

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДВНЗ «УЖГОРОДСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ТУРИЗМУ ТА МІЖНАРОДНИХ КОМУНІКАЦІЙ
КАФЕДРА МІЖНАРОДНИХ КОМУНІКАЦІЙ**

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**ЗБІРНИК ТЕКСТІВ ТА ЗАВДАНЬ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»
(англійська)**

*для організації практичної та
самостійної роботи студентів
1 – го курсу денної та заочної форм навчання
за напрямом підготовки: 6.140103 «Туризм»*

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Збірник текстів призначений для формування навичок читання і розуміння автентичних текстів професійної сфери, формування навичок професійної комунікації в письмовій та усній формах, розширення словникового запасу з тематики, що вивчається.

Тексти супроводжуються великою кількістю лексичних, словотворчих вправ, які направлені на аналіз текстів, перевірку розуміння інформації, формування комунікативних навиків та розраховані як на роботу в аудиторіях, так і на самостійне поза аудиторне вивчення.

При укладанні збірника використано широке коло матеріалів з Інтернету та текстів з автентичних джерел.

Збірник може бути використаний викладачами англійської мови для студентів напряму підготовки «Туризм», а також для самостійної роботи над підвищенням мовної та мовленнєвої компетенцій згідно сучасних умов.

Мета збірника – дати можливість студенту опанувати навчальни матеріал, що дозволить йому самостійно читати оригінальну літературу за фахом та виділяти в ній необхідну фахову інформацію і застосовувати її при комунікації. Збірник поділений на дві частини, кожна частина відповідає програмовому матеріалу першого та другого семестрів.

Основні завдання:

- 1. обговорювати** навчальні та пов'язані зі спеціалізацією питання, для того щоб досягти порозуміння зі співрозмовником;
- 2. знаходити** нову текстову, графічну, аудіо та відео інформацію, що міститься в англомовних галузевих матеріалах (яку друкованому, так і в електронному вигляді), користуючись відповідними пошуковими методами і термінологією;
- 3. аналізувати** англомовні джерела інформації для отримання даних, що є необхідними для виконання професійних завдань та прийняття професійних рішень;
- 4. перекладати** англомовні професійні тексти на рідну мову, користуючись двомовними термінологічними словниками, електронними словниками та програмним забезпеченням перекладацького спрямування.

PART I

1. MY FAMILY AND MYSELF

My family is not big, but also is not small: Dad, Mom, me, my brother, and my sister. We live in Kiev. My Mum is forty-three, she is a dentist. My Dad is forty-five, he is a translator, and he works for a publishing house. My parents both like their work very much.

My name's Maria, I'm seventeen. I study at the university. My favourite lessons are English and History. I like tourism as my Dad, so I want to work in the sphere of tourism industry. That is why I've chosen to study at this faculty.

My elder sister Katya is nineteen, she goes to the Kiev National University, and she wants to be an archeologist. She is fond of ancient history and archeology. In summer she goes to excavations of ancient towns, such as Olvia, Khersones and others.

My younger brother Sasha is eight years old, he goes to school. He likes spending time outdoors, playing computer games and watching TV.

My grandparents are retired. They spend a lot of their time in the garden, growing vegetables and fruits.

We have united family and always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend. I love my family very much.

Vocabulary: parent, father, mother, son, daughter, husband, wife, a brother, a sister, siblings, grandparents, grandfather, grandmother, grandchildren, grandson, granddaughter, great grandfather, great grandmother, uncle, aunt, cousin, nephew, niece, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, half-brother, half-sister.

Exercise 1: Fill in the words: child, relatives, spouse, immediate/ nuclear, stepfamily, born into, extended, sibling, parent

Your family members are also called your _____. You have an _____ or _____ family and an _____ family. Your immediate family includes your father, mother and siblings. Your extended family includes all of the people in your father and mother's families.

Your _____ is your brother or sister. If you have 1 brother and 2 sisters,

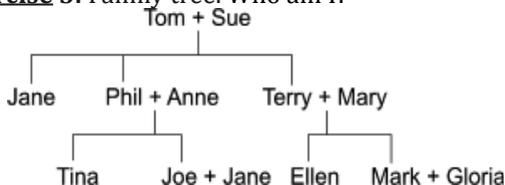
then you have 3 siblings. Your ____ is your father or mother. Your ____ is your son or daughter. Your ____ is your husband or wife.

You may also have a _____. Your stepfamily includes people who became part of your family due to changes in family life. These changes may include death, divorce or separation. New partnerships create new children. The new children and their relatives become part of your blended family. Some people are _____ a stepfamily.

Exercise 2: Write down the term for the opposite sex?

1. mum _____
2. brother - _____
3. son - _____
4. uncle - _____
5. grandmother - _____
6. granddaughter _____
7. nephew - _____
8. wife - _____
9. boyfriend - _____
10. cousin - _____

Exercise 3: Family tree. Who am I?



Fill in the correct member of the family. Keep to the family tree (picture).

1. My father is 64 years old. His name is Tom.
2. My ____ is 62. Her name is ____.
3. I have got a ____, she is 37.
4. My ____ is 40. He is married with two ____.
5. I have got two ____, too.
6. My ____ is called _____. She is 17 years old.
7. My ____ is called Joe. He is married.
8. His ____ is called _____, just like my ____.
9. Do you know who I am? My name is ____.

Exercise 4: Unscramble the words: osn, rbthoer, sesitr, othemr, necul, aarndgfhtr, atnu, nriachgdld, agdtuehr

Exercise 5: This quiz will test you on the family vocabulary you have learned

1. My mother's daughter is my: _____
2. My mother's mother is my: _____
3. My father's son is my _____
4. My step-mother's son is my: _____
5. My brother's daughter is my: _____
6. My aunt's children are my: _____
7. My grandpa's father is my _____
8. My dad's brother is my: _____
9. My sister's husband is my _____
10. My female spouse is my: _____

Read and retell the text:

I think, every person always dreams about the place where he can speak about his problems, chat with close friends, where he can feel happy and quiet. For me it is my family and my home. It is the best place in the world and my dearest people live here. My family is not large we are 4. I have a father, a mother and a brother. We all live together in a new flat. My father is 45. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and grey eyes. He is quiet and hardworking. Really, he is a bread maker of the family. Dad is handy with many things. His hobby is fixing everything at home. My mother is very lively. She is life and soul of the family. She is a pleasant woman of forty with beautiful chestnut hair and dark brown eyes. She is a lofty ideal for me. My parents have been married for 20 years they have much in common, in everyday life Dad is impractical and needs mother to look after him. Parents have different views on music, books, and films. For example, my father likes horror films. My father is a football fan and Mum doesn't like sports. But they try to have the same opinion about the education and upbringing of their children. My brother is only 11. He goes to school. He is funny and curious. He is constantly asking many questions often silly ones. But this only a moment - I can't imagine my life without our little monster. We all feel happy when we are together. In the evenings we often have little gatherings in the kitchen by the cup of tea, chatting, laughing and discussing the events of the day. Those evening are the best of all. But sometimes I have problems with my parents. They don't like the clothes I wear the music I listen to and the friends I bring home. It's not easy to be a teenager. In summer I visit my Granny. I love her when I was a child she used to tell me fairytales and stories of her life. My parents are hardworking. They combine work with housekeeping. Mum manages our

household very well. We all are in the habit of helping her to run the house. Our relatives and friends like to come to our place. My parents are very hospitable everybody feels at home in their flat.

2. APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER

The impression given by one's physical **appearance** may be vastly different to that person's actual character. While some people **deliberately** hide their real character and show an entirely different personality to the world, others may unknowingly present themselves different to their real personality. Therefore, judging a person by his or her external appearance can be very misleading, **irrational** and sometimes be **unfair** by that person.

To begin with, the external appearance does not reveal one's exact character and personality although it may sometimes provide a vague idea about them. Therefore judging a person by his external appearance may be very misleading and sometimes very dangerous too. For example, there was a person in my neighborhood who had been **involved** with underworld operations, but none of the neighbors **suspected** him because he appeared in the neighborhood as a very decent and peaceful person. However, he finally got caught to the police and then only the entire neighborhood became aware of his real character.

In addition, it is irrational **to judge** a person by his external appearance because such a judgment is not only hasty but also based purely on **assumptions** that can be far from reality. Instead, a rational judgment on a person should be based on his or her qualities, attitudes, values, capabilities etc., and therefore **requires** a thorough understanding of this person. For example, an employee who has a very smart appearance may not be as smart as he looks in his work. Therefore, a rational judgment on a person would require more time and would be based on real facts of this person's character.

Moreover, we often make unfair conclusions about other people by judging them by their external appearances. In many instances these judgments have proved to be invalid and baseless. For example, my brother is an extremely quiet person and he smiles very rarely. Although it is his nature and not an intentional behavior, people usually get the impression that he is either very unfriendly or high-minded and tend to keep a distance from him. But those who understand him well appreciate his qualities and value their relationship with him. However, he often becomes a

victim of his **external** appearance and his **introvert** characteristics, which he cannot help.

Finally, judging a person is not an easy task because the human nature is so **complicated**. Therefore such judgments should be made very carefully and they require a better understanding of the person's character. Judging a person by his or her external appearance is a hasty action that lacks **substantial** evidence of this person's character and therefore it could be very misleading and irrational. Moreover, such a judgment can also be very unfair by that person.

Vocabulary: appearance, deliberately, irrational, unfair, suspected, involved, to judge, assumptions, external, introvert, complicated, substantial

Comprehension task:

Answer the following questions:

1. What can you say about the person after the first meeting?
2. Is the first impression true to reality?
3. What can you tell about introverts and extraverts?
4. Give your understanding to the saying: Don't judge a person by his appearance.

Exercise 1: Choose the right word:

1. My brother is ___ (blind/blonde) in one eye. (= he can't see in one eye)
2. My sister used to ___ (die/dye) her hair blonde.
3. My ___ (complex/complexion) is much darker than my brother's.
4. Linda is always ___ (tanned/tan) during the summer.
5. He's not bald, but he does have a ___ (reducing/receding) hairline.
6. Paula is very good- ___ (looking/viewing). (= attractive)
7. I'm out of shape. I ran for 5 minutes, and I'm already out of ___ (breath/breathing).
8. She has shoulder- ___ (length/long) hair.
9. Peter has a ___ (razored/shaved) head.
10. He is a very ___ (stylish/styling) man. (= he wears very fashionable clothes)

Exercise 2: Match the opposite to the words:

- easy-going, generous, kind, intelligent, funny, happy, polite, nervous, friendly, shy, honest, loyal
- *sad, serious, cruel, rude, stupid, dishonest, mean, disloyal, out-going, complicated, unfriendly, calm*

Exercise 3: Match up the word:

1. She's so _____, she always gets people to do what she wants. (shy, vain, manipulative, punctual)
2. Don't be so _____. You shouldn't tell people what to do all the time. (bossing, punctual, bossy, timid)
3. When I was younger, I was very ___, but now often speak to groups of 100 people and it doesn't worry me at all. (demanding, shy, confident, vain)
4. He's incredibly _____. He spends hours looking at himself in the mirror. (punctual, shy, selfish, vain)
5. My father's quite _____. He often forgets where he has put things (absent-minded, open-minded, like-minded, mindful)
6. The important thing is to be _____. Don't give up. Keep on trying. (out-going, persistent, shy, pushy)
7. She says the most terrible things about other people. She can be so _____ sometimes. (demanding, pushy, bossy, mean)
8. Mike's very _____. Sometimes I just wish he could be quiet and listen for a change. (chatty, talkative, easy-going, shy)
9. You're never happy with anything anyone does. It's impossible to please you. You're so _____. (demanding, talkative, aggressive, out-going)
10. Freddie is only young, but he loves meeting new people. He's extremely _____. (vain, out-going, shy, pushy)

Exercise 4: Complete the exercise with appropriate tag:

1. Claudia wasn't in the class, *was she?*
2. Mind the traffic, _____?
3. I am afraid he is seriously ill, _____?
4. He won't mind if I use his phone, _____?
No, of course he won't.
5. He never acts like a gentleman, _____?
6. Everybody was very happy, _____?
7. Tom knows that his father is in the hospital, _____?
8. Don't drop that vase, _____?
No, don't worry.
9. I think she deliberately provoked him, _____?
10. I suspect he is in love, _____?

