   |
| 2 PARTICULAR  | 8 RECOMMEND |
| 3 GLOBE       | 9 GOVERN    |
| 4 INHABITABLE | 10 DISCUSS  |
| 5 AGRICULTURE |             |

#### Saving the Environment

People are becoming (0) **increasingly** worried about the 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of the environment, 2) \_\_\_\_\_ the burning of fossil fuel, which contributes to 3) \_\_\_\_\_ warming. Indeed, if the Earth was to warm by as little as 2 C, many parts of the world would become 4) \_\_\_\_\_ due to flooding. There would also be massive 5) \_\_\_\_\_ problems as farmers tried to feed the growing 6) \_\_\_\_\_ in a changing climate. 7) \_\_\_\_\_ agree that urgent measures have to be taken to prevent a world-wide catastrophe. They have drawn up a list of 8) \_\_\_\_\_ which have been issued to 9) \_\_\_\_\_ in the hope that they will bring about the 10) \_\_\_\_\_ that are urgently needed.

## ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ 2

### 2. Людина та її оточення

#### 2.1. Пори року, клімат, погода

**Тема: Погода в Британії**

#### READING

**1. You are going to read how people's moods are connected with the weather. Read the text and underline the words describing people's moods.**

##### **British Weather and Mood**

The English are said to be obsessed by the weather, and with the unpredictable weather they have to face daily, it is not surprising. And, of course, one's moods are bound to be affected by this constant change.

One might feel depressed for days if the sky is overcast, and the sun fails to break through the clouds. In just the same way, rain can put you in a bad mood. Although the winter is not normally very cold, it is the damp that makes you moody. However, when the sun shines your mood lifts. A rainbow after a storm can make you feel extremely optimistic. A spring breeze can be refreshing, and a sunny day can make you feel lively.

There's nothing like an English summer to cheer you up. With clear blue skies and cotton wool clouds you can feel on top of the world. Now read extracts from several weather forecasts and tell what mood the English are likely to have on these days.

"...The day will start off with thundery showers in the north which should give way to some [sunny spells in the afternoon. The Midlands will be mainly cloudy and windy all day, with temperatures barely rising above freezing. The South West looks set for a rainy day, although the [rain may ease off in the late afternoon ..."

"...Good evening, my name is Ian Fish. The good news today is that the weather will be **I** better than yesterday, with less rain and more sunshine. The temperature will be a few degrees **I** higher, but will drop again from the early evening onwards, getting as low as 2 degrees Celsius. The weather tomorrow will continue to be unsettled, with showers throughout the day. There should be a few sunny periods, but later in the afternoon the showers will be replaced with heavier, more prolonged rain, which will die out later in the evening. Drivers on Sunday will be hampered by thick fog and very poor visibility. As the temperature drops, there may also be patches of black sleet on the roads, and we advise against travelling unless it is absolutely necessary. Later, rain will turn to snow and possibly ice on higher ground. Have a good weekend, whatever the weather, wherever you are!" [6]

#### **2. Answer the questions below**

1. How much is your mood affected by weather?
2. Do you feel depressed for days if the sky is overcast and the sun doesn't shine?

3. Does rain always put you in a bad mood?
4. Does the damp make you moody?
5. Does your mood always lift when the sun shines?
6. Can a sunny day make you feel lively?
7. What kind of wind would you find refreshing?
8. How does a rainbow after a storm make you feel?
9. What kind of weather can cheer you up?
10. What kind of weather can make you feel on top of the world?

**3. Read the last two passages of the text again. Imagine that you hear these forecasts on the radio. Describe the changes you might have in your mood during the day. Use the expressions you underlined in the text.**

### LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

**Fill in the gaps in the three texts with one of the words given in the box. Then read the texts and tell what mood were the people in the text likely to have on those days.**

#### Text 1

frozen	indoors	heavy	bike	down	drizzle	gentle	round	outside
cancel								

I woke up to grey skies and wondered if I'd have to 1) \_\_\_\_\_ my trip to the beach. However, when I stepped 2) \_\_\_\_\_ it was mild and not too cold, and the trees were swaying in a 3) \_\_\_\_\_ wind. It looked as if I would still be able to go. I went back 4) \_\_\_\_\_ to fetch my bag, but when I came back outside, it had started to 5) \_\_\_\_\_. I ran back for my umbrella, threw everything in the car and drove off. I hadn't got half a mile 6) \_\_\_\_\_ the road before there was a cloudburst. I was glad I hadn't been on my 7) \_\_\_\_\_; I'd have been soaked. The 8) \_\_\_\_\_ rain was swiftly followed by a hailstorm; balls of 9) \_\_\_\_\_ rain clattered against the windscreen. Finally I admitted defeat, turned the car 10) \_\_\_\_\_ and went back home.

#### Text 2

Cloudless	continue	shower	asleep	thunderstorm	tore	swept
started	windy	bolts				

It was quite 1) \_\_\_\_\_ when they set off on their trip to the country. The wind was blowing so strongly that it almost 2) \_\_\_\_\_ them off their feet. To make matters worse, darkness 3) \_\_\_\_\_ falling and they were met with a heavy 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of rain which made them stop and think about going back. The rain was followed by a 5) \_\_\_\_\_ with lots of lightning, which 6) \_\_\_\_\_ the skies, and deafening 7) \_\_\_\_\_ of thunder. They stayed in the car and they fell 8) \_\_\_\_\_. When they woke up they were under a 9) \_\_\_\_\_ sky and brilliant sunshine which encouraged them to 10) \_\_\_\_\_ their journey.

#### Text 3

Fog	rain	plane	temperature	degrees	worst	hardest	mountains
showers	pouring	drizzle	breeze	coach	chilly	wind	

Unfortunately, when we went on holiday last winter we had the 1) \_\_\_\_\_ weather you could possibly imagine. The night we arrived there was a really thick 2) \_\_\_\_\_ and the pilot had to wait until it had cleared before we could land the 3) \_\_\_\_\_. On the ground, it was absolutely freezing. The 4) \_\_\_\_\_ couldn't possibly have been higher than two or three 5) \_\_\_\_\_. For the first three days there was a heavy 6) \_\_\_\_\_ and the first hailstorm for twenty years! To make matters worse there were these terrible gusts of 7) \_\_\_\_\_ and we heard that there had actually been gales in the 8) \_\_\_\_\_ that had caused quite a lot of damage. People said it had been one of the 9) \_\_\_\_\_ winters anyone could remember. Suddenly on the fourth day of our holiday the rain changed to 10) \_\_\_\_\_ and then there were sunny spells with the occasional 11) \_\_\_\_\_. It wasn't what you'd call beach weather but at least, it wasn't 12) \_\_\_\_\_ with rain. The last two days were quite mild though there was still a cool 13) \_\_\_\_\_ on the coast and it was really rather 14) \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening. The morning we left, believe it or not, the temperature went up to twenty-eight degrees and in the 15) \_\_\_\_\_ on the way to the airport we were all absolutely boiling. [7]

## WRITING

*Imagine that you have just got a letter from your foreign friend describing the day that was spoilt by awful weather. No doubt you have had the same experience in your life. Write a letter to your friend. The guiding questions will help you write the letter.*

- When was that? What plans did you have for that day?
- Who did you intend to spend it with?
- Where did you plan to go? What did you plan to do there?
- What preparation did you make for the day to be successful?
- What mood did you wake up in?
- How did the day begin? What was the weather like in the morning?
- Did you have to change your plans in the morning or later?
- How did the day finish? What was your mood in the evening?
- Why will you remember this day for your whole life?

**Тема: Сонячні дні**

## READING 1

### 1. Read the text

#### **Don't look now, but the sun's about to disappear**

An eclipse is simply when the shadow of one planet or moon falls on another. In ancient times, an eclipse in broad daylight was a bad omen. In some parts of the world even today, an eclipse of the sun is a sign that something is not right in nature. It may not be that the gods are dissatisfied with mankind but it does seem that the end of the world might be coming.

Nowadays, astronomers can predict very accurately the time that an eclipse will take place and how long it will last; they can also tell us whether it will be total or



partial. This year, like every year, there will be at least two eclipses of the sun and in some years there may be as many as five.

As most people will know by now, there's going to be an eclipse today. At a certain time, the moon will pass directly between the earth and the sun, and will eventually end up by covering the whole of the sun, but this will only be visible from a few places around the world; observers in certain parts of the country will see the eclipse begin at one time, but in other places it will start a bit later.

The whole spectacle starts at about 2 pm and ends at about 4 pm. The advice from Dr John Mason, an astronomer, is: 'If you're going to look at an eclipse, avoid looking at it directly, even with glasses, since you can do your eyes serious damage. I'm taking my kids out to see it to make sure they don't stare at the sun.'

The safest way to look at an eclipse is to project the image on to a light surface with binoculars or a telescope, but without looking through the lenses directly.

It is even dangerous to look at a partial eclipse. In the first place, if you don't look up at the sky you won't realize it's happening, since your eyes get used to the lower level of light. And then people mistakenly think that since two-thirds of the sun are covered, it will be all right to look at it.

There are always cases of people who have been foolish enough to look at the sun through small telescopes or binoculars. At the very best, they will end up with a permanent blind spot on the back of the retina. At the very worst they will blind themselves.'

A total eclipse is a rare thing. The last time people in Britain saw one was on **11 August, 1999**. However, there will be 56 partial or total eclipses between now and the year 2020, so be ready! [22, 34]

**2. For questions 1 – 6, choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D**

1. In the past people believed an eclipse was
  - A the shadow of one planet on another.
  - B a sign that the gods were happy.
  - C a sign that something bad was going to happen.
  - D a natural disaster.
- 2 Every year there
  - A is at least one partial eclipse.
  - B are usually several eclipses.
  - C is at least one total eclipse.
  - D are about five eclipses.
- 3 Today's eclipse
  - A will be a total eclipse in some places.
  - B will be seen several times in a few places.
  - C will only be seen in one place.
  - D will be a partial eclipse all around the world.
- 4 You should look at an eclipse
  - A using glasses.
  - B through a telescope lens.

- C in photographs only.
- D reflected onto a surface.
- 5 During a partial eclipse
  - A it gets completely dark.
  - B the light changes colour.
  - C you may not notice anything.
  - D you must use binoculars.
- 6 Looking directly at an eclipse
  - A is best through a small telescope.
  - B will harm your eyesight.
  - C will make you go blind.
  - D is all right for a short time.

## LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

**1. Find words in the text that have a similar meaning to the following. The first letter of each word is given to help you.**

- a sign that something bad is going to happen o\_\_\_\_\_
- complete t\_\_\_\_\_
- something that can be seen v\_\_\_\_\_
- the outside or top layer of something s\_\_\_\_\_
- in the end, after a long time e\_\_\_\_\_
- people who watch or notice something o\_\_\_\_\_
- harm d\_\_\_\_\_
- to make an image appear on a screen using light p\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Complete these sentences using the words from the text. The first letter of each word is given to help you.**

1. There are a lot of a\_\_\_\_\_ pyramids in Mexico.
2. Seeing a black cat is a bad o\_\_\_\_\_.
3. He did the work very a\_\_\_\_\_ and only made one mistake.
4. You mustn't s\_\_\_\_\_ at bright lights because they can damage your eyes.
5. There have been twelve c\_\_\_\_\_ of robbery in my street this week.
6. Is it a p\_\_\_\_\_ job or is it just temporary?
7. After the accident, he became b\_\_\_\_\_ in one eye. [22, 35]

## SPEAKING

**Discuss the questions**

- Have you ever seen an eclipse?
- What are the benefits of the sun?
- What are the dangers?

## READING 2

**Read this magazine article about the problems of global warming. Four paragraphs have been removed from the text. Choose from paragraphs A – E the**

*one which best fits each gap 1 – 4. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.*

### **Hot, hot, hot**

Even optimistic people cannot hide from the fact that the planet is warming up. One of the signs of this greenhouse effect is an increase in the number of natural disasters: hurricanes and tornadoes, snowstorms and extremely heavy rain, and, everywhere you go, record temperatures. The cost of such disasters, both economically and in terms of human lives, is already enormous.

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

Disagreements of this kind cannot be avoided. We simply do not understand enough about our climate to predict accurately what will happen next. But if countries cannot agree, we may be foolish enough to miss the opportunity to do something about it now. The gods of nature may not be happy to wait for us to make a decision.

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

Nowadays, we should all know what this means. We should all be aware of the benefits of recycling. Avoid wasting natural resources. If driving isn't totally necessary, don't take the car. It's the little things that matter. When you learn that six per cent of the pollution in Los Angeles is caused by cigarettes and barbecue smoke, you may decide to change your habits.

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

There may also be positive side-effects to a lowering of temperatures. High temperatures change the way we behave. When the temperature rises, the FBI expect more cases of murder and other crimes than in cooler months. One boiling month in New York, the number of murders went up 75 per cent. It appears that the cooler we are, the calmer we are.

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

Whichever way we look at it, it is clear that we cannot sit back and do nothing. Even if the future of our planet is not at risk, it is important that we all play a part. We may not understand all of what is taking place, but we know enough! [23]

**A** New telescopes have made it possible for astronomers to collect more information than ever before. It seems that many predictions that were made about sunspot activity were wrong.

**B** However, even if the politicians do not know which advice to follow, there is much that ordinary people can do. Although we cannot solve the problem, we can try to make sure that we do not make it worse. Simply, we must be greener.

**C** Equally important is reducing global warming by changing our environment. Where there

**D** Some scientists predict the end of the world and say that humankind has done permanent damage to the ozone layer. Others claim that periods of global warming also took place in very ancient times and were the result of changes in the activity of sunspots.

**E** There are more accidents, too, when temperatures are high. People drink more, crash their cars more often, and drivers are more aggressive when they are hot. All in all, it would seem that there are very strong reasons for turning down the heat.

## USE OF ENGLISH

**1. Read the text. For questions 1 – 13, think of the word which best fits the space. Use only one word in each space.**

Global warming or global cooling?

Scientists have warned that the earth is turning 1) \_\_\_\_\_ a kind of giant greenhouse and in the future there 2) \_\_\_\_\_ be a rise in temperatures everywhere. But some scientists disagree. They say that certain 3) \_\_\_\_\_ of the earth are not 4) \_\_\_\_\_ to get warmer but are going 5) \_\_\_\_\_ get cooler. Global cooling over parts of Europe 6) \_\_\_\_\_ probably be greater 7) \_\_\_\_\_ global warming. The reason is simple: clouds. Warmer temperatures will 8) \_\_\_\_\_ more water evaporate and 9) \_\_\_\_\_ will lead to more clouds. These 10) \_\_\_\_\_ will shade the earth from the sun, leading to cooler temperatures 11) \_\_\_\_\_ the day. Ecologists, however, insist that global warming will continue, in 12) \_\_\_\_\_ of increased cloudiness – and it 13) \_\_\_\_\_ not going to be a good thing.

**2. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap.**

### El Nino

El Nino is a weather phenomenon of the Pacific Ocean which is 1) \_\_\_\_\_ by an abnormal 2) \_\_\_\_\_ of water on the surface of the ocean. It has the 3) \_\_\_\_\_ to influence global weather patterns as it brings drought to some continents and 4) \_\_\_\_\_ rain to others.

It was first 5) \_\_\_\_\_ by fishermen in Spanish ports in the Pacific in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It got its name (Spanish for 'boy child') because it usually takes 6) \_\_\_\_\_ near Christmas time. It can cause catastrophic 7) \_\_\_\_\_. The 1982 El Nino resulted in 1,500 deaths, but it can be a lot worse than that. Sea animals, 8) \_\_\_\_\_ fish and birds, also die in large numbers. It is 9) \_\_\_\_\_ that sailors in the Pacific can smell the dead sea-life during El Nino.

- |                 |              |             |               |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 A happened    | B caused     | C origin    | D done        |
| 2 A increase    | B extra      | C heater    | D warm        |
| 3 A proficiency | B power      | C practice  | D performance |
| 4 A wet         | B shower     | C plenty    | D heavy       |
| 5 A saw         | B noticed    | C caught    | D time        |
| 6 A away        | B care       | C part      | D place       |
| 7 A damage      | B difficulty | C hurt      | D problem     |
| 8 A containing  | B holding    | C including | D involving   |
| 9 A said        | B felt       | C told      | D mistaken    |

**3. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (V). If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word.**

### Strange weather

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| _____ | • Although people are very worried about the earth's climate         |
| _____ | • these days, humans have always been had problems with the          |
| _____ | • weather. In the winter of 1435 in Britain, it was so too cold that |
| _____ | • the River Thames froze and in Scotland all the wine was ruined     |
| _____ | • because that froze, too. There were similar to conditions in 1684  |
| _____ | • when many people were died because of the cold.                    |
| _____ | • At the other end of the scale, records will show that in 1943 in   |
| _____ | • South Dakota the temperature rose by 27 C in just two              |
| _____ | • minutes. Six years much later in Coimbra, Portugal, the            |
| _____ | • temperature rose by an incredible 32 C. This also has              |
| _____ | • lasted just two minutes, but in that time several of farm animals  |
| _____ | • were killed and the Mondego River was said to have dried up in     |
| _____ | • several places. At its hottest, the temperature was 70 C. [7]      |

### Тема: Блискавка

#### READING

*You are going to read a text about a wonderful natural phenomenon – lightning*

#### 1. Match the words given below with their synonyms or explanations

##### Part 1

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. a thunder      | a) terror   |
| 2. a lightning    | b) catastrophic   |
| 3. a thunderstorm | c) threat, danger   |
| 4. a bolt         | d) a sudden flash of lightning  |
| 5. roar           | e) very strong, cruel   |
| 6. fear           | f) a loud noise that you hear during a storm  |
| 7. a sign         | g) an imaginary line around the earth at an equal distance from North and South Poles |
| 8. disastrous     | h) several flashes of very bright light in the sky caused by electricity              |
| 9. a strike       | i) a loud deep sound  |
| 10. menace        | j) a fact that shows that something may happen in the future                          |
| 11. an equator    | k) a storm with lightning usually with a heavy rain                                   |
| 12. violent       | l) an act of hitting  |

##### Part 2

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 13. to enable     | m) a thing that allows electricity or heat to pass along |
| 14. to warn       | n) very bad  |
| 15. to threaten   | o) to get/make smaller in number or size                 |
| 16. overhead      | p) sudden rise   |
| 17. fatal         | q) to make it possible for smb to do smth                |
| 18. circumstances | r) results   |
| 19. crouch        | s) directly above your head in the sky                   |
| 20. to shelter    | t) extremely dangerous                                   |

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 21. a conductor  | u) to sit bending your legs under you                |
| 22. to decrease  | v) to tell smb about smth unpleasant that may happen |
| 23. surge        | w) to be likely to harm smth/smb                     |
| 24. devastating  | x) situation   |
| 25. consequences | y) to hide   |

## ***2. Read the text below and choose the best answer from the given options***

### **Lightning**

As you read through this, some 2,000 thunderstorms are tearing apart the skies across the world. And every second a hundred lightning bolts are striking the ground with their terrifying roar – fingers of electricity up to 32 kilometres long that burn all they touch with temperatures that reach 30,000 C. It's hardly surprising that lightning was feared by earlier cultures as a sign of anger from their gods.

Lightning still has the power to thrill and fascinate. It is now also an active area of research for scientists, who are still struggling to uncover its secrets and are looking for ways to protect against the potentially disastrous effects of lightning strikes.

Britain only has about 10 days of thunderstorms a year. Yorkshire and the south Midlands are the worst affected. By contrast, countries close to the equator suffer most from thunderstorms. Countries like Nigeria, for example, tend to have a thunderstorm every two days.

For centuries, however, there was little anyone could do to protect themselves or their property from lightning. And up until the 18<sup>th</sup> century, people were often given dramatic proof that lightning can strike in the same place several times. The bell tower of San Marco in Venice has, to date, been severely damaged or destroyed nine times.

Predicting when and where it is likely to strike is one of the ways we have made lightning less of a menace. Forecasting lightning is taken very seriously in America, for example, where scientists keep a constant eye on weather patterns that could lead to violent storms. New methods enable scientists to warn people in threatened areas before a storm reaches them.

A good indication of the fact that a lightning strike is directly overhead is when your hair stands on end. In potentially fatal circumstances, crouch down low with your hands on your knees. Never lie on the ground. If stuck out in a storm never shelter under an isolated tree, which can act as a lightning conductor, and stay away from anything made of metal.

Although the number of fatalities has decreased, lightning is no less common than it was in the past. The reason for the decrease in deaths is that fewer people work out in the open. Those most at risk today include sports people, especially golfers: dozens are stuck worldwide each year.

Lightning protection is more important today than ever. The widespread use of electronic technology means a surge of electricity caused by lightning could have devastating effects on a hospital, for example. If lightning were to strike one of the complex electronic systems we use, the consequences would be disastrous. [7]

- While you were reading the article
  - a hundred lightning bolts had struck the ground.
  - 2,000 thunderstorms happened.
  - 32 kilometres of lightning were observed in the sky.
- Scientists who are studying the phenomenon of lightning
  - a) Haven't yet uncovered all its secrets.
  - b) Have already uncovered all its secrets.
  - c) Have found ways of protecting against the potentially disastrous effects of lightning.
- In Britain the county of Yorkshire
  - a) Tends to have a thunderstorm every two days.
  - b) Suffers most from thunderstorms.
  - c) Is affected by thunderstorms 10 days a year.
- The possibility of lightning striking in the same place several times
  - is very rare.
  - Doesn't allow people to protect themselves or their property from lightning.
  - Has been lessened in the last two centuries.
- New methods of predicting lightning enable scientists
  - a) to warn people about them in advance.
  - b) to lessen the effect of lightning.
  - c) to prevent violent storms.
- Scientists recommend the following precaution to be taken if you are caught in a thunderstorm:
  - hide under a tree.
  - Cover your head with your hands.
  - Get close to the ground but don't lie on it.
- Lightning protection is more important today than ever because
  - more people work out in the open.
  - more people use electronic technology.
  - more people concentrate in one place.

## LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

**1. You are going to read about different types of weather. Fill in the gaps with the words given in the box below.**

damage	tornado	oceans	violent	occur	speed	droughts	plains
rainfall	column						

Different types of powerful weather systems affect different parts of the world. A whirlwind is a tall 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of air that spins very rapidly. The air circulates inside the column at a terrific 2) \_\_\_\_\_ - about 600 km/h and the whole column moves at 60 – 70 km/h. A severe whirlwind is called a 3) \_\_\_\_\_. This fierce wind can destroy everything in its path and usually occurs on the 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of North America. Hurricanes or typhoons are 5) \_\_\_\_\_ storms which normally 6) \_\_\_\_\_ in the

Caribbean, China Seas and western parts of the Atlantic and Pacific 7) \_\_\_\_\_. They consist of ferocious winds and torrential rain and cause extensive 8) \_\_\_\_\_ to homes and property. A drought can occur when there is a long period of time with no 9) \_\_\_\_\_. Harvests can fail and people can face starvation. Areas of the Third World in Africa and Asia are most frequently affected by serious 10) \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word.**

1. During that \_\_\_\_\_ spell we had in January we couldn't see further than a metre.
2. Hopefully it will be fine and \_\_\_\_\_ for the match this afternoon.
3. It will be rather hot and \_\_\_\_\_ by midday.
4. It's been such \_\_\_\_\_ weather – one day dry and the next wet and cold.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ fog is making weather conditions hazardous.
6. In London it pours \_\_\_\_\_ rain almost every day.
7. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ storm and our fence fell down.
8. We had a brief hot \_\_\_\_\_ and managed to dry the washing.
9. After such a cold night there was a thick white \_\_\_\_\_ on the grass.
10. It was \_\_\_\_\_ hot during the day and we could hardly move until evening.

**3. Write down the words which have the following definitions**

1. A short period of heavy rain \_\_\_\_\_
2. Weather that often changes \_\_\_\_\_
3. Weather when the air feels hot and wet \_\_\_\_\_
4. Describes warm and dry weather \_\_\_\_\_
5. Dark and with clouds \_\_\_\_\_
6. Snow and rain falling together \_\_\_\_\_
7. Pleasant and warm; not too cold or too hot \_\_\_\_\_
8. Describes extremely hot weather \_\_\_\_\_
9. Cloudy air near the ground that is difficult to see through \_\_\_\_\_
10. Describes very cold weather \_\_\_\_\_
11. Describes a mixture of smoke, fog and fumes \_\_\_\_\_
12. When it rains heavily, we can say 'It's ... down' \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Match the following situations (a – j) with an appropriate expression (1 – 10) that mentions the weather.**

1 the calm before the storm	6 make heavy weather of something
2 be under a cloud	7 save something for a rainy day
3 it never rains but it pours	8 be a storm in a teacup
4 be in a fog	9 lightning never strikes the same place twice
5 come rain come shine	10 feel under the weather

A Because bad luck isn't repeated in the same place, I parked where my car had been stolen

B Don't spend all your money now – you might need some later



- C No one trusted her after she was caught stealing from the toyshop
- D I'm not feeling too good today. I think I'll stay in bed and rest
- E I think a lot of fuss is being made over something very unimportant
- F The report was far too detailed – we needed only the basic information
- G I never receive complaints but now I have had ten in a row!
- H He's out playing tennis whatever the weather
- I I can't think clearly about what happened just before the accident
- J This good luck is too good to last – something is bound to go wrong

## 2.2 Незвичайна відпустка

Тема: Дозвілля

### READING 1

1. Scan through the three texts about different places (A – C) and decide which statement 1 – 8 corresponds to which text. Use the words in italics to help you.

#### At which place

- could you come across things you don't often see? \_\_\_\_\_
- is travelling from place to place very easy? \_\_\_\_\_
- would it be cheaper for people if they came as a group? \_\_\_\_\_
- would you get to understand a place better? \_\_\_\_\_
- do they change what is on according to the time of the year? \_\_\_\_\_
- do they provide visitors with a 'learning by doing' experience? \_\_\_\_\_
- could you buy things in shops with an international reputation? \_\_\_\_\_
- do they have the most up-to-date entertainment of its type? \_\_\_\_\_

#### A Bristol Zoo

Enjoy a day out with a difference. Experience over 300 amazing species of animals at close quarters in the Zoo's beautiful gardens. Enjoy *rare encounters* with real wildlife in a range of habitats. This fun-filled *interactive approach* is part and parcel of the most memorable family day out you could imagine. Now widely regarded as the best zoo in the country, we've earned that reputation by creating an animal- and child-friendly environment *where the accent is always on involvement*. Feast your eyes at feeding times and find out more fascinating facts from one of our informative Keeper Talks. Then feel what it is like to stroke a crocodile or leopard at one of our regular touch table teach-ins. At the aquarium, venture deep into the silent world of underwater creatures, or at Lake Island, *catch a glimpse* of the lively monkeys and lemurs among the trees, while ducks and pelicans nest among the reeds below.

*A special discounted rate is available to parties.*

#### B Alton Towers

Come to Alton Towers for thrills and spills beyond your wildest imagination. Alton Towers, Britain's number one theme park, offers you *state-of-the-art ride technology* with the world's first vertical drop roller coaster. Step aboard 'Oblivion' and prepare yourself for the most terrifying experience of your life! There's something for everyone at Alton Towers - from the thrill of the other big rides to the beautifully

enchanting world of Beatrix Potter and the spectacular new Ice Show. Children are spoilt for choice with two specially themed areas just for younger visitors and over 25 rides and attractions for the under eights. And when hunger sets in, there's plenty of food with a wide choice for all tastes in on-site restaurants which have been recently revamped.

### **C Visitors' London**

Getting around London *is a breeze* on one of the numerous coach tours. Coaches stop at all major attractions giving a full tour of the city. London is home to treasures of the world's civilisations but treasures of a different kind can also be found *in boutiques of ivorld renown* catering for every taste, from clothes to souvenirs to diamonds and caviar. Another kind of shopping can be found at the restored Victorian market at Covent Garden with its diverse range of goods on stalls selling everything from inexpensive jewellery to second-hand books. This is truly a street market which *gives you an insight into* another way of life in London. With its *seasonal programme of events and activities* providing plenty of fun and entertainment throughout the year, Covent Garden is always alive. The highlight of each season's program is a colourful festival with spectacular firework displays lighting up the sky. Most restaurants feature a wide selection of dishes and light snacks. [13, 49]

### **2 Find the words and phrases in the texts which mean the same as the following definitions.**

- 1 only a short distance away.....
- 2 included in.....
- 3 enjoy watching.....
- 4 the excitement and danger involved in an activity.....
- 5 having so many good things to select from that you can't decide what to do or have.....
- 6 begins to make itself felt.....
- 7 wide variety.....
- 8 providing people with all the different things they might like.....[13, 49]

### **READING 2**

***You are going to read some information about different places to visit in the West of England. For questions 1 – 16, choose from the places (A – E). Some of the places may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning.***

**At which place(s) could you**

travel by train from one place to another? 0 A

find out more about military history? 1\_\_\_\_\_

pay less by going in a group? 2\_\_\_\_\_

go on a mysterious journey? 3\_\_\_\_\_

see examples of farming equipment? 4\_\_\_\_\_

find facilities for eating outside? 5\_\_\_\_  
 see a material being made? 6\_\_\_\_  
 go for a gentle walk? 7\_\_\_\_, 8\_\_\_\_  
 find equipment for physically-handicapped people? 9\_\_\_\_  
 see impressive buildings? 10\_\_\_\_, 11\_\_\_\_  
 enjoy yourself if you are keen on horticulture? 12\_\_\_\_, 13\_\_\_\_  
 benefit from arranging the visit beforehand? 14\_\_\_\_, 15\_\_\_\_  
 order wine with a meal? 16\_\_\_\_

## **Visiting the West of England**

### **A Longleat Park**

#### **Abbotsbury**

Longleat is much more than a splendid stately home and exciting Safari Park. It has its own railway which takes you from site to site. There is the world's largest maze, where you can get lost for hours, or, why not visit the intriguing Adventure Castle? For those who are interested in animals, there is a safari by boat. All kinds of refreshments are available in the cafe, or if you prefer, there is a peaceful picnic area. The best way -to take advantage of this unique and entertaining venue is on foot, so take it easy and wander around the grounds at will. Longleat House is open to the public every day from Easter to September from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. The rest of the year the opening times are from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m.

### **B Worldlife**

Take a break and enjoy the fascinating experience at Worldlife, amongst living butterflies and exotic plants. There are conservation displays, tropical birds and animals and a beautiful house and grounds which are rich in vegetation and flora. Facilities also include a play area with all kinds of rides and activities. Education and enjoyment go hand in hand so at the Lullingstone Silk Farm witness the unique rearing, reeling and production of English silk, as supplied to royalty. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. from April to September. Opening times may be subject to change. Coach parties are welcome if booked in advance.

### **C Crinkley Bottom**

Bring the family to Britain's first TV leisure park and enjoy a wonderful land of make-believe. On hot sunny days, shoot the rapids on our sensational new water ride or take a stroll through the beautiful gardens and parkland at your leisure. Take a camera and get snapshots of some of the amazing wildlife roaming around the grounds. For those with a real sense of excitement, take a chance and join the adventure treks for a trip into the unknown. If it is entertainment and laughter you seek, then try the Fun Village. The venue provides fabulous family entertainment throughout the day with a varied and lively programme. Come and enjoy a host of events and have a wild day out!

### **D Abbotsbury**

Open 7 days a week from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from Easter to October. In the swannery you can visit over 600 friendly, free-flying swans which are quite different from angry river swans. Enjoy the captivating experience of helping to feed the birds

between 12 p.m. and 4 p.m. daily. Rare poultry can be fed by children. There is also a working dovecote with over 100 doves. Take pleasure in marvelling at the magnificent 18th-century walled garden with its rare and exotic plants. There is an adventure play area, a gift shop and tea garden. In the tithe barn, one of the oldest thatched barns in the world, there is a fascinating collection of rural tools, machinery and exhibits. A family super saver ticket with up to 30 % discount is available. There are reductions for pre-arranged parties of 15 or more.

### **E Fleet Air Arm Museum**

If it's excitement you are looking for, then visit the Fleet Air Arm Museum, Somerset, which is located in realistic settings and contains over 40 aircraft, including planes from World War I, and numerous photographs and film shows depicting the history of the Royal Navy Air Force. Take your time to explore the superb award-winning 'Ultimate Carrier Experience', a flight deck on land with all the sights, smells, sounds and actions of an aircraft carrier on a mission of mercy at sea. An interactive audio and visual show brings the place to life. Facilities include a licensed restaurant, free parking in the massive car park, a gift shop and a children's adventure playground. For disabled members of the public, there are special facilities. Additional facilities include a babycare centre with specially-trained staff who look after the children if they want to take a nap. [13, 51]

## **LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT**

**1. Find the phrases in the text starting with take which mean the same as the following definitions**

1. risk \_\_\_\_\_
2. not rush \_\_\_\_\_
3. have a leisurely walk \_\_\_\_\_
4. a short sleep \_\_\_\_\_
5. relax \_\_\_\_\_
6. have some time off \_\_\_\_\_
7. enjoy the fact \_\_\_\_\_
8. make good use \_\_\_\_\_ [13, 52]

**2. Complete the following text, using the correct form of the phrases with take from ex.1. Two of the phrases are not necessary**

On your next day off, why don't you 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of our special family saver tickets. Come to Euro-Leisure for the experience of a lifetime! What better way to relax than to 2) \_\_\_\_\_ around the grounds of our wonderful site. There is no need to hurry, just 3) \_\_\_\_\_ to enjoy all the sights and soak up the magic of the venue. We 4) \_\_\_\_\_ in knowing that we have award-winning displays and attractions and that we know how to present them to the public. You deserve it to 5) \_\_\_\_\_ and get away for the day. We have such wonderful covered facilities that you don't ever need 6) \_\_\_\_\_ with the weather, so if it rains, you can still enjoy yourself. [13, 52]

**3. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space**

### Drayton Manor Park

What makes a visit to Drayton Manor the best-value family day out in Britain? The park 1) \_\_\_\_\_ in over 250 acres of magnificent parkland, and you'll find an amazing thrill-a-minute park with more exciting rides than you could possibly imagine. It 2) \_\_\_\_\_ for everyone from children to grandparents. There is a fabulous 15-acre zoo, a fun-packed Children's Corner, life-size dinosaurs, 3) \_\_\_\_\_ entertainment and snack stops. In fact, 4) \_\_\_\_\_ enjoyment where the whole family can 5) \_\_\_\_\_ fun at affordable prices. Drayton Manor 6) \_\_\_\_\_ a spectacular zoo filled with animals of all shapes and sizes. Also in the 7) \_\_\_\_\_, there is Europe's only stand-up roller coaster with its 40-metre drop, and the make-believe world of Cowboy Town, where you can 8) \_\_\_\_\_ the Rio Grande Railway or colourful horses. 9) \_\_\_\_\_ are available throughout the park at different locations for when you need a snack. Groups are welcome and there is a fixed 10) \_\_\_\_\_ price for parties of more than 27. Unlike other theme parks, prices are not 11) \_\_\_\_\_ to change, although the management reserves the right to close rides for technical reasons. This exciting 12) \_\_\_\_\_ is open from March to November each year. [13, 53]

- |               |                  |              |               |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 A locates   | B is parked      | C stands     | D is lying    |
| 2 A suggests  | B offers         | C caters     | D looks       |
| 3 A live      | B living         | C life       | D alive       |
| 4 A fast-stop | B never-stopping | C non-stop   | D unstoppable |
| 5 A involve   | B pay            | C interact   | D have        |
| 6 A locates   | B builds         | C houses     | D provides    |
| 7 A grounds   | B location       | C area       | D landscape   |
| 8 A ride      | B drive          | C mount      | D trek        |
| 9 A Crafts    | B Refreshments   | C Wildlife   | D Sights      |
| 10 A entry    | B enter          | C entrance   | D exit        |
| 11 A open     | B subject        | C according  | D able        |
| 12 A venue    | B thrill         | C settlement | D leisure     |

**4. Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the same line.**

Sussex in Miniature is a spectacular 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of handcrafted  
Sussex landmarks which are beautifully recreated in two acres of 2)  
\_\_\_\_\_ walled gardens with fountains and waterfalls. 3)  
\_\_\_\_\_ for all the family, where visitors can 4)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the history of Sussex with its 5)  
\_\_\_\_\_ castles and railways of the past. At Paradise Park,  
the exhibits are 6) \_\_\_\_\_ changing through the seasons  
with new displays being added each year. The gardens were created  
to provide awareness of the need for 7) \_\_\_\_\_ of the  
world's 8) \_\_\_\_\_. The Secrets of Planet Earth is one of  
the finest 9) \_\_\_\_\_ of its type in the country and is home

COLLECT  
  
DELIGHT  
ENTERTAIN  
JOY  
SPECTACLE  
CONTINUE  
  
CONSERVE  
ATTRACT  
EXHIBIT

to a collection of fascinating fossils. An 10) \_\_\_\_\_ show  
involving the audience brings the feature to life. This is a truly 11)  
\_\_\_\_\_ day out for all the family. [13, 53]

ACT

PLEASURE

### 5. Complete each gap with one suitable word

For a successful day out, it is important that you choose somewhere that provides  
1) \_\_\_\_\_ for everyone on the trip. Last year, we went to a 2) \_\_\_\_\_ where we  
enjoyed seeing the animals running free right next to our car. There was also an  
excellent 3) \_\_\_\_\_ there for younger children where our four-year-old son had a great  
time. Our older children enjoyed looking at a wonderful 4) \_\_\_\_\_ that gave all kinds  
of information about the animals and their natural environment. After all that, we  
were all ready for some 5) \_\_\_\_\_. We sat and had a 6) \_\_\_\_\_ in the beautiful gardens  
and then looked at the rest of the grounds. Everything was very clean and all the staff  
were very helpful; all in all, we were really impressed by the 7) \_\_\_\_\_ on offer to the  
public. [13, 54]

**Тема: Піший туризм**

## READING

**1. Read the newspaper article about walking holidays. Decide if the statements given after the article are true or false.**

### Walking Holidays

It had been a long, hard, wonderful day. The two of us had walked from the sea's edge through the length of a beautiful valley, climbed a superb mountain, traversed its narrow, rocky ridge, and now stood on its final peak, tired, happy and looking for the perfect camp site.

The experienced backpacker has a natural feeling for such things, and our eyes were drawn to a small blue circle on the map, like an eye winking at us. We could not see it from where we were, but we followed our judgement and descended steeply until it came into view.

We were right. It was a calm pool, with flat grass beside it. Gently taking our packs off, we made the first of many cups of tea before putting up our tent. Later that evening, over another cup of tea and after a good meal, we sat outside the tent watching the sunset over a glittering sea dotted with islands, towards one of which a ferry was slowly moving. It is not always so perfect, of course. On another trip, with a different companion, a thoroughly wet day had ended at a lonely farm. Depressed at the thought of camping, we had knocked and asked if we could use a barn as a shelter.

Backpacking could be defined as the art of comfortable, self-sufficient travel on foot. Everything you need is in the pack on your back, and you become emotionally as well as physically attached to it.

The speed at which the backpacker travels makes this the perfect way to see any country. You experience the landscape as a slow unfolding scene, almost in the way it was made; and you find time to stop and talk to people you meet. I've learned

much local history from simply chatting to people met while walking through an area. At the end of a trip, whether three days or three weeks, there's a good feeling of achievement, of having got somewhere under your own power.

In Britain, there are no areas completely untouched by humans, though we do have fine wild country. In the north-west of Scotland, I have managed to walk for three days without crossing a road or passing an inhabited house. In the lowlands, your overnight stops may have to be on recognized camp sites. In upland country, you have the priceless gift of choosing where to camp.

There is one important rule the good backpacker should follow: respect the land and its people – as the Americans say, “take only photographs (one might add memories), leave only footprints”.

With good equipment, you can survive just about anything the weather can throw at you – and modern equipment is very good indeed. Of course, you need to know how to use it – go to a specialist shop for good advice. In particular, you need to be confident in map reading. [6]

1. The main aim of the backpackers was to climb over the mountain.
2. The travelers did not know beforehand where they would have their camp site.
3. They found a pool at the top of the mountain.
4. The backpackers first made a fire and then put up their tent.
5. From their camp site the travelers could see the sea.
6. The author likes to camp in any weather.
7. In the author's opinion a backpacker's life largely depends on the pack he/she carries on his/her back.
8. The author thinks that backpacking is the best way to know the country you travel around.
9. Everywhere in Britain backpackers have to make their overnight stops on recognized camp sites.
10. The author supports the idea that backpackers should not harm the countryside.
11. An experienced backpacker can survive in any weather with or without any equipment.
12. The ability to read the map is the most important skill the backpacker should have.

## 2. Choose the box for yourself and do the tasks given in it.

<p><b>You have done backpacking.</b>  <i>Tell about the following experiences to your partner:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• how you planned your walking holiday</li> <li>• if you can call the backpacking you did ‘a comfortable, self-sufficient travel on foot’</li> </ul>	<p><b>You have never done any backpacking.</b>  <i>Ask your partner the following questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to start planning a walking holiday?</li> <li>• What is the best time to have a walking holiday?</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• what you did to make it as comfortable as possible</li> <li>• if there were any unexpected or unpleasant things that happened during your walking holiday.</li> </ul> <p><i>Think of more things to tell your partner.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What things are absolutely necessary to have during a walking holiday?</li> <li>• What unexpected things can happen during a walking holiday?</li> </ul> <p><i>Think of more questions to ask your partner.</i></p>
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## USE OF ENGLISH

**1. Read the text about travelling and holidays given below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space**

### The Choice is Yours

As for a tourist the fastest and perhaps the most comfortable way to travel 1) \_\_\_\_\_ distances is by air. You can sit back and relax, read, or even 2) \_\_\_\_\_ a video. Of course you have to pay 3) \_\_\_\_\_ money and run the risk of being delayed. Some people 4) \_\_\_\_\_ to fly for fear of accidents. However, according to statistics it's a 5) \_\_\_\_\_ way to travel.

Travelling by ship is often the cheapest 6) \_\_\_\_\_ to travel. Unlike other means of transport you have the chance to 7) \_\_\_\_\_ around on or below dock. Large 8) \_\_\_\_\_ often have shops, TV lounges and restaurants so there's plenty to do. However, a sea voyage is the 9) \_\_\_\_\_ way to get to your destination and should be avoided if you 10) \_\_\_\_\_ from sea sickness.

Perhaps the most 11) \_\_\_\_\_ way to travel is by car, simply because you decide when and where to stop. You have the freedom to 12) \_\_\_\_\_ your own timetable so there's no 13) \_\_\_\_\_ of missing appointments. However, you may need somebody 14) \_\_\_\_\_ to help share the driving, map reading and petrol money. There is also the possibility that the car will break 15) \_\_\_\_\_ or you will feel travel sick.

A train journey is often the best 16) \_\_\_\_\_ to see country. You can sit back and enjoy the view or have a meal in the restaurant car. For long 17) \_\_\_\_\_ you can reserve a bed in a sleeping compartment. However, you may be delayed, or miss your connection. It's also not the 18) \_\_\_\_\_ or cheapest way to travel.

**2. Read the text below carefully. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (V) next to it. If a line is not correct, underline the unnecessary word.**

### Tourism

- A. Tourism is one of the most fastest growing industries in the world,
- B. and therefore it is not surprising that so many countries want
- C. to be a part of it. However, unfortunately there are some factors
- D. that the other country should be aware of before it opens its doors to
- E. the flood of tourism. Although the tourism can boost the economy, with
- F. foreigners who spending large amounts of money, tourists can push up
- G. the cost of living for the locals who are used to be paying low prices.
- H. Tourism can produce many more jobs for the local community in related



- I. industries such as hotels and restaurants. However, the development
- J. that arises from the influx of tourism can destroy lots of places of natural
- K. beauty such as hotels and entertainment complexes spring up. The
- L. culture and way of life of the locals people may also be affected by
- M. foreign influence. [7]

## WRITING

**1. Read the letter below and say which of the following complains are NOT mentioned**

- |                            |                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. bad weather             | 6. dirty beaches                  |
| 2. noisy neighbours        | 7. greasy food                    |
| 3. bad shopping facilities | 8. lack of interesting activities |
| 4. high prices             | 9. rude waiters                   |
| 5. sleepless nights        |                                   |

Dear Jack,

I'm staying in a very comfortable hotel near a sandy beach on the south coast of England. Unfortunately, it has been very windy and the hotel itself is very expensive. My only other complaint is that the food is rather greasy and I have been hungry most of the time because I have had great difficulty in finding anything suitable on the menu here.

However, I have been very impressed by the beauty of the surroundings and the kindness of the people. It is true that I have suffered a bit from boredom but I always do when I'm not busy. Sometimes I feel sleepy in the middle of the day and have a short nap, which I am very thankful for. Unfortunately, I don't sleep well at night because the people in the room next to me are extremely noisy.

**2. Answer the questions below**

1. Would you like to spend your holiday in the hotel Dick stayed at? Why? Why not?
2. Dick complained about many things and praised only a few. Which are they?
3. Which of the discomforts mentioned in the letter could you put up with?
4. Make guesses about Dick's age and character. What kind of holiday would you recommend him and why?

**3. Rewrite Dick's letter changing all negative things that he mentions into positive and positive into negative. The beginning of the letter is given as an example**

Dear Jack,

today is my fifth day in the hotel. Unfortunately, it is not as comfortable as the tourist agency promised in their brochure. ...

**4. Recollect your last stay in a holiday centre or a tourist camp. Write your foreign friend a letter both praising the things you liked and complaining of the things you disliked there.**

## 2.3. Зовнішність та духовність людини

Тема: Одяг

### READING

#### 1. *Read the text*

#### **Dressing in Fashion**

Fashions change so quickly that it's difficult to follow them. What was «in» yesterday, may be out of fashion tomorrow and not so popular even today! Even people who do not take much interest in clothes and fashion can't but notice how radically people around change with each new swing of fashion. Let's briefly describe the main changes in people's appearance that took place in the 20th century.

At the turn of the century clothes were rather conservative and fashions didn't change too quickly. Men wore traditional dark suits with starched white or light-coloured shirts. Dinner jackets and tails with bow-ties were for formal wear. A lot of men had moustaches and short hair-cuts. Women wore their hair long. A hat was a necessary accessory when a lady was going out. Dresses were long and under them women wore corsets - the tools of torturing! They were stiff and uncomfortable, but they made women's waists narrower. And the fashion dictated this!

After the First World War the fashion changed greatly. Men started wearing the so-called Oxford bags - trousers with very wide legs. But it was women who really surprised the world by wearing short hair-cuts and short dresses allowing everybody to see their knees. No corsets any longer. No waist or bust indicated, a boy-like figure became the ideal of beauty.

The next two decades - 1930s and 1940s - brought more feminine styles. Skirts became longer and fuller. Shoulder length hair became popular. After the World War II, in the 1950s, the men got more interested in clothes, especially young men. The so-called teddy boys appeared who wore long jackets in bright colours - orange, yellow, pink (something nobody would have believed ten or twenty years before!) and very tight trousers called «drain-pipes». The shoes of both men and women had long pointed toes. Women's shoes also had high stiletto heels. Most women wore wide skirts and jumpers. Short socks to accompany them were in fashion.

In the 1960s there was another revolution brought about by mini-skirts (conservative Britain was Motherland of the new fashion!) and high boots for women. Men began to wear their hair long following the hair-cut of the famous group, The Beatles. In the late 1960s and the first half of the 1970s hippy style was in. Jeans and brightly coloured shirts and T-shirts for men, long hair (often dirty) and beards. Women wore loose maxi-dresses. They also wore their hair loose and long.

In the 1980s-punks appeared with their special hairstyle in red, purple, blue and green, and brightly coloured make up. The 1990s brought about unisex fashion as well as rockers and bikers with leather jackets, leather trousers, a lot of metal accessories and decorations.

What will the 22nd century bring us? [6]

#### 2. *Match the words with their Ukrainian equivalents*

- |                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) teddy boy             | a) просторий одяг                |
| 2) pointed toes          | в) вузькі брюки «дудочки»        |
| 3) drainpipes            | с) до колін                      |
| 4) stiletto shoes        | d) стиляга, піжон                |
| 5) loose                 | e) чоловічий стиль               |
| 6) tight                 | f) взуття з загостреними носками |
| 7) stiff                 | g) тонкі каблуки-шпильки         |
| 8) starched              | h) жіночий стиль                 |
| 9) to be in fashion      | i) до плечей                     |
| 10) to be out of fashion | j) прикраси                      |
| 11) feminine style       | k) бути модним                   |
| 12) masculine style      | l) накрохмалений                 |
| 13) shoulder length      | m) жорсткий, негнучкий           |
| 14) knee length          | n) вийти з моди                  |
| 15) decorations          | o) тісний, в обтяжку             |

### 3. *Discuss the text you have read.*

1. Say in which decades women wore their hair short and in which long. And what about the length of their skirts? Did the length of the hair and the length of the skirt coincide?

2. Which decades witnessed the most radical changes in men's fashions, in your opinion? Prove your point with the facts from the text.

3. In which periods of history do you think men and women dressed especially attractively? Describe what you like about their clothes.

### 4. *Match the following words and expressions with their definitions.*

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1) fabrics                 | a) some clothes that do not cover arms          |
| 2) casually dressed        | b) people who plan the way clothes will look    |
| 3) tracksuit               | c) tailor-made clothes                          |
| 4) elegant                 | d) a suit of a kind worn by athletes            |
| 5) designers               | e) not loose                                    |
| 6) "off the peg" clothes   | f) items of clothing which can be worn together |
| 7) made to measure clothes | g) informally dressed                           |
| 8) suit                    | h) ready-made clothes                           |
| 9) short-sleeved           | i) smartly dressed                              |
| 10) tight-fitting          | j) materials for making clothes                 |

## LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

### 1. *Underline the most suitable word or phrase*

- At Harry's school, the children have to wear a special *style* / *uniform*.
- If we go to the Embassy ball we'll have to wear *fashion* / *formal* / *polite* clothes.

- c) I really like Jack's new *dress / suit / trouser*.
- d) In the summer I always wear shirts with short *collars / cuffs / sleeves*.
- e) Paul answered the door wearing his pyjamas and his *dressing gown / nightdress*.
- f) You get really dirty repairing a car unless you wear *overalls / underwear*.
- g) I didn't get wet in the rain because I put on my plastic *mac / overcoat / tights*.
- h) When it snows, Freda always wears a/an *anorak / glove / scarf* around her neck.
- i) David had to stop three times to tie up his small daughter's *shoelaces / robes*.
- j) My hands were cold so I put them in my *pockets / turn-ups*.
- k) The waitresses in this restaurant all wear white *aprons / dungarees / robes*.
- l) When Tom goes to a party he always wears a *bow / butterfly / knot* tie. [26, 214]

**2. Complete the word in each sentence. Each space represents one letter.**

- a) It's cold today. I'm going to put on a thick s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.
- b) Graham usually wears a leather j \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.
- c) My trousers are falling down. I must buy a b \_ \_ \_.
- d) It's too hot for trousers. I'm going to wear my s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.
- e) Let's roll up our shirt s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ and start work.
- f) I can't wear these jeans! They are too t \_ \_ \_ \_.
- g) I bought this lovely s \_ \_ \_ scarf in Japan.
- m) h) Don't forget to put your clothes away in the w \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.

**3. Correct any errors in these sentences. Some sentences contain no error.**

- a) This shirt is too small, it's not my number.
- b) You have so many clothes. Why did you buy this cloth as well?
- c) What costume did you wear to the fancy dress party?
- d) Joan was dressed completely in white.
- e) I like your new trouser. How much was it?
- f) As far as I can see, the man in this photograph wears a suit.
- g) What are you wearing to the party this evening?
- n) h) You're soaked! Put out your clothes immediately! [26, 215]

**4. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box and read about young people's attitude to fashion.**

fashion	fit	style	bear	wear	feel	item	attitude	go	dependent
design	wardrobe	designers							

Most young people nowadays do not feel compelled to follow the advice of famous 1) \_\_\_\_\_ when they choose their clothes. They have come to the conclusion that knowing their own personal 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important thing. This means that they can 3) \_\_\_\_\_ practically any clothes they want, as long as they are modern, and they needn't bother about the latest trendy 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of clothing. A well-known

5) \_\_\_\_\_ magazine advises young people to try on lots of clothes until they find the ones they 6) \_\_\_\_\_ most comfortable in. There are two important factors they should 7) \_\_\_\_\_ in mind. First, clothes should 8) \_\_\_\_\_ properly and be neither too large nor too small. Second, they should 9) \_\_\_\_\_ with the customer's lifestyle because in the end, it is a person's lifestyle that should dictate his or her 10) \_\_\_\_\_.

Our choice of clothing says something about our personalities and our positive or negative 11) \_\_\_\_\_ to life. Some people like to stick to the same colours and 12) \_\_\_\_\_ year after year, while others cannot do without constant changes. But the refreshing news is that young people are becoming less 13) \_\_\_\_\_ on the decisions of the big fashion bosses when it comes to choosing their clothes. They believe the whole point of fashion is to play around and have fun.

**5. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.**

Father and son

My next-door neighbour has a very unusual 1) \_\_\_\_\_. He has long hair with a 2) \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle, and usually wears an old pair of jeans and a 3) \_\_\_\_\_ shirt. His clothes are very 4) \_\_\_\_\_ for working in a bank, but that is what he does! Unless he 5) \_\_\_\_\_ when he gets to work and changes his clothes! His clothes are usually filthy and I am sure he never washes them or takes them to the 6) \_\_\_\_\_. When he wears a coat it is always old and 7) \_\_\_\_\_, and even on very cold days it is 8) \_\_\_\_\_ all down the front. The funny thing is that his son is very 9) \_\_\_\_\_, always wears the latest styles, and never wears casual clothes, even on an 10) \_\_\_\_\_ occasion. [26, 215]

APPEAR  
PART  
STRIPE  
SUIT  
DRESS  
  
CLEAN  
WEAR  
BUTTON  
FASHION  
  
FORMAL

**Тема: Особистість**

**READING**

**1. Fill in the gaps with one of the words given in the box below and read about the connection between personality and intelligence.**

knowledge	low	definition	learn	problems	favorable	fail	lack
poorly	trouble	degree	combination	babies	remember	measure	
incomplete	mental	potential	skill	determine	do	remain	

People differ in the speed with which they learn things and how well and how long they \_\_\_ (1) ideas. They also differ in their ability to understand ideas and to use their \_\_\_ (2) in solving problems. For example, some people can solve mathematical \_\_\_ (3) rapidly. Others quickly understand how machines work. Still others can easily \_\_\_ (4) new words or a foreign language. All these abilities - and many more - are factors in what is called intelligence.

There is no universally accepted \_\_ (5) of the word intelligence. But a person is considered intelligent to the \_\_ (6) that he or she has the abilities mentioned above. Although such abilities are somewhat related, a person may be high in some and \_\_ (7) in others. A person who can memorize names and dates may have \_\_ (8) with long division. Another who has creative talent in art or music or has inventive ability may \_\_ (9) other abilities associated with intelligence. Although creativity and intelligence are related, some people of above-average intelligence do \_\_ (10) when faced, with problems that are new to them.

Intelligence is sometimes regarded as a \_\_ (11) of qualities that lead to success in school. But some abilities, such as mechanical \_\_ (12), are not used much in school. As a result, tests designed to \_\_ (13) intelligence include few questions that deal with mechanical skill. In addition, IQ (intelligence quotient) tests \_\_ (14) not emphasize originality. Thus, they provide an \_\_ (15) picture of the many factors involved in intelligence.

A person's intelligence depends on heredity and environment. Every person is born with a certain \_\_ (16) capacity that influences how intelligent he or she will be as an adult. The development of this capacity is influenced by the person's background. Severely undernourished \_\_ (17) may be unable to develop their natural abilities. Similarly, children who are beaten or ridiculed by their parents may become so upset that their intellectual talents \_\_ (18) underdeveloped. Many children who face discrimination because of their race or nationality or a physical disability also \_\_ (19) to develop their capacities to the fullest extent.

Most psychologists believe both heredity and environment help \_\_ (20) intelligence, but that each limits the other. They believe a person's genetic \_\_ (21) for intelligence can only be reached in a favorable environment. But they also believe that environment, no matter how \_\_ (22), cannot create a potential that is not represent genetically. [7]

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

### 1. *Underline the most suitable word or phrase.*

- a) Please don't push. It's very *bad-tempered* / *rude* / *unsympathetic*.
- b) Lack hates spending money. He's rather *frank* / *greedy* / *mean*.
- c) Our teacher is very *proud* / *strict* / *tolerant* and won't let us talk in class.
- d) Helen never does her homework. She is rather *gentle* / *lazy* / *reliable*.
- e) I didn't talk to anyone at the party because I felt *ambitious* / *lonely* / *shy*.
- f) When Harry saw his girlfriend dancing with Paul he felt *jealous* / *selfish* / *sentimental*.
- g) I don't like people who are noisy and *aggressive* / *courageous* / *sociable*.
- h) Thanks for bringing us a present. It was very *adorable* / *grateful* / *thoughtful* of you.
- i) Teresa never gets angry with the children. She is very *brave* / *patient* / *pleasant*.
- j) Tom always pays for everyone when we go out. He is so *cheerful* / *generous* / *honest*. [26, 249]

**2. Match the words in the box with the descriptions (a – l). Use each word once only.**

bad-tempered	determined	lazy	reliable	cheerful	frank	mean
selfish	considerate	honest	punctual	sympathetic		

- You always arrive on time \_\_\_\_\_
- You are always happy \_\_\_\_\_
- You do what you say you will do \_\_\_\_\_
- You say exactly what you think \_\_\_\_\_
- You don't think about the needs of others \_\_\_\_\_
- You have a strong wish to get what you want \_\_\_\_\_
- You are unkind, or not willing to spend money \_\_\_\_\_
- You easily become angry with others \_\_\_\_\_
- You think about the needs of others \_\_\_\_\_
- You tell the truth and obey the law \_\_\_\_\_
- You understand the feelings of others \_\_\_\_\_
- You try to avoid work if you can \_\_\_\_\_ [26, 249]

**3. Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Use each word once only.**

ambitious	greedy	polite	sociable	brave	imaginative	proud
stubborn	grateful	kind	snobbish	tolerant		

- a) I think I'll stay here on my own, I'm not feeling very \_\_\_\_\_ today.
- b) Diana wants to get to the top in her company. She is very \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) It's not \_\_\_\_\_ to stare at people and say nothing!
- d) I think you have to be very \_\_\_\_\_ to write a novel.
- e) Thank you for helping me. It was very \_\_\_\_\_ of you.
- f) Peter refuses to change his mind, although he is wrong. He's so \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) It was very \_\_\_\_\_ of Sheila to put out the fire on her own.
- h) Our neighbours look down on us. They are a bit \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Don't eat all the cakes! You really becoming \_\_\_\_\_!
- j) If you lend me the money, I'll be very \_\_\_\_\_.
- k) I am very \_\_\_\_\_ of my new motorbike.
- l) My parents don't mind my crazy hairstyle. They are very \_\_\_\_\_. [26, 250]

**4. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.**

Jack's real character

How easy is it to understand another person's character?

My friend Jack, was once rather 1) \_\_\_\_\_ person. He was always ANNOY  
 getting into trouble at school because he was so 2) \_\_\_\_\_. In class OBEY  
 he was very 3) \_\_\_\_\_ and never stopped making jokes. The TALK  
 teachers all told him he was 4) \_\_\_\_\_ because he interrupted them. POLITE  
 When I met him he was very 5) \_\_\_\_\_ and didn't want to talk to FRIEND  
 me at all. People told me that he stole things, and that he was 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_. His school work was terrible. He didn't take any 7) HONEST

\_\_\_\_\_ in his writing, he never spent enough time doing his homework, and he was not at all 8) \_\_\_\_\_. One day he saw a gang of boys attacking an old man. Jack hated 9) \_\_\_\_\_ and he fought them all until they ran away. He was awarded a medal for 10) \_\_\_\_\_. After that, people changed their minds about him. [26, 250]

PROUD  
CONSCIENCE  
VIOLENT  
BRAVE

**5. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.**

Ann Johnson – A confidential report

Ann Johnson has worked at this college for three years. She is a 1) \_\_\_\_\_ employee, and 2) \_\_\_\_\_ on well with the other members of the department. We have all found her to be an excellent 3) \_\_\_\_\_. She has always been 4) \_\_\_\_\_ for her lessons, and is extremely 5) \_\_\_\_\_ member of staff who is able to work independently. I can always 6) \_\_\_\_\_ on her to organize the end of term play, and she has put on some extremely 7) \_\_\_\_\_ productions. Her students often tell me how 8) \_\_\_\_\_ she is, always ready with a smile, and she has been very 9) \_\_\_\_\_ to many of them. In 10) \_\_\_\_\_ she is not very talkative and seems rather 11) \_\_\_\_\_ at first, and might not show her true 12) \_\_\_\_\_ in an interview. Her work is excellent, and she is 13) \_\_\_\_\_ to succeed. She is also quite 14) \_\_\_\_\_, and has applied for two other positions as Director of Studies. I think that you can count 15) \_\_\_\_\_ Ann to make your school a success, and I recommend her for the post of Director. [26, 253]

- |                   |                |                 |             |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 A conscientious | B conscience   | C consciousness | D conscious |
| 2 A goes          | B carries      | C gets          | D likes     |
| 3 A colleague     | B adult        | C employer      | D fellow    |
| 4 A times         | B late         | C hourly        | D punctual  |
| 5 A greedy        | B reliable     | C stubborn      | D lazy      |
| 6 A request       | B concentrate  | C take          | D rely      |
| 7 A imaginary     | B imagination  | C imaginative   | D imagined  |
| 8 A tempered      | B cheerful     | C frank         | D proud     |
| 9 A kind          | B aggressive   | C polite        | D mean      |
| 10 A first        | B times        | C usual         | D private   |
| 11 A but          | B shy          | C however       | D alone     |
| 12 A person       | B behaviour    | C character     | D part      |
| 13 A used         | B determined   | C had           | D supposed  |
| 14 A obedient     | B disappointed | C grateful      | D ambitious |
| 15 A on           | B for          | C with          | D to        |

**Тема: Людина і суспільство**

**READING 1**

**1. Read the title of the text in ex.4. What do you think the article is going to be about?**



**2. Read the statements 1 and 2 below. Which of the other sentences: a, b, or c, has the same meaning as 1 and 2?**

- 1 Stella didn't buy the dress because it didn't suit her.
  1. She didn't want to buy the dress.
  2. The dress didn't look good on her.
  3. The dress wasn't the right size.
- 
- 2 Unless the guarantee is stamped, your radio won't be replaced.
  1. The radio can't be replaced if the guarantee is not stamped.
  2. There is no guarantee the radio will be replaced.
  3. If you have a guarantee, the radio will be replaced.

**3. Now read the following extracts 1 and 2 from the article. Choose the option: a, b, or c, that best summarises the main idea in the extract. Did you choose the same answer as in ex.2? Mark T (true). Did you choose something different? Mark F (false).**

1 Stella was sorry she couldn't buy the dress. The cut was the latest fashion and the colour matched her eyes perfectly, but she'd put on some weight lately and she just couldn't do up the zip.

1. She didn't want to buy the dress.
2. The dress didn't look good on her.
3. The dress wasn't the right size.

2 The radio has a 12-month guarantee. Remember, however, to have it stamped at the cash desk. Otherwise, we won't be able to replace it if it doesn't work properly.

1. The radio can't be replaced if the guarantee isn't stamped.
2. There is no guarantee the radio will be replaced.
3. If you have a guarantee, the radio will be replaced.

**4. Read the article below. Then read statements 1 – 8 and find the paragraph (A – E) in the text which contains information about them. Write the correct letter in the gap. Finally decide if the statements are true or false.**

### **SUITS or SMART CASUAL?**

#### **The modern office dilemma**

**A** Once, it was easy to know what to wear to the office. For male managers, it was always a dark suit and white shirt with a tie. With the arrival of Dress-Down Friday, all the old rules went away. Some companies introduced the system in which once a week (on Friday) the employees were allowed to wear casual clothes of their choice. In recent years, casual dress days at the office have become widespread in the USA, and employees are starting to push the policy to extreme limits. Casual Fridays have become so casual that some people are coming to work in outfits that resemble pyjamas.

**B** In a recent poll, 82% of Americans thought that it is OK for businesses to have a dress-down day, while 12% thought it is not. Those who opposed the dress-down policy pointed out that casual dress style might encourage casual or sloppy work. Others commented that the relaxed atmosphere and comfort of casual clothes leads to increased productivity.

**C** So what's appropriate for the office? Experts differ in opinions, but there are a few points they agree on. Ripped and worn looking jeans, shorts and Hawaiian print shirts



3. Please don't dress up for my party, just wear something \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A extravagant      B trendy      C plain      D casual
4. In this photo the actress is \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of gloves in her hand.  
 A dressing      B holding      C putting up      D wearing
5. He must be crazy – it's snowing and he's only \_\_\_\_\_ a T-shirt and shorts.  
 A dressing      B holding      C putting up      D wearing
6. After washing and \_\_\_\_\_ she came down to breakfast.  
 A dressing      B holding      C putting up      D wearing
7. The old man is \_\_\_\_\_ his glasses so he can read a newspaper.  
 A dressing      B trying on      C putting on      D carrying
8. You look very good in those clothes: they really \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
 A agree      B fit      C match      D suit
9. Do you think the colours of this blouse \_\_\_\_\_ this skirt?  
 A agree      B fit      C match      D suit
10. My feet are sore – my shoes don't really \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A agree      B fit      C match      D suit
11. She makes sure the children have \_\_\_\_\_ underwear every day.  
 A smart      B clean      C neat      D tidy
12. Sheila thought her son looked very \_\_\_\_\_ in his new naval uniform.  
 A smart      B clean      C neat      D tidy
13. The nurse helped the patient to \_\_\_\_\_ and get into bed.  
 A undo      B undress      C unfasten      D untie
14. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your seat belt until that light goes off.  
 A undo      B undress      C unfasten      D untie
15. Lack couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the knots in his shoelaces so had to use scissors.  
 A undo      B undress      C unfasten      D untie
16. Nanny helped the child to \_\_\_\_\_ the buttons on his shirt.  
 A undo      B undress      C unzip      D untie

## READING 2

*You are going to read the text about clothes and fashion.*

### **1. Match the words given below with their synonyms**

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 make up      | a) immediately     |
| 2 a great deal | b) pink of fashion |
| 3 for instance | c) appealingly     |
| 4 to govern    | d) restrained      |
| 5 smart        | e) bright          |
| 6 attractively | f) much            |
| 7 to alter     | g) specific        |
| 8 a decade     | h) cosmetics       |
| 9 particular   | i) to change       |
| 10 instantly   | j) companionable   |
| 11 courageous  | k) for example     |

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 12 craze    | l) to rule         |
| 13 sociable | m) ten-year period |
| 14 reserved | n) well-dressed    |
| 15 luminous | o) brave           |

**2. Read the text and decide which of the titles given below suits it best**

Changes in fashion

What to wear at work?

The language of clothes

Are you well-dressed?

Clothes, decorations, physique, hair and facial features give a great deal of information about us. For instance, we wear clothes to keep us warm, because unlike animals we do not have a protective covering of hair. But for the purpose of communication, we dress in clothes of different colours, style and material; we wear jewellery and other valuables, we use cosmetics and perfume, we grow beards and sideburns; and we smoke pipes and carry walking sticks.

Strict rules govern the clothes we wear. We do not, for instance, wear football boots with a dinner-jacket, or a dungaree to work in an insurance office. A worker in an office in the City of London or on Wall Street will wear more formal dress than someone in a similar job in a country town. Fashionable and smart clothes are associated with good qualities, and well-dressed people have been found to get more help and co-operation from complete strangers. A woman was given more offers of help with her broken-down car when she dressed attractively than when she dressed less appealingly.

Rebels consider themselves to be different from other people in society, and often alter their physical appearance to show this. In the last three decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in Britain there were a number of youth movements with distinct uniforms — among them, hippies and punks. Hippies did not just wear simple clothes but dressed in a particular style that made them instantly recognisable. The punk rock craze has taken this even further, at least in a courageous few.

People also choose particular clothes to project their personalities. Sociable and extroverted types wear brighter colours than more introverted and reserved people. Some people wear odd combinations of clothes to express their individuality. For instance, someone might give an impression of high social status, eccentricity, Scottish origin and bad temper by an expensive suit with gold cuff-links, luminous green socks, a beret, tartan tie and bushy red beard. [7]

**3. Decide if the statements about the text you have just read are true or false.**

- People wear clothes only to protect themselves from cold.
- What people put on themselves informs others about their features of character and habits.
- Office workers in small towns dress more formally than in big cities.
- Good clothes can serve you well if you are in trouble.
- Rebels hate wearing any kinds of uniforms.
- The way a youngster is dressed identifies the youth movement s/he belongs to.
- Extroverted types, who are usually reserved people, prefer wearing bright colours.

4. Now express your own point of view on the statements given above.

## 2.4. Вибір професії

Тема: Професії

### READING

*You are going to read an article about a model called Bridget Hall. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from sentences A – H the one which fits each gap (1 – 6). There is one extra sentence which you don't need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0)*

#### The making of a model

Having been under her mother's wing for most of her life, Bridget Hall now makes her own career decisions as a model. Bridget made her first professional appearance at the age of nine. She hated her first assignment, which was during a heatwave, and for which she was paid a fee of \$75 an hour. (0) C

Such a life takes its toll, however, as it demands a strong sense of commitment. Once contracts have been signed, Bridget's time is not her own as she has to be willing to work long hours on shoots in distant places. Additionally, she has to keep her body in tip-top physical condition through diet and exercise. (1) \_\_\_\_.

Modelling is obviously a tough business which requires single-mindedness and determination to succeed. Bridget believes she has both but she is also thankful to her mother, Donna, for her encouragement. She says lovingly of her mother that she was very supportive in the early days when jobs were not always available and money was scarce. (2) \_\_\_\_\_. The problem was that she became too tall to model with other children and subsequently was unemployable for some time.

When Donna, Bridget's mother, suggested a shift to modelling ladies' clothes, the agency was rather reluctant. Undaunted by this, Donna hired a makeup artist and hair stylist and then booked a session in a studio to get new photographs for a portfolio which was sent to all the big agencies. (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Bridget was an immediate hit.

Encouraged by Bridget's new-found success, a major agency got her to sign a two-year contract. Today Bridget earns a minimum of \$10,000 a day. Despite her new wealth and status, she admits that she might have made some bad decisions when she was younger. (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

Bridget is aware of the gaps in her education and the subject of completing her studies does come up in discussions from time to time, but until now, she has not felt strongly motivated to do anything about it. (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

In fact, her talk of education stopped completely when she met actor Leonardo DiCaprio and they became good friends. Bridget is a very popular individual and the fact that she keeps company with such celebrities means that she is frequently invited to occasions of all sorts. At an all-star party in her honour in New York, 1500 turned up at a bar-restaurant to celebrate with her. (6) \_\_\_\_\_. All in all, the price of fame and stardom must be well worth paying. [13, 44]

- A** Given her fast and furious lifestyle, it is hardly surprising that Bridget has not gone back to the classroom.
- B** The time and investment were well spent, as the reaction to the new pictures was overwhelmingly enthusiastic.
- C** Her working conditions and income have changed since then, and she now chooses where and when to work, and loves the excitement and glamour of the fashion world.
- D** Like a true professional, Bridget goes jogging every day and restricts herself to high-protein, low-calorie meals.
- E** Bridget enjoys her hectic social life, although it can be very exhausting.
- F** She sometimes regrets that she dropped out of school so early but the attraction of high modelling fees helped to lure her away.
- G** Having spent most of her life as a model she has many regrets.
- H** Somewhere between Bridget's twelfth and thirteenth birthdays, her bookings began to drop off.

### VOCABULARY PRACTICE

**1. Complete the table, using the nouns from the box which collocate with the adjectives given**

*breath – hopes – relationship – season – sleep – standard – stomach – terms –  
thinker – trouble – winds – words*

<b>strong</b>	<b>high</b>	<b>deep</b>

**2. Complete the following sentences, using the phrases from ex.1**

1. She had \_\_\_\_\_ of getting promotion after three years of work.
2. To be a surgeon you need to have a \_\_\_\_\_ to stand the sight of blood.
3. The manager was in \_\_\_\_\_ with his boss for having forgotten to prepare the report.
4. The director told the staff in very \_\_\_\_\_ that she would not allow smoking on office premises.
5. Our company has reached a \_\_\_\_\_ of production which we wish to maintain.
6. Elena was in such a \_\_\_\_\_ that her father couldn't wake her up for work.
7. My company thinks there's a \_\_\_\_\_ between an employee's job satisfaction and their level of productivity.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ for the tourist industry is July and August. [13, 46]

**3. Complete the following text, using the words in the box. Make any necessary changes.**

apply	career	electrician	living	overtime	retirement	skilled	trade
			unemployed	wages			

Christopher had left school at the age of sixteen and 1) \_\_\_\_\_ for a job as an apprentice 2) \_\_\_\_\_. He loved electrics and there was nothing he couldn't fix. His father had wanted him to study and have a 3) \_\_\_\_\_ in business, but Christopher had decided he wanted to work in the building 4) \_\_\_\_\_. His first 5) \_\_\_\_\_ were \$10 a week, which was not very much, but he was able to make more with some hour's 6) \_\_\_\_\_ at the weekend. Christopher knew that when he became a 7) \_\_\_\_\_ tradesman he would earn a good 8) \_\_\_\_\_. Christopher has worked for several different firms and has been fortunate never to be 9) \_\_\_\_\_ in his life. He loves his work, although he does look forward to his 10) \_\_\_\_\_ when he can spend more time on his hobbies. [13, 47]

#### 4. Complete the sentences, using the words given below.

*commitment – compassion – efficiency – experience – prospects - skills*

- You need dedication and \_\_\_\_\_ to get to the top of any field.
- To be a politician, good public-speaking \_\_\_\_\_ are required.
- Punctuality and \_\_\_\_\_ are important for work with the public.
- You need to have a deep \_\_\_\_\_ for animals to be a vet.
- If you work at that firm, you will have good promotion \_\_\_\_\_ for the future.
- Qualifications and previous work \_\_\_\_\_ are essential for this post. [13, 47]

### USE OF ENGLISH

#### 1. Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

Most people probably think that being a 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of a leisure centre is a 2) \_\_\_\_\_ job and an easy way of making a living. In reality, it is one of the most 3) \_\_\_\_\_ jobs imaginable. Having done this job myself, I can say from experience that there are two 4) \_\_\_\_\_ qualities which you must have to make a success of the job. The first is 5) \_\_\_\_\_. You are in charge of a large organization and everyone who was 6) \_\_\_\_\_ would soon find themselves in a difficult mess. The next is 7) \_\_\_\_\_. You have a lot of staff under you who often need your 8) \_\_\_\_\_ and help, particularly when dealing with the public. Some clients can be difficult or even 9) \_\_\_\_\_ to a centre's 10) \_\_\_\_\_ if they are upset about something. A manager who is able to step in and sort the problem out with a smile is far more 11) \_\_\_\_\_ than one who shows the staff or the public that he or she is under stress. [13, 55]

MANAGE  
WONDER  
DEMAND  
  
PERSON  
EFFICIENT  
  
ORGANISE  
CHEERFUL  
ENCOURAGE  
ABUSE  
EMPLOY  
  
EFFECT

#### 2. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

I find that working in the clothing department of a good quality store is a 1) \_\_\_\_\_ and interesting job. I started in the department where I worked as a sales assistant, but last year I was 2) \_\_\_\_\_ and put 3) \_\_\_\_\_ charge of the department. Since I have

been running the department, I have tried to strike a balance between the quite 4) \_\_\_\_\_ clothes we carry and the very up-to-date, 'trendier' styles. We have customers with a range of tastes and I 5) \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure in knowing that we manage to satisfy the needs of all of them. It is of course essential to display the clothes 6) \_\_\_\_\_, so that the customers will find them appealing. I also have to make sure that my 7) \_\_\_\_\_ are professional in their approach to their work. On the one hand, good salespeople have to be 8) \_\_\_\_\_ but, at the same time, they have to have plenty of patience. It can be very frustrating when customers change their 9) \_\_\_\_\_ several times before they finally buy something. There are times when every salesperson just has to hold their 10) \_\_\_\_\_ because some customers can be irritating. Having said that, I must admit that the majority of our customers are polite and very 11) \_\_\_\_\_ of the quality of service we offer. 12) \_\_\_\_\_ far the most difficult time for us is the sales period, when the department is full of shoppers who are determined to take 13) \_\_\_\_\_ of the special prices. We just don't stop all day long and at times we all wonder how we are going to 14) \_\_\_\_\_ through the day. When the sales are over, though, the department quietens down and we can take a 15) \_\_\_\_\_. [13, 55]

- |                  |                |               |                |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 A various      | B varied       | C mixed       | D different    |
| 2 A promoted     | B advanced     | C raised      | D upgraded     |
| 3 A on           | B with         | C at          | D in           |
| 4 A original     | B traditional  | C typical     | D old          |
| 5 A have         | B feel         | C take        | D hold         |
| 6 A attractively | B beautifully  | C efficiently | D successfully |
| 7 A workers      | B employers    | C staff       | D people       |
| 8 A persuasive   | B persuading   | C pushing     | D decisive     |
| 9 A views        | B minds        | C decisions   | D opinions     |
| 10 A breathe     | B mouth        | C tongue      | D words        |
| 11 A grateful    | B appreciative | C admiring    | D pleased      |
| 12 A So          | B At           | C By          | D In           |
| 13 A opportunity | B chance       | C advantage   | D benefit      |
| 14 A go          | B get          | C survive     | D manage       |
| 15 A break       | B rest         | C relaxation  | D vacations    |

**Тема: Найгірша робота в житті**

### READING 1

*Read this article about awful jobs that people have done. Four paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A – E the one which best fits each gap 1 – 4. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.*

#### **The worst job of your life**

**A Des Matthews,**  
*graphic designer*

I suppose the worst job I've ever had was when I finished college. I wanted to get into graphic design, but it was hard to find work, so I took a temporary job at a large



art gallery in London. There was a big exhibition at the time. My main reason for working there was the money, but I thought I might get valuable experience of the art world. How wrong I was! The hardest part of the job was staying awake, and it used to be really tiring being on your feet all day.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

The woman who was in charge of us was a real dragon, and if she caught you chatting to another guard you were in big trouble. I felt really sorry for the people who had been stuck in the job for years and had no hope of finding anything else.

**B Annie Banton,**

*actress*

2 \_\_\_\_\_

Then one day, they told me I had a new job. At the time, I thought I'd rather do anything than stay in the kitchen, so I was quite pleased. I had to dress up as a chicken and go outside on the street I had to dance around and make sort of clucking noises to advertise the restaurant.

It was summer, the costume was really hot and the street was really polluted with traffic fumes. The people in the street were horrible. The children, in particular, used to be so aggressive. At times, it was even quite scary.

**C Sam Fernandez,**

*unemployed*

I used to spend my summers in Cancun, a seaside resort in the south of Mexico. People often think that spending the whole summer on the beach has a certain glamour to it, but not if you're working there! I suppose that working outdoors was nice and at least I got fit, but it was incredibly hard work.

We had to carry a huge ice-box of drinks and a basket of doughnuts and walk up and down the beach, selling to the tourists. The sand used to burn my feet and you can imagine how much the box weighed!

3 \_\_\_\_\_

**D Antonia Cooke,**

*office manager*

4 \_\_\_\_\_

My friend Joe worked on the telephone taking the orders. I had a little Honda motorbike to do the deliveries and we had to work fast. If we took more than 30 minutes, the boss cut our wages.

The driving was dangerous, especially when it was raining, and a lot of people, probably on their way home from the pub, never seem to notice people on bikes. The customers were usually rude. They said you were late when you weren't, and lots of them tried to avoid paying. I hated it!

**A** At about six o'clock, by which time most of the holidaymakers had gone back to their hotels, we would return the food and drink that was left. In the evenings we had a great time, having barbecues on the beach.

**B** I got a summer job once in a restaurant. I worked in the kitchen, preparing the salads, cooking the chips and things like that. The working conditions were awful, and you could only earn a decent living if you worked overtime every night

**C** I was hoping to get a job as a barmaid, but when a friend said they were looking for staff at his company, I decided to give it a try. Most of us were students, so I had a lot in common with the others, and we all hated the boss.

**D** It was amazing how many people wanted to touch the pictures. You had to tell them to move back. We were trained how to do this politely, but some of them got really angry.

**E** The bike came in handy in the mornings because it meant I was less dependent on public transport. The beach was really close, so I could go there and get back to the gallery before lunchtime. [23]

## USE OF ENGLISH

**1. Read the text and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.**

How not to get a job

A large supermarket was looking for a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for a new store they were (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to open. Out of over 90 people who had applied for the (3) \_\_\_\_\_, they had chosen five and asked them to come for an interview. The first (4) \_\_\_\_\_, Mr Riley, walked into the interview room. He was smartly (5) \_\_\_\_\_, but it was clear that he was listening to a personal stereo. He sat down, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ off his shoes and lit a cigarette. One of the interviewers said that they would (7) \_\_\_\_\_ him not to smoke and Mr Riley (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Just (9) \_\_\_\_\_ that moment, a telephone rang. Mr Riley (10) \_\_\_\_\_ into his pocket, took out his mobile phone and began a (11) \_\_\_\_\_ with a friend of his. After a minute or two, the interviewers had had (12) \_\_\_\_\_ and said they wanted to begin. 'Certainly, go (13) \_\_\_\_\_,' said Mr Riley. They asked him why he wanted the job. 'I don't,' he replied. 'But I (14) \_\_\_\_\_ like a day in London, and you've already paid my train (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to come up here for the interview.' [23]

- |              |               |                |                |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 A boss     | B manager     | C chief        | D president    |
| 2 A thinking | B wanting     | C willing      | D planning     |
| 3 A work     | B supermarket | C manager      | D post         |
| 4 A applied  | B application | C applicant    | D applier      |
| 5 A wearing  | B dressed     | C clothes      | D presentation |
| 6 A took     | B put         | C wore         | D taken        |
| 7 A allow    | B better      | C rather       | D prefer       |
| 8 A excused  | B sorry       | C pardoned     | D apologized   |
| 9 A at       | B on          | C by           | D in           |
| 10 A put     | B went        | C reached      | D moved        |
| 11 A talk    | B speak       | C conversation | D interview    |
| 12 A enough  | B much        | C some         | D it           |
| 13 A ahead   | B away        | C back         | D forward      |
| 14 A felt    | B needed      | C was          | D wanted       |
| 15 A cost    | B fare        | C price        | D bill         |

**2. Read the text carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which shouldn't be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (V). If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word.**

### Holidays

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  | 3. The English word 'holiday' comes from 'holy day' which can       |
|  | 4. means 'religious festival'. Workers were used to take time off   |
|  | 5. work for these days, but the idea of stopping from work for two  |
|  | 6. weeks or more is a recent invention. Factory owners began to     |
|  | 7. realize that it was better for them if workers took longer than  |
|  | 8. breaks instead of a day off in here and there. At first, workers |
|  | 9. were not happy with the new arrangements so as they preferred    |
|  | 10. to work shorter hours, rather than stop working for long        |
|  | 11. periods. However, holidays have now become a part of our        |
|  | lives   |
|  | 12. and many workers are prepared to go on the strike if an         |
|  | 13. employer tries to reduce to the number of weeks holiday         |
|  | 14. that they are given. Indeed, holidays have become the reason    |
|  | 15. why many of people work, saving up all year so that they can    |
|  | 14 be afford to spend two weeks by the sea. [7]                     |

## READING 2

**1. Read the following paragraph, then decide which of the statements below, A or B, is true, according to the information in the paragraph.**

50 % of the survey respondents admitted the applicant's appearance played a role in recruitment procedures. The rate was three times lower among successful job applicants, and only one in twenty employers (5 %) agreed that appearance was a decisive factor.

A Half of the job applicants that were turned down believed that the way they looked was to blame.

B 95 % of employers claimed appearance was completely irrelevant when employing new staff.

**2. Read the article about discrimination in the workplace, and choose the best option: a, b, c, or d to complete statements 1 – 5 about the text.**

### Overweight, underpaid

**Sexual, racial and age discrimination art outlawed. Are sizeism and lookism the last prejudices?**

SONYA is heavily overweight and used to what she describes as 'fatism' from the general public. But she hadn't expected her obesity to affect her career prospects. 'I knew the moment I turned up to my last job interview that my chances were low,' she says. 'When I met my two interviewers, I knew I'd lost immediately because of the way they looked at me. The thing that was most upsetting was that the telephone conversation I'd had with one of them beforehand suggested I had all the skills and experience necessary and interview was just a formality.'

'Lookism' is the latest discrimination to hit the workplace; according to the law firm, Eversheds. Victims of the trend are judged by employers on aspects of their appearance ranging from weight to clothing and from hairstyle to body piercing. Some are turned down for jobs, others miss out on promotion. The latest research has revealed a culture of appearance discrimination sweeping business across the world. A staggering 16% of Americans believe they have been discriminated against because of the way they look and 33 % believe that those who are more physically attractive are more likely to get promoted.

Discrimination claims involving alleged lookism are surging in the US. In fact, there are only two states of America that have specific laws against appearance discrimination. In other states, lawyers are turning to discrimination laws relating to issues like gender, race and disability. So if someone is overweight because of a clinical problem they can claim disability discrimination.

There are examples of lookism issues already arising in the UK as well. A couple of years ago, Fitness First received widespread criticism after a leaked email claimed that larger employees did not fit the firm's image. In the UK, we don't have any laws against appearance discrimination, but Ms Emma Harris, an associate at Eversheds, believes it won't be long before we do. 'I think it's only a matter of time before some kind of beauty bias legislation come into play,' she says. In the meantime, victims of lookism are, like most Americans, relying on sex, race and disability discrimination. Among the British who have been successful in an indirect discrimination claim are Matthew Thompson, who last year argued that he had suffered sexual discrimination because he was forced to wear a tie while his female colleagues weren't, and a man who was made to cut his long hair by his employers. [20, 74]

1. Before her last job interview Sonya
  - A had expected problems getting the job.
  - B had never felt discriminated against.
  - C had not realized how overweight she was.
  - D had thought the interview would be a formality.
2. During the interview
  - A Sonya was surprised there were two interviewers.
  - B she didn't like the way the interviewers looked.
  - C the interviewers were surprised at her qualifications.
  - D she had a feeling she wouldn't be accepted.
3. Lookism
  - A is not limited to job applicants.
  - B is opposed by one third of Americans.
  - C only affects unattractive and overweight people.
  - D has been researched for many years now,
4. In the USA
  - A a lookism is forbidden by federal law.
  - B race discrimination is more widespread than lookism.
  - C the number cases related to lookism is growing.

- D lawyers turn down people who claim appearance discrimination.
5. In the UK
- A there is public acceptance of lookism.
  - B legal regulations against lookism are expected soon.
  - C victims of lookism have no chance to claim their rights.
  - D there have been no cases related to lookism so far.

## USE OF ENGLISH

### 1. Complete the sentences using one of these words.

*experience – qualifications – training - skills*

1. She's never done anything like this before. She has no \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She's never worked at the job but has passed a lot of exams. She's got \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She has the practical ability to do a difficult job well. She's got the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She got the job with little experience but the company gave her some excellent \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. For questions 1 – 10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line.

Strictly confidential

Reference for Joseph Bloggs

I wish I could say it was a 1) \_\_\_\_\_ working with Mr Bloggs but, 2) \_\_\_\_\_, this was not the case. He was 3) \_\_\_\_\_ for the job but our attempts to train him totally failed. His office was always very 4) \_\_\_\_\_ with paper scattered all over the place. He was very 5) \_\_\_\_\_ and seemed 6) \_\_\_\_\_ to remember anything. He was so 7) \_\_\_\_\_ I could not even trust him to do the simplest tasks. Mr Bloggs was 8) \_\_\_\_\_ to customers who often complained to management about his 9) \_\_\_\_\_. In short, I believe he would be 10) \_\_\_\_\_ for the job for which he applied. Regrettably, I cannot recommend him.

PLEASE  
FORTUNATE  
QUALIFY  
TIDY  
FORGET  
ABILITY  
RELY  
POLITE  
RUDE  
SUIT

### 3. Look at the phrases given below. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

apply for a job                      do something for a living              get promoted  
go for an interview              be given the sack

1. What's your job? (do)  
What do \_\_\_\_\_ living?
2. She had to leave her job because she was always arriving late. (given)  
She \_\_\_\_\_ because she was always arriving late for work.
3. Last year she was an assistant manager; now she is the manager. (got)  
This year \_\_\_\_\_ from assistant manager to manager.

4. Your application should include a copy of your certificates. (job)  
If \_\_\_\_\_, you should send a copy of your certificates.
5. He's being interviewed today for a new job. (go)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ an interview today for a new job.

### Тема: В пошуках роботи

#### READING 1

*1. Read the texts. For questions 1 – 8 choose from the people a – E. Some of the people may be chosen more than once.*

Which of the five people interviewed:

- 1 choose his / her job to be near a friend? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 hopes to improve his / her language skills? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 will learn useful skills for a future job? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 will spend the money he earns on a holiday? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 wants to be independent of his / her parents? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 has chosen a job where he / she will make new friends? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 thinks the job won't be very interesting? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 will be combining work with a holiday? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

#### Having fun in the sun?

**Choosing a summer job is not easy. Bruce Inglis talks to five teenagers about their job plans for this summer**

#### **A Miguel Machado, 15, Granada**

Miguel Machado, who will be taking his FCE this June, intends to work in his uncle's garage for a few weeks so that he can earn enough money to go on holiday with his friends. His main reason for choosing to work is to become less reliant on his parents for money. 'This summer, I'm planning to work as hard as I can, so I can get some money to go to the Canary Islands with some friends. I don't suppose the job will be that exciting, but I'd rather work in the garage than deliver pizzas, which is what my big brother's going to do. My intention is to work hard for four weeks, by which time I'll have enough money to get away and relax afterwards.'

#### **B Marcelle Dupont, 17, Lyon**

Lots of students also get jobs working in bars or cafes. Working conditions are usually poor and pay is even worse. So why do students queue up to get these jobs when they could be relaxing and enjoying their holidays? Marcelle Dupont says she does it for several reasons. 'Apart from the money, which I could get from my parents anyway, I think it is important to be able to manage your own finances and to stand on your own two feet.' Another reason teenagers choose to work in bars and cafes is because such places have a certain glamour for young people. 'There is usually cool music playing, and there are lots of young people sitting around chatting and having a good time.'

#### **C Rafael Garcia, 18, Mexico City**

'Working at a summer camp is fantastic,' says Rafael, who will be working as a group leader in charge of a dozen 12-year-olds this summer. 'I do it so that I can work

outdoors instead of being stuck in a restaurant somewhere in a polluted city. You also get paid to do stuff you enjoy - like sailing, hiking and archery. Last year, I got to practise my English too, because all the group leaders came from different countries, and English was the only language we had in common.' Rafael doesn't only work in order to make money, but also because of the opportunities the summer camp gives him to socialize and develop as a 'I suppose one of the most important you get is that you become a hero to kids, and earn money at the same time!'

#### **D Jenny Logan, 16, Birmingham**

Working in the summer will be a new experience for Jenny Logan; she is going to be a sales assistant in a local supermarket. 'It'll give me valuable experience in dealing with people because when I finish school I'd like to go into marketing or management. I'm also doing it because of the chance it gives me to get out of the house a bit. The money will come in handy, but I'm not saving up for anything in particular. I arranged this job so as not to get bored, I suppose: I didn't want to be sitting around all day.'

#### **E Sylvia Bonatti, 17, Naples**

Most young people would like to spend their summer near the seaside and a good way of combining work with leisure is to find a job at a seaside resort. Sylvia will be working as a hotel receptionist in a tourist hotel on the island of Capri near Naples. 'I chose the job in order to be with my boyfriend who is a lifeguard and will be working on Capri in the summer. Of course, it also means the sea is just a stone's throw away so I can go for a dip after work and get a good tan too.' [22, 128]

### **2. Find and underline words and phrases that mean:**

- |                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 aims to (A)                | 6 enjoy oneself (B)   |
| 2 dependent on (A)           | 7 responsible for (C) |
| 3 prefer doing something (A) | 8 useful (D)          |
| 4 wait in line (B)           | 9 so that (E)         |
| 5 be independent (B)         | 10 not far away (E)   |

## **VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

**1. Make adjectives using the words in the box. Use these adjectives to complete the sentences below. Some of the adjectives are negative.**

avoid	believe	count	fortune	help	profession	rely
suit						

- He's totally \_\_\_\_\_ and never arrives on time.
- His story was not \_\_\_\_\_ at all; he must think we're stupid.
- He had always dreamed of becoming a \_\_\_\_\_ footballer.
- She was very \_\_\_\_\_ to lose her job just when she had bought a new house.
- The receptionist was very \_\_\_\_\_ and wouldn't even give me a map of the city.
- I'm pretty certain that 'glamour' is an \_\_\_\_\_ noun.
- What do you think would be a \_\_\_\_\_ adjective to put in this space?
- I'm afraid that certain negative adjectives are \_\_\_\_\_ in this exercise.

**2. Choose the correct word A, B, C or D to complete these sentences.**

1. Our \_\_\_\_\_ were paid at the end of each week.  
A income                      B money                      C salary                      D wages
2. Her annual \_\_\_\_\_ was about \$50,000 if you include the money she made from renting her house.  
A income                      B money                      C salary                      D wages
3. The starting \_\_\_\_\_ for a teacher in England is about the same as for a police officer.  
A income                      B money                      C salary                      D wages
4. They were looking for somebody with \_\_\_\_\_ of working with children.  
A experience                      B qualifications                      C skill                      D training
5. The company will provide \_\_\_\_\_ for people who need it.  
A experience                      B qualifications                      C skill                      D training
6. Each week at college, we learn a new \_\_\_\_\_ with the computer.  
A experience                      B qualifications                      C skill                      D training
7. I'd love to do what he does for a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A post                      B living                      C position                      D work
8. She was promoted to a more senior \_\_\_\_\_ in the company.  
A job                      B living                      C position                      D work

**3. Complete these sentences with an appropriate preposition.**

1. He has to deal \_\_\_\_\_ some very difficult people in his job.
2. I'd like to find a job where I can combine my qualifications \_\_\_\_\_ my language skills.
3. I'm hoping to go \_\_\_\_\_ the import-export business when I finish my studies.
4. I'm really grateful \_\_\_\_\_ my uncle for finding me this job.
5. It's about time you started applying \_\_\_\_\_ jobs.
6. They went \_\_\_\_\_ strike in order to get more money.
7. What's the point \_\_\_\_\_ doing the exercise if you don't check your answers?
8. You should really try to be less dependent \_\_\_\_\_ your parents.

**4. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word from the list**

offer	reference	promotion	qualifications
interview	sack	job	pension
wage	career	trainee	
experience	salary	managemen	

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a choose a _____ in computers     | h to get a _____ at sixty-five         |
| b go for an _____                 | i to win _____                         |
| c go into _____                   | j to get a good _____ from your tutor  |
| d to get a _____ as a waiter      | k to have the right _____ for the job  |
| e to get the _____                | l to have two year's relevant _____    |
| f to earn a decent weekly _____   | m to accept an _____ of a job          |
| g to get an annual _____ increase | n to take a young person on as a _____ |



**5. Put the following steps in Joe Bloggs' career in the correct order**

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| a He was promoted to assistant to the sales manager. | g He was out of work.              |
| b He took up gardening as a hobby.                   | h He retired.                      |
| c He looked for a job.                               | i He went for an interview.        |
| d He was appointed managing director.                | j He worked as a clerk.            |
| e He made an application.                            | k He got the job of sales manager. |
| f He was offered the job.                            | l He gave in his resignation.      |

**6. Complete the text by writing one word only in each gap.**

Shocking news: students want to teach!

Teachers may feel underpaid and unappreciated, but, judging from the results of a recent career survey, they're inspiring 1) \_\_\_\_\_ very tough crowd: teenagers.

The survey found that teaching is a top career choice for teenagers, ranking as high 2) \_\_\_\_\_ doctor – a frequent favourite – and just above lawyer – another popular choice.

The survey was based on responses from more 3) \_\_\_\_\_ 1,000 people 4) \_\_\_\_\_ were aged from 13 to 17. The question asked was, 'What kind of work 5) \_\_\_\_\_ you think you will do for a career?' The teenagers were asked 6) \_\_\_\_\_ give their top three choices. The other top ten choices include sports, science, architecture, business, the military, engineering and nursing.

Results have always differed between girls and boys. For example, a military career 7) \_\_\_\_\_ never been a top-ten choice among girls, but it's often popular with boys. 8) \_\_\_\_\_ the other hand, nursing is usually a popular choice with girls, but has never made the top ten with boys.

**SPEAKING**

*Your friend wants to get a job this summer and asks you for advice.*

*Look at this list of job advertisements:*

**SUMMER JOBS**

**Child minder**

English family living her for the summer require a child minder for their two children (3 and 7). Use of car and meals provided. 5 days a week and some evenings.

**City guide**

Tourist office looking to employ guides during the summer. Official city tours last two hours and are in English. History knowledge essential.

**Shop assistant**

Busy store in shopping centre requires summer shop assistants. Friendly manners, smart appearance, interest in fashion, reasonable English.

**Waiter**

Busy city centre bistro wishes to employ seasonal waiting staff. Good communication skills a must. Flexible hours, to include some weekends and evenings.

**Hotel receptionist**

Excellent opportunity for the right person to begin a career in hotel industry. 4-star hotel near airport requires reception assistant during summer.

*Discuss the following points with your friend.*

- Ask your friend what experience he or she has.
- Ask what kind of work he or she would like to do.
- Ask what kinds of work he or she wouldn't like to do.
- Make suggestions about which job or jobs advertised would be suitable for your friend.

**READING 2**

**1. Read the rubric, underline the key words and answer the questions.**

*You read the following advertisement in "The Roker Gazette", and have decided to apply for the job.*

**CAN YOU SPEAK MORE THAN  
ONE LANGUAGE**

We are looking for people who speak English and one other language to work as tour guides in July and August. Applicants should be friendly and enthusiastic, and must enjoy working with people.

Apply in writing to: Mrs Jane Spencer  
Discover Britain Tours  
Old Street, Newcastle  
NE23 10W

*Write your letter of application. Don't write any addresses. (120 – 180 words)*

- Who will you address your letter to?
- Is this a formal letter or an informal one?
- Which three of the following topics will you include in your letter? Tick
  - ... your daily routine
  - ... personal profile, qualifications, foreign languages, etc
  - ... your past work experience
  - ... your family and / or children
  - ... your personal qualities
- Which two of the following details will you include in your letter? Tick
  - ... where you live
  - ... what you look like
  - ... where you saw the advertisement
  - ... your favourite free-time activities
  - ... date(s) and / or time(s) when you will be able to attend an interview

**2. a) Who might apply for the job advertised? Why?**

A a businessman B a retired person C a student

**b) Which of the following skills and qualities should the applicant have? Tick**

- A experience in touring Britain
- B ability to speak a foreign language
- C friendly and enthusiastic
- D ability to drive a tour bus

**3. Read the letter and label the paragraphs with the headings:**

- |                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| d) personal qualities         | g) closing marks |
| e) reason for writing         | h) experience    |
| f) profile and qualifications |                  |

Dear Mrs Spencer,

I am writing to apply for the position of tour guide which was advertised in this week's issue of *The Roker Gazette*.

I am a twenty-two-year-old student in my final year. I am studying British History at the University of York. I also have six GCSEs and three 'A' levels and I speak fluent French.

Last summer I was employed by the Jorvic Centre as a guide. My duties included selling tickets, giving tourists information and promoting the museum to visitors to York. In addition, I give tennis lessons to children and adults at my local club. This has given me a lot of experience of working with different kinds of people.

As my references show, I am a hard-working and reliable person. I also enjoy meeting people from other countries and am considered to be friendly and enthusiastic.

I enclose my CV and would be glad to attend an interview at any time convenient to you.

Yours sincerely,

Joan Quinn

**4. Read the letter again and answer the questions**

1. Why does the letter start with the person's name?
2. How does the letter finish?
3. Has the writer used idioms and short forms? Why (not)?
4. Underline the sentences that refer to the writer's qualifications. Which paragraph are they in?
5. Underline the sentences that show the applicant has experience in working with people. Which paragraph are they in?
6. Do you think that the writer is suitable for the job? Why (not)?

5. *Replace the words / phrases in bold with more formal synonyms from the list.*

available – completed – considerable – contact – enclose – enquire – fluently – is  
convenient for – look forward to your response

- I am writing to **ask** about the job advertised in yesterday's *Evening Standard*.
- If you need to **ring** me, I can be reached on the number below.
- I have had **a lot of** experience in working with animals.
- I have a degree in engineering and have also **done** an MBA.
- I am **free** to attend an interview whenever it **suits** you.
- Having lived in Holland for three years, I speak Dutch **very well**.
- **I have sent you** my CV and copies of my references.
- **I can't wait to hear from you** regarding my application.

6. *Read the letter of application and replace the words / phrases in bold with those in the box*

d) as advertised e) at any time convenient to you f) I am considered to be g) on a part-time basis h) Sir / Madam i) my duties include graduated from
--

Dear 1) **Penguin Cafe**,

I am writing to apply for the position of Staff Manager 2) **because my friend saw your advert** in Saturday's *Wetherfield Gazette*.

I have qualifications in both catering and business. I 3) **left** Wellsdale College in 1996 with a degree in Management Studies. I have also completed a six-month course in catering at the Wetherfield Master Chefs' Academy.

I have had six years' experience of working in restaurants. While studying, I worked 4) **a couple of days a week** at Guliano's Italian restaurant as a waiter. For the past three years, I have been working as an assistant manager at Burritos. 5) **I am in charge of** hiring employees, planning staff timetables, placing orders and accepting deliveries.

6) **People say I am** a hard-working and friendly person. My references show that I have a good relationship with both employees and customers and that I am able to handle responsibility.

I enclose my CV and would be glad to attend an interview 7) **as soon as possible**.

Yours faithfully,

Mark Runham

7. *Read the letter and underline the correct prepositions*

Dear Sir/Madam,

1 ► I am writing in connection **1) with/about** your advertisement **2) at/in** *The Daily News* on 15th April **3) for/of** the position of accountant.

2 ► I have a degree **4) at/in** Financial Management **5) by/from** Lancaster University as well as a certificate in Computer Science.

3 ► **6) After/At** graduating, I worked as a trainee accountant for a small private company in Lancaster **7) since/for** three years. **8) In/At** present I am employed by Accounts Limited, which is a large accountancy firm **9) in/on** London.

4 ► I am a very organised, reliable person and I am willing to work long hours.

5 ► I have enclosed a CV and would appreciate a reply **10) in/at** your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,

Julie Day

## USE OF ENGLISH

### 1. Match the phrases 1 – 10 with their definitions a - j

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 apply                 | a a job which will end on a specific day                             |
| 2 starting salary       | b training or exam needed for a job                                  |
| 3 curriculum vitae (CV) | c working less than the normal working week                          |
| 4 permanent job         | d to ask questions to find out if someone is right for a job         |
| 5 interview             | e a job which you can expect to do for a long time                   |
| 6 temporary job         | f the amount of money you are paid when you start working            |
| 7 qualifications        | g knowledge you get from doing a job for a long time                 |
| 8 working conditions    | h situation in which you work  |
| 9 experience            | i to ask for a job in writing  |
| 10 part-time job        | j a short history of your education and where you have worked so far |

### 2. Read the text in ex.3 quickly (don't fill in the gaps yet) and tick the four pieces of advice of A – F below that are mentioned.

A You can find information about jobs in newspapers and on the Internet.

B If you don't find a permanent job immediately, try to find a temporary job for a short time.

C Apply for every attractive full-time and part-time job that you can find to increase your chances of getting a job.

D When you send in your CV, don't write about all your qualifications there, leave this to the interview.

E Ask questions about working conditions, but try to avoid bringing up the question of money yourself.

F If you dress elegantly, you'll have a better chance of succeeding at the interview.

**3. Read the following advice from a career consultant, and fill in gaps 1 – 8 with a suitable word or phrase from list. There is one word or phrase that you don't need to use.**

why not – for – this kind of – those – being – except – something – even – to

**Get it right!**

Katy Smith, career consultant, has a few tricks up her sleeve for 1) \_\_\_\_\_ looking for a job. Go on and get it right!

Read recruitment sections in newspapers and on the Internet. A good permanent job with a promise of long-term employment can be difficult to find, so 2) \_\_\_\_\_ take a temporary job, 3) \_\_\_\_\_ if it is only for a few months? Every day in most local newspapers there are attractive advertisements for both full-time and part-time jobs, so don't miss them!

When you've decided to apply 4) \_\_\_\_\_ a job, send your application with a CV as soon as possible. Don't forget to list all your qualifications (degrees and diplomas) and any previous experience you have with 5) \_\_\_\_\_ work.

At the interview don't be afraid 6) \_\_\_\_\_ ask about working conditions (e.g. hours or holidays) but wait for the interviewer to mention the question of starting salary. Money is a delicate issue and 7) \_\_\_\_\_ greedy will not get you a job.

Dress for success! Put on smart clothes and wear 8) \_\_\_\_\_ bright to boost your confidence at the interview.

**4. Choose from the words below to complete the text about jobs and work.**

assistant	qualified	training	commute
office	unskilled	manual	white-collar
holidays	highly skilled	pension\	
stressful	promotion	skilled	

Traditionally, jobs have been divided into two types, based on the clothing people wore to do their work: blue-collar jobs in factories and 1) \_\_\_\_\_ jobs in offices. These days, we usually refer to the two types as 2) \_\_\_\_\_ jobs and 3) \_\_\_\_\_ jobs respectively. Some jobs are 4) \_\_\_\_\_: anyone can do these jobs, without being trained. Most jobs, however, are 5) \_\_\_\_\_ and many jobs are 6) \_\_\_\_\_. If you get a certificate, diploma or degree, then you will be 7) \_\_\_\_\_. Because many jobs are very specialized, you will receive 8) \_\_\_\_\_ to help you do the job. Although you will probably start as an 9) \_\_\_\_\_, you can hope to get a 10) \_\_\_\_\_ after a while. If you have to 11) \_\_\_\_\_ a long way to work, you may find it 12) \_\_\_\_\_. On the other hand, if you can take long 13) \_\_\_\_\_ and your company provides you with a good 14) \_\_\_\_\_ plan, you may feel glad to have your job.

## WRITING

**You saw this advertisement in "The Herald" for the position of nursery school teacher, and you have decided to apply for the position.**

<p>Private Nursery School Requires Teacher Applicants should have a recognised qualification in childcare as well as</p>
--

experience working with children.

This position requires a person with a pleasant personality, a good imagination and lots of patience.

Apply in writing to: Mrs Crown, Hillside Nursery School,  
56, River Road, Laketown LT3 5BE

***Write a letter of application, giving information about yourself, your qualifications and previous experience.***

## ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ 3

### 2.5 Дім, житло

**Тема: Будинки майбутнього**

#### READING

*You are going to read an article about homes in the next century. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A – H for each part (1 – 6) of the text. There is one extra heading which you don't need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0)*

- A Returning to the past
- B House will look very different
- C Saving valuable resources
- D Keeping an eye on how things are running
- E New directions in home design
- F Expensive and high-tech
- G Computers will control everything
- H Keeping you safe and sound

#### **Houses of the twenty-first century**

##### **0 E**

We are certain to see many exciting changes in home design in the new century. There are four main reasons why these changes will come about. We will be increasingly concerned about the environment; conventional energy sources will become expensive; we will probably become even more worried about security, and, above all, we will want to take advantage of 'smart' computer technology in home design. So far, this technology has only fed through into experimental houses and the expensive homes of the rich. In the new century, it will become available to the average homeowner.

##### **1 \_\_\_\_\_**

The future will see the appearance of the intelligent house, incorporating a centralised computer management system. With smaller computers embedded in domestic appliances like microwave ovens, cookers, even future vacuum cleaners, the central computer will be able to send out instructions to start cooking the lunch or to clean up the house when it decides this needs to be done.

##### **2 \_\_\_\_\_**

For an intelligent house to be able to look after itself, it will require a network of electronic sensors to send information back to the central computer, enabling the house to monitor the inside temperature and humidity and to ensure that the optimum levels of both are maintained. The house will also work out when it is time to water the garden, basing its decision on information flowing back to it from outside sensors about the levels of moisture in the flower beds and the lawn.

##### **3 \_\_\_\_\_**

Future houses will not need to rely on their occupants to protect them against burglary by bolting doors and locking windows, because they will be able to protect



themselves. Once the central computer learns that there is nobody at home, it will close any windows that may have been left open, lock all the doors and keep an eye out for burglars. If anyone tries to break in, it will alert the police or a security company. Needless to say, if the occupants have been careless enough to leave something burning on the cooker, the house will see to it that the fire is put out straightaway.

#### 4 \_\_\_\_\_

So far, we have made minimal use of solar energy in the average home, except for heating water in some of the sunnier countries. This is bound to change, however, as it becomes more anti-social to burn oil or even gas, and conventional fuels become more expensive as their supply starts to run out in the new century. In order to trap the maximum amount of available sunlight, it will be necessary to cover the exterior walls of houses with large areas of glazing. Consequently, the appearance of twenty-first century homes will be dominated by large expanses of glass.

#### 5 \_\_\_\_\_

Insulation will become a major concern in house design. New man-made materials will be used in house construction to cut down heat loss to the absolute minimum. The next generation of cooking appliances will require far less power than the appliances now to be found in homes. Computerised control will drastically reduce the amount of water used by the average household: dishwashers and washing machines will have to become much more efficient, as will showers and toilets. Gardens will be planned from the outset with water conservation in mind.

#### 6 \_\_\_\_\_

Architects' visions of twenty-first century urban landscapes with ultra high-rise towers connected by aerial travelways are slowly giving way to an alternative concept of communities of small, secure, self-contained living units. The majority of the public obviously dislike tower-block flats and would clearly prefer their own front door. It seems, therefore, that despite all the high-tech features of the homes of the next century, essentially, we may go back to the idea of the traditional house. [13, 111]

### VOCABULARY PRACTICE

**1. Look at the text. Focus on the three paragraphs after heading 4. Find the words and expressions that have the opposite meanings to the following words and expressions, as they are used in the text**

- |            |                    |
|------------|--------------------|
| 1 unusual  | 5 wasteful         |
| 2 interior | 6 taking over from |
| 3 natural  | 7 integrated       |
| 4 increase | 8 modern           |

**2. Look through the whole text and find the words that mean the same as the following definitions**

- 1 relating to the home or family
- 2 electrical equipment used in people's homes

- 3 glass used for windows
- 4 using material to stop electricity, sound, heat, etc. from getting in or out
- 5 the process or method of building
- 6 all the people living together in the same house, flat, etc.

**3. Complete the following text about approaches to house-building, using the words and expressions you found to complete ex. 1 and 2**

In Britain, as in many other countries, the methods used to build small houses have hardly changed over hundreds of years. We still use 1) \_\_\_\_\_ materials like stone and wood, and, unfortunately, the 2) \_\_\_\_\_ in many new houses is so poor that huge amounts of heat are lost. True, most builders now fit double 3) \_\_\_\_\_ in all the windows, but we need to do a lot more.

We should also start using more efficient methods of 4) \_\_\_\_\_. For example, the 5) \_\_\_\_\_ walls of houses could be manufactured in factories and assembled on the site. In this way, we could 6) \_\_\_\_\_ the time it takes to build houses. I am sure that we will see bricks and wood slowly 7) \_\_\_\_\_ special plastics and other 8) \_\_\_\_\_ materials. Additionally, we need to recognize that the size of the modern 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is getting smaller, with many families having only one child, so there is going to be an increased demand for small, 10) \_\_\_\_\_ homes.

We have put a lot of thought into producing wonderful electrical 11) \_\_\_\_\_ for our homes to make our lives easier. It's now time we put as much thought into how we build our homes. [13, 112]

**4. Combine the words in the box with house- and home- to form compound words. There is one word which can be combined with both house- and home-.**

house-

home-

bound – grown – keeper – land – less – made – proud – sick – warming – wife –  
work

**5. Complete the following sentences, using eight of the compound words from ex.4**

1. When I first moved away from the place where I grew up, I was often \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Tom and Susan are so \_\_\_\_\_. Whenever you drop in on them, everything in their flat looks absolutely perfect.
3. The return to more traditional foods had lead to an interest in \_\_\_\_\_ bread and \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.
4. They've just moved into their new flat and they're having a \_\_\_\_\_ party next week.
5. I was a \_\_\_\_\_ and mother for several years after my children were born, but staying at home every day, looking after the children and doing the \_\_\_\_\_ really started to get me down.
6. There are always rows in our house because our children just refuse to do their \_\_\_\_\_ and their teachers are always complaining.
7. It was terrible after I broke my leg because for two months I was totally \_\_\_\_\_. I couldn't even get out to the local shops.

8. It's awful that there are literally millions of \_\_\_\_\_ people in the world who have nowhere to live. [13, 113]

**6. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box and read about an unusually tiny flat in London.**

from	solution	dinner	tiny	even
cupboard	cooker	step	area	make
praised	hidden	only	cleverly	comforts
design	neatly	consists	long	north

### Home

It's not much, but it's home. Francis Chan, a structural engineer, lives in Hampstead, in \_\_\_\_ (1) London, in a flat that's just 1.21 metres wide by 6.40 metres \_\_\_\_ (2). He loves it. Tiny though it is, this is no converted broom \_\_\_\_ (3). Peter Baynes, Chan's architect, has achieved a brilliant piece of \_\_\_\_ (4), according to architectural experts. And all the \_\_\_\_ (5) of conventional luxury homes are built in.

When you \_\_\_\_ (6) in through the front door, you're standing in the shower, on Britain's \_\_\_\_ (7) self-cleansing doormat. A door opens on to an equally \_\_\_\_ (8) lavatory with washbasin. Two steps further in comes the kitchen, complete with a full-sized \_\_\_\_ (9) and fridge, microwave and washer / drier. A worktop folds down \_\_\_\_ (10) the wall.

Another step and you're into the dining / office \_\_\_\_ (11). Four people can squeeze in here for \_\_\_\_ (12), says Chan as he swings the table-top into place. He \_\_\_\_ (13) has a fold-down drawing-board which he uses when he's working at home. The bed is \_\_\_\_ (14) beneath a lid right at the back. "I don't even have to \_\_\_\_ (15) the bed," Chan comments. «I just put the lid down.»

Storage is \_\_\_\_ (16) tucked in all along the flat - Chan's business suits hang \_\_\_\_ (17) on the wall over the bed. Daylight comes in through roof-lights. Central heating \_\_\_\_ (18) of one electric convector.

Chan's microscopic home has been \_\_\_\_ (19) by the influential Architect's Journal. Its editor said: «This is an excellent \_\_\_\_ (20) to a very unusual problem. It's very modest and completely appropriate and it's even witty. Chan must be a very tidy man and Baynes must be very talented. It's the kind of solution a really good architect can come up with.» [7]

**Тема: Мистецтво жити стильно**

### READING

**1. Read the title of the text in ex.2. Then choose the right answer to the question.**

What is the article about?

- A Young people studying art and the architecture of old buildings.
- B Students living in places that used to serve other purposes.
- C Stylists who give advice to students on how to convert old places.

**2. Read the brochure on four different student residences in the USA. Decide which of the places A – D is described in each sentence 1 – 9.**

### **The Art of Living in Style**

Before you go to the nearest Huge Apartment Megaplex to find your living space for the next semester, let it be known that there are alternatives. With a little patience and time to search around Tucson's historic downtown and university areas, you may be able to find an older residence that makes up in style for what it lacks in modern conveniences, a place that had been many, many things before it became a place for you to call home.

Lauren Benz and her four room-mates live in Studio Apartments, in the mostly commercial downtown area. Their loft-style apartment, which has been a graphic design studio and a recording studio, has a few problems other apartments don't. There is no heating system, no central cooling system, no residential garbage service, no mail service and no parking. But the benefits of living in their apartment are numerous. The open architecture has allowed the room-mates to host parties with up to 600 guests, with space left over to allow bands to perform.

Henry Electric Apartments is another converted space. A former electric store opened in 1935, the building was divided into four separate apartments two years ago.

The contractors that renovated the building left the original, polished, concrete floors, while installing industrial-looking steel walls to the main room and recycled pool tiles to the bathroom. They also left the original Henry Electric sign out front, which can invite some confused visitors to the property. Residents have come out of their bedrooms to find elderly men browsing through their belongings, looking for electrical supplies.

Rincon Apartments, located on North Sixth Avenue and East University Boulevard, are older apartments that boast the kind of early 20th century architecture one won't find in brand new places. 'It's the very first apartment building built in Tucson. It was built in 1908,' said owner and manager Margaret Sokser. 'The historic building has seventeen units in it,' she said, noting that over the years, there has been a fair mix of student and non-student residents. Each apartment has wooden floors, high ceilings and a fireplace.

Another apartment building in the university area, the Castle Apartments, on the corner of North Euclid Avenue and East Adam Street, was a hospital, tuberculosis sanitarium, nursing home, convent and vacation lodge before becoming an apartment building. The building, which was originally built in 1906, has thirty-two apartments and is mostly occupied by upperclassmen and graduate students, according to owner Kathy Busch. Castle resident Becky Blacher said living in a small complex owned by one person instead of a company made it possible for her to have an art show there. 'Kathy was really excited,' she said about talking to her landlord in preparation for the show. 'She's so cool. What other landlord would let you put holes in cement walls?' Blacher said. [20, 44]

- A Studio Apartments
- B Henry Electric Apartments
- C Rincon Apartments
- D Castle Apartments

***Which residence is it?***

- It only provides the most essential conveniences. \_\_\_\_\_
- It was originally designed to serve as a residential property. \_\_\_\_\_
- It used to serve healthcare purposes. \_\_\_\_\_
- It is unusually spacious. \_\_\_\_\_
- It has the biggest numbers of apartments to let. \_\_\_\_\_
- It is sometimes mistaken for a shop. \_\_\_\_\_
- It was used by musicians. \_\_\_\_\_
- It was only converted into apartments a short time ago. \_\_\_\_\_
- The people who live there seem to have good relationships with the owner. \_\_\_\_\_

**USE OF ENGLISH**

***1. In many lines of the following text there is one wrong word, which should not be there. Find the wrong word, cross it out and write it at the end of the line. Some lines are correct. Tick the correct lines.***

- |    |   |       |
|----|---|-------|
| 1  | In many ways, the history of architecture is the history            | _____ |
| 2  | of the materials used up in the construction process. Early         | _____ |
| 3  | houses there were built out of mud, wood, stones. These were        | _____ |
| 4  | freely available everywhere and the people could use them quite     | _____ |
| 5  | easily. Gradually, buildings started to becoming more and more      | _____ |
| 6  | ambitious. We are all familiar with pictures of the Egyptian        | _____ |
| 7  | pyramids, for example, or in Greek temples. These buildings         | _____ |
|    | resulted  |       |
| 8  | from the desire to go beyond nature and create a new human          | _____ |
| 9  | world. The invention of glass it made a great difference,           | _____ |
|    | particularly  |       |
| 10 | in cold countries, but because it meant you could have light        | _____ |
| 11 | without getting too cold. Today, all sorts of plastics are so being | _____ |
| 12 | used. But in the future, who knows? Let's wait for and see!         | _____ |

***2. Complete this text by writing one word in each gap.***

Actually neither 1) \_\_\_\_\_ these pictures is very similar to the place where I live. My home is in the suburbs of a large city, so it's more green 2) \_\_\_\_\_ the city centre. It's also less crowded and more peaceful. However, it's 3) \_\_\_\_\_ as quiet or as green as the real countryside. 4) \_\_\_\_\_ fact, these days, the 'real' countryside 5) \_\_\_\_\_ disappearing fast, as the population continues 6) \_\_\_\_\_ increase. 7) \_\_\_\_\_ addition, people want larger and larger houses, and these of course require more land to be built 8) \_\_\_\_\_.

## WRITING

*Write an article for a student magazine about the housing situation in your area or city (about 250 words). Consider the following:*

- different types of houses and flats
- what problems there are regarding housing
- what improvements should be made
- how you think housing will develop in the future.

### 3. Життя людей за кордоном

#### 3.1. Цікаві місця для відвідування

**Тема: Відвідування відомих міст світу**

## READING

*You are going to read a magazine article about five people's opinions of five different cities in the world. For questions 1 – 16, choose from the people (A – E). Some of the people may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0)*

Which writer

is sorry that more people do not visit the city? 0 A  
 advises visitors to make travel arrangements in advance? \_\_\_\_\_  
 says that visitors will regret not being able to see everything they want to? \_\_\_\_\_  
 says the city has had an unfortunate recent history? \_\_\_\_\_  
 stresses the natural beauty of the setting? \_\_\_\_\_  
 admits that the city has problems? \_\_\_\_\_  
 says he / she would like to make the city their permanent home? \_\_\_\_\_  
 mentions how best to get around the city? \_\_\_\_\_  
 urges visitors not to miss a particular sight? \_\_\_\_\_  
 is confident that people who visit the city will share his / her feelings? \_\_\_\_\_  
 promises good weather? \_\_\_\_\_  
 mentions a legend? \_\_\_\_\_  
 recommends the local food? \_\_\_\_\_  
 suggests travelling outside the city as well as inside? \_\_\_\_\_

*Steven Taylor asked five of our readers to talk about their favourite cities. Here is what they had to say.*

#### **A George, Athens**

The majority of annual visitors to Greece arrive on package tours to the Greek islands and rarely get the opportunity to explore the sights of Athens, which is a pity, because despite the noise and traffic jams, it is one of the most exciting and fascinating cities in Europe. To make sure you get to see the most important sights, you can book a city tour at a very reasonable price. However, it is always wise to pre-book tours of Athens, especially if you are going to come in August. There is a wealth of scenery to

enjoy in the surrounding countryside, too, so try to take in other one-day excursions out ' of the city. At the heart of the city, nestled at the foot of the Acropolis is Plaka, the oldest and most picturesque neighbourhood in Athens. Overlooked by the glorious temple of the Parthenon, it is a maze of narrow streets running in all directions around the Acropolis.

### **B Richard, Rio de Janeiro**

If I had the choice of any city in the world in which to live, it would be Rio. It is one of the most romantic cities in the world, blessed with a wonderful sunny climate you can count on and a breathtaking coastline. Rio is undoubtedly one of those favoured places in the world, whose names have a universal romantic appeal. The effect Rio has on the visitor is unforgettable. It is set in a stunning location surrounded by lush green vegetation and the sea. Central Rio lies on the western shore of the bay, with world-famous Sugar Loaf Mountain standing guard to the natural harbour, while to the west is Copacabana, that stretch of brilliant white sandy beach that to the locals is without equal. A blend of European and South American culture, Rio is the highlight of any visit to Brazil.

### **C John, Venice**

Italian cities are famed for their history and culture but to many people Venice is unquestionably one of the finest cities in the world. Constructed on an archipelago of 18 small islands separated by a dense network of waterways, Venice is geared to accommodating the millions of tourists who flock here annually. Known locally as 'The Queen of the Adriatic', Venice is best seen by water. Relax as you wind your way along the Grand Canal past incredible facades of Gothic and Renaissance palaces and magnificent churches below the elegant Rialto Bridge. Go sightseeing around the numerous palaces and take in the wonderful architectural heritage. Venice today still looks much as it did in the 13th century, with the exception of a few transformations to some buildings. Crowded throughout the summer months, reasonably-priced accommodation is almost impossible to find, so an advance booking is essential.

### **D Emma, Barcelona**

The weather can make or break a holiday but in the Catalonian capital in the summer months, rest assured that the sun will shine each day. I can't imagine anyone not loving Barcelona. It is a stylish, cosmopolitan city with the romantic Mediterranean on its doorstep. Visitors should take every opportunity to sample the wonderful cuisine as well as the famous Catalonian hospitality, (and will no doubt wish they had more time to explore the city). Despite the rapidly-changing skyline of the modern city, which reflects the present age, it remains an enchanting place. For the culturally-minded, there are a great many museums, custodians of a unique historical and cultural heritage. Among the most popular with an international reputation is the Picasso Museum, which houses many of the painter's works and hosts many temporary exhibitions.

### **E Anna, Warsaw**

Warsaw is a city steeped in history. Situated on the banks of the Vistula river, Warsaw gets its name from Wars, a fisherman and, Sava, a mermaid he had rescued.

Fortunately, despite its almost total destruction in the early forties, Warsaw is teeming with places of interest. The Old City, which has been restored, centres on the medieval market square near the river and is surrounded by Renaissance and Baroque houses. A must for all visitors is the Palace of Culture and Science, which affords a panoramic view of the entire city. Also well worth visiting in Lazienki Park is The Palace on Water, built in the 18th century as the summer palace of Stanislas II Augustus, the last king of Poland. [13, 103]

## LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Match the words (1 – 6 and a – f) to form sets of words that often together.

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 13. traffic       | a tour       |
| 14. package       | b view       |
| 15. panoramic     | c price      |
| 16. international | d heritage   |
| 17. cultural      | e jam        |
| 18. reasonable    | f reputation |

### 2. Complete the following sentences with the words from ex.1. Make necessary changes.

- Many tourists nowadays prefer to go on \_\_\_\_\_ where everything has been arranged for them.
- We were hoping to see as much of the area as possible, but we ended up sitting in \_\_\_\_\_ behind long queues of other tourists.
- It was well worth making the effort to get to the top of the mountain, as we had a magnificent \_\_\_\_\_ of the whole area.
- The many galleries in Madrid has given the city an \_\_\_\_\_ for art.
- Many countries promote their strong \_\_\_\_\_ to attract tourists.
- The travel agent assured us that local souvenirs could be bought at a \_\_\_\_\_, but in the end they cost us a fortune. [13, 106]

### 3. Complete the text with the correct form of be where necessary and the expressions in the box. There is one extra expression which you do not need to use.

blessed with	crowded throughout	famed for	geared to	lined with
located near	set in	situated on	surrounded by	

1) the banks of the river Seine, Paris 2) \_\_\_\_\_ its magnificent architecture and buildings. Perhaps the most famous of all Parisian constructions is the Eiffel Tower, built in 1889 and 3) \_\_\_\_\_ the beautiful park of the Champ de Mars. The city 4) \_\_\_\_\_ numerous Gothic cathedrals and churches 5) \_\_\_\_\_ the year, Paris is a cosmopolitan melting pot of people from all over the world. Life in Paris 6) \_\_\_\_\_ accommodating the millions of tourists who visit it each year. Along the narrow streets of Montmartre, 7) \_\_\_\_\_ clubs and bars, the visitor can experience the exciting nightlife Paris offers. In the centre of the city lies the Ile de la Cite which 8) \_\_\_\_\_ the waters of the Seine and on which stands Notre Dame Cathedral.



## USE OF ENGLISH

### 1. Read the following text and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap.

When travelling 1) \_\_\_\_\_, it is always worth taking the time to do some 2) \_\_\_\_\_ and find out about the culture of the place you are visiting. One of the best ways to choose what to see is to get a 3) \_\_\_\_\_ which has details about all the different cultural 4) \_\_\_\_\_ on offer. Of course, if you are on a package tour, your tour operators will normally provide you with an 5) \_\_\_\_\_ of the places you will see. They take responsibility for 6) \_\_\_\_\_ the travel arrangements. This helps to make your 7) \_\_\_\_\_ more enjoyable, as you do not need to worry about finding out where to go. From the moment you 8) \_\_\_\_\_ until the time of departure, everything is taken care of, from booking flights to 9) \_\_\_\_\_ visits to places of interest. With a package tour, all your holiday needs will have been taken care of and everything will have been 10) \_\_\_\_\_ months in advance. You never need to worry about your hotel being 11) \_\_\_\_\_ as your agent will have checked and 12) \_\_\_\_\_ all the travel arrangements. [13, 105]

- |                 |                   |                  |                |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 A foreign     | B internationally | C overland       | D abroad       |
| 2 A sights      | B sightseeing     | C history        | D viewing      |
| 3 A prospectus  | B leaflet         | C guide          | D brochure     |
| 4 A customs     | B sites           | C museums        | D destinations |
| 5 A agenda      | B article         | C identification | D itinerary    |
| 6 A booking     | B making          | C taking         | D having       |
| 7 A voyage      | B flight          | C cruise         | D trip         |
| 8 A arrive      | B reach           | C come           | D go           |
| 9 A organizing  | B making          | C taking         | D doing        |
| 10 A previewed  | B pre-set         | C prescribed     | D prearranged  |
| 11 A pre-booked | B overcharged     | C overloaded     | D overbooked   |
| 12 A unchecked  | B rechecked       | C reused         | D post-checked |

### 2. Read the following text and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap.

Cairo, despite its contrasts, is similar to any other huge 1) \_\_\_\_\_ jungle with its high-rise tower blocks and evidence of urban development. It is a melting 2) \_\_\_\_\_ of people from all over Africa and, in parts, 3) \_\_\_\_\_ a huge marketplace with little 4) \_\_\_\_\_ to move, as street vendors and customers haggle over the price of goods. Cairo, however, is by no 5) \_\_\_\_\_ a cheap place to visit, and accommodation, while not costing the 6) \_\_\_\_\_, can be expensive. This is especially true if you want to stay in one of the hotels along the 7) \_\_\_\_\_ of the River Nile where there are long 8) \_\_\_\_\_ of unspoilt beauty. 9) \_\_\_\_\_ in Cairo is relatively easy and cheap, as admission to most sites is well within the average tourist's 10) \_\_\_\_\_. All visitors to Cairo 11) \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure in experiencing the city and its sounds, and this is the best done on foot. Avoid cars, as this city of almost 16 million suffers from chronic traffic 12) \_\_\_\_\_ and the inevitable 13) \_\_\_\_\_ which motor vehicles help to produce. For a trip to the Pyramids, it is better to 14) \_\_\_\_\_ a bus, provided you can 15) \_\_\_\_\_ the crowded and noisy conditions, as taxis can be expensive. [13, 107]

1 A concrete	B brick	C stone	D wooden
2 A box	B can	C pot	D pan
3 A looks	B resembles	C associates	D appears
4 A place	B area	C metres	D space
5 A ways	B means	C reasons	D costs
6 A earth	B world	C globe	D money
7 A sides	B grounds	C banks	D edges
8 A layers	B areas	C stretches	D line
9 A Viewing	B Sightseeing	C Journeying	D Sighting
10 A economics	B cost	C charge	D budget
11 A take	B enjoy	C get	D make
12 A queues	B lines	C congestion	D accidents
13 A dirt	B smog	C clouds	D exhaust
14 A book	B find	C rent	D catch
15 A give up	B put up with	C put up	D take in

### Тема: 3 ycix кyткiв cbiтy

#### READING 1

##### 1. Read the article and answer the questions

#### Fascinating Lisbon

Lisbon, one of the oldest capitals in Europe, is situated on the west coast of Portugal. Its rich history, colourful traditions and more modern attractions make it a fascinating city.

Anyone lucky enough to visit Lisbon will find" plenty to see and do. For a start, the magnificent Castle of Saint George is a must. The castle, which is built on a hill, offers a fantastic view over the city. Directly below is Alfama, the oldest part of Lisbon. Visitors can walk along its narrow streets where they can see fish sellers carrying baskets on their heads. In Belem, the city's port, tourists can visit the Mosteiro dos Jeronimos, a beautiful monastery built in the 16th century. Baixa, the busy shopping area of the city, offers a great variety of handmade souvenirs and elegant designer clothes.

Lisbon's nightlife is exciting and varied. Visitors can have a drink in Bairro Alto, the ancient port of the city, where *fado* - traditional Portuguese music - fills the air with its sad, romantic sounds. They can also enjoy delicious seafood at first-class restaurants. For those who like to dance the night away there are many trendy nightclubs in the area.

Lisbon is a wonderful city. If you want to" experience the beauty and fascination of a great European capital, it would be the perfect holiday destination for you. [17, 20]]

- Which city is described and where is it situated?
- What makes it an interesting city?
- Which buildings does the article suggest tourists should visit?
- Where can visitors go shopping, and what can they buy?

- What sorts of entertainment does the article mention?
- What recommendation does the writer make?

**2. Complete the table with words from the list, as in the example.**

*fantastic, tiny, terrible, large, splendid, horrible, huge, wonderful, awful, magnificent, enormous, fascinating, little, beautiful, delicious, charming, delightful*

nice / good	<i>fantastic</i>
bad	
big	
small	

**Replace the words in bold with adjectives from the table above**

**A** Dear Stacey,

We finally arrived in Stockholm. It is a **1) nice** city. We are staying at a **2) big** hotel which has **3) nice** rooms. We had planned to go sightseeing today but the weather was **4) bad**. Hopefully, it will be a better day tomorrow.

See you soon,

Michelle

**B** Rosehill is a **1) small** village situated in the heart of a **2) nice** forest near Brownpool ...

... The **3) big** oak tree, which is more than a thousand years old, is sure to impress visitors. Rosehill is also known for its **4) good** pottery and **5) nice** homemade bread.

**WRITING 1**

*Your teacher has asked you to write articles about the capital city of your country. Write your article about the city, describing what visitors can see and do there, as well as writing about the city's restaurants and nightlife. (120 – 180 words)*

**READING 2**

**1. Read the article and label the paragraphs with these headings**

- N. description of exterior
- O. name, location, special features
- P. recommendation
- Q. description of interior
- R. historical facts

**Topkapi • Turkey's Treasure**

Which of the world's great palaces has the most "spectacular view"? Many people would say it is Topkapi Palace, situated on a clifftop in Istanbul, Turkey, and famous for its amazing view over the Bosphorus Straits and the Sea of Marmara.

The palace was originally built for Sultan Mehmet II, between 1451 and 1481. It became the official residence of the Ottoman Sultans until 1856. Many buildings have been added to the palace over the centuries. Topkapi now resembles a small city.

The palace is enclosed by a thick stone wall." Visitors can enter it by passing through heavy iron gates set into the wall. The various buildings within the grounds include a mosque and a white marble palace. One of the four main courtyards contains a gorgeous garden filled with rare flowers and trees from all over the world.

The interior of the palace shows the luxurious' lifestyle of the sultans. Some private apartments have been left as they were when they were lived in. Many of the imperial costumes worn by the Sultan are on display in the Palace Museum, as well as priceless collections of silver, crystal and porcelain from China and Japan. Some of the world's most famous jewels are housed in the Palace Treasury.

All in all, the magnificence of the palace and its superb location, make Topkapi a fascinating place to visit. [17, 24]

**2. Read the article again and mark these sentences as T (true) or F (false).**

1. The palace was completed in 1481.
2. The palace has not changed at all.
3. There is a magnificent view of the sea from the clifftop.
4. There are beautiful gardens in the palace.
5. The Sultan still lives in the palace.

**3. Read the article and number the paragraphs in the correct order. What is the main topic of each paragraph?**

Welcome to the White House

\_\_\_\_\_ **A** There are over one hundred and thirty rooms in the White House. Many of them are 'themed' - for example, in the Red Room all the furnishings are red. There is also a Green Room and a Blue Room, all filled with valuable works of art collected over the years by the many presidents who have lived in the White House. In addition, there is a swimming pool, a gym, a theatre and a library to entertain the President and his family.

\_\_\_\_\_ **B** The White House is set in beautiful gardens which can be viewed from the terraces on other side of the main building. At the back entrance there is a beautiful semi-circular portico, and there is a large fountain at the front.

\_\_\_\_\_ **C** Have you ever wondered what it's like in the home of the world's most powerful man? Well, you can find out if you visit the White House, the official home of the President of the United States of America. It is situated on Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, D.C.

\_\_\_\_\_ **D** In conclusion, the White House is one of the most exciting buildings in the world. Visitors to the capital should not miss the opportunity to see for themselves the rooms where America's President lives and works.

\_\_\_\_\_ **E** The mansion was designed by Irish-American architect James Hoban and was completed In 1800. Its first occupant was President John Adams, but it was the great Theodore Roosevelt who later officially named it the 'White House', because of its white sandstone brickwork. [17, 27]

**SPEAKING & WRITING**

**1. Label the notes with the headings. Finally, use the notes to talk about Windsor Castle.**

- exterior
- interior
- name, location, special features
- recommendation
- historical facts

---

Windsor Castle - world's largest inhabited castle; built high above River Thames, near London; superb view of countryside

---

building started over 900 years ago by William the Conqueror; serious fire in 1992 — now fully restored

---

enormous building, covers large area; long driveway leads to huge courtyard; stone towers; lawns

---

public can see State Apartments, fine collection of art (works by da Vinci, Michelangelo), beautiful furniture, porcelain

---

one of most spectacular castles in world -don't miss chance to see home of England's kings & queens

[17, 27]

**2. Use the notes above to write your article about Windsor Castle**

**READING & WRITING 3**

**1. Read the article and match the topic sentences (A – D) to the gaps (1 – 3) in the article. One of the sentences does not fit. What is the topic of each paragraph?**

A If you need a weekend escape from the stress of the city, St Lambert is just the place for you.

B St Lambert does not have a busy nightlife.

C St Lambert's crowded streets are always full of life.

D There are many interesting things to see and do there.

**A Charming Weekend Escape**

St Lambert, a small town near Montreal, Canada, is the perfect choice for a relaxing weekend escape.

1\_\_\_\_\_ A visit to the Marcille museum is a wonderful chance to see great Canadian art. Visitors can cycle along the St Lawrence River and admire the breathtaking scenery. Shoppers will enjoy a walk down Victoria Street, where excellent boutiques sell fashionable clothes.

2\_\_\_\_\_ However, visitors can enjoy a cup of hot chocolate in front of a roaring fire in one of the small cafes in the town. There are also many restaurants, like Capitains, where one can taste delicious French onion soup. For those with a sweet tooth, the local pies are a must.

3\_\_\_\_\_ The peace and quiet of the town offers tired visitors a welcome, refreshing break from their busy lives.

*2. A travel magazine has asked its readers for articles describing the perfect place for a weekend escape. Write an article about such a place, describing its attractions and saying why it is worth visiting.*

**Тема: Визначні будівлі**

## READING

*1. Read the texts and find out which of the three buildings is:*

- A the oldest
- B the newest
- C the highest

### From Russia with love

Poles either love it or hate it. The Palace of Culture and Science has dominated the Warsaw **skyline** for over 50 years, and is still one of the tallest buildings in Europe. It was a personal gift from Joseph Stalin to the Polish people. 3,500 building workers from the former Soviet Union came to Warsaw, and **construction** lasted from May 1952 until July 1955. It stands 231 metres high and has got 3,288 rooms including three theatres, a swimming pool, a museum and a **congress hall** for 3,000 people. It is now one of the most popular tourist attractions in Warsaw and every year thousands of people visit the **terrace** on the 35th floor and enjoy the views across the city.

### Taking liberties

Since 1886, the Statue of Liberty has been one of the most famous monuments in America - in fact, the! world. The statue was a gift to the USA from the French people. They built the statue in France, then carried it across the Atlantic Ocean in 350 pieces and re-built it in New York. They completed the work in 1886, and about a million people watched the opening **parade** on 28 October of that year. At the time, the Statue of Liberty was the tallest **structure** in New York, at 93 metres. Since then, they have built many taller buildings, but the Statue of Liberty is still an impressive sight, and millions of visitors have climbed the 354 steps to the top.

### Queen of the castle

Balmoral Castle was a present for Queen Victoria from her husband, Prince Albert, in 1852. The countryside around the castle is spectacular, and includes Lochnagar, a mountain 1,160 metres high. The royal couple decided that the original castle was too small, so they built a new one. They completed it in 1856, with a beautiful **tower** about 30 metres high. The castle and its **grounds** have belonged to the British royal family since that time, and each new generation has improved the property. Today, the Queen and her family always stay at Balmoral when they visit Scotland. The castle has been open to the public for over 35 years, but visitors can only enter the **ballroom** - the other rooms are the Queen's private **residence**. [12, 48]

*2. Choose the best answers.*

- 1 They built the Statue of Liberty
  - a in New York.
  - b in France from pieces made in New York.

- c in France and then carried it across the Atlantic in many pieces.  
d in Russia.
- 2 The construction of the Palace of Culture and Science took  
a over 50 years.  
b 231 days.  
c over three years.  
d 35 years.
- 3 People visit the Palace of Culture and Science  
a to go swimming.  
b to visit the museum.  
c to look at the views of the city.  
d for a variety of work and leisure reasons.
- 4 The castle we can see today at Balmoral  
a is the original castle.  
b is a new castle, built in 1856.  
c is the original castle, but with a new tower.  
d is too small for the royal family.
- 5 Today, Balmoral Castle is  
a a tourist attraction and the Queen's home in Scotland.  
b just a tourist attraction.  
c a private home for the Queen and her family.  
d a place for visitors to have dances and parties.

**3. Match the words in bold in the texts with the definitions below**

- a a building of any kind
- b the shape of tall buildings against the sky
- c home (formal word)
- d land around a large building
- e an open part of a building, high up
- f the act of building something
- g a tall thin building or part of a building
- h a large room for dances and parties
- i a very large room for formal meetings
- j a special occasion when people walk through the streets [12, 48]

**LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT**

**1. Match the buildings with their definitions.**

*castle – cathedral – City Hall – concert hall – museum – opera house – palace –  
tower – skyscraper – temple – stadium*

- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a very tall modern building.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a large, important church.
- You can listen to classical music in a \_\_\_\_\_ or an \_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a place where people worship (usually non-Christian).
- You can watch sports events at a \_\_\_\_\_.

- In the past, kings and queens often lived in a \_\_\_\_\_, but these days, they usually live in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a tall, narrow building.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a building used by the government.
- You can look at old and interesting objects or paintings in a \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Think of examples of the following buildings (either in your country or in the other countries).**

- |               |            |             |
|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 a museum    | 3 a castle | 5 a palace  |
| 2 a cathedral | 4 a tower  | 6 a stadium |

**3. Complete the text with the words in the box.**

building	dominates	floors	spectacular	tallest	tourist attraction
workers					

**The Empire State Building**

The Empire State Building is probably the most famous skyscraper in the world. For forty-one years, it was also the 1) \_\_\_\_\_ building in the world, and it has starred in over 90 films!

Construction started on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1930, and 500 2) \_\_\_\_\_ completed the work in just one year and 45 days. It stands 448 metres high and has got 102 3) \_\_\_\_\_, 73 lifts and 6,500 windows.

On 28<sup>th</sup> July 1945 a plane crashed into the Empire State Building. The pilot couldn't see where he was going because it was very foggy. Fourteen people died, but luckily the 4) \_\_\_\_\_ didn't fall down.

The Empire State Building is no longer the tallest building in the world – eight buildings are taller. The tallest is Taipei 101, in Taiwan, which stands 509 metres high. However, the Empire State Building still 5) \_\_\_\_\_ the New York skyline. Every evening they shine white light on the building, but the colours often change: red and green at Christmas, gold during Oscar week, and they turned the lights off on the anniversary of Pope John Paul II's death.

The building is one of New York City's most popular 6) \_\_\_\_\_. Millions of visitors have climbed to the top to enjoy the 7) \_\_\_\_\_ views over the city – even King Kong came to visit!

**4. Read the article and number the paragraphs in the correct order. What is the main topic of each paragraph?**

**Welcome to the White House**

\_\_\_\_\_ A There are over one hundred and thirty room in the White House. Many of them are themed – for example, in the Red Room all the furnishings are red. There is also a Green Room and a Blue Room, all filled with valuable works of art collected over the years by the many presidents who have lived in the White House. In addition, there is a swimming pool, a gym, a theatre and a library to entertain the President and his family.



\_\_\_\_\_ **B** The White House is set in beautiful gardens which can be viewed from the terraces on either side of the main building. At the back terrace there is a beautiful semi-circular portico, and there is a large fountain at the front.

\_\_\_\_\_ **C** Have you ever wondered what it's like in the home of the world's most powerful man? Well, you can find out if you visit the White House, the official home of the President of the United States of America. It is situated on Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, D.C.

\_\_\_\_\_ **D** In conclusion, the White House is one of the most exciting buildings in the world. Visitors to the capital should not miss the opportunity to see for themselves the rooms where America's President lives and works.

\_\_\_\_\_ **E** The mansion was designed by Irish-American architect James Hoban and was completed in 1800. Its first occupant was President John Adams, but it was the great Theodore Roosevelt who later officially named it the 'White House', because of its white sandstone brickwork. [17, 27]

## **SPEAKING & WRITING**

**1. Read the rubric and underline the** key words, then label the notes with the headings. Finally, use the notes to talk about Windsor Castle.

- |             |                     |                            |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| a) exterior | c) recommendation   | e) name, location, special |
| b) interior | d) historical facts | features                   |

---

Windsor Castle – world's largest inhabited castle; built high above River Thames, near London; superb view of countryside

---

building started over 900 years ago by William the Conqueror; serious fire in 1992 – now fully restored

---

enormous building, covers large area; long driveway leads to huge courtyard; stone towers; lawns

---

public can see State Apartments, fine collection of art (works by da Vinci, Michelangelo), beautiful furniture, porcelain

---

one of most spectacular castles in world – don't miss chance to see home of England's kings & queens

**2. Use the notes above and the plan below to write an article about Windsor castle.**  
**Plan**

*Introduction*

*Paragraph 1* (name, location, special features)

*Main Body*

*Paragraph 2* (historical facts)

*Paragraph 3* (description of exterior)

*Paragraph 4* (description of interior)

*Conclusion Paragraph 5* (recommendation)

## ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ IV

### 3.2. Життєві історії

**Тема: Хороша історія**

#### READING

*Read this story about a strange experience. Five sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A – F the one which best fits each gap 1 – 5. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.*

- A** He showed McWhale a bush where he could hide and told him to wait until he returned.
- B** He was particularly interested in circus animals.
- C** However, he knew that this might be his only opportunity to go on safari.
- D** The next day he gave his presentation to the conference.
- E** The cheer himself up, he took a little bottle of whisky out of his pocket and began to drink.
- F** To get a better look, he stuck his head out of the bush and had the biggest surprise of his life.

Doctor McWhale was a famous zoologist from Canada who specialized in the psychological problems of animals that were kept in locked cages.

**1** \_\_\_\_\_ Within the circus world he had become quite famous for solving the problems that many of these animals faced. However, despite McWhale's understanding of animal behaviour, he had never actually seen any wild animals in their natural environment. One day he was invited to speak at a conference in Kampala, Uganda, with the possibility of spending, some time on safari afterwards. It was an offer he couldn't refuse.

By the time the conference finished, McWhale only had a few days left before he had to fly back to Montreal. For a while, he was tempted to enjoy himself in Kampala, chatting with colleagues, strolling round the town and enjoying his temporary fame.

**2** \_\_\_\_\_ With a certain regret he left the city and set off for the game reserve with a Ugandan he had met at the conference who happened to be a guide.

After eight hours of walking through the forest, they still hadn't seen any wild animals. In fact, the only animal they had seen was an old grey donkey which followed them and started to bray so loudly that no other animals would come near. The guide suggested that he went on ahead to see what he could find and to see if he could get rid of the donkey.

**3** \_\_\_\_\_ Two hours later, the guide had still not come back, the sun was beginning to set and McWhale was beginning to get worried.

**4** \_\_\_\_\_ Ten minutes later he had fallen asleep. He woke up suddenly when he heard a deep growl, which seemed to be coming from very nearby.

He put on his glasses and glanced around him to see what was making the strange noise. He could see nothing. 5 50 m in front of him, was the biggest gorilla he had

ever seen. Not only that, but the gorilla was dressed up in a clown's costume. When he saw McWhale, the gorilla began striding towards the bush where he was hiding. McWhale, frightened out of his skin, jumped out of the bush and ran for his life. McWhale later learnt that this was the sixth gorilla to be seen wearing clown clothes. The authorities have still not found the strange individual responsible for dressing the gorillas up in this way. Psychologists are unable to explain why this individual might do this. McWhale will never forget the experience, but is sure of one thing. A polar bear locked in a cage is very normal compared to some human beings. [6]

## VOCABULARY

### 1. Put these words into the appropriate group below.

*whisper – stare – wander – mumble – chat – glare – limp – stride – swear – glance*

see	speak	walk

*Now match the words to the correct definition.*

- to use bad language
- to talk to people in a friendly, informal way
- to walk quickly taking big steps
- to speak quietly but not clear so it is difficult for people to understand you
- to walk with difficulty because you have hurt your foot or leg
- to look very quickly at something or someone
- to look angrily at someone
- to look at something for a long time without moving your eyes
- to walk without hurrying, without going anywhere directly
- to speak very quietly

### 2. Complete these sentences using the correct form of the words from ex.1.

- After he was fouled, Owen \_\_\_\_\_ off the pitch in great pain.
- We spent the day \_\_\_\_\_ round Rome, just looking at the sights.
- He tripped over the table leg and \_\_\_\_\_ loudly.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ about how we had spent the weekend.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ the message into me ear so no-one else could hear.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ something which I didn't catch and left the room.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ at the TV, and then returned to reading the newspaper.
- People stopped to \_\_\_\_\_ at the accident.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ at her husband, trying to get him to shut up.

### 3. Complete the sentences below using the correct form of one of these phrases.

- |                   |               |             |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 go for a walk   | 3 have a row  | 5 have chat |
| 2 go for a stroll | 4 have a look |             |

- Can I \_\_\_\_\_ at the paper, please?
- Bianca and Ricky both look very angry – I think they're about to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Why don't we \_\_\_\_\_ along the beach?
- What have you been doing lately? We must \_\_\_\_\_!
- You could \_\_\_\_\_, if you need some exercise.

**4. Complete the definitions below using one of these words.**

*watch – see – look – tell – speak – talk*

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ by using our voice.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ at something deliberately, by turning our eyes towards it.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ someone facts or information.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ someone or something deliberately, over a period of time.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ friends when we visit or meet them.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ o someone about something.

**5. Complete these sentences using the correct form of one of the words from ex.4.**

- 1 We looked for her at the concert, but didn't \_\_\_\_\_ her.
- 2 If you're not \_\_\_\_\_ the programme can we switch it off and \_\_\_\_\_ about the meeting tomorrow?
- 3 I've \_\_\_\_\_ you many times, I can't \_\_\_\_\_ in front of an audience. I just freeze and can't think of anything to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 The car has broken down and John \_\_\_\_\_ me he'd come and have a \_\_\_\_\_ at it.
- 5 Were you \_\_\_\_\_ about the film you saw last night?
- 6 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ Francesca tomorrow. Do you want to come to?

## USE OF ENGLISH

**1. Read this text and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.**

### Killer pets

Some pets can 1) \_\_\_\_\_ extremely dangerous. A middle-aged woman in France was delighted 2) \_\_\_\_\_ receive a Tamagotchi – a Japanese electronic pet – from her daughter, 3) \_\_\_\_\_ had got bored with it. The girl explained to her mother 4) \_\_\_\_\_ the toy worked: 'When the Tamagotchi 5) \_\_\_\_\_ a noise, you have to feed it or play a little game until the electronic pet 6) \_\_\_\_\_ happy again.' The woman became quite addicted to 7) \_\_\_\_\_ with the toy and took it everywhere she went. 8) \_\_\_\_\_ day, she was in her car on the busy motorway 9) \_\_\_\_\_ goes around Paris. The Tamagotchi started beeping so she got it 10) \_\_\_\_\_ of her pocket and began to feed it. Unfortunately, she 11) \_\_\_\_\_ her eyes off the road. A car in front of her 12) \_\_\_\_\_ to stop suddenly and the woman crashed into the back of it. Her car 13) \_\_\_\_\_ totally destroyed and the woman was taken to hospital, suffering 14) \_\_\_\_\_ serious injuries.

When her daughter came to visit her, her first question was 15) \_\_\_\_\_ the Tamagotchi was all right.

## WRITING

**1. Decide which of these tips for writing a story are good advice and which are bad advice.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Only use the past simple tense.       | 4. Use a personal style, eg first person. |
| 2. Never use direct speech.              | 5. Don't use paragraphs.                  |
| 3. Begin the story by setting the scene. | 6. Have a surprise ending.                |

**2. Read the story below and complete the gaps using these sentences.**

1. I started to run, afraid to look back.
2. On a cold winter evening, we were driving through the forest, high up in the mountains.
3. Soon I was alone and could no longer see the lights of the car.
4. We were beginning to feel worried.

1) \_\_\_\_\_. It had been snowing all day. Suddenly, the engine started to make a strange noise and five minutes later it stopped. At first, we thought we had run out of petrol, but then we still had a little bit left. We tried pushing the car, but it wouldn't start. 2) \_\_\_\_\_. It was already dark and cold. We waited, in case a car came past. An hour later, we decided one of us should go on ahead and get help, while other two stayed behind in case a car turned up. A few minutes later, torch in hand, I started walking. 3) \_\_\_\_\_. I felt afraid. At first, I whistled to cheer myself up but after a while I stopped. I thought I could hear something or someone follow me. Perhaps there were wild animals in the forest. 4) \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Read the story again and underline any sequencing words.**

**4. A good story also uses expressions which tell us when things happened and in what order they happened. Decide which of these phrases tell us when or in which order the events in a story took place. Add them to the box below.**

in my opinion	a few years ago	eventually
finally	an hour later	as soon as
by then	by contrast	however
that evening	in a few minutes	
moreover	on a hot summer's day	

at first	soon	five minutes later	after a while	in the beginning	later
previously	the previous week	in the meantime	when	during	on a cold winter evening

**5. Complete these sentences using appropriate sequencing words from ex.4.**

1. It was very quiet in the room. Then, \_\_\_\_\_, an extremely loud popping sound broke the silence.
2. I hadn't seen him for a few days; we had met for a coffee \_\_\_\_\_.

3. They waited for what seemed like an eternity, and then \_\_\_\_\_ she turned up. 'You'll never guess what happened to me!' she began.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't recognize him, but as he got closer, it became obvious to me that he was the man from the old house.
5. She fell asleep as the sun began to set in the sky. She woke up \_\_\_\_\_ to find it was dark.

**6. Now it's your turn. You are going to write a story following these instructions.**

You have decided to enter a short story competition. The competition rules say that the story must begin or end with the words: 'If I had only stayed at home ...' write 120 – 180 words.

Make notes using this plan to help you to structure your story. If you want to, include some of these expressions in your story.

- a) Last year, I went to ...
- b) A few minutes later, something awful happened ...
- c) Then, just when I thought the worst was over ...
- d) By then, I was beginning to feel ...
- e) As soon as we arrived ...

**Тема: Дні на згадку**

## READING 1

**Read the text and match the sentences (A – D) to the numbered spaces (1 – 4) in the story, then explain the words in bold.**

- A Janice couldn't see her anywhere, so she picked up the flowers, went inside and phoned the taxi service again to cancel the call.
- B Janice looked at it and gasped in amazement.
- C Instead of her husband, though, Janice saw a young woman standing there.
- D Then James noticed an old photograph next to the clock.

### The Wedding Anniversary

It was half past ten at night and Janice was **alone** in the house, waiting for her husband to come home. It was raining **heavily** outside and the wind was **blowing**. She was watching TV when the doorbell rang. "James has lost his keys again," she thought as she opened the door.

1) \_\_\_\_\_ She was wearing a long white dress under her coat, and she was holding a bouquet of pretty flowers.

"Excuse me," the young woman said **sweetly**. "Would it be all right if I used your phone to call for a taxi?"

"Oh, yes, of course," Janice **replied**. "I'll call one for you now." She went to the telephone, asked the **local taxi service** to **collect** the young woman, and returned to the front door. The young woman wasn't there, but her flowers were lying on the doormat. 2) \_\_\_\_\_.

She sat down on the stairs, **puzzled** by, the young woman's mysterious disappearance. There was something familiar about the woman, but Janice couldn't

think what it was. When James got home half an hour later, she was still sitting on the stairs with the flowers on her **lap**. "What's the matter?" he asked. "You look as if you've seen a **ghost**."

"Perhaps I have," she said jokingly. She showed James the flowers, and told him about the strange woman. James laughed, then went upstairs to change his clothes. As he was going past the guest room, he heard the sound of a clock ticking. "It sounds like the clock my grandparents had when I was a child," James thought, "but that hopped working twenty years ago." He went into the room and turned on the light. His grandparents were no longer alive, but many of their things were still there. James looked around and saw his grandparents' clock. It was ticking loudly and it showed the correct time.

3) \_\_\_\_\_ It was a picture of a young couple on their wedding day, with "15th April, 1910" written on the photograph. James took the picture and went downstairs. "I know who the young woman was," he said **softly**, showing Janice the photograph.

4) \_\_\_\_\_ The bride was wearing the same white dress as the young woman, and the flowers she was holding in the photograph were just like the ones Janice had. "My grandmother died before I met you, didn't she?" James said. "Well, that's her in the photograph — and today is 15th April. It's her **wedding anniversary**." [14, 27]

## LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Underline the correct word in bold.

- Tom was **alone** / **lonely** in the shop when the robbers walked in.
- All the boy's toys were **lying** / **laying** on the floor.
- As it was raining heavily, they **changed** / **cancelled** their trip.
- Your watch does not show the correct **time** / **hour**.
- 'She looks very **known** / **familiar** to me,' Josh said.

### 2. Fill in the correct preposition, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ night; 2 waiting \_\_\_\_\_ her husband; 3 to call \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi; 4 to tell sb \_\_\_\_\_ sb / sth; 5 to sit \_\_\_\_\_ the stairs; 6 to turn \_\_\_\_\_ the light; 7 \_\_\_\_\_ sb's wedding day.

### 3. Replace the adjectives in bold with similar ones from the list.

*huge – exhausted – relieved – tiny – terrified*

Sam heard the fireman knock on the window. He was **frightened**, but he knew he had to get out. The flames were **big** and he was very hot. Slowly, he moved towards the window. It was **small** and Sam didn't know if he could get through. He managed after many attempts and when he reached the ground he felt very **glad**. He suddenly realized that he was **tired**. All he wanted to do was to sleep.

## SPEAKING

*Use words / phrases from the list to help you to retell the story.*

watching TV, doorbell rang, young woman, long white dress, bouquet of flowers, called for a taxi, woman wasn't there, doormat, cancelled the call, puzzled, sat on the stairs, ghost, guest room, clock ticking, old photograph, wedding day, gasped in amazement, same white dress, 15<sup>th</sup> April, wedding anniversary.

## READING 2

1. Read the story and fill in the numbered gaps with verbs from the list. Then, explain the words in bold.

were standing

was blowing

was taking

were hanging

were flashing

was wailing

### Up, Up and Away!

As soon as Fay woke up, she knew this birthday was going to be very special. It was a sunny morning and a gentle breeze 1)..... in through the window. "A perfect day for a balloon ride!" Fay said excitedly to herself. Half an hour later, her friend Bob **picked her up** in his car. For her birthday present, Bob, a pilot, 2)..... Fay for a **ride** in a hot-air balloon.

Fay was thrilled when she saw the huge, bright yellow hot-air balloon. Bob made sure that everything was okay, then they climbed carefully into the basket. Moments later, the balloon began to **rise** slowly into the air. "This is fantastic!" she shouted **cheerfully** to Bob.

"Happy Birthday!" I'm glad you like your present!" he **replied**.

Suddenly, the smile disappeared from Bob's face. Dark clouds were racing towards them and, before he could say anything, there was a loud rumble of thunder. The balloon **shook violently** from side to side. "Oh, no!" screamed Fay. "We're going to die!" Just as Bob was reaching for the radio, there was a bright flash of lightning. Fay fell backwards and hit her head, and everything went black.

When Fay opened her eyes, she saw Bob's **worried face** in front of her. "Are you alright?" he asked anxiously. "The balloon went down," he explained, "but fortunately we've **landed** in a tree. I've already radioed for help." Fay looked over the side of the basket and realized that they 3) ..... from a **branch**. "Don't worry," said Bob calmly. "It'll hold us."

At that moment a fire engine appeared. Its siren 4) ..... and its red lights 5) ..... **brightly**. Two firefighters jumped out and, five minutes later, Fay and Bob 6) ..... safely on the ground. "We're safe at last!" Fay cried.

"Fay, I'm sorry," replied Bob. "It wasn't quite what I **had in mind**, but I'm sure you won't forget this birthday!" [14, 30]

2. Number the sentences in the correct order.

- A. A fire engine appeared. 8
- B. Bob picked Fay up in his car.
- C. The balloon landed in a tree.
- D. Fay woke up.
- E. Bob radioed for help.



- F. Firefighters helped Bob & Fay to the ground. \_\_\_\_  
 G. They climbed into the basket of the balloon. \_\_\_\_  
 H. Fay hit her head. \_\_\_\_  
 I. The balloon shook violently from side to side. \_\_\_\_

**3. Read the story again and underline the phrases which describe sounds.**

**VOCABULARY**

**1. Fill in the correct verb from the list.**

<i>howling</i>	<i>barking</i>	<i>dripping</i>
<i>screeching</i>	<i>ticking</i>	<i>rumbling</i>
<i>falling</i>	<i>wailing</i>	<i>knocking</i>

- I wasn't at all sleepy, so I lay in bed listening to the sound of my alarm clock \_\_\_\_.
- The big black dog was \_\_\_\_\_ noisily in the garden.
- I was finding it difficult to study and the sound of the tap \_\_\_\_\_ wasn't making it any easier.
- The police car chased after the bank robbers with its siren \_\_\_\_\_.
- She sat by the window watching the rain \_\_\_\_\_ from the grey clouds.
- John lay in bed listening to the wind \_\_\_\_\_ outside.
- The child was so quiet that no one heard her \_\_\_\_\_ at the front door.
- They could hear the thunder \_\_\_\_\_ above them as they ran towards the old empty house.
- Jackie was deep in thought as she crossed the street when suddenly, she heard the sound of car brakes \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Fill in the correct verb from the list.**

*collected – watered – radioed – changed – landed – hanging – staring – cancel*

- Carla \_\_\_\_\_ her clothes as soon as she got home.
- We had to \_\_\_\_\_ our trip because of the accident.
- He was \_\_\_\_\_ the plants in his garden when he noticed something strange.
- She was just about to leave, when she looked up and saw the girl \_\_\_\_\_ out the window.
- The helicopter \_\_\_\_\_ on the roof of the building and five men jumped out.
- The pilot \_\_\_\_\_ for help, then pulled his coat around his shoulders to keep warm.
- There was a big black bag \_\_\_\_\_ from one of the tree branches.
- A taxi driver \_\_\_\_\_ the old man and took him to hospital.

**SPEAKING**

**Give a summary of the story.**

Тема: Добре те, що добре закінчується

## READING 1

*Read the story and choose the correct answers (a, b or c) to questions 1 – 4, then explain the words in bold.*

### The Giant Squid

"Kaikoura is New Zealand's most beautiful island," Jim Banning said to the latest group of tourists. 'You can often see whales here, too, swimming near the **shore**.' Jim was a fisherman, but during the summer he gave guided tours of the island. He used to tell the tourists exciting stories about a sea monster which lived off the coast of New Zealand. Of course, he had never seen it himself and didn't really believe it **existed**. Still, tourists enjoyed the story, and Jim hoped this would help to improve business.

Leaving the tourists on the beach to take some photographs and have lunch, Jim **set off** to do some fishing on his own for an hour. He stopped at his favourite quiet spot on the other side of the island and prepared his fishing rod. He was happy to be alone for a while.

He had just **cast** his **fishing line** into the water when the boat began **rocking** from side to side. Jim was surprised, then frightened. Suddenly, giant tentacles **curled** around the sides of the boat and **lifted** it out of the water. "Help! A giant squid! Somebody help me!" Jim started screaming, but there was no one around.

Suddenly, a school of whales appeared in the **distance**. The squid let go of the boat and quickly disappeared. Jim couldn't believe what had happened. He looked at the water, then quickly started the boat engine.

When he **reached** the beach, he told the tourists what had happened. Everybody started laughing, **except for** a middle aged woman. 'You've just met Architeuthis, the giant squid!' she said. She explained that she was a **scientist** who had spent most of her life in search of this squid. She was waiting for her **colleagues** to arrive. "Did you take any photographs?" she asked excitedly. "Of course not!" said Jim. "Who would take pictures at a time like that? I'm just glad I'm alive to tell the story."

The team of scientists searched for the giant squid for two months, but they found nothing. In **the end**, the only one who had benefitted from this was Jim. His guided tours **became** the most popular attraction on the island. [14, 55]

1. At the beginning of the story, Jim ...
  - a believed in sea monsters.
  - b had seen lots of sea monsters.
  - c didn't think the sea monster was real.
2. What scared the giant squid away?
  - a a school of dolphins
  - b some whales
  - c a sea monster
3. How did the tourists feel when they heard Jim's story?
  - a amused
  - b scared

c angry

4. What happened to Jim's business after he saw the squid?

a The scientists bought it.

b It improved.

c He lost it.

## LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

1. *Fill in: set off, colleagues, shore, spot.*

a) There were a lot of small boats near the \_\_\_\_\_.

b) The photographer \_\_\_\_\_ to take pictures of the scenery.

c) They chose a quiet \_\_\_\_\_ for their picnic.

d) I'm Dr Stuart and these are my \_\_\_\_\_.

2. *Fill in the correct prepositions, then make sentences using the completed phrases.*

1 to stop \_\_\_\_\_ a place; 2 to rock \_\_\_\_\_ side \_\_\_\_\_ side; 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the distance; 4 except \_\_\_\_\_ sb; 5 \_\_\_\_\_ search \_\_\_\_\_ sth; 6 to search \_\_\_\_\_ sth; 7 \_\_\_\_\_ the end (= finally); 8 \_\_\_\_\_ an island; 9 to benefit \_\_\_\_\_ sth

## SPEAKING 1

*Put the events below in the correct order. Then, use the list of events to help you retell the story.*

1 Jim went fishing. \_\_\_\_\_

2 Jim told the tourists about the incident. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Jim left the tourists on the beach. \_\_\_\_\_

4 A giant squid lifted the boat out of the water. \_\_\_\_\_

5 Jim's guided tours became the island's most popular attraction. \_\_\_\_\_

6 A school of whales appeared. \_\_\_\_\_

7 The scientists and her colleagues didn't find anything. \_\_\_\_\_

8 The giant squid let go of the boat. \_\_\_\_\_

## VOCABULARY

1. *Choose the correct item.*

1. The fisherman has just \_\_\_\_\_ his fishing line into the water when it started to rain.

A pushed

B cast

C pulled

2. When I visited Paris, I went on a \_\_\_\_\_ tour and learnt a lot about the city.

A guided

B popular

C crowded

3. A: Do you know Dr Smith?

B: Yes, I work with him. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ of mine.

A colleague

B tourist

C scientist

4. Kim's mother had \_\_\_\_\_ the laundry by the time she got home from school.

A cleaned

B gone

C done

5. The boat was damaged in the storm and it \_\_\_\_\_ to the bottom of the sea.

- A drown                      B sank                      C fell
6. The breeze gently \_\_\_\_\_ the small boat from side to side.  
A rocked                      B smashed                      C destroyed
7. She had \_\_\_\_\_ the floor before she mopped it.  
A polished                      B swept                      C dusted
8. Mary was so deep in \_\_\_\_\_ that she didn't hear her son crying.  
A search                      B horror                      C thought

**2. Replace the words in bold with their synonyms.**

*terrified – quickly – deserted – excitedly – exhausted – desperately*

1. Katie didn't go to the party because she was **tired**. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Steven ran as **fast** as he could to the edge of the cliff and grabbed Lee's hand. \_\_\_\_\_
3. When Adam couldn't find a way out of the burning house, he started shouting **anxiously** for help. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The sun was shining as Beth and William walked along the **empty** beach. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Carol was **scared** when she realized a strange man was following her. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The crowd screamed **wildly** when the rock star walked onto the stage. \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Match the animals in the list to the nouns.**

<i>whales</i>	<i>deer</i>	<i>dolphins</i>	<i>fish</i>
<i>cows</i>	<i>bees</i>	<i>sheep</i>	<i>birds</i>
<i>flies</i>	<i>wasps</i>	<i>elephants</i>	

- a school of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a herd of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a swarm of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a flock of \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Fill in the correct preposition from the list. One of the prepositions is used twice.**

*from – at – for – on – in – of – to*

- The brave policeman helped Jeff \_\_\_\_\_ safety.
- We searched \_\_\_\_\_ the torch, but we couldn't find it anywhere because it was too dark.
- Don't let go \_\_\_\_\_ the string or your kite will fly away.
- I feel that I have benefitted greatly \_\_\_\_\_ working at the summer camp.
- My grandmother was born in Italy and spent the first years of her life \_\_\_\_\_ the island of Sicily.
- Peggy and Sue stopped to have lunch \_\_\_\_\_ a nice restaurant.
- When at last a boat appeared \_\_\_\_\_ the distance we all felt relieved.
- Nobody believed what he said except \_\_\_\_\_ his mother.

## READING 2

### 1. Read the questions and circle the correct answers.

- 1 What is a **deserted beach**?  
**A** an empty beach  
**B** a crowded beach
- 2 What does **sink** mean?  
**A** to move slowly upwards  
**B** to move slowly downwards
- 3 What happens when the tide comes in?  
**A** the sea moves up the beach  
**B** the sea moves down the beach
- 4 What is **quicksand**?  
**A** deep wet sand you sink into as you try to walk on it  
**B** sand that moves very fast

### 2. Read the story and put the paragraphs in the correct order, then explain the words in bold.

#### A Narrow Escape

A \_\_\_\_\_. The soft dry sand of the beach **slowed** him **down**, so he started running on the hard sand at the **water's edge**. Before he had gone fifty metres, though, he suddenly felt himself sinking into the sand. Within seconds, he had sunk in up to his **waist**. He realised to his **horror** that he had **stepped** into quicksand. When he tried to move, the sand pulled him deeper — and the tide was coming in! The water soon covered his **chest**, and continued to rise. "Help!" he shouted **desperately**. "Help! I'm going to **drown**!"

B \_\_\_\_\_ Walking to the far end of the beach, Ted was so **deep in thought** that he didn't notice the dark clouds which had **gathered overhead**. When the first heavy **drops** of rain began to fall, he looked up in surprise and hurried back towards his car.

C \_\_\_\_\_ After what had happened, Ted realised that losing a job wasn't the worst thing that could happen to someone. He was glad to be **alive**, and felt sure that everything would be all right in the end.

D \_\_\_\_\_ The early evening air was cool and **mild** as Ted Wilson walked along the **almost-deserted** beach. He wanted to be completely alone to think about his problems. Since he had lost his job, his life seemed to be full of problems.

E \_\_\_\_\_ Steve MacDonald was looking for **shells** at the other end of the beach when he heard Ted's cries. By the time Steve reached him, the water was up to Ted's **chin** and he was in real danger. Steve **grabbed** his arms, pulled him out of the quicksand and helped him to safety. Ted was so **relieved** to have escaped that he couldn't say a word. He **shook Steve's hand**, again and again; **in silent thanks**. [14, 58]

### 3. Read the list of events below and put them in the correct order.

- 1 It started raining. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Steve pulled Ted out of the quicksand. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Ted started sinking into the quicksand. \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Ted was walking along the beach. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 Steve heard Ted's cries. \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 Ted shouted for help. \_\_\_\_\_

## SPEAKING 2

*Use the list of events in ex.3 to help you retell the story.*

## WRITING

*Your teacher has asked you to write a composition entitled "Trapped in the Snow". (120 – 180 words)*

### 4. Життя відомих людей

#### 4.1. Відомі історичні особи

**Тема: Життя відомих акторів**

## READING 1

*1. Read the article. Six sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the paragraphs A – G the one which fits each gap 1 – 5. There is one extra paragraph. There is an example at the beginning.*

### Gillian Anderson

Gillian Leigh Anderson was born in Chicago, Illinois on 9 August 1968 but during the early years of her life she moved around a lot because of her father's work. **0) B**. Then the family moved to London.

When Gillian was nine years old, they moved back to the US. This was a difficult time because Gillian had problems making friends at her new school. **1) \_\_\_\_\_**. As a result, she became rebellious. At high school, she was often in trouble for arguing with the teachers, and once she was even arrested for breaking into the school at night. As a teenager, Gillian became a punk. When she got a nose-ring, her father became furious, and Gillian admits that she fainted while she was having it done.

Despite her trouble at school, Gillian was a talented girl, and showed early signs of acting ability. At the age of 14, she took part in a school production of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. **2) \_\_\_\_\_**. However, at this time, Gillian didn't want to become an actress; she had wanted to be an archaeologist, and it wasn't till later in her school career that she changed her mind.

**3) \_\_\_\_\_**. After graduating from university, Gillian went to New York to start her acting career. Her first big opportunity came when she was chosen to act in Alan Ayckbourne's play *Absent Friends* for which she won a World Theatre Award in 1991. However, she had been working as a waitress for some time before she was offered another good acting job.

Gillian had sworn that she would never work for television. **4) \_\_\_\_\_**. The TV series shows Mulder and Scully as having a close working relationship, and it always suggests that romance may develop between them. However, there have been rumours that Gillian and David Duchovny can't stand each other in real life. In fact, it was another member of the *X-files* team that captured Gillian's heart.

Although she says she didn't fall in love at first sight, what had attracted her to Clyde Klotz (assistant art director for the show) was his smile and his intelligence. They got together during the first *X-files* series, and before too long, she learned that she was pregnant. Chris Carter had to rewrite the final episodes of the series so that their female star was still able to act while she grew bigger and bigger. 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

However, Gillian was soon back on location to continue with *The X-files*. Today, Anderson is still playing Scully and the series continues to be a big success, both on TV and on the big screen. The film *The X-files: Fight the Future* has been a box-office hit in the US and throughout the world. [22, 24]

- A Her mother, Rosemary, says 'When she performed a scene from the play for me, I was absolutely astonished.'
- B She spent the first two years of her life in Puerto Rico.
- C She moved on to study acting at DePaul University's Goodman Theatre, and gained a degree in Fine Arts.
- D Her daughter, Piper Maru, was born in September 1994.
- E However, she auditioned for the part of Special Agent Dana Scully in Chris Carter's TV\_-series *The X-files* and was successful.
- F She lived in a world of her own.
- G Part of the problems was that she started to speak with an English accent while her family were living in England, which made her sound different.

**2. Do you think Gillian Anderson was an easy child to bring up? Why? Why not?**

**3. Complete these sentences using words from the text. The first letter of each word is given to help you.**

1. We m\_\_\_\_\_ house because our old house was too small.
2. The player was given a red card for a\_\_\_\_\_ with the referee.
3. She was so shocked by the sight of so much blood that she f\_\_\_\_\_.
4. After g\_\_\_\_\_ from university I want to have year travelling round the world.
5. Jill and David are getting very close. Do you think they are having a r\_\_\_\_\_?
6. When the teacher shouted, it c\_\_\_\_\_ the students' attention immediately.
7. Do you think that song will be a h\_\_\_\_\_? Personally I don't think it's very good.

**4. Complete these sentences with an appropriate form of the word in brackets.**

- When I was young I was quite a \_\_\_\_\_ child. (rebel)
- Why are you both \_\_\_\_\_ about it? It's not important. (argue)
- He is an extremely \_\_\_\_\_ football player. (talent)

- He is \_\_\_\_\_ with Honours from Oxford University. (graduate)
- Are they having a \_\_\_\_\_, or are they just good friends? (relation)
- Everyone agreed that Los Angeles was a good \_\_\_\_\_ for the new series. (locate)

**5. Look at these groups of words. For each group write the word that does not belong.**

- 1 agent alien detective investigator
- 2 episode file location series
- 3 talented clever rebellious gifted
- 4 academy study team training
- 5 basement case crime investigation

**6. Complete the sentences using the appropriate form of the words below.**

*control - check - investigate - inspect*

1. Mulder and Scully were \_\_\_\_\_ a new case.
2. Schools are \_\_\_\_\_ to see that they maintain high standards of education.
3. The roads were icy and she couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the car.
4. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ that she had turned off the lights before leaving the house.

## USE OF ENGLISH

**1. Read the text. Use the words given in bold at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.**

### Unusual beliefs

Despite the fact that this is now the 21<sup>st</sup> century, an 1) \_\_\_\_\_ number of English people appear to 2) \_\_\_\_\_ in the paranormal. What is the 3) \_\_\_\_\_ for this?

4) \_\_\_\_\_ have found the answers to many of our questions, but the more 5) \_\_\_\_\_ we make, the more we want to know.

The 6) \_\_\_\_\_ need for

7) \_\_\_\_\_ that we have appears to be very strong. For this reason, a belief in the 8) \_\_\_\_\_ of aliens, and especially, the

9) \_\_\_\_\_ of contact with alien life forms is 10) \_\_\_\_\_ common.

**increase**  
**belief**  
**explain**  
**science**  
**discover**  
**psychology**  
**secure**  
**exist**  
**possible**  
**extreme**

**2. For questions 1 – 12, read this text and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example (0) at the beginning.**

### Taken away and brought back

Have you ever wondered what happens to people who just disappear? Some go forever, and others 0) turn up again. Those who do come 1) \_\_\_\_\_ are able to clear 2)



\_\_\_\_\_ the mystery of their strange absence. But those who do not return, will continue to 3) \_\_\_\_\_ us. Some of the most common 4) \_\_\_\_\_ are: 'murdered by a colleague' or 5) '\_\_\_\_\_ away by aliens in a spaceship.' There was the 6) \_\_\_\_\_ in Warwickshire, where a little girl of eight disappeared mysteriously. Her parents had died when she was a baby, and her uncle had been 7) \_\_\_\_\_ after her. At the age of eighteen, she was going to inherit the family wealth and property. The uncle was 8) \_\_\_\_\_ to find her and panicked: he decided to 9) \_\_\_\_\_ up another little girl and 10) \_\_\_\_\_ she was his niece. Police investigations discovered what he had done and he was 11) \_\_\_\_\_ with murder. He was 12) \_\_\_\_\_ guilty and in those days that meant the death penalty. [22, 27]

- |                 |           |              |                |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| 0 A come        | B turn    | C make       | D get          |
| 1 A in          | B out     | C back       | D away         |
| 2 A away        | B up      | C down       | D by           |
| 3 A deceive     | B wonder  | C puzzle     | D question     |
| 4 A replies     | B excuses | C facts      | D explanations |
| 5 A taken       | B given   | C moved      | D driven       |
| 6 A happening   | B crime   | C case       | D time         |
| 7 A taking      | B running | C looking    | D caring       |
| 8 A made        | B failed  | C impossible | D unable       |
| 9 A make        | B look    | C dress      | D ring         |
| 10 A believe    | B pretend | C like       | D look like    |
| 11 A accused    | B charged | C punished   | D taken        |
| 12 A discovered | B not     | C decided    | D found        |

## SPEAKING & WRITING 1

*A TV guide has asked readers to submit articles about popular screen characters. Write an article about your favourite character from a film or TV series, describing his / her appearance and personality, and including your feelings / comments about the character. (120 – 150 words)*

**1. Label the notes below with these headings, then think of appropriate topic sentences.**

1. writer's feelings / comments
2. general information
3. appearance
4. personality

1

1. FBI agent / trained scientist, doctor
2. partner, Fox Mulder / investigate 'paranormal' events (e.g. ghosts, UFOs)

2

1. always attractive / well-dressed
2. slim / red hair / piercing blue eyes / pale skin
3. work – smart , comfortable clothes (e.g. trouser suit, low-heeled shoes)

3 \_\_\_\_\_

1. very intelligent / calm, practical
2. scientific outlook / find rational explanation of events
3. intelligent / calm in a crisis / useful, reliable partner

4 \_\_\_\_\_

- favourite TV character / combines beauty, brains, bravery
- admire her / determined / won't let anyone stop her in search for truth

2. *Use the prompts to talk about Dana Scully.*

3. *Write your article about Dana Scully.*

## READING 2

1. *Read the article and number the paragraphs in the correct order, then explain the words in bold.*

### From Rags to Riches

A \_\_\_\_\_ However, life used to be very different for this **bright** young star from Liverpool. "Eight years ago," says Liza, "I lived in a small **terraced house** with my parents and three brothers. It was very **cramped!** We didn't have a lot of money, so I used to work as a cleaner at the local hospital to **make ends meet**. I used to buy my clothes from second-hand shops. I was quite plump back then, because I liked eating chips and chocolate. In my free time I used to sing in the college **choir** or go for walks on the beach. I didn't use to go to clubs because they were very expensive. I used to listen to the radio a lot, though. I learnt all the words to every pop song and people **hired** me to sing at parties. My friends liked my voice a lot, so they **persuaded** me to send a cassette to a record company. That's how it all started for me. Three weeks later, I received a phone call from the company and my life changed completely."

B \_\_\_\_\_ Liza's lifestyle has changed a lot since those days in Liverpool. "I think I'm very lucky to **lead the life** I do today. It's not easy, though, because I don't have the **privacy** that I used to have. Still, I have a lovely family and a very **promising career**. What else could I ask for?" she says.

C \_\_\_\_\_ Liza Smythe is a successful British singer. Her smiling face appears on the covers of international magazines, and every year she travels to many different parts of the world to **perform concerts** for millions of fans.

D \_\_\_\_\_ Today, Liza lives in a large house with a big garden just outside London with her husband and young daughter. She is much slimmer now, and looks very **elegant** in her chic designer clothes. She is **constantly on a diet** and goes to the gym every day to keep her body **in shape**. In her free time she enjoys going to the theatre or to parties. [14, 16]

2. *Read the sentences and mark them as T (true) or F (false).*

1. "Eight years ago I lived in a big terraced house" \_\_\_\_\_
2. "I used to work as a cleaner at the local hospital." \_\_\_\_\_

3. "I did not use to go to clubs." \_\_\_\_\_
4. Today Liza lives in a large block of flats. \_\_\_\_\_
5. She looks very elegant in her chic designer clothes. \_\_\_\_\_
6. She enjoys going to the cinema. \_\_\_\_\_

## WRITING 2

*Write an article about someone's lifestyle and how it has changed.*

**Тема: Відомі на весь світ**

## READING 1

**1. Read the text and mark sentences 1 – 8 true (T), false (F) or not given (NG)**

### **Famous for being famous?**

Paris Hilton was born on 17th February 1981 in New York, USA. She is the oldest of four children. Her family are very rich: they own Hilton hotels. Paris went to Dwight School, a famous and expensive school in New York, but she didn't finish her studies there and she didn't go to university.

Because Paris Hilton is from a super -rich family, she didn't need to get a job when she left school. She spent her time going to parties and music clubs with other celebrities, so newspapers and magazines were interested in her life, and often had photos of her. As a teenager, she was famous — but she didn't really do anything. She was famous because she was in the newspapers!

But when Paris was about 20 years old, she started lots of different jobs. Now, she's a fashion model. She's also an actress in films and TV programmes, and she's a singer: she started her first album, Paris, in 2004 and finished it in 2006. (The first single from the album, Stars Are Blind, was popular in Europe and the USA.) She opened her own nightclubs called 'Club Paris'. And she's a writer too. In 2004, she wrote a book about her life. Because she was already famous, people wanted to read about her, so the book was very popular.

But the newspapers and magazines are still more interested in her personal life than her work. Who is she going out with? Are they getting married? Photographers follow Paris Hilton every day, and try to learn something new about her life. And Paris often gives interviews to magazines because the magazines made her famous - and she wants to stay that way. [12, 77]

- Paris Hilton has got four brothers and sisters. \_\_\_\_\_
- Her family are rich because they own expensive schools. \_\_\_\_\_
- She went to school in the USA. \_\_\_\_\_
- Newspapers are interested in her because she spent a lot of time with other famous people. \_\_\_\_\_
- She was very happy going to parties and music clubs. \_\_\_\_\_
- She is an actress, a famous model, a writer and a singer. \_\_\_\_\_
- Her nightclubs are very successful. \_\_\_\_\_
- The article suggests that Paris Hilton is famous because she wrote a book about her life. \_\_\_\_\_

## VOCABULARY

### 1. Complete the sentences with the words given below.

*enemies – equal – hero – nation – national holiday – refused – rights – shot*

- Martin Luther King fought for the \_\_\_\_\_ of black Americans.
- Martin Luther King had a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Martin Luther King Day is a \_\_\_\_\_ in the USA.
- Black and white people are now \_\_\_\_\_ in the USA.
- Rosa Parks \_\_\_\_\_ to stand up for a white person on the bus.
- James Earl Ray \_\_\_\_\_ Martin Luther King.
- Martin Luther King is a \_\_\_\_\_ for millions of black people in the USA.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is another word for 'country'.

### 2. Complete the sentences with the words given below.

*became – born – died – invented – moved – studied – was – worked*

- Laszlo Biro was \_\_\_\_\_ in Budapest in 1899.
- In the 1930s he \_\_\_\_\_ as a journalist.
- In 1945 he and his brother \_\_\_\_\_ to Argentina.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ in Buenos Aires in 1985.
- Erno Rubik's father \_\_\_\_\_ an engineer.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ architecture and design at the Technical University.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ the 'Magic Cube' in his spare time.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ very rich.

## READING 2

### 1. Read the text *and fill in the blanks*.

*Romeo and Juliet* by Shakespeare is probably the most famous love story in the world. It is about two teenagers in Verona, Italy – a boy and a girl – who meet and fall in love. Unfortunately, Romeo is a member of the Montague family and Juliet is from the Capulet family. The two families hate each other and often fight. If the parents knew about the love between Romeo and Juliet, they would stop them from seeing each other, so the two teenagers decide not to tell anybody. They get married at a secret ceremony. Only the **priest**, Friar Lawrence, is there.

The **conflict** between two families continues and Romeo kills one of Juliet's **cousins** in a fight. He has to leave Verona and move to another city in Italy called Mantua.

Friar Lawrence wants Romeo and Juliet to be together. He gives Juliet a special **potion** that will make her sleep for two days and appear dead. Later, she will wake up, escape from her family in Verona and join Romeo in Mantua.

Juliet drinks the potion and appears to be dead, although she's only sleeping. However, Romeo doesn't know about Friar's plan. He thinks Juliet really is dead. He is so upset that he drinks **poison** and dies. Later, Juliet wakes up, sees that Romeo is dead, and kills herself with Romeo's knife. [12]

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a special drink that has magical powers.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ means fights and arguments.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is something that kills you, or makes you ill, if you eat or drink it.

4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is somebody who leads people in their religion.
5. Your \_\_\_\_\_ are the children of your uncle / aunt.

## **2. Fill in the blanks with prepositions and enjoy the joke about Mark Twain.**

Mark Twain was not only a famous writer but also a famous humorist. He travelled widely, making speeches 1) \_\_\_\_\_ different towns. 2) \_\_\_\_\_ these speeches he often told funny stories making the audience laugh. Wherever he went he was always followed 3) \_\_\_\_\_ reporters who wrote 4) \_\_\_\_\_ everything he said. His stories were told and retold and passed down 5) \_\_\_\_\_ generation 6) \_\_\_\_\_ generation. His remark, when he heard a rumor that he was dead, "The rumors 7) \_\_\_\_\_ my death are greatly exaggerated," became an American by-word.

One Mark Twain and two 8) \_\_\_\_\_ his friends were sitting 9) \_\_\_\_\_ a restaurant. One friend had just returned 10) \_\_\_\_\_ a trip 11) \_\_\_\_\_ the mountains. He said that the air 12) \_\_\_\_\_ the mountains was so clear that the echo 13) \_\_\_\_\_ a voice came back five times stronger than the original voice.

"That is nothing", said the second friend, "In some places 14) \_\_\_\_\_ Colorado, an echo 15) \_\_\_\_\_ a voice spoken 16) \_\_\_\_\_ the morning comes back 17) \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon."

Mark Twain laughed and said, "Oh yes, the echoes you've told 18) \_\_\_\_\_ are really very unusual. But 19) \_\_\_\_\_ a small church 20) \_\_\_\_\_ Hannibal, the town I was born 21) \_\_\_\_\_, there is an echo which is still more unusual than those. If one says 22) \_\_\_\_\_ a loud voice, "Good morning. How are you?", the echo comes back 23) \_\_\_\_\_ a moment very clearly, "Very well, thank you. And how are you?"

## **3. Fill in the blanks in the following story and find out some interesting facts about Robert Burns.**

Robert Burns was a son of a poor farmer and himself a 1) \_\_\_\_\_ labourer until he was 27, when he became 2) \_\_\_\_\_ after publication of his first book of poems. The book 3) \_\_\_\_\_ mostly songs and narrative poems about common people, their life and work. Burns' countrymen 4) \_\_\_\_\_ his poetry, and the poet himself for his jolly and friendly character. Here is one of the numerous 5) \_\_\_\_\_ told about the poet.

One day Robert was in the docks 6) \_\_\_\_\_ the sea and heard a cry for help. He saw a drowning man and ran 7) \_\_\_\_\_ the water. At the same moment he heard a splash of water and 8) \_\_\_\_\_ a sailor jump into the water from the nearest boat that stood at the dock and 9) \_\_\_\_\_ towards the man who was calling for help. In several 10) \_\_\_\_\_ the sailor returned with the rescued man. By that time a crowd of people had 11) \_\_\_\_\_ on the shore, and they cheered the brave sailor. The rescued man turned out to 12) \_\_\_\_\_ a rich merchant. When he came to himself, he thanked the sailor and 13) \_\_\_\_\_ him one shilling as gratitude for what he had done. The crowd was indignant. They started to 14) \_\_\_\_\_ loudly and demand that the merchant give more money to the sailor who had 15) \_\_\_\_\_ his own life while saving the ungrateful merchant. At the moment Burns stopped the shouting 16) \_\_\_\_\_ and said, "Leave him alone. The gentleman is, of course, the best judge of what his life is worth!"

## WRITING

### 1. Read the book review. In which paragraph does Joanna:

- give her opinion of the book?
- describe what happens in the book?
- give brief information about the book and its author?

#### A book review

One of my favourite books is *Northern Lights* by Philip Pullman. It's a fantasy story set in Oxford and it's the first part of a trilogy.

It's the story of a girl called Lyra. She tries to save some children who have been kidnapped by a strange woman called Mrs Coulter. Lyra and some friends travel north to look for the missing children, who include her best friend, Roger. The ending is very exciting, with an interesting twist, but I won't give it away.

I liked the book for a number of reasons. The author has created an amazing fantasy world. The story is very gripping and I found it difficult to put down. The characters are convincing, and I identified strongly with Lyra. The book is sometimes compared with the Harry Potter stories. But I think it's more thought-provoking and less childish. I thoroughly recommend it.

### 2. Choose a book that you have read. Write notes under these headings, but include any other information that you think is important. Then write a review of a book you enjoyed (130 150 words)

- Paragraph 1: General information  
Title, author and type of book.
- Paragraph 2: Story and characters  
Where is it set? Who are the main characters? What happens?
- Paragraph 3: Your opinion  
Why did you like it? For example:  
It's funny / moving / exciting / gripping / interesting.  
It contains lots of interesting characters.  
There are lots of surprises.  
I really wanted to know what was going to happen.

## 4.2. Нещасні випадки

Тема: Землетрус

## READING

### 1. Read the leaflet and decide whether these statements are true or false.

#### Earthquake!

#### How does an earthquake start?

What makes an earthquake happen? The rock of the earth's crust may have a 'fault', a kind of break in the surface. The blocks which make up the earth move, and sometimes this may cause the sides of the fault to move up and down or lengthways against each other. When one piece of rock starts to rub on another with great force, a lot of energy is used. This energy is changed into vibrations and it is these vibrations

that we feel as an earthquake. The vibrations can travel thousands of kilometres and so on

10 earthquake in Turkey may be felt in Greece.

### **What to do during an earthquake**

#### *At school*

As soon as the earthquake starts, students should get under the desks immediately and wait until the teacher tells them it is safe to come out. The teacher should at the same time go immediately to the teacher's desk, get underneath it and stay 15 there till the danger is over. Students must not argue with the teacher or question instructions.

As soon as the tremors stop, all students should walk towards the exit and go straight to the school playground or any open space such as a square or a park. They must wait there until the teacher tells them it is safe to go.

Whatever you do, don't panic: most accidents occur not as a result of the earthquake itself but from people panicking.

#### *At home*

If you are at home when the earthquake occurs, get immediately under the table in the living room or kitchen. Choose the biggest and strongest table you can find. You must not go anywhere near the windows and don't go out onto the balcony. Once the tremors have stopped, you can come out from under the table but you must leave the building straight away. You should walk down the stairs and should not use the lift - there may be a power cut as a result of the earthquake and you could find yourself trapped inside the lift for hours.

#### *In the street*

If you are in the street when the earthquake takes place, do not stand near buildings, fences or walls - move away as quickly as possible and try to find a large open space to wait in. Standing under trees could also be dangerous. [21, 44]

1. An earthquake is caused when rocks in the earth move up and down. \_\_\_\_\_
2. If an earthquake occurs at school you should leave the building when the earthquake starts. \_\_\_\_\_
3. If an earthquake occurs when you are at home, you should stand near a big table. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The best way to leave the building during the earthquake is to get into a lift. \_\_\_\_\_
5. A good thing to do if you are outside during an earthquake is to stand in an open area. \_\_\_\_\_
6. This leaflet was probably written for the general public. \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Match the words in list A with the definitions in list B. Use the context in the text to help you.**

#### **A**

- 1 vibration
- 2 crust
- 3 block

#### **B**

- a disagree with someone
- b suddenly feel worried and act without thinking
- c shaking

- 4 argue                      d a big piece of solid material, often square in shape  
 5 panic (v)                e the thin hard layer on the surface of something [21, 45]

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

### 1. Match the words with their definitions

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 1 rays    | a the waste gas that is produced when an engine is working            |
| 2 aerosol | b a layer of gas that stops harmful radiation from reaching the earth |
| 3 ozone   | c a small metal container from which a liquid comes out, eg hairspray |
| 4 exhaust | d lines of light [21, 46]   |

### 2. Many common words have more than one meaning. Complete these sentences using the words below.

*rock – bark – branch – leaves – force*

1. I've never been to a \_\_\_\_\_ concert before.
2. The cat was sitting on the \_\_\_\_\_ of a tree.
3. Why do dogs \_\_\_\_\_ at the moon?
4. The train \_\_\_\_\_ at six o'clock tonight.
5. Her ambition was to join the police \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The seals were lying on a large \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun.
7. In the Autumn, all the \_\_\_\_\_ start to fall.
8. I am joining the local \_\_\_\_\_ of Greenpeace.
9. I hate it when my parents try and \_\_\_\_\_ me to tidy my room.
10. Some types of tree \_\_\_\_\_ from the rainforest have medical properties.

### 3. Match the words with their two meanings.

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1 bank _____   | a To teach someone to play a sport.               |
| 2 hand _____   | b A place where people keep their money.          |
| 3 rock _____   | c The leader of an organization.                  |
| 4 branch _____ | d The largest part of a tree.                     |
| 5 head _____   | e To move gently backwards and forwards.          |
| 6 land _____   | f The side of a river.                            |
| 7 trunk _____  | g The part of a tree where leaves and fruit grow. |
| 8 coach _____  | h To pass something to someone.                   |
|                | i The part of the body where your hair is.        |
|                | j An elephant's nose.                             |
|                | k To touch the ground after flying.               |
|                | l A kind of bus that goes from city to city.      |
|                | m The part of the body where your fingers are.    |
|                | n Mountains are made of this.                     |
|                | o One part of a big organization.                 |
|                | p The ground we walk on – not the sea.            |



#### 4. Complete the sentences using the correct words from ex. 3.

1. The journey to Glasgow took eight hours but the \_\_\_\_\_ was very comfortable.
2. It's an interesting city on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the River Clyde.
3. I didn't like the hotel – my bed was as hard as a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The receptionist didn't want to \_\_\_\_\_ me my key.
5. I'm going to write to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the company.
6. I went for a walk in the wood and hit my head on a low \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I sat down against the \_\_\_\_\_ of a tree to recover.
8. Will that parrot \_\_\_\_\_ on my shoulder?

### USE OF ENGLISH

**1. Read the text and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which shouldn't be there. If a line is correct, put a tick. If a line has a word which shouldn't be there, write the word.**

Floods

- |       |    |  |
|-------|----|--|
| _____ | 1  | Nowadays, the floods seem to be more and more common.          |
| _____ | 2  | It must have something to do with changes in the climate.      |
| _____ | 3  | It may be that we are going to have to long periods of dry     |
| _____ | 4  | weather followed by brief but heavy rainfall. We must to       |
| _____ | 5  | start getting used to floods, whereas in the past they were    |
| _____ | 6  | rare. Floods they can occur anywhere in the world, it seems.   |
| _____ | 7  | There were floods recently in African countries such as        |
| _____ | 8  | Mozambique, and last year it was to Mexico. Next time, it      |
| _____ | 9  | could and be a European city like Venice or Athens that will   |
| _____ | 10 | suffer. The sad thing is that floods needn't to be disastrous. |
| _____ | 11 | The damage they do is because of we are not prepared.          |

**2. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.**

#### The doomed planet

One only has to 1) \_\_\_\_\_ at the newspapers to realize that environmental 2) \_\_\_\_\_ are not going to go away. 3) \_\_\_\_\_ warming is getting worse and the air we 4) \_\_\_\_\_ and the water we drink are getting dirtier.

However, problems 5) \_\_\_\_\_ as the hole in the ozone layer and 6) \_\_\_\_\_ rain often seem unimportant to us. It 7) \_\_\_\_\_ be difficult to get upset about tropical 8) \_\_\_\_\_ on the other side of the planet.

- |              |             |           |             |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 A read     | B see       | C glance  | D study     |
| 2 A troubles | B disasters | C crisis  | D campaigns |
| 3 A Global   | B Earth     | C Planet  | D Ground    |
| 4 A breath   | B breathe   | C smell   | D take      |
| 5 A such     | B so        | C like    | D how       |
| 6 A dirty    | B bitter    | C burning | D acid      |
| 7 A should   | B may       | C will    | D can       |
| 8 A woods    | B jungles   | C forests | D trees     |

**3. Read this text. Use the word given in bold at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line.**

**Are you 'green' enough?**

Thanks to the Internet, we are now living in a 1) \_\_\_\_\_ village. We have more 2) \_\_\_\_\_ about other countries than ever before. We know as much about the 3) \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa as in the US. 4) \_\_\_\_\_ which is produced in one country will affect other countries too.

For example, nuclear power is not 5) \_\_\_\_\_ only for one country but is an 6) \_\_\_\_\_ problem. If we do not take action soon, the 7) \_\_\_\_\_ of a nuclear disaster is very real. We should all 8) \_\_\_\_\_ our rubbish – not hope 'green' people will do it for us. Some people think 9) \_\_\_\_\_ resources will go on forever, but they won't. We all have an 10) \_\_\_\_\_ to protect the environment. For the 11) \_\_\_\_\_ of our planet, read this leaflet and pass it on to a friend!

**globe**  
**inform**  
**situate**  
**pollute**

**danger**  
**nation**  
**possible**  
**cycle**  
**nature**  
**oblige**  
**protect**

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Навчальне видання

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