

**Е.С. Глухова, Н.В. Максимова, Е.Е. Меньшикова**

**ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ВСЕХ**

Учебное пособие

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации  
Байкальский государственный университет

**Е.С. Глухова, Н.В. Максимова, Е.Е. Меньшикова**

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*Текстовое электронное издание*

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Учебное пособие, предназначенное для студентов первого курса очной и заочной форм обучения, предлагает комплексный подход к изучению английского языка в рамках дисциплины «Иностранный язык». Материал пособия разбит на тематические разделы. В каждом из разделов содержатся тексты для чтения, тренировочные упражнения к ним, лексика по теме, грамматические и лексические задания.

Данное пособие может быть рекомендовано всем, кто стремится овладеть английским языком.

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*Учебное электронное издание*

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное учебное пособие подготовлено для студентов первого курса неязыковых направлений подготовки очной и заочной форм обучения в рамках дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

В пособии предлагается комплексный подход к изучению английского языка. Целью данного пособия является формирование и развитие у студентов коммуникативной компетенции, достаточной для осуществления базовой коммуникации на иностранном языке в ситуациях повседневного общения.

Пособие может быть использовано в качестве основной и дополнительной литературы. Пособие рассчитано на владение английским языком уровня Pre-Intermediate (уровень А2 по общеевропейской классификации) и состоит из 3 глав, содержащих следующую тематику: учеба в университете, работа и досуг, путешествия и командировки.

Каждая глава имеет несколько тематических разделов. Каждый раздел разделен на четыре части. Первая часть содержит тематический вокабуляр и направлена на расширение лексического запаса, активизацию употребления лексики. Вторая часть содержит упражнения, направленные на формирование коммуникативных навыков, связанных с реальными жизненными ситуациями. В 3 части представлены задания на развитие умения вести личную переписку. Четвертая часть посвящена работе с грамматическими упражнениями.

Задания составлены по принципу избыточности для выборочного использования их преподавателем в соответствии с учебным планом и рабочей программой дисциплины «Иностранный язык». Задания, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы (обязательные для выполнения), отмечены \*. Упражнения учебного пособия предусматривают постепенное накопление информации и предполагаемые пути активизации фонетических и лексико-грамматических навыков на её основе.

Представленное учебное издание может быть рекомендовано тем, кто стремится овладеть английским языком в достаточно короткие сроки, расширить свой кругозор и использовать полученные знания в повседневной и профессиональной деятельности.

## UNIT 1. ABOUT MYSELF AND MY UNIVERSITY

### 1.1 Vocabulary: GETTING ACQUAINTED

#### 1 Translate into English.

to be good at	
to be one's cup of tea	
to be interested in	
to be keen on	
to be married	
to work for	
activity	
to achieve goals	
to take life as it comes	
to make up one's mind	
to have in common	
easy-going approach to life	
character	
absent-minded	
honest	
jealous	
shy	
mean	
loyal	
imaginative	
sociable	
talkative	
stubborn	
selfish	
independent	
punctual	
calm	
rude	
determined	
sensible	

#### 2A Read descriptions of keypals and complete the chart below.



Hello! My name is Aurora Alvarez and I'm looking for a keypal. I'm twenty-three years old and I'm from Barcelona in Spain. I'm a nurse. I work long hours, but in my free time I do a lot of sport. And I like eating out with my friends. In Spain we eat very late in the evening. Write me at Box 001.



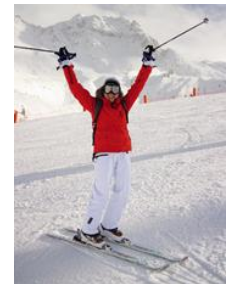
Hi! My name is Antonio Silva and I'm Brazilian. I live in Rio de Janeiro near the sea – I love water sports! I teach music in a school. I love music too! What else? I'm twenty-four years of age and I'm single. My box number is 002.

Hello! I'm a 20-year-old Russian university student. I live with my family in Saint-Petersburg. I want to write to other people around the world. My hobbies are computer games and the Internet. Please write to Box 003 to find out more. I nearly forgot – my name is Ivan Smirnov.