Exercise 5: Put questions to the utilized words:

1. Julia likes **pop-music**. - What does Julia like?
2. Maria comes from **Spain**. - _____?
3. They play **in the garden**. - _____?

4. **Rick** rides his bike. - _____ ?
5. I go to the cinema **on Saturdays**. - _____ ?
6. We go to Mallorca **because it is warm there..** - _____ ?
7. Joe repairs **his bike**. - _____ ?
8. Robin drives his car **carefully**. - _____ ?
9. Peter runs with his dog **every day**. - _____ ?
10. Eric **goes to Italy for a holiday**. - _____ ?

3. THE WORKING DAY OF A STUDENT

I am sure that every person **prefers** weekends to working days, but working days are inevitable in our life. I have my working days from Monday to Friday. My **typical** working day starts with the mad sound of my **alarm clock**. It is very difficult for me to get up and it takes me a lot of time and effort. I can even set my alarm-clock to go off 15 minutes earlier the time I have to get up. So, I try to get up at 7 o'clock. Then, when I have at last woken up, I go to the bathroom. I have a shower, wash my face and brush my teeth there. Then I go to the kitchen. My mother is an early-bird and I know that breakfast is already on the table. I usually have a cup of tea with a sandwich or **biscuits** for breakfast. After breakfast I go back to my room and get dressed. I never have a problem with my clothes for university. I usually get to my place of study by bus but sometimes when my father is in a **good mood** he drives me there. My classes start at 8.30. I normally have 3 or 4 classes a day. All the classes are **conducted** in different classrooms. We have 3 or 4 breaks during a day-time. I spend the breaks relaxing with my friends outside or having lunch in a **canteen**. My classes usually finish at 3 o'clock. After classes I do some **activities**. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday I go to a dance school. The classes start at 4 o'clock and go on till 6 o'clock there. After the dance-school I go home very tired but happy. At home I have dinner and do my homework. As I am a **school-leaver** I have to study very hard and it takes me very much time to get ready for the classes. Sometimes it happens that I go to bed at **midnight** or even later **totally exhausted**. After such working days I **sleep like a log**. But the sun rises, a new day comes and you have to get up, to wash, get dressed and go to university again.

Unfamiliar words: prefers, inevitable, typical, alarm clock, biscuits, good mood, conduct, a canteen, activities, totally exhausted, sleep like a log.

Comprehension task:**Answer the following questions:**

- 1) How does your typical working day start?
- 2) What is the hardest part of your day?
- 3) Do you enjoy some sport activities after the University classes?
- 4) What is the latest time you go to bed? Why?
- 5) Do you want to change your working day? How?

Exercise 1: Match the following proverbs and their meanings:

1. Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.	a) The person who gets up early to work will be successful.
2. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.	b) To take a stroll is the best thing to do after having a meal.
3. After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile.	c) Carry out a task or duty as soon as you can, preferably today. If you leave it till tomorrow, it may never be done.
4. Lost time is never found again.	d) Early rising makes a man sound in a body and mind, and rich.
5. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.	e) The person who gets up early to work will be more successful than the one who gets up late and works late in the evening.
6. The early bird catches the worm.	f) Do everything in time.

Exercise 2: Fill in the correct prepositions in the passage.

Every weekday morning in Dick's life is the same. He wakes up ... 7 o'clock, gets ... bed, gets dressed and goes downstairs. He sits down at the table ... his breakfast and reads his newspaper. Then he leaves the house, walks down the road to the bus stop, and goes ... work ... bus. ... the bus, he always sits in the same seat,... the back. He gets off the bus outside his office and arrives ... work just as the clock strikes 9 o'clock. He never changes-he's been doing this ... years.

Exercise 3: Complete the following description with for, during, by, until, at, in or on.

Eleanor is a nurse who works the night shift. How does she manage?

Well I finish work (1) ... 6.30 a.m. Then I go home, have a bath and try to be in bed (2) ... half past eight. (3) ... the same time as I'm getting ready for bed, Jeffrey, my husband, and our five-year-old daughter, Elaine, are getting up. Jeffrey takes her to nursery school. I usually sleep (4) ... about 3 o'clock (5) ... the afternoon. I have to be at the school (6) ... 3.30, to collect Elaine. We come home and I play with her, and try to get some housework done (7).... the same time. When my husband comes home, we eat. If I'm lucky, I can relax (8) ... an hour before putting Elaine to bed.

Then I do some housework that didn't get done (9) ... the day. I allow plenty of time to get to the hospital' because if I'm not there (10) ... time, another nurse will have to go on working (11) ... I arrive. I'm often very tired (12) ... the time I finish, but I don't really mind. There's a special atmosphere in the hospital (13) ... night. And the hours suit us, (14) ... the moment, anyway.

I may want to work days when Elaine goes to a different school. Perhaps I'll be ready for a change (15) ... then.

Exercise 4: Use the verbs in the Past Indefinite Tense:

I (to get up) very late yesterday. I (to look) out of the window and (to see) that the weather (to be) bad. So I (to think) for some time and (to decide) that I (to have) time to myself. Suddenly the telephone (to ring). I (to come) up to the telephone and (to take) the receiver. My Friend Nick (to call). He (to say) that it (to be) his day off and (to invite) me to his place. I (to spend) the whole day, there. First we (to talk) about our problems; then we (to watch) TV, there (to be) an interesting American film which we (to like), then we (to have) tea in the kitchen and (to talk) again. We (to listen) to some music and when I (to look) at the watch I (to see) that it (to be) 8 in the evening. I (to think) I must be off and (to say) goodbye to Nick. When I (to come) home my parents (to ask) me "You (to have) a good time?" "Yes," I (to answer), "I certainly (to do)." But I (to be) sorry, I (not to write) a single page on that day.

Exercise 5: Read the story and retell it: **A Day Off Work**

Last Wednesday morning Bill rang Mr. Thomson, his boss, at the office and said that he was not well. "All right," said his boss. "You may stay in bed today if you are not well." Mr. Thomson liked Bill very much. At lunch time he bought some fruit and took it to Bill. Bill thanked him and said he would be able to come the next day.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Thomson locked his office door and switched on his portable TV set. He wanted to watch an important international football match. It was England against Brazil. Both teams were playing well. It was very-exciting. At 3.20 England scored a goal. Mr. Thomson jumped out of his chair. He was very excited. He was smiling happily. When suddenly the cameraman focused on the crowd, Mr. Thomson stopped smiling and looked very angry. Bill's face was there on the screen. He didn't look ill at all.

(site for exercises: <http://cito-web.yspu.org/link1/metod/met150/node2.html>)

4. CHOOSING YOUR FUTURE CAREER

When you **leave school** you understand that the time to choose your future profession, your future life has become. It's not an easy **to make the right choice** of a job. I have known for long time that leaving school is the beginning of my independent life, the beginning of a far more serious examination of my **abilities** and character.

What do I want to be when I leave school? It's very important question for me. A few years ago it was difficult for me to give a definite answer. As the years passed I changed my mind a lot of times about what science or field of industry to specialize in. It's difficult **to make up my mind** and choose one of the hundreds jobs to which I might be **better suited**. A couple of years ago I wanted to become a doctor, you know I wanted to help people who had problems with health. Then I wanted to become a policeman, then a spaceman, I even wanted to become a professional football player. But all of them now are in the past; they were like children's dreams and nothing more. Now I have already decided what to do. I'd like to connect my profession with tourism. I know that it's difficult to explain what I am going to do. I should be fit and ready to work as **a tour guide** not only in the cities but also in our **picturesque** Carpathian mountains. I also have to be aware of different routes, be prepared for unexpected meetings (it can be dangerous in the mountain at night). I must be well educated and well informed if I want to travel to different countries and present **unique** places for the tourists. For this reasons I need to speak English well. So that's why I am going to enter Tourism Faculty of Uzhhorod National University. I know that **my dream will come true** as I am busy with studying and everything is going to be OK as I'll do everything to realize my plans and my dreams.

I also want to say that the profession should be chosen **according to** the character and hobbies of the person. That's why parents mustn't make their children choose the thing they like (parents like). Children must do it themselves. Because they must love the thing they do, believe that people need them and their job will bring them more pleasure.

Vocabulary: leave school, to make the right choice, abilities, to make up my mind, better suited, a tour guide, picturesque, unique, my dream will come true, according to

Comprehension task

Answer the following questions:

1. What is one important decision you have to make after leaving school?
2. How many profession you can think of through your school time?
3. Who helped you with the choice of Tourism faculty?
4. What possibilities does your future profession give you?

Exercise 1: Choose the right word:

1. There are no seats available for the date that you ___ (*requested/recalled*).
2. How ___ (*flexible/changeable*) are you? (= How much are you willing/able to change your schedule?)
3. Would you be ___ (*interesting/interested*) in renting a car while you're there?
4. We've got some great ___ (*deals/dealings*) on airplane tickets to Dubai right now.
5. That flight is ___ (*full/complete*). Let's try to find you a seat on another flight.
6. The ___ (*layover/takeover*) (= time you have to wait for your connecting flight) in Paris is two hours.
7. We can ___ (*arrange/make*) (= organize) your entire trip.
8. Will you be traveling ___ (*alone/lonely*)?
9. I booked you a flight on October 1st, ___ (*returning/coming*) on October 15th.
10. You also qualify for a 10% senior ___ (*discount/deal*). (= 10% reduction in price for older people) (<http://www.englishformyjob.com/english-for-travel-agents1.html>)

Exercise 2: Do the test:

1. I have a lot of very difficult _____ this term. (exams, exam, examination)
2. To _____ means to study hard in a short period of time (usually before an exam). (cramp, cram, crumb)

3. I thought that the _____ I wrote for my Spanish Literature class was great, but I only got a C. (essay, article, work)
4. Q: Did you pass? A: No, I _____! (fled, flipped, failed)
5. A _____ student is someone who already has an undergraduate degree, and is trying to get an M.A., M.S., Ph.D., etc. (graduating, graduate, gradual)
6. A Masters _____ is something you have to write in order to obtain a Masters Degree. (theory, work, thesis)
7. The maximum _____ for undergraduate degree students is 21 credit hours in a semester. (course load, class number, load)
8. A _____ student, is one who doesn't have a full course load. (part-time, part-study, full-time)
9. When you write a _____, you're writing a formal written report that includes both research findings and your own ideas. (test, research paper, research work)
10. She is a very smart girl. She always gets good _____. (gradients, notes, grades,)

Exercise 3: Fill in the words: choice, culture, society, career, profession, dis-approving

Think about the last time you discussed ___ choices with your friends, parents, or teachers. You probably focused on such topics as future growth for that career, demand in ___, prestige and honor for that _____ (which depends on the ___), educational path, working environment, and of course MONEY. These kinds of discussions show how the society around you is approving or ___ of your career choices. Obviously, they can be very strong pressures on your _____.

Exercise 4: Fill in: many, much, little, few

When we got to the beach, ___ people were already there, and we couldn't find a place to sit down. There were a ___ empty spaces near one end of the beach, but they were a long way from the sea. We walked along the beach for a ___ while, but we didn't have ___ fun because we kept bumping into people. Finally, we decided to get back in the car and go down the coast to the next beach. This was much better; there were only a ___ families on the beach, so there was more room to spread out our things. Because we had eaten so ___ food in the car, all we wanted to do was lie down, and after a ___ minutes we were all dozing happily in the sun.

Exercise 5: Fill in the correct preposition:

1. Larry always goes to school ___ foot.

2. The boat to Santorini was full so we had to go __ plane.
3. I think this bag belongs __ John.
4. He tied his dog up to prevent it __ running away.
5. Who does this coat belong __?

5. MY FUTURE PLANS

I am a student. I study in Uzhhorod. I am 18 years old. I am a student of the first year of study. I have a lot of plans for future. And my first dream is to graduate from the university and start working as a **tourist guide**. My future profession is my own choice. I study with pleasure. I would like to earn my own money and become more **independent**.

Nowadays everyone dreams about a successful career. I also want to become a very good **instructor** for hiking. I enjoy sport so I like to do something connected with sport activity. I will be happy to organize hiking in the Carpathian Mountains. I am also fond of foreign languages, English and German. I plan to visit Germany and the USA **in order to** practice my **language skills** and learn something new about the customs and traditions of these countries. I want to see the famous Statue of Liberty and other places of historical interest with my own eyes.

When I **succeed** in my career, I plan **to create** a family and have children. My parents have three children. I think we are a united and friendly family. Each evening we gather together in our kitchen and discuss our plans for the next day. I also would like to have such family traditions that will unite my family. If I **realize** all my plans, I will become happy. And then, perhaps, I will plan something new for future.

Vocabulary: a tourist guide, independent, instructor, in order to, language skills, succeed, to create, realize

Comprehension task:

Answer the following questions:

1. What do you plan to do after graduating?
2. What activities are mostly to your liking?
3. What skills do you want to develop in future?
4. Is this the real choice of your life?

Exercise 1: Choose the right word:

1. Will this be a one-way ticket, or a __ (*returning/return*) ticket? (= in the United States, "round-trip ticket" is used)

2. I've heard nothing but ___ (*positive/benefits*) things about this resort.
3. Are you interested in buying travel ___ (*insurance/assurance*)?
4. This is probably your best ___ (*option/optional*).
5. We have a lot of ___ (*package/box*) deals (= deals which include air, hotel, and sometimes food/drinks) to Cuba and the Dominican Republic right now.
6. You can ___ (*upgrade/increase*) to a four-star hotel for \$200 more.
7. You'll have to ___ (*confirm/conform*) your reservation by the end of tomorrow.
8. The ticket has to be ___ (*purchased/presented*) (= bought) by Thursday.
9. To pay in ___ (*full/complete*) = To pay the entire/whole price.
10. A passenger's " ___ " (*itinerary/journey*) is their proposed route of travel (travel plan).

Exercise 2: Circle the correct item:

Mr Brown is always _____ with his students. (patient, responsible, confident)

A(n) _____ diet includes lots of fruit and vegetables. (elegant, healthy, modern)

Kate always tells the truth. She's very _____. (polite, honest, responsible)

I live in a small town with a lot of _____ facilities. (busy, congested, local)

I enjoy _____ more than anything else. (shopping, to shop, shop)

Paula looks after her brothers and sisters. She's very _____ person. (careful, cheerful, caring)

Mum _____ TV at the moment. (watching, watches, watch)

It's taken Phil a long time to get _____ the flu. (on, over, off)

You need to be _____ to be a good manager and not lose your temper. (friendly, sensitive, calm)

I can't stand _____ two hours to work every day. (drive, driving, to drive)

Exercise 3: Open the brackets:

1. You (earn) ___ a lot of money.

2. You (travel) ___ around the world.

3. You (meet) ___ lots of interesting people.

4. Everybody (adore) ___ you.

5. You (not / have) ___ any problems.

6. Many people (serve) ___ you.

7. They (anticipate) ___ your wishes.

8. There (not / be) ___ anything left to wish for.

9. Everything (be) ___ perfect.

10. But all these things (happen / only) ___ if you marry me.

Exercise 4: Fill in the correct preposition:

1. Mary is afraid _____ staying alone.
2. Our teacher is famous _____ being very creative.
3. Paul is always rude _____ his group mates.
4. I'm not familiar _____ this place.
5. She is brilliant _____ Geography.

Exercise 5: Share with your group mates with your future plans.

6. MY UNIVERSITY

Uzhhorod State University was founded on July 19, 1945. **Preparatory courses** were opened first. On February 1, 1946 the first 168 students from towns and villages of Ukraine began their studies. The first faculties to open were historical, philological, biological and medical. On July 1, 1946 there were 15 departments with 42 members in the teaching staff. In 1946 the Council of Ministers of USSR **proclaimed** that Uzhhorod State University belonged to the first category of higher education institutions and since then it has been **administered** by the Ministry of Higher Education of the Soviet Union. On October 19, 2000, Uzhhorod State University was renamed **Uzhhorod National University**.

The university today

The university today consists of three educational institutes (Institute of Foreign Languages, Institute of Economics and International Relations, Institute of Post- and Pre-degree Education), and 14 faculties: history, philology, law, social sciences, physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, medicine, stomatology, engineering, geography, physical education and sport, and Hungarian studies.

There are over 12,000 students **enrolled** at the university. Several scientific institutes and laboratories are housed at the university too, **including** the Institute for Solid State Physics and Chemistry, the Institute of Carpathian Studies, the Research Laboratory of Physical Electronics with the Space Exploration Laboratory, the Center for Hungarian studies, and the Research Laboratory of Ecosystem Conservation. The university **operates** a botanical garden and a mountainside biological research station. Its library collection has **approx** 1.5 million volumes.

Our university has become very popular nowadays not only among the students from Ukraine but also among **foreigners**. Last year many students

moved to Uzhhorod and study at Medical and Dentist Faculties now. They are from India, Pakistan and other countries. They like our city very much.

What concerns me, I am happy that I chose to get education at Uzhhorod National University and I hope **to graduate** from it successfully in five years.

Vocabulary: preparatory courses, proclaimed, administrated, enrolled, including, operate, approx, foreigners, What concerns me, to graduate

Comprehension task:

Answer the following questions:

1. When was our University founded? What do you think it was connected with?
2. What were the first faculties and first departments?
3. What is the property of our University?
4. What faculties do the foreigners study at?
5. Why did you choose to study at this University?

Exercise 1: Choose the right word:

1. A complete listing of courses offered will be found in the class ____ (*schedule/plan*).
2. Students must pay all their fees before the start of each ____ (*semester/division*).
3. At university = At ____ (*college/PhD*).
4. A college or university building containing living quarters for students is called a dormitory, or “ ____ “ (*dorm/dormitorium*) for short.
5. Another way of saying “dormitory” is “student ____ “ (*residents/residence*).
6. A student from another university who comes to study for one or two semesters is called an ____ (*exchange/elite*) student.
7. How many ____ (*classes/class*) are you taking this semester?
8. What is the short form for “professor”? ____ (*prof/fessor*).
9. A ____ (*freshman/starter*) is someone in their first year of (an American) university.
10. A ____ (*senior/leaver*) is someone in their final year of (an American) university.

Exercise 2: Match the definition with the words

- 1.- An amount of money that a person borrows from a bank A) RESOURCES

- 2.- Someone whose job is to teach students at school or help with teaching at university. B) FACILITIES
- 3.- Work that you must do as a part of a course of study C) SCHOLARSHIP
- 4.- A number that represents how well someone did on a test D) CERTIFICATE
- 5.- An amount of money that an organization gives to someone so that they can study at a particular school or university E) LOAN
- 6.- Money that you pay to take classes, especially at a college F) METHODS
- 7.- Something you can use to help you to achieve something specially in your work or study. G) INSTRUCTOR
- 8.- A way of doing something, especially a planned or established way. H) ASSIGNMENT
- 9.- An official document or record stating that you have passed an examination, successfully completed a course or achieved the necessary qualifications to work in a particular profession I) TUITION
- 10.- Rooms or pieces of equipment that are provided at a place for people to use them. J) SCORE

Exercise 3: Choose the right answer:

1. Chris told us to **hand in** our term paper next Monday.
- to write our paper by hand
 - to submit
 - to correct
 - to proof-read
2. Professor Wilson is a wonderful teacher but there are too many assignments in his course.
- His marks are always low.
 - There are too many books to read.
 - He often gives homework.
 - There are too many students in his course.
3. Did you know it's down to three of us for the job in the library?
- The three of us will be working in the library.
 - There are only three applicants left.
 - The library only hires three students.
 - At least three students will be retained.
4. I'll really have to hit the books this weekend.
- I have to tidy my room.
 - There is a book fair this weekend.
 - My books need a cover.
 - I have to study.

5. Did you know Mark was a sophomore?
 a. Mark is a second-year student.
 b. Mark majors in philosophy.
 c. Mark has a special grant.
 d. Mark's parents are both university professors.
6. This year I will need to find off-campus housing.
 a. I will live on the campus.
 b. I will buy a house next to the campus.
- c. I will live outside the campus.
 d. The campus will provide a house for me.
7. Alice, if I were you, I'd skip the meeting.
 a. Alice should prepare for the meeting.
 b. Alice should put the meeting on her agenda.
 c. The meeting is going to be cancelled.
 d. Alice shouldn't bother to go to the meeting.

Exercise 4: Put the verb in the correct tense form:

1. We (wait) ____ for Jane, when suddenly Louis (come) ____ around the corner.
 2. I (cycle) ____ through the park, when I (hear) ____ a strange noise.
 3. He (pass) ____ her a message when the teacher (look / not) ____.
 4. I (fall) ____ asleep while I (watch) ____ TV last night.
 5. When Mike and Jane (paint) ____ the walls, their dog (knock) ____ over the paint pot.
 6. Tom (break) ____ his leg when he (play) ____ frisbee.
 7. The phone (ring) ____ when I (sit) ____ on the toilet.
- (<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpas-paspro>)

Exercise 5: Tell five sentences about the life at our University.

7. MY FACULTY

I. Read and translate the letter write similar letter about your faculty:
 Every faculty **reflects** the mental, **spiritual** and physical development of all who are part of it. We share the victories and **defeats**, the pleasure and pains of the entire faculty.

It has already been half a year of student's life at this faculty and I'd like to say it's a wonderful experience. When you go through all the ups and downs at the faculty it's much easier to do it together. This helps us to build a strong foundation not only for our career but also for our life in general.

At this time it is very important to feel the **demand** of the society. The world has become a very **competitive** place so it's not easy to find your position in the market. I feel that tourism will become a very competitive profession. There is a very strong need to save the environment and find the ways **to satisfy** both – the people and the planet. Much can be done by those who work in the sphere of tourism.

My **class supervisor** once said, "Don't pray for easy life, pray to be a stronger person". Now I understand how **wise** the saying is. We cannot hope to have someone to do the job for us, we must rely on ourselves.

Last but not least, I want to say that I am really thankful for teachers and everyone who **influenced** my decision to choose this faculty. I hope it will never **regret** about it in future.

Vocabulary: reflects, spiritual, defeats, demand, competitive, to satisfy, class supervisor, wise, influenced, regret

Comprehension task:

Answer the following questions:

1. What can each faculty represent?
2. Is the choice of the faculty only difficult one?
3. Can the teacher or the class supervisor help in the pupil's decision?
4. Can you regret for the decision?

Exercise 1: Choose the right word:

1. My mother asked me to do the ___ (dishes/plates).
2. My father asked me to ___ (make/do) my bed.
3. My brother asked me to ___ (wet/water) the plants.
4. My grandmother asked me to ___ (cleanse/clean) the litter box.
5. My roommate asked me to do the ___ (clothes/laundry).
6. My wife asked me to ___ (mow/cut) the lawn.
7. My boyfriend asked me to ___ (vacuum/vacate) the living room.
8. My mother asked me to ___ (scrub/scrape) the toilet.
9. My parents asked me to ___ (tidy/tighten) up my room.
10. My grandfather asked me to ___ (take/make) out the trash.

Exercise 2: Do the test:

1. When I saw this movie, I was _____ because I thought it would be much better.
disappointed, nervous, grateful
2. I am very _____ that you could come to my party.

ashamed, pleased, unhappy

3. Linda became _____ to her new group mate David, a very handsome young man.

attracted, happy, shocked

4. They were _____ when they heard that noone was hurt in the accident.

lonely, ashamed, relieved

5. Victoria has no friends in this city. She feels very _____.

surprised, great, lonely

6. Where were you? I was _____ that something bad happened.

worried, pleased, furious

7. When my brother found out that they treated his girlfriend so badly, he was _____.

convinced, furious, merry

8. They were both very sad, so they had a _____ goodbye at the airport.

bored, tearful, amazed

9. I was very _____ with my test results.

jealous, sympathetic, disappointed

10. I am 100% _____ that he will find another job.

enthusiastic, convinced, surprised

Exercise 3: Fill in the correct preposition:

1. They went _____ the zoo last week with their teacher.

2. Isaac arrived _____ work early this morning.

3. Everybody was talking _____ him after the rumours' spread.

4. They need to drive _____ the tunnel before they reached the destination.

5. You better put a jacket _____ your shirt because it is really cold today.

6. The athletes need to swim _____ the lake during their training.

7. The robber made his escape by jumping quickly _____ the car.

8. He was panicked as he saw a policeman coming _____ him.

9. The hills here are covered _____ wildflowers in early spring.

10. He dived _____ the surface of the water.

Exercise 4: Complete each sentence by filling in the blanks with the possessive form of the nouns

1. The _____ color (birds). 2. The _____ hues (lights) 3. The _____ painting (museum) 4. The _____ length (mattress) 5. The _____ effectiveness (delivery) 6. _____ Metropolitan museum (New York) 7. The _____ hot

dogs (restaurant) 8. The _____ weight (television) 9. My _____ bed (dog)
10. My _____ car (Mom)

Exercise 5: Write similar to the text a letter about your faculty.

8. EDUCATION AND LEARNING

Education plays a very important role in our life. It is one of the most valuable possessions a man can get in his life.

During all the periods of human history education ranked high among people. Human progress mostly depended upon well-educated people. We get our knowledge of this world and life through education. Many famous discoveries would have been impossible if people were not interested in learning something. Self-education is very important for the development of human's talents. Only through self-education a person can become a harmonically developed personality.

A person becomes a highly qualified specialist after getting some special education. And professionalism can be reached only through it. Even highly qualified specialists from time to time attend refresher courses to refresh their knowledge.

Education develops all sides of human personality, reveals his abilities. Besides, it helps a person to understand himself, to choose the right way in this world. The civilized state differs from others in the fact that it pays much attention to the educational policy. John Kennedy said: "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education". But it doesn't concern only one particular nation. We know that science and art belong to the whole world. Before them the barriers of nationality disappear. So education brings people closer to each other, helps them to understand each other better.

[<http://engmaster.ru/topic/2918>]

Excercise 1. Underline the most suitable word or phrase.

- a) Jack decided to take a *course/lesson* in hotel management.
- b) Sheila always got good *marks/points* in algebra.
- c) After leaving school, Ann *studied/trained* as a teacher.
- d) Peter decided not to *go in/enter* for the examination.
- e) My sister *learned/taught* me how to draw.
- f) I can't come to the cinema. I have to *read/study* for a test.
- g) In history we had to learn a lot of dates by *hand/heart*. h) I hope your work will improve by the end of *course/term*.

i) Martin *failed/missed* his maths exam and had to sit it again. j) If you have any questions, *raise/rise* your hand.

Excercise 2. Complete each sentence with a word from the list. Use each word once only.

Cheat copy memorise pay revise concentrate divide pass punish underline

- a) Our teachers used to ***punish*** us by making us stay behind after school.
- b) If you twenty-seven by nine, the answer is three.
- c) Try to the most important rules.
- d) It is difficult to attention in a noisy classroom.
- e) Pauline tried her best to the end of year examinations.
- f) Your work is the same as Harry's. Did you his work?
- g) Your mind is wandering! You must more!
- h) Helen decided to all her work at the end of every week.
- i) It's a good idea to important parts of the book in red.
- j) The teacher saw Jerry trying to in the exam.

Excercise 3. Complete each sentence (a-j) with a suitable ending (1-10). Use each ending once.

- a) Joe was absent most of the time .**4**
- b) Sue wanted to do the experiment for herself _____
- c) James was a very gifted pupil _____
- d) Lucy couldn't find a duster to clean the board _____
- e) Dave could pick up languages very easily _____
- f) Brenda wanted to leave space for corrections _____
- g) Tony didn't pay attention in class _____
- h) Helen was educated at home by her parents _____
- i) Brian attended evening classes in photography _____
- j) Cathy wanted to get into university _____

- 1 so he didn't have any problems passing his exams.
- 2 so he started talking in French after only a few days.
- 3 so she had to study for the entrance examinations.
- 4 so his name was removed from the register.
- 5 so he didn't go out with his friends much during the week.
- 6 so she wrote her answers in the corner.
- 7 so she didn't have many friends of her own age.
- 8 so she wrote everything on alternate lines.
- 9 so she went to the science laboratory.
- 10 so he could never remember what the teacher had said.

Excercise 4. Read, translate and make sentences with idioms below.

To be a bookworm _____

To learn something off by heart _____

To learn the hard way _____

To be teacher's pet _____

To teach someone a lesson _____

With flying colours _____

Excercise 5. There are mistakes in nine of these sentences. Correct the sentences where necessary. Write OK' if the sentence is already correct.

1 David take the bus to work.

2 Go you to the office every day?

3 My car don't work when it is cold.

4 What time the film starts?

5 How many eggs you want for breakfast?

6 Does the 9.30 train stop at every station?

7 What does do your father?

8 I not write many letters. I usually use email.

9. WORK AND EMPLOYMENT

We spend great part of our lives at our jobs, so choosing a right career is one of the most important decisions you will make in your life. Many students finish high school and begin college without a clear idea of what they want to do in future. Part of the problem is the size of the job market itself. With so many kinds of jobs (2000) how can you tell which will interest you? Some of occupations are already overcrowded. In old industries there may be little need for new workers, while new and growing industries will offer jobs now and in the future. Therefor, it is extremely important to explore your choice of occupations from every angle, collect as much information as you can. But above all you must evaluate yourself. Find out where your interests and talents lie. Postponing a decision is an error people make. «I'll get started tomorrow or next week, or next year;» - many people think. These people refuse to face the problem, hoping it will go away. But if you don't take the first step now, how can you plan for the future, how can you take the right way? Such people miss many opportunities. First start with yourself, make a list of your interests, talents and abilities. Most people have a lot of these, but at the beginning they are undeveloped and may not seem outstanding. By concentrat-

ing on a few, or on one you may surprise yourself at how good you can get. The interest inventory that follows covers the major fields in which most people find careers: science, art, social service, business, sales and so on. Sometimes we say that someone we know is 'a square peg in a round hole'. This means that person we are talking about is not suited for the job he is doing. Unfortunately, many people in the world are 'square pegs'. But to be a 'square peg' is not a real problem, a real problem for millions of people is to be unemployed. Unemployment especially hits poor and working class families the hardest, not because this people are more likely to be unemployed, but because they don't have financial resource to fall back on. Unemployment exists primarily for two reasons: first - the existence of millions of unemployed people tends to present most of those working from asking for higher wages since they can be replaced easily, second - in their search for profits, corporations are interested in finding the cheapest labor. As for our country more than 10% of our people are unemployed. There is no lack of work force in Russia, but at the resent moment the need for professional workers is increasing. Old industries are overcrowded and it is hard to get new education for people whose age is 35-40 years. The problem of unemployment is also connected with the economic crisis in our country. And I think when this crisis comes to an end the problem of unemployment will not be so urgent.

Excercise 1. Look at the six things (a-f) from A opposite. Which person (1-6) is most likely to do each of the things?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a work in shifts | 1 A designer in a website design company. Has to be in the office, but can decide when she wants to start and finish work each day. |
| b work under a flexitime system | 2 A manager in a department store in a large city. Lives in the country. |
| c telecommute | 3 A construction worker on a building site where work goes on 24 hours a day. |
| d commute to work | 4 A worker in a chocolate factory in the three months before Christmas. |
| e clock in and out at the same time every day | 5 A technical writer for a computer company. Lives in the country and visits the company offices once a month. |
| f work overtime | 6 An office worker in a large, traditional manufacturing company. |

Excercise 2. What equipment do the following workers use?

1. construction worker _____
2. custodian _____
3. painter _____
4. nurse _____
5. carpenter _____
6. landscaper _____
7. roofer _____

boots	hardhat	safety glasses
brush	hearing protection	screwdriver
face mask	leaf blower	shovel
gloves	mop	toolbelt
hammer	mower	trimmer

Excercise 3. Complete the sentences using the verb in the present continuous tense.

1. John _____ a book now. (read)
2. What _____ you _____ tonight? (do)
3. Jack and Peter _____ late today. (work)
4. Silvia _____ to music. (not listen)
5. Maria _____ next to Paul. (sit)
6. _____ you _____ tomorrow? (study)
7. The phone _____. (not ring)

Excercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. In these days of high _____, it's often difficult for young people to find a job.
 - a) disemployment
 - b) imemployment
 - c) unemployment
 - d) inemployment
2. Before you get a job, you usually have to go for a(n) _____, when you will be asked a lot of questions about your suitability for the job.
 - a) questioning
 - b) interrogation
 - c) discussion
 - d) interview
3. I hate _____, especially ironing – it's so boring!
 - a) housework
 - b) homework
 - c) jobs
 - d) work
4. A: What do you do _____? B: I'm a teacher, I teach in a primary school.
 - a) for a job
 - b) for money
 - c) for a living
 - d) for life

5. Which adjective is the odd one out?
- a) redundant
 - b) unemployed
 - c) sacked
 - d) promoted
6. Which of the following words is NOT connected with stopping work?
- a) pensioner
 - b) apprentice
 - c) retire
 - d) O.A.P.

Excercise 5. Look at the six things (a–f) from A opposite. Which person (1–6) is most likely to do each of the things?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>a work in shifts</p> <p>b work under a flexitime system</p> <p>c telecommute</p> <p>d commute to work</p> <p>e clock in and out at the same time every day</p> <p>f work overtime</p> | <p>1 A designer in a website design company. Has to be in the office, but can decide when she wants to start and finish work each day.</p> <p>2 A manager in a department store in a large city. Lives in the country.</p> <p>3 A construction worker on a building site where work goes on 24 hours a day.</p> <p>4 A worker in a chocolate factory in the three months before Christmas.</p> <p>5 A technical writer for a computer company. Lives in the country and visits the company offices once a month.</p> <p>6 An office worker in a large, traditional manufacturing company.</p> |
|--|---|

10. LEISURE TIME

Leisure or **free time** is a period of time spent out of work and domestic activity. It is also the **period of recreational time** before or after **compulsory activities** such as eating and sleeping, going to work or running a business, attending university and doing homework or housework.

Nowadays people work all day long and rarely have **spare** time to rest and to do something they like. But if they have it they try to spend it in the way they prefer. And there are a lot of possibilities to do it perfect. There are plenty of things to do that can help you not to **feel bored**. Any activity is much better than doing nothing.

I'd like to notice that there are two main ways of spending free time: the one is to do some physical activities (often **outdoors**), for example, football, swimming, hockey, skiing; and another way is to enjoy something

relaxing at home or in special places: reading, watching TV, engaging in hand-made. **At any rate**, hobby is **a matter of taste**, and everybody should choose it according to the personal preferences.

As for me, I like to pass my leisure time both in active and passive way. I really enjoy reading or watching films, because it's always interesting, helpful and helps to relax, what is especially necessary after a long tiring day. Also **I am fond** of active sports, swimming, skiing or riding a bike from time to time, when it is possible. Sometimes you feel you need **to escape** from everyday worries and to do something no thought-provoking. In many cases I can't let me doing anything very extraordinary, so I just go walking over long distances. It really helps **to release the tension** and refresh the mind.

Anyway, in the life of any person there are periods of time when he feels **extremely** bored. Well, this problem has hundreds ways of solution. The simplest is to find something interesting to do. Here are some variants of activities to choose: just tidy up; try new recipes; don't let online games dominate in your life; photography, drawing, painting, playing musical instruments are very special activities that you can do as a cure for boredom; communicate more with other interesting people; read something exciting, encouraging, or anything that will **enrich** your knowledge; go out with your friends; set your aims and keep a diary.

As we all know, leisure time is one of the most important thing people can't live without. It is a big part of our life, and it actually shows the character and temper of person. I can't imagine a person who doesn't have any hobbies and favorite activities, because it is really impossible. Our hobbies and habits make our lives, filling it up with variety of feelings and emotions. Each person chooses his own way of spending time, either active or passive, and in any case in should be refreshment and **a source of inspiration**.

Vocabulary: free (spare) time, period of recreational time, compulsory activities, to feel bored, at any rate, outdoors, a matter of taste, to be fond of, to escape, to release the tension, extremely, enrich, a source of inspiration.

Comprehension task:

Answer the following questions:

- 1) How can you explain "leisure time"?
- 2) What are the types of activities you can do indoors/ outdoors?
- 3) How do you pass your leisure time?

- 4) Can people live without leisure time?
 5) Do sometimes get bored when you have spare time? What do you usually do?

Exercise 1: Use the right prepositions or adverbs:

Every morning regularly, ...ten o'clock, when her lecture was ..., Jean came ...the room, where I was already ...work. ...one o'clock we had lunch ...the laboratory. ...the seventh day, as we worked silently, I heard a step and; turned Professor Challis stood ...the doorway. "I thought I'd look in, Robert, to see how you were getting on." I rose at once and introduced him ...Jean. He bowed... her in his old-fashioned manner. I understood that he liked her. ...that he came regularly to visit us, often ...the lunch hour. He sat ...a chair watching us with his bright eyes. He often told us ... his life as a young student ...Paris.

Exercise 2: Fill in the correct word or word combination: **have lunch, take a taxi, check my emails, a train, go to work, work on the computer, lunch meeting, afternoon tea, drive to work, reply, take the bus, morning tea**

I ___ at 8.45am every morning. I usually ___. I always ___ when I get to work, but I don't always ___ to them immediately. I ___ or ___ if I have a ___. I never ___ because it is too slow. When I am at my desk I usually ___, even during ___. At 1pm most days I ___. At 3pm we have ___, and that is when we usually talk and eat cake.

Exercise 3: Write five activities from the Phrase bank (*athletics basketball cycling skiing work out aerobics weight training ice skating badminton squash skating swimming hockey martial arts modern dance Pilates spinning yoga darts pool tenpin bowling running*) in the table below according to the verb used:

Do	
Play	
Go	

Exercise 4: Complete the questions.

1. ... did the alarm clock ring? 2. ... did you go after classes yesterday? 3. ... did he do when he came home from work? 4. ... did it take you to get here? 5. ... did we go to the cinema last? 6. ... did you spend your weekend? 7. ... did you have your lunch today? 8. ... didn't she come on time? 9. ... met you at the station? 10. ... woke you up in the morning?

Exercise 5: Highlight the correct words.

1. She doesn't watch TV in / on the morning.
2. My dad listens to music in / on the evening.
3. I play football in / on Wednesdays.
4. We go to the cinema in / on Fridays.
5. We walk to school in / on the morning.
6. I do my homework in / on the afternoon.

11. FOOD. YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT

All food is **made up of** nutrients which our bodies use. There are different kinds of nutrients: carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals. Different kinds of food contain different nutrients.

Before we cut down on fat, sugar and salt, we have to know a bit more about the kind of food these things might be in. The biggest problem comes when these things are hidden in other foods: biscuits, crisps, sausages, meat pies, soft drinks and so on. The best way is to get into **the habit of** checking the ingredients and nutritional value on the sides of packets although this isn't always easy to do. Another thing to know is, for example, that we do need fat to live, it's an **essential** part of our diet and physically we couldn't **exist** without it. But we all know that to eat much fat is bad for our health. The matter is that there are different kinds of fat. There are fats that are good for us and fats that are bad for us. Eating less of the bad ones and more of the good ones can actually help us to live longer! Bad fats are the **saturated** fats, found in animal productions, like red meat, butter and cheese.

Friendly fats are the **unprocessed** fats found naturally in foods like nuts and seeds, olives, avocados and oily fish, including tuna. One more thing to know is that when food is cooked, its structure changes. It can change the vitamin and nutrient contents of food. More and more people feel strongly about the way, their food is produced. Nowadays so much of the basic food we eat — meat, fish, fruit and vegetables — is grown using chemicals and additives.

Although **fertilizers** and **pesticides** have greatly increased the quantity of food and helped to improve its appearance, there is a growing **concern** about the effects of these chemicals in the food chain. This concern has led to a growth in the demand for organically grown products. Today there is another problem. It is modified food, which is cheaper than ordinary one. There is a **rumour** that such food can cause cancer and other problems. Nobody knows, either it is just an imagined fear or a real prob-

lem. This problem could be **solved** and examined, but it will take some time. The food we eat, depends on lots of things. Taste is a big factor. Culture, religion and health also play a part in what food we eat. Advertising and social factors also have a big influence.

Income is also an important factor. That is why not surprisingly, money, rather than **a lack of** knowledge about how to eat well, is at the heart of the problem. Finally, there are three main messages to follow for healthy eating: First, we should eat less fat, particularly saturated fat. Secondly, we are to **cut down on** sugar and salt. Thirdly, we must eat more fresh fruit and vegetables.

Vocabulary: made up of, the habit of, essential, saturated, unprocessed, fertilizers, pesticides, concern, rumour, solved, a lack of, cut down on

Comprehension task:

Answer the following questions.

1. What ingredients does our diet consist of?
2. Why are flour products not very healthy?
3. What are the healthiest products in our diet?
4. Why is it better to be a vegetarian?
5. Do you plan to change your eating habits in future?

Exercise 1: Choose the right word.

1. The front-left ____ (*burner/fire*) doesn't work on that stove.
2. I know a fantastic ____ (*recipe/receipt*) for mushroom soup.
3. Pass me the hot sauce. This meal is too ____ (*spicy/bland*).
4. What are we going to have for ____ (*dessert/desert*)?
5. I can't eat that much. Whenever I eat a ____ (*heavy/light*) meal, I get sleepy.
6. Don't eat that apple. It's ____ (*rotten/rot*).
7. Meat that doesn't have a lot of fat is called ____ (*unfat/lean*) meat.
8. Fresh squeezed juice is very ____ (*nutritious/nutritional*).
9. In a restaurant, you can order your steak "rare", "medium", or "well ____" (*cooked/done*).
10. I once got food ____ (*poison/poisoning*) from eating raw fish.

Exercise 2: Fill in one of the given words: bland, raw, complicated, sweet, washed, salty, spicy, melted, thick, stale.

1. The soup is too ___ because you've put too much salt in it.
2. The coffee is too ___ because you've put too much sugar in it.
3. The stew is too ___ because you've put too many hot peppers in it.
4. The stew is too ___ because you didn't add enough water to it.
5. The ice cream has ___ because you left it outside the freezer.

6. This dish is too _____. You should add some spices to it.
7. This recipe is too _____. Don't you have any simpler recipes?
8. This bread is not fresh. It's _____.
9. These vegetables are not cooked. They are _____.
10. This fruit is dirty. It hasn't been _____.

Exercise 3: Choose the right word from the brackets.

1. This ingredient will bring a lot of _____ (*flavor/indulgence*) to this dish.
2. Food from other countries is (still) sometimes called _____ (*ethnic/ethnic*) food.
3. _____ (*hearty/hard*) flavor = strong flavor
4. How long do I have to _____ (*steep/stop*) this tea?
5. My doctor told me to cut down on junk food, and to eat _____ (*nourishing/processed*) food instead.
6. Rebecca is trying to _____ (*cut out/cut off*) (= eliminate) meat from her diet.
7. When buying food in a supermarket, it's important to read the _____ (*label/paper*).
8. You don't have to combine this food with anything. It's delicious on its _____ (*own/one*).
9. This is a very time-consuming dish. It requires a lot of preparation and _____ (*cleanup/cleanliness*).
10. These days, I put low- _____ " (*fatty/fat*) milk in my coffee instead of cream.

Exercise 4: Put the questions to the underlined words.

1. John is writing a letter.
2. She walks home from school.
3. The children are sitting in the garden.
4. Peter runs with his dog on Sundays.
5. My rabbit has a cage in the garden.
6. They go to work by bus.
7. David likes cats because they are nice.
8. Jenny isn't sleeping late today.
9. We are going to the cinema.
10. I'm leaving now.

Exercise 5: Explain the following sayings.

1. An apple a day keeps a doctor away.
2. "First we eat, and then we can do everything"
3. "Life is like a box of chocolate. You can never know which you are going to get"

12. TRAVELLING

Millions people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of **ancient** towns, they travel to enjoy **picturesque** places or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things and different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different music.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City residents usually like a quiet holiday by the sea and in the mountains with nothing to do but walk and bathe and lay in the sun. Most travelers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interest them - the sights of a city, old churches and **castles**, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests, different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, they will be **reminded** by the photos of the happy time they had.

People travel by train, by plane, by ship or boat and by car. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one **according to** their plans and preferences. The fastest way of travelling - is travelling by plane, but in my **opinion** the most comfortable is travelling by ship and the cheapest is travelling on foot.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel and the best way to get to know and understand the people is to meet them in their own homes.

Nowadays people mostly travel by air, as it's the fastest means of travelling. Passengers are requested to arrive at the airport 2 hours before departure time on international flights and an hour on domestic flights, as there must be enough time to complete the necessary airport formalities. Before passengers get on board the plane, they have to register their luggage. Each passenger is given a **boarding pass** to be shown at the **departure gate** and again to the stewardess when boarding the plane. Landing formalities and custom regulations are more or less the same in all countries: while still on board the plane the passengers are given arrival cards to fill in. After the passengers have **disembarked**, officials will check his passport and visa. Then the passengers go to the custom for an examina-

tion of their luggage. **As a rule** personal belongings may be brought in duty-free. In some cases the custom inspector may ask you to open your bag for inspection.

As for me, I prefer to travel by plane. And now I would like to tell you about my first travelling by plane. It was in 1998 when I travelled to Italy. I travelled without parents, but with **guide** and other children. I don't remember exactly how much time it took to fly from Minsk to Venice, but I think it must be about 2 or 3 hours. During the flight I communicated with my neighbours, I admired the view from my window and slept a bit. When we were landing in Venice I looked out of my window and saw the **entire** city at my hand. It isn't true, that there is no one road in Venice, but only water channels. I can say that only the third part of the city is covered with water. Then the plane landed. So, it was my first travelling by plane.

And in the end I'll say that traveling is a nice hobby and a great thing if you want to know more about the world and certainly if you are studying a foreign language.

Vocabulary: ancient, picturesque, castle, remind, according to, opinion, a boarding pass, departure gate, disembark, as a rule, entire

Comprehension task:

Answer the following questions.

1. What do people want to see when they travel?
2. Where do people prefer to travel?
3. What procedure do you follow when you pass the border?
4. What is the procedure at the airport?
5. What is your favourite means of transport?

Exercise 1: Match the following definitions with the following words: *guide, zoo, bridge, castle, bus, landmark, cruise, discount, museum, amusement park.*

A building that is historically important = _____

A structure that spans a river = _____

A place where animals are kept = _____

A vehicle that is used for transportation (on land) = _____

A place with rides, shows, and other entertainment = _____

A person who tells you about the importance of historic buildings, etc. = _____

A reduction in the price of a ticket = _____

A voyage (usually as a holiday/vacation) on a ship = _____

A place where one can see art = _____

A solid structure that was usually fortified against an attack = _____.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct response.

YOU: Hello. I _____ two tickets to Manchester, please, for the 5:00 PM train.
would buy, would like, would sell

CLERK: First or second-class?

YOU: What's the _____ between the two?
difference in price, different price, cheaper

CLERK: First class tickets are £47 each and second-class tickets are £35 each.

YOU: I'll take two second-class tickets. Can I buy the _____ tickets now as well?

round, return, back

CLERK: If you like... When would you like to come back?

YOU: Is there a train that _____ Manchester in the afternoon on Monday?
leaves, goes to, arrives in

CLERK: Yes... there's a train from Manchester to London leaving daily at 4:00 PM... Would you like me to book two tickets for you?

YOU: Yes, _____. Second-class as well.
can be, can do, please do

Exercise 3: To fill in the proper words: *overhead, sickness, landing, around, remain, turbulence, tables, fold, flight, serving*

1. Make sure your bags are stored in the ___ compartment. (= the compartment above where the passengers sit)
2. Since this a short flight, we'll only be ___ a light snack.
3. We'll be coming ___ shortly to offer you drinks.
4. Sir, please ___ in your seat until the plane comes to a complete stop.
5. If you start to feel nauseous, there are air- ___ bags in the seat pocket in front of you.
6. We're experiencing light ___. There's nothing to worry about.
7. Our in- ___ movie is "The Departed".
8. We'll be ___ in 20 minutes.
9. The little fold-down tables where passengers eat their meals are called "meal trays" or "tray ___."
10. Passengers should ___ up their meal trays prior to (= before) landing.

Exercise 4: Choose the correct item.

1. He (correct, correctly) defined the terms. The answer sounded (correctly, correct).
2. She (quickly, quick) adjusted the fees. She adapted (quick, quickly) to any situation.

3. He measured the floor (exact, exactly). They proved to be (perfectly, perfect) (exact, exactly) measurements.
4. The stillness of the tomb was (awfully, awful). The tomb was (awfully, awful) still.
5. It was a (dangerously, dangerous) lake to swim in. The man was (dangerous, dangerously) drunk. The gas smelled (dangerously, dangerous).
6. She performed (magnificent, magnificently). It was a (magnificent, magnificently) beautiful performance.
7. Her voice sounds (beautifully, beautiful). She sang the song (exact, exactly) as it was written. We heard it (perfectly, perfect).
8. He was a very (sensibly, sensible) person. He acted very (sensible, sensibly).
9. Mike wrote too (slow, slowly) on the exam. He always writes (slow, slowly).
10. Talk (softly, soft) or don't talk at all. The music played (softly, soft).

Exercise 5: Write five sentences about your favourite means of travelling.

13. MY HOME IS MY CASTLE

I think, every person always **dreams about** the place where he can speak about his problems, **chat with** close friends, where he can feel happy and quiet. For me it is my family and my home. It is the best place in the world and my dearest people live here. My family is not large we are 4. I have a father, a mother and a brother. We all live together in a new flat. My father is 45. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and grey eyes. He is quiet and **hardworking**. Really, he is **a bread maker** of the family. Dad is **handy with** many things. His hobby is fixing everything at home. My mother is very lively. She is **life and soul** of the family. She is a pleasant woman of forty with beautiful chestnut hair and dark brown eyes. She is a **lofty** ideal for me. My parents have been married for 20 years they have much **in common**, in everyday life Dad is impractical and needs mother to look after him. Parents have different views on music, books, and films. For example, my father likes horror films and my father likes. My father is a football fan and Mum doesn't like sports. But they try to have the same opinion about the education and **upbringing** of their children. My brother is only 11. He goes to school. He is funny and curious. He is constantly asking many questions often silly ones. But this only a moment – I can't imagine my life without our little monster. We all feel happy when we are together. In the evenings we

often have little gatherings in the kitchen by the cup of tea, chatting, laughing and discussing the events of the day. Those evening are the best of all. But sometimes I have problems with my parents. They don't like the clothes I wear the music I listen to and the friends I bring home. It's not easy to be a student. In summer I visit my Granny. I love her when I was a child she used to tell me fairytales and stories of her life. My parents are hardworking. They combine work with **housekeeping**. Mum manages our household very well. We all are in the habit of helping her to run the house. They say: My home is a **cosy** place. Our relatives and friends like to come to our place. My parents are very **hospitable** everybody feels at home in their flat.

Vocabulary: dreams about, chat with, hardworking, a bread maker, handy with, life and soul, lofty, upbringing, housekeeping, cosy, hospitable, in common

Comprehension task

Answer the following question.

1. What is your home to you?
2. Who lives in your place?
3. How do you understand a word "bread maker"?
4. What does a proverb "My home is my castle" mean to you?

Exercise 1: Think of the right word to fill in the sentences: *landing, bungalow, loft, cellar, shed, coaster, terrace, power point, pantry, waste bin*

1. I've got a dark room in the ___ where I develop films. It's perfect because there are no windows down there.
2. Is there a ___ where I can plug in this radio?
3. You'd better have a _____ under your drink in case you mark that side table. It's an antique.
4. The _____ is full again. I'll empty it.
5. We keep our skis up in the _____ during the summer. They are out of the way up there.
6. You'll find the garden chairs in the _____ at the bottom of the garden. Bring them up and we'll have a drink on the _____ and watch the sunset.
7. The light-switch for the stairs is on the ___ as you come out of your bedroom.
8. I've moved to a ___ now as I found I couldn't manage the stairs any more at my age.

Exercise 2: Fill in the word in the sentence: *outside, dining, downstairs, garage, garden, floors, furniture, window, bathroom, bedrooms, fireplace, and kitchen.*

1. I live with my family in a house near the sea. The house is 60 years old and has a big ___ with fruit trees and flowers.
2. We have two ___ upstairs, where we sleep. The living room is ___ .
3. The ___ has a shower and toilet, but no bath.
4. We cook in the ___ and eat in the ___ room.
5. We don't have a ___ for the car, so we park it ___ the house.
6. We don't have any carpets in the house - we prefer wooden ___ .
7. We also have a lot of antique ___, including chairs and tables.
8. The house is always warm in winter because we have a lovely big ___ .
9. In summer, the sun shines through the big ___ in the living room.

Exercise 3: Think of the word with the given definition.

1. It's where you prepare the meals: the ___
2. It's the room where you can have a shower: the ___
3. It's where you sleep: your ___
4. It's where you have your meals: the ___
5. It's where you keep your good bottles of wine: the ___
6. It's the place where we generally keep old things: the ___
7. It's ideal for a car : a ___
8. Dad works on his computer there: his ___
9. It's the best place for a washing-machine: the ___
10. You open the front-door and you are in the ___ .

Exercise 4: Change the sentences in the asked form.

1. Do you like the film? (*change to past simple*) _____ the film?
2. My father loves seafood. (*change to past simple*) My father _____ sea-food.
3. He speaks four languages. (*change to past simple*) He _____ four lan-guages.
4. My sister doesn't have a job. (*change to past simple*) My sister _____ a job.
5. He reads a lot of books in his spare time. (*change to past simple*) He _____ a lot of books in his spare time.
6. I saw a great film. (*change to present perfect simple*) I _____ a great film.
7. Elizabeth isn't at home. (*change to past simple*) Elizabeth _____ at home.
8. He liked his job. (*change to present simple*) He _____ his job.
9. He liked the job. (*change to future simple*) He _____ the job.
10. Are they here? (*change to future simple*) _____ here?

Exercise 5: Write in 5 sentences your own understanding of the proverb "My Home is My Castle".

PART II

14. VILLAGE LIFE VS CITY LIFE

It is a firm belief on the part of people that there is a big difference between village life and city life. It is absolutely true that the life in a village and that in a city varies so much that the difference is glaring at times.

In fact it can very well be said that people living in cities are different from people living in villages. It is normal feeling among us that city life is more enjoyable than village life. It is only an assumption. City life is endowed with a lot of advantages. This is because of the fact that there are a number of opportunities open to you in a city. City life is provided with a lot of facilities too.

You would not find many facilities and opportunities in a village. Parents would be happy to send their children to cities for higher studies rather than to villages. Cities are endowed with quality higher education institutions whereas villages are not endowed with high quality colleges and universities.

In addition to schools and colleges, city life is preferred for improved medical facilities. If someone falls ill in the family, you tend to take him or her to a popular hospital in a city since villages are not equipped with the best of medical attention. The number of hospitals in a city and the facilities are far more when compared to that in a village. A city has banks, cinema theaters, parks, golf courses, sports stadiums, clubs, hostels and shopping malls.

The behavior of people in a city is different from that of the people in a village. People in a city are generally unfriendly and they maintain distant from others. The people in villages on the other hand are warm-hearted and friendly. Villagers receive you well where as city-dwellers tend to be within doors. People in villages are very helpful in nature whereas people living in cities tend to be more selfish in their attitude.

Living in town is not easy because life has become more expensive. You can't live in town without money, but in village you can survive because life is relatively cheap. Meanwhile criminal activities are more likely to happen in town than in the village.

In the village people eat fresh food, which they grow themselves. People in the village can also slaughter animals and get meat. They also enjoy

lots of fruits. Hunger is forgotten in the village. Because of fewer vehicles in the village, people are safer and road accidents are minimised. The village also has clean air and the environment is very beautiful.

[<http://www.antiessays.com/free-essays/Village-Life-Is-Better-Than-Town-536563.html>]

VOCABULARY

- Assumption – припущення
- endow – забазпечений
- shopping mall – торговий центр
- city-dweller – міський житель
- attitude – відношення

Exercise 1. Where can you do these things? Choose the best place from the box.

post office	pet shop	bakery	library	park
sports centre	record shop	newsagents	hotel	restaurant

- a) Mike hasn't got any food for his dog. _pet shop_
- b) Kelly is sleeping in a nice bed. _____
- c) Harry is buying a magazine. _____
- d) Mrs Harris is walking with her dog. _____
- e) Laura is sending a present to her friend in France. _____
- f) Martin is playing basketball. _____
- g) Mr and Mrs Cole are eating Chinese food. _____
- h) Fiona is buying some bread and six cakes. _____
- i) David is reading about the history of his town. _____
- j) Dino is buying a CD for his sister. _____

Exercise 2. Fill in the spaces with the correct words.

A new report says living in a city makes it (1) _____ for people to concentrate. The research found that people who live in rural areas can (2) _____ better than people in urban areas. The study is from Goldsmiths College, which is (3) _____ of the University of London. Head researcher Dr Karina Linnell and her team studied how two groups of people did the same «thinking (4) _____». The team went to a (5) _____ part of Namibia, southwest Africa, to study the Himba tribe. Himba people live a very (6) _____ life in the desert, doing (7) _____ farming.

- tasks*
- traditional*
- focus*
- nearest*
- part*
- harder*
- remote*
- basic*

The team also studied members of the same tribe who had moved to the (8) _____ town. Dr Linnell said the tribe who lived in the desert did much better on the tests than those in the town.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences as it is shown in the example.

A _____ is a place *where* _____

A bakery is a place *where people bake bread, cakes, and donuts.*

A factory _____

A museum _____

A department store _____

A park _____

A prison _____

A hospital _____

A bank _____

A gallery _____

A theater _____

A zoo _____

A restaurant _____

A library _____

An aquarium _____

A hotel _____

A stadium _____

Exercise 4. Conversation questions.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Why do you like living in the city? | Is your city a sprawling city? |
| What are some of the advantages of living in a city? | Do you know the neighbours who live near you? |
| What are some of the disadvantages of living in a city? | What's your favourite city? Why? |
| | What parts of your city do you like the most? |

Exercise 5. Complete the compound nouns in these sentences with words from the box.

area attractions city commuter fumes jams pollution rush traffic transport

1. The Eiffel Tower is one of the most popular tourist _____ in the world.
2. Our council is doing everything it can to combat _____ congestion, including charging drivers every time they drive into the _____ centre.

3. The underground is an integral part of the public _____ system in many large cities.
4. Since the town centre became a traffic-free pedestrian _____ , shopping has been a more pleasant experience.
5. Exhaust _____ from cars, buses and lorries are the main cause of air in cities.
6. There are frequent traffic _____ during the morning and evening hours in many towns and cities.
7. House prices in the _____ belt are more affordable than in central London.

15. VEHICLE AND TRANSPORT

Man is a social being. It is difficult for him to live in isolation. He likes to meet his friends and relations living in the remote pan of the country. It is through transport that he can meet them In this respect transport is the greatest essential of his life. There was a time when bullock-carts, horse driven carnages and boats were only means of transport. But these means of transport are now rarely used or have been practically discarded in the modern times owing to the inventions of science.

With the advance of science better, quicker means of transport have been made to travel on road, water and air. The whole length and breadth of the country is connected with a net work of railways and journey from one place to other has become very easy. Goods trains carry thousands of tons of food grain from one part of the country to the other particularly when there is scarcity in any part.

Then there are motor cars, buses and trucks. The roads are good and a person can go from one place to other at a great speed. There are hundreds of transport companies which carry not only people but tons of goods from north to south or east to west. All states in the country have their bus services and thousands of people make use of them.

Steam boats have taken the place of boats and they ply in all the main rivers. A modern steamship is like a big town fitted with all the amenities of life and moving in the sea with great speed. Aeroplane is the quickest means of transport. A modern jet plane carries hundreds of persons at a speed of five hundred miles an hour or more/What a tremendous change!

All these improved means of transport have given & fillip to travelling and there is not a place—bus stations, railway stations, airports—which is

not overcrowded with people. We find millions of people going from one place to another either on business or on pleasure trips.

The modern means of transport are thus responsible for quick travelling. It is hoped that the modern man would make use of one of these inventions to reach the moon even, say in a space ship. Already there are signs that man would certainly be able to do this and travelling by air would be the common feature of the next generation.

[<http://www.publishyourarticles.net/knowledge-hub/essay/essay-on-modern-means-of-transport/5031/>]

Exercise 1. Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each sentence.

- a) The ship stopped because two passengers had fallen **B**.
A) upside down B) overboard C) underground D) inside out
- b) The was crowded with passengers waiting for the train.
A) platform B) quay C) runway D) pavement
- c) We had to stop for petrol at a filling
A) garage B) service C) pump D) station
- d) Mary looked up the fastest train to Glasgow in the
A) catalogue B) timetable C) dictionary D) programme
- e) The train was very crowded because there were only four
A) coaches B) waggons C) trucks D) cars
- f) Peter's car off the icy road and fell into a ditch.
A) crashed B) collided C) hit D) skidded
- g) I dropped my wallet from the boat but luckily it
A) drifted B) floated C) sank D) rescued
- h) Everything went dark when the train entered a/an
A) underground B) tunnel C) tube D) metro
- i) David missed his train because of the queue in the ticket
A) office B) agency C) room D) lounge
- j) To get to our hotel we had to cross the railway
A) road B) route C) rails D) line

Exercise 2. Consider the advantages / disadvantages of the individual means of transport.

	ADVANTAGE	DISADVANTAGE
public transport
private transport
air transport (aeroplane)
bicycle

boat	.....	.....
car	.....	.....
coach	.....	.....
motorbike	.....	.....
ship	.....	.....
train	.....	.....
tram	.....	.....
underground	.....	.....

Exercise 3. Read, translate and make sentences with idioms below.

- To be in the same boat.
- Drive someone round the bend.
- Drive someone up the wall.
- Go off the rails.
- To hit the road.
- Off the beaten track.

Exercise 4. Read, learn and make sentences with idioms.

- **to be in the same boat** = be in the same unpleasant situation.
All of us have lost our job. We're all on the same boat.
- **to miss the boat** = fail to take an opportunity that will give you an advantage.
You'll miss the boat if you don't buy shares now.
- **to push the boat out (GB)** = spend more money than usual on something special.
Come on, push the boat out and get tickets for the concert!
- **to rock the boat** = cause problems for other members of a group by criticizing something.
She didn't want to rock the boat, so she kept silent during the meeting.
- **to throw somebody under the bus** = get somebody in trouble by placing the blame on him or not standing up for him.
She threw her employees under the bus, claiming no responsibility in her own mistakes.
- **to paddle one's own canoe (GB)** = do things for oneself.
She was alone so she had to paddle her own canoe all the time.
- **to put the cart before the horse** = do two things in the wrong order.
First you must have dinner and then eat the dessert. You're putting the cart before the horse.

Exercise 5. Tell what kind of transport do you usually use during your vacation.

16. SEND POSTAL LETTERS ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD THROUGH THE INTERNET

There are three reasons why you may want to send emails as paper letters using snail mail:

1. Your relatives live in remote villages where they don't have computers let alone **access** to Internet.
2. Our grandparents know computers but they'll probably feel happier if you could send those emails and photographs in printed form.
3. You are trying to reach a busy person who gets a few hundred email messages per day. Your email may get lost in the clutter but if you take the snail mail approach, chances are high that he or she will at least read your message if not **respond** to it.

How to Send Email as Snail Mail?

Print your email message, insert it into an envelope, **rush** to the nearest post office, buy some postage stamps and drop the letter in a post box.

Well that's one of the options but it involves too much work so we'll **shift attention** to some automated email to snail mail services that **enable** us to send paper mail right from the computer at our home.

These web based letter printing and **dispatching** services work more or less the same way. You send then an email or upload the document as Word or PDF on to their servers, make the **payment** online and they'll send the letter **via** regular postal mail to the **specified** physical address.

Vocabulary: access, respond, rush, shift attention, dispatching, payment, via, enable, specified

Comprehension task:

Answer the following questions.

1. Can you name the reasons for sending paper letter?
2. What are the rules for sending snail-mail?
3. How often do you sometimes write letters?
4. When do you send a letter through the post and when you do it in the i-net?

Exercise 1: Choose the right word.

(<http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/vocabulary/esl-buying-things-online1.html>)

1. Do you send your products _____? (= to a foreign country)
abroad, by courier

2. Most people use _____ to ensure quick and efficient delivery.
carriers, couriers
3. When will the books be _____? = When will I get the books?
delivered, sent
4. I _____ your package at the post office three days ago.
put, dropped off
5. The item is in _____ (= perfect) condition.
mint, fair
6. I haven't received your _____ for the item.
pay, payment
7. Is there a _____ number for the shipment?
retail, reference
8. Where can I buy _____ insurance?
ship, shipping
9. I'm a little _____ because I've had bad experiences with buying things online.
cautious, callous
10. I checked my email, but I haven't received a _____ from you.
passage, confirmation

Exercise 2: To choose the right word.

1. Do you have this shirt in a bigger _____?
area, size
2. Why is this item so much more _____ than the other one?
expensive, cost
3. Can you _____ that I will receive the item by next Friday?
warantee, guarantee
4. Is the item _____ in any way?
damaging, damaged
5. I'll have to _____ (= check) that.
verify, prove
6. I'll _____ (= contact you) by the end of the day.
get you back, get back to you
7. Unfortunately, that item is _____.
sold-out, outsold
8. Do you only accept payment _____ Paypal?
through, in
9. I feel a litte uneasy about _____ my credit card information.
donating, sharing
10. I'm sorry for not _____. I was very busy.
talking, responding

Exercise 3: Do grammar exercise.

1. Jim is __ (higher/taller) than I am.
2. My sister is ____ (lower/shorter) than I am.
3. My brother isn't fat, he's ____ (stocky/sticky).
4. The word "skinny" is slightly more negative than the word ____ (thinning/thin).
5. He's completely ____ (bold/bald). He lost all of his hair years ago.
6. My sister works out every day, so she's in very good ____ (shaped/shape).
7. He's not fat, but he has a bit of a ____ (belly/fat).
8. He's six feet ____ (high/tall).
9. He walks with ____ (limp/lump).
10. My grandfather has ____ (trouble/problem) walking fast. (= he can't walk fast easily)

Exercise 4: Make degrees of comparison to the following adjectives: strong, weak, old, young, happy, sad, dangerous, expensive, easy, difficult, long, short, hard, soft, good, bad, clean, dirty.

Exercise 5: Develop your idea concerning the advantages of e-mails and post-mails.

17. WEATHER. CLIMATE

1. Let's talk about weather and climate. What is happening to weather and climate nowadays?

In my view a person's life depends to a certain degree on the weather and climate. The agriculture, the national **cuisine**, the clothes we wear, the types of houses we live in all these **depend on** the climate and weather. More over our **mood** often depends on the weather. If the weather is sunny and bright we feel happy and cheerful but if the weather is **gloomy** a lot of people feel depressed. Every day many people listen to weather forecasts to make up their minds on what clothes to wear and whether or not to take an umbrella with them.

Unfortunately there are also natural disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes, **droughts, floods, avalanches**, storms that badly affect people's lives.

The climate in Belarus is moderately **continental**. It means winters are fairly cold and summers are moderately hot. The climate of Great Britain is **moderate** and mild due to the influence of the warm waters of the Gulf Stream. The weather in Britain is very **changeable** and the English

even say they have no climate but only weather which has become a favourite topic of conversation.

They say that our climate is getting warmer and warmer and call it global warming. Environmentalists say that global warming is caused by emission of certain gasses such as carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, which causes **greenhouse effect**. These changes in climate can be dangerous because it can lead to the melting of the Arctic ice and the rise in the level of the World Ocean. So, water will cover some land and probably the most fertile land he plants and animals could no longer **survive**. So we must do our best to save our planet.

2. They say there is no bad weather, there are bad clothes. What do you think about it?

To begin with I'd like to point out that weather influences our mood and health. If the weather is bright and sunny we usually are in high spirits and feel on top of the world, on the other hand when the weather is dull and gloomy we often feel blue. There is even **an expression** to feel under the weather, which means to feel unwell.

But of course proper clothes can protect you from cold and rain. Unfortunately some young people want to look fashionable and don't pay attention to weather conditions. We must think carefully about our clothes and footwear before going out and then we won't have any problems with colds or feel **miserable**.

3. What is the weather in the place where you live?

I think we live in the best place in Ukraine – Transcarpathia. We don't have strong winters. Temperature never lowers than 20. Our mountains «make” a wall around our region. Spring is the most beautiful. We can enjoy sakura blossoming, it's marvelous. Summers are hot and not very rainy but can never be the same. My favourite season is autumn. It is really golden in Transcarpathia. As the autumn is warm in Transcarpathia we can enjoy seeing colourful leaves and feel the warmth of autumn sun. It is really nice to live in our region.

[<https://uplift2.wordpress.com/2013/05/26/weather-climate/>]

Vocabulary: cuisine, depend on, continental, moderate, greenhouse effect, gloomy, drought, avalanche, miserable, an expression

Comprehension task:

Answer the questions mentioned in the text

Exercise 1: Choose the right word.

1. We're in the middle of a heat-____ (*streak/wave*). It has been very hot for two weeks.

2. It looks like the sky is ___ (*shining/clearing*) up. It's going to be a beautiful day.
3. That man was ___ (*struck/beaten*) by lightning twice in the past year.
4. A ___ (*drought/draft*) is a long period without any rain.
5. Summers in states like Tennessee are very hot and very ___ (*humidity/humid*).
6. We got caught in the thunderstorm and got completely ___ (*socked/soaked*).
7. The coastal areas of California have an ___ (*ideally/ideal*) climate.
8. Did you check the weather ___ (*forecast/foreplay*) for tomorrow? Is it going to rain?
9. Q: Was it cold in Canada? A: Yes, it was 20 ___ (*under/below*) zero.
10. Another word for "cloudy" is " ___ " (*clouded/overcast*).

Exercise 2: Choose the right word.

1. It's very cold = It's ___ (*frozen/freezing*)
2. It was cold in the morning, but it ___ (*warmed/heated*) up by the afternoon.
3. Many homes were ___ (*destroyed/destroyed*) by the hurricane.
4. Small pellets of ice that fall from the sky during a storm are called ___ (*rain/hail*).
5. Don't go outside! You could get ___ (*struck/stroked*) by lightning!
6. The ___ (*thunder/lightning*) was very loud.
7. It was so ___ (*wind/windy*) outside that my hat was blown off my head.
8. A ___ (*gutsy/gusty*) wind = A very strong wind
9. A snowstorm = A ___ (*blizzard/buzzard*)
10. If the weather is mild and pleasant, you can say it's ___ (*balmy/calming*).

Exercise 3: Complete each sentence by filling in the blanks with the possessive form of the nouns.

1. The _____ uniform (Officer).
2. The _____ bottle (baby)
3. The _____ toy (boy)
4. The _____ tire (car)
5. The _____ smell (food)
6. The _____ cord (telephone)
7. The _____ books (teacher)
8. The _____ smell (flower)
9. The _____ brightness (light)

Exercise 4: Fill the gaps with the correct pronouns.

1. Once upon a time there was a girl called Little Red Riding Hood. Together with ___ mum, ___ lived in a big forest.
2. One fine day, Little Red Riding Hood's mother said, " ___ grandma is ill. Please go and take this cake and a bottle of wine to _____. Grandma's house

is not too far from ___ house, but always keep to the path and don't stop!"

3. So, Little Red Riding Hood made ___ way to Grandma's house.

4. In the forest ___ met the big bad wolf.

5. Little Red Riding Hood greeted ___ and the wolf asked:

6. "Where are ___ going, Little Red Riding Hood?"

7. "To ___ grandma's house." answered Little Red Riding Hood.

8. "Can you tell ___ where ___ grandma lives?"

9. " ___ lives in a little cottage at the edge of the forest."

10. "Why don't ___ pick some nice flowers for ___?" asked the wolf.

Exercise 5: Think of the 5 proverbs or sayings concerning the concept weather.

18. SPORT

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities.

Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volleyball, football, bodybuilding, etc. All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields. Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activity in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our republic. There are different sporting societies clubs and complexes. The most famous of them are the Olympic complexes «Luzhniki», «Dynamo» stadium, etc. They are used for international and world competitions.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our republic but football; gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity.

As for me, I go in for swimming. It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been swimming for a 5 years. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or a simply swimming with my friends. Certainly, it's a great distance between my manner of swimming and such favorites as Popov, but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to swim well as our best swimmers do.

[<http://www.native-english.ru/topics/sport-in-our-life>]

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *play*, *go* or *do*.

1. Every Saturday she tennis with her brother.
2. This winter we want to skiing in Austria.
3. Do you cards with your friends?
4. Her friends basketball and are in a good team.
5. At the weekend he fishing when the weather is good.
6. Do you want to a jigsaw with me?
7. I cycling a lot but I haven't got a very good bike.
8. Last year he windsurfing in Portugal.
9. The local team are volleyball on the beach.
10. When I'm waiting for the train I always crosswords.

Exercise 2. Underline the most suitable word.

- a) Sue came first in the 5000 metre *competition/game/race*.
- b) Jack and Eddie arranged to meet outside the football *ground/field/pitch*.
- c) Brenda goes jogging every morning to keep *exercised/fit/trained*.
- d) Our team *beat/defeated/won* the match by two goals to nil.
- e) The local stadium isn't large enough for so many *audience/viewers/spectators*.
- f) I'm afraid I don't find basketball very *interested/interesting*.
- g) The final result was a/an *draw/equal/score*.
- h) Norman won first *medal/prize/reward* in the cookery competition.
- i) *All competitors/rivals/supporters* for the race should make their way to the track.
- j) Collecting matchboxes is Rebecca's favourite *leisure/occupation/pastime*.
[Vince M. First Certificate Language practice / M. Vince. – Macmillan, 2003]

Exercise 3. Make questions with the Present simple. In pairs, ask and answer.

1. you / watch / sports / on TV?
Do you watch sports on TV? Yes, I do.
2. your dad / wear / jeans / to work?
3. you / study / Japanese?
4. your mom / speak / English?
5. your friends / watch / videos / on YouTube?
6. your teacher / use / computers?

Exercise 4. Think about a sport you like. Answer the questions. Take notes.

1. Which sport do you like?

2. When and where do you play/watch it?
3. What is your favorite team?
4. Who is your favorite player?
5. Why do you like the sport?

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box.

athlete	participation	disapproved
encouraged	unacceptable	society
talented	conventional	
career	set records	

Fanny Blankers-Koen was a / an _____ who competed in track-and-field events in the 1930s and 1940s. During that time, however, most of _____ thought a mother should lead a / an _____ life of raising children and taking care of the house. They thought a mother's _____ in sports was _____. Although the public _____ of Koen's involvement with sports, her family _____ her to play sports, even after she had children.

Koen was a / an _____ sportswoman, who _____ in many races. Koen's long _____ as a track-and-field star was finally honored when she won the "Female Athlete of the Twentieth Century" award in 1999.

19. SHOPS AND SHOPPING

Do you like shopping? It is well known that many people do like, especially women. In any case we often just have to do it, when we need some foodstuffs, for example.

There is a great variety of shops in the world: dairy, bakers, grocer's, fishmonger's, greengrocer's, butcher's, sweet shop, florist's, stationer's, footwear, children's wear, jewellery and so on.

Different people do shopping in different ways. Do you prefer shopping in small corner shops which are usually located in your neighbourhood or in big supermarkets? Undoubtedly, there are certain advantages and disadvantages in both variants. Your choice usually depends on what you need to buy. If you lack something like bread or milk, it is worth going to the nearest corner shop, for that will take you about 10 minutes. However, if your fridge is empty and there is not a slice of bread in your breadbasket, you'd better go to a supermarket. There you'll find all sorts of food-

stuffs — meat and poultry, cheese and sausage, frozen food, drinks, sweets, fruit and vegetables, grocery, bakery and dairy products. In such shops people usually take a shopping basket or a trolley and walk among the rows where all items are displayed on the shelves or kept in refrigerators. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer to find what he or she needs. In supermarkets you can buy not only foodstuffs but also stationary, clothes, household goods, some electrical goods, perfumery, newspapers and magazines. They sell various goods under one roof and, undoubtedly, this is very convenient. You can walk from one department to another looking about, finding out the price and if there is any discount and in the end you come to cashier's desk where you pay for all your purchases in cash or by a credit card.

Big department stores are very widespread in Great Britain. The most famous department stores in the UK are Harrods (one of the largest and the most expensive), House of Fraser, Marks and Spencer and Debenhams.

Marks & Spencer attracts a great variety of customers from housewives to millionaires. Such celebrities as Princess Diana, Dustin Hoffman and the British Prime-minister David Cameron are just a few of its famous customers. It makes a profit of more than 10 million pounds a week. The store has a brilliant reputation due to a high quality of its goods. It sells not only food and clothes, but also flowers and furniture. Marks & Spencer is a chain store which has over 700 branches all over the world.

Besides huge department stores, there are many cheap street markets in Great Britain. Most of them sell various goods: food, jewellery, clothes, electronics and household goods. Some of them are specialized in particular items: pet products, books, antique furniture and garden stuff.

British people are fond of out-of-town shopping. Some of them have a special shopping day once a week when the whole family takes a car and goes to an enormous shopping complex out-of-town, which is also called "superstore". The prices in such shops are pretty low and the choice of items is various. In these complexes you can find one or more supermarkets, chain-stores, some smaller shops, a lot of cafes, and even a multi-screen cinema. One of such stores is IKEA.

Shopping is an integral part of our life. Nowadays it has become not only a necessity but also a pleasure for many people.

[<http://www.alleng.ru/engl-top/651.htm>]

Exercise 1. Translate and learn new vocabulary.

customer

celebrity

household goods	profit
electrical goods	quality
perfumery	chain store
department	branch
discount	to be specialized in
cashier's desk	enormous
to pay in cash	similar
to pay by a credit card	preference
department store	integral part
widespread	

Exercise 2. Discuss.

1. What kinds of shops do you know?
2. Where do you prefer to do shopping if you have a long shopping list and little money?
3. Do you like shopping? Why?
4. Have you ever bought anything abroad? Was it cheaper than in Russia?
5. Do you have a shopping day in your family?
6. Do you like to buy clothes, food or presents more? Why?
7. Are you fond of shopping out of town?

Exercise 3. Underline the most suitable word or phrase.

- a) That new clothes shop has a lot of very good *bargains/sales*.
 - b) On Saturday morning the High Street is full of *customers/shoppers*.
 - c) It costs £9, so give her £10, and she'll give you £1 *change/rest*.
 - d) I don't go to that supermarket because it's a bit *priced/pricey*.
 - e) You cannot return goods without the original *recipe/receipt*.
 - f) Supasoft Soaps are *for sale/on sale* here.
 - g) A carrier bag is free with each *buyer/purchase* over £10.
 - h) If you pay cash, we can give you a 10 per cent *cutting/discount*.
 - i) How much did you *pay/spend* for your new shoes?
 - j) This is a good shoe shop, but the *costs/prices* are very high.
- [Vince M. First Certificate Language practice / M. Vince. – Macmillan, 2003]

Exercise 4. Discuss these questions.

1. Do you enjoy shopping?
2. How often do you go shopping?
3. What's your favourite place to shop?
4. Who do you often go shopping with?
5. Do you ever buy second-hand things?

6. When you buy something, do you 'shop around' and go to a few stores to compare prices?
7. What is something that you have bought recently that was a good bargain?
8. What is the most expensive thing you've ever bought?
9. What was the last thing you bought for someone else?
10. What was the last thing you bought for yourself?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with a shop.

1. I can buy magazines at the
2. I can buy fruit at the
3. I can buy a bag at the
4. I can buy stamps at the
5. I can buy bread at the
6. I can buy a newspaper at the
7. I can buy cake at the
8. I can buy paracetamol at the

20. ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. In past most people lived in uncrowded rural areas and didn't have pollution-causing machines. But with the development of crowded industrial cities the problem of pollution has become more important. Using automobiles and other machines made pollution steadily worse. Since the 1950's people have become alarmed with the danger of environmental pollution.

Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food products can't be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.

Pollution is a very complicated and a serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide fast transportation for the people. Plants and factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they pollute soil.

Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people don't agree to do that. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and engineers can find

the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting environment.

[<http://www.dinternal.com.ua/topics/environment-pollution/>]

Exercise 1. Complete the text with these words in the correct form.

to poison save to become extinct accident
ecological disaster species threat ecosystem
volunteer endanger environmental association

An _____ occurred last year in Mysterycove. Chemical substances _____ Blue Lake. _____ were worried about the _____ that hit the area. In fact the area was _____ and many animals and plants died in a short time. Above all, there were some animal _____ that risked _____. Many _____ worked for a long time trying to _____ the greatest number of animals. Despite the _____, they were able to save both the animals in danger and the _____ of Blue Lake.

Exercise 2. Complete using the words below.

**protection pollution deforestation effect gases used up
warming recycle windmill**

1. There is a growing concern over the _____ of species habitat and biodiversity.
2. The earth's resources are being _____ at an alarming rate.
3. The greenhouse _____ is an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide and other _____ in the atmosphere which is believed to be the cause of a gradual of the surface of the Earth.
4. The energy generated by the _____ is both very efficient and clean.
5. There have been many reports about _____ which is destroying large areas of tropical rain forest.
6. The Japanese _____ more than half their waste paper.
7. We're not doing enough to protect the environment from _____.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate preposition.

Nowadays major changes climate are taking place. They are closely connected the greenhouse effect and global warming. The greenhouse effect is the absorption energy radiated from the Earth's surface carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere, causing it

..... become warmer. So due to the greenhouse effect the temperature the Earth is rising and this creates lots of problems that will begin to take place the coming decades.

Exercise 4. Discuss.

- a. In what ways are governments and individuals trying to solve environmental problems?
- c. Do you think we are doing enough to solve the problem of global warming?
- d. What do you do that is negative and positive for the environment?

Exercise 5. Some people think that the government should spend as much money as possible on protecting the environment. Others think this money should be spent on other things such as education and healthcare. Which one of these opinions do you agree with? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

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