I'm Stefan Zilliken and I work in a travel agent's in Munich in the south of Germany. I was 23 on January 1st. My hobbies are football – I play and I watch – and walking in the mountains. I also get some free holidays with my job! Perhaps I can come to your country! I'm at Box 004

Hi! My name's Isabelle Morel and I'm French. My home is in Lyons, but I work in Meribel – I'm a ski instructor there. I work in the winter – but in the summer I like to travel. (I went to Russia last summer.) I like photography too – so I always have a camera with me! Oh yes, I'm 25 years old. Contact me at Box 005.



I'm Maria Labud, twenty-one years old, and I'm from Warsaw, the capital of Poland. I'm a computer programmer. In the evenings I go to the cinema – but English films are difficult for me! I also like running – I'm a member of a big athletics club. You will find at box 006

Name						
Age	24					
Nationality		Polish				
home city			Lyons			
Job				Travel agent		
hobbies					Computer games, Internet	

**B Work in pairs. Find the best keypal for each person and explain reasons for your choices. Discuss your choices in the class. Who is a good key pal for you?**

*Example: We think Ivan is a good key pal for Maria. Ivan's hobbies are computer games and the Internet and Maria is a computer programmer.*

**3 Look at the chart and tick the phrases that are true for you. Write three sentences describing what you are good at; what activity is not your cup of tea; your favourite activity.**

Activities	I am good at doing this.	This is not my cup of tea.	This is my favourite activity.
dancing			
playing a musical instrument			
sports and games			
learning languages			
computer games			
collecting things			
surfing the Internet			
making things			

**4 Make up questions and ask your friend.**

- 1 interested / What / you / activities / are / in \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 What / good / are / at / sports / you \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 your / is / What / hobby \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 in / you / free / time / like / doing / your / What / do \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 you / wear / like / What / clothes / do / to \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 many / How / hours / you / usually / sleep / do \_\_\_\_\_?
- 7 you /do / with / Who / live \_\_\_\_\_?
- 8 do / you / How / see / parents / your / often \_\_\_\_\_?
- 9 often / How /you / do / friends / eat out / with \_\_\_\_\_?
- 10 cup / not / of / tea / your / What / is \_\_\_\_\_?

**5 Paraphrase the sentence using the words from the box.**

interested	old	favourite	good
------------	-----	-----------	------

- 1 Writing essays is not her cup of tea.  
*She is not good at writing essays.*



2 Video games don't really interest me.

I'm \_\_\_\_\_ video games.

3 What is your age?

How \_\_\_\_\_ you?

4 What food do you like most?

What is \_\_\_\_\_?

5 Do you play the guitar well?

Are you \_\_\_\_\_ playing the guitar?

**6 Complete the dialogue with the phrases below. More than one answer may be possible.**

Can't stand	don't hate	mind	quite	like	really keen	love	terrible
		isn't bad	is great				

**Kim:** So, are you excited about the start of school?

**Dave:** No, I'm not really excited. I 1) \_\_\_\_\_ school, but it's not my favourite thing in the world.

**Kim:** We're very different. I 2) \_\_\_\_\_ school! I really enjoy learning new things. What subjects do you like?

**Dave:** I 3) \_\_\_\_\_ IT, because I'm interested in computers. And there's one subject I really enjoy – drama. I'm 4) \_\_\_\_\_ on drama. I think acting 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Kim:** Really? We're very different that way too. I 6) \_\_\_\_\_ drama. I just get too scared in front of people. What do you think of maths?

**Dave:** I really don't like it. Actually, I 7) \_\_\_\_\_ maths! I just can't stand it. It's 8) \_\_\_\_\_!

**Kim:** Different again! I like maths, and I enjoy science a lot too.

**Dave:** Ok, science 9) \_\_\_\_\_. It's actually kind of interesting.

**Kim:** Well, I'm happy we agree on something.

**7 Match the countries to nationalities.**

- |    |           |   |             |
|----|-----------|---|-------------|
| 1  | Poland    | A | Mexican     |
| 2  | England   | B | Chilean     |
| 3  | Italy     | C | Spanish     |
| 4  | Peru      | D | Argentinian |
| 5  | Russia    | E | Brazilian   |
| 6  | Argentina | F | American    |
| 7  | Mexico    | G | Polish      |
| 8  | The USA   | H | Italian     |
| 9  | Ireland   | I | English     |
| 10 | Brazil    | J | Peruvian    |
| 11 | Chile     | K | Irish       |
| 12 | Spain     | L | Russian     |

- 13 Germany      M Portuguese  
 14 France        N German  
 15 Portugal      O French

**8 Complete the sentences according to the model.**

*Example: Halina is from Poland. She's Polish.*

- 1 Juan's from Spain. He's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2 Yuri's from Russia. He's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3 Nen's is from Egypt. He's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4. Lin's from China. She's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5. Carla's from Mexico. She's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 6. Laura's from the USA. She's \_\_\_\_\_.

**9A Choose the adjectives (from ex.1) to characterize the nationalities in the table below. Tell your ideas to the partner using the model.**

*For example:*

*To my mind*

*I believe*

*I suppose      Germans (people from Germany) are very punctual.*

*I'm sure*

*I know, that*

country	nationality	character
Russia	Russian	
The USA	American	
The UK	British	
Australia	Australian	
Spain	Spanish	
Canada	Canadian	
Brazil	Brazilian	
Finland	Finnish	
Turkey	Turkish	
Egypt	Egyptian	
Greece	Greek	
Japan	Japanese	
China	Chinese	
France	French	
Germany	German	

**B Speak about yourself.**

*Example: I'm talkative and kind, but sometimes I'm a bit lazy.*

**10 Read these brief character descriptions. Which of these four people sounds most like you?**

Amrita:

‘I’m an active and energetic person – I can’t bear just sitting around doing nothing. It just makes me impatient and restless. But I know what I want, and I think I’ve got what it takes to achieve my goals. Does that make me sound horribly ambitious and selfish? I hope not!’

Kevin:

‘I’m the kind of person who knows how to have a good time. I suppose you would call me fun-loving, but it’s more than that. I actually believe in a calm, cool, easy-going approach to life and I can’t bear unnecessary anxiety and pressure. I believe in being sociable and taking life as it comes...’

Larry:

‘My problem can be summarized in one word: self-confidence. I just don’t have enough. I’m shy with other people, who must think I’m boring and stupid sometimes. Lack of confidence also makes me indecisive: I spend days trying to make up my mind what to do about quite simple things. I’m told I sometimes look moody, but in fact I like being with other people ...’

Cathy:

‘How I see myself? Well, I’m forgetful and disorganized – some would say absent-minded! But I’ve got quite a lot of willpower, really, and I’ve got ideas. I’m a hard worker too when I’m doing something I’m interested in. I’m not very articulate when it comes to public speaking but I quite enjoy being the center of attention, and I don’t get in the least bit nervous’ [1].

**1.1 Skills: read and speak**

**11A Read the text about Victoria. She is at a language school and she’s introducing herself to the class.**

Hello. My name’s Victoria Barossa. I’m 35 years old and I’m from Spain. I live in the city of Malaga in the south of Spain. I’m a designer and I work for a large European car maker. I work on car design. I’m married. My husband, Santiago, works in a bank as a programmer. We’ve got two children – a son and a daughter. In my free time I play tennis, I do yoga, and I go camping with my family. I like listening, too, and I like watching soap operas on TV.

**B Work with a partner. Ask and answer about Victoria.**

1 What’s her full name?

- 2 How old is she?
- 3 Where does she live?
- 4 What does she do?
- 5 Is she married?
- 6 What does her husband do?
- 7 Have they got any children?
- 8 What does she do in her free time?

**12 Interview a partner. Use the questions in exercise 11B.**

*Example: A What's your full name?  
B It's...*

**13 Read the dialogue and act it out with your partner.**

**Bill:** So, Rosa, where are you from?

**Rosa:** I'm from Lisbon.

**Bill:** Ah, Lisbon! That is a beautiful city! So, what do you do, Rosa?

**Rosa:** I'm an actress.

**Bill:** And what are you doing here in the UK?

**Rosa:** I'm working. I work with the Royal Theatre Company.

**Bill:** What's your hobby, Rose?

**Rosa:** Actually, I like listening to music and riding a horse.

**14 Make your own dialogue with your partner and act it out in the group. The prompts are in the table (*Name, country, occupation, age, hobby*).**

1 Heike, Germany – driver, 19 y.o., (football)	6 Ann, England – student, 18 y.o., (dancing)
2 Ivan, Russia – designer, 22 y.o., (painting)	7 Sofia, Hungary – agent, 23 y.o., (reading)
3 Celia, France – dancer, 25 y.o (films)	8 Kumiko, Japan – student, 19 y.o., (music)
4 Luc, the USA – teacher, 28 y.o. (reading)	9 Karolina, Brazil – English teacher, 27 y.o., (German)
5 Carlo, Spain – worker, 24 y.o., (travelling)	10 Elizabet, Scotland – police officer, 32 y.o (tennis)

**15 Read the dialogue and act it out.**

**Ryan:** Hi, Izzy. Can I sit here?

**Izzy:** Yes, of course. This is Becky. She's new.

**Ryan:** Hi, Becky. I'm Ryan, Izzy's brother.

**Becky:** Hi. Nice to meet you.

**Ryan:** Where are you from, Becky?

**Becky:** I'm from London. I moved here two weeks ago.  
**Ryan:** I love London. I've got friends there. I sometimes visit them and we go skateboarding.  
**Izzy:** Do you like skateboarding, Becky?  
**Becky:** Not really. But I like ice skating.  
**Izzy:** Me too! Let's go ice skating after university.  
**Becky:** Great idea!  
**Ryan:** I'm not very keen on ice skating. What do you think of bowling?  
**Becky:** Bowling? I hate it.  
**Ryan:** Oh. Actually, I don't mind ice skating...  
**Izzy:** There's the bell. I've got maths, then history.  
**Becky:** I've got PE now. I love PE! See you after university, Izzy!  
**Izzy:** Bye, Becky.  
**Ryan:** Yeah... Bye...

**16 Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).**

- 1 This is the first time Izzy and Ryan meet.
- 2 This is the first time Becky and Ryan meet.
- 3 Ryan sometimes goes skateboarding in London.
- 4 Becky does not like skateboarding or bowling.
- 5 Ryan and Becky agree to go ice skating after university.
- 6 Izzy and Becky have got PE next.

**17 Add three words from the dialogue in exercise 15 to each list.**

**Sports and hobbies:** board games, drawing...  
**Subjects:** drama, IT...

**18 Label the phrases below A (like), B (OK) or C (don't like). Which phrases are in the dialogue in exercise 15?**

**Likes and dislikes**

<b>I can't stand ...</b>	<b>I'm really keen on ...</b>
<b>I don't mind ...</b>	<b>... isn't bad.</b>
<b>I hate ...</b>	<b>... is great/</b>
<b>I love ...</b>	<b>... is terrible.</b>
<b>I (quite) like...</b>	

**19 Work in pairs, taking turns to be A and B.**

**Student A:** Find out your partner's opinion of university subjects. Put them into groups A, B and C from exercise 18.

**Student B:** Answer A's questions using phrases from exercise 18.

*Example: A: What do you think of PE? B: I don't mind it.*

**20 Match statements and questions 1–6 with responses a)–f).**

- 1 Did you have a good weekend?
- 2 This is my brother, Ivan.
- 3 Nice to meet you.
- 4 So, where exactly do you live?
- 5 Let's keep in touch.
- 6 What do you do?

- a) Right in the centre of town, opposite the old museum.
- b) I'm in advertising.
- c) Nice to meet you, Ivan.
- d) Nice to meet you, too.
- e) Yes, I'll email you next week.
- f) Yes, brilliant thanks [3].

**21 Number the sentences from the conversation in the correct order, 1–10.**

- a) Hi. Are you Nick's friend?   1
- b) So, what do you do Marco?
- c) Yes, I am. We went to the same university. I'm Ann, by the way!
- d) Hi Ann. I'm Marco.
- e) I'm in the travel industry.
- f) Downtown. In the Max building.
- g) I'd love a coffee. We've got a lot to talk about!
- h) I don't believe it! I work there too! Which floor?
- i) Really? I am too! Where exactly do you work?
- j) The third. Hey, would you like a drink?

**22 Number sentences a)–h) in the conversation in the correct order, 1–8.**

- a) Hi Bella. How are things?   1
- b) Wow! Congratulations! I like fashion too, but I'm not keen on the long working hours.
- c) Yes, let's.
- d) It is. It's in the fashion industry, and I absolutely love fashion.
- e) Great actually. I've got a new job.
- f) Yes, I'm not keen on sitting at a desk all day either. Let's have a drink to celebrate!
- g) Really? That sounds exciting.
- h) Thanks! I don't mind doing the long hours for a job I love. I can't stand office jobs.  
   [2]

**23 Give responses.**

How do you do? – \_\_\_\_\_  
Meet my wife. – \_\_\_\_\_  
Hello. – \_\_\_\_\_  
Hi. – \_\_\_\_\_  
Good morning. – \_\_\_\_\_  
Good-bye. – \_\_\_\_\_  
See you later. – \_\_\_\_\_  
Have a nice day! – \_\_\_\_\_  
What's the matter? – \_\_\_\_\_

## **24 Discuss the questions in groups.**

1. What social networking sites do you use?
2. What information do you have on your web page, Facebook page, Twitter account, YouTube channel, etc.?
3. What kind of information are you comfortably releasing to the public?
4. What type of information should you not put on social networking sites?

**25 When you look through a person's Internet profile, what information is interesting for you? Rank the following items in the order of importance: 1 for the most interesting topics and 10 for the least interesting. Can you add any other items to this list?**

- \_\_\_ country of origin
- \_\_\_ age
- \_\_\_ gender
- \_\_\_ occupation
- \_\_\_ zodiacal sign
- \_\_\_ hobbies
- \_\_\_ movie preferences
- \_\_\_ favourite books
- \_\_\_ choice of music
- \_\_\_ pets

**26 Work in pairs and do the 'psychometric test'. Then discuss your results in pairs. Do you have anything in common?**

### **Have you got what it takes?**

**1 Do you find it easy to concentrate on one subject?**

- a Not at all, I like to think about a variety of things.
- b I try hard but sometimes it's difficult.
- c Yes, I have no problem doing this.

**2 Do your leisure interests ever distract you from your work?**

- a No, never

- b Sometimes
- c Yes, often.

**3 You are planning a weekend with your family and friends. On Friday afternoon something urgent comes up. What is your reaction?**

- a You try to find someone else to do it for you.
- b You forget your weekend and get on with what you have to do.
- c You decide it will have to wait as you already have plans for the weekend.

**4 You get a new job and discover that the local college is running a training course that will be very useful in your work. How do you react?**

- a You're not very interested in doing it.
- b You decide to do the course even if you have to pay for it yourself.
- c You will go, but only if your new company pays for it.

**5 Where do you see yourself in five years' time?**

- a You'll probably be in the same position as now.
- b You hope you'll be in a better position.
- c You intend to advance your career considerably in the next five years.

**6 Do you talk about your job/studies outside work/college?**

- a Sometimes.
- b Very frequently.
- c No, I 'switch off' from work as soon as I can at the end of the day.

**7 Do you think intelligence leads to success?**

- a Intelligence alone does not lead to success.
- b Yes, you have to be intelligent to be successful in life.
- c It's a big part of success.

**8 One of your colleagues gets promoted. How do you feel?**

- a You're a bit jealous.
- b You're pleased for your colleague.
- c You're upset. You want to find out why it wasn't you and what went wrong.

**9 Do you believe in the saying 'practice makes perfect'?**

- a No, nobody's perfect.
- b Yes, the harder you work at things, the better you become.
- c People don't have enough time to practice things these days.

**10 Is it useful to look back at the past?**

- a No, you can't change what has happened.
- b Yes, it's very important to look back and analyze our mistakes so that we don't repeat them.
- c Maybe sometimes, but everyone can be wise about the past.



**11 What do you think about hard work?**

- a It's the way to get what you want.
- b It's okay if you are paid well for it.
- c It's very tiring.

**12 Where does your motivation come from?**

- a from your family.
- b from your boss.
- c from inside yourself.

*Assessment scores*

<b>1</b>	a 0	b 1	c 2	<b>7</b>	a 2	b 0	c 1
<b>2</b>	a 2	b 1	c 0	<b>8</b>	a 1	b 0	c 2
<b>3</b>	a 1	b 2	c 0	<b>9</b>	a 0	b 2	c 1
<b>4</b>	a 0	b 2	c 1	<b>10</b>	a 0	b 2	c 1
<b>5</b>	a 0	b 1	c 2	<b>11</b>	a 2	b 1	c 0
<b>6</b>	a 1	b 2	c 0	<b>12</b>	a 1	b 0	c 2

**20-24** If you are not already a success, there is no doubt that you will be one day. You have got all the qualities necessary for success, including ambition, determination and imagination. Take care not to become a workaholic – if you do, it will affect your family, yourself and, in the end, your happiness.

**8-19** You want to be successful and have got many of the necessary qualities. But perhaps you need a little more self-confidence to believe that you can and will succeed. Perhaps you dream about success, but do not really believe it will happen. Making those dreams come true is not easy, but it is certainly possible.

**0-8** You need a lot of hard work to make a success of your chosen career, but is this really what you want in life? Perhaps you believe that happiness is more important than success. Maybe you prefer a happy family life, a steady job and a regular salary. Remember everyone is different and happiness does not come from trying to become something that you do not really want to be.

**1.1 Skills: write**

**27 Complete an Internet page of yours. You may use either true or imaginary information about yourself.**

**Create an account**

Login \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone number \_\_\_\_\_

**Personal details**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Surname \_\_\_\_\_  
 Age \_\_\_\_\_  
 Where are you from? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Do you work or study? \_\_\_\_\_  
 What music do you like? \_\_\_\_\_  
 What is your favourite book? \_\_\_\_\_  
 What sports do you enjoy? \_\_\_\_\_  
 What is your favourite food? \_\_\_\_\_  
 What countries would you like to visit? \_\_\_\_\_  
 What makes your happy? \_\_\_\_\_  
 What is your life motto? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

## 1.1 Grammar

**28 Study the rule. Then look at the table below and answer the following questions.**

<b>To be (Present Simple)</b>		
Singular / Единственное число		
Affirmative form +	Negative form —	Interrogative form ?
<b>I am / I'm</b>	<b>I am not / I'm not</b>	<b>Am I ...?</b> <b>Yes, I am / No, I'm not</b>
<b>He is / he's</b> <b>She is / she's</b> <b>It is / it's</b>	<b>He is not / He isn't</b> <b>She is not / She isn't</b> <b>It is not / It isn't</b>	<b>Is he / she / it...? –</b> <b>Yes, he / she / it is. /</b> <b>No, he / she / it isn't.</b>
Plural / Множественное число		
<b>You are / You're</b> <b>We are / We're</b> <b>They are / They're</b>	<b>You are not / You aren't</b> <b>We are not / We aren't</b> <b>They are not / They aren't</b>	<b>Are we / you / they...? –</b> <b>Yes, we /you / they are.</b> <b>No, we /you / they aren't.</b>

Paul	England	34	writer
Rosa	Italy	30	actress
Chin	China	25	teacher
Mei	China	25	teacher

Where is Paul/Rosa from? How old is he/she? What is his/her job?  
 Where are Chin and Mei from? How old are they? What are their jobs?

**B Fill in is/isn't, are/aren't.**

1 Paul \_\_\_\_\_ from England. He \_\_\_\_\_ from China. He \_\_\_\_\_ 34 years old. He \_\_\_\_\_ a writer.

2 Rosa \_\_\_\_\_ from Italy. She \_\_\_\_\_ 15 years old. She \_\_\_\_\_ 30 years old. She \_\_\_\_\_ an actress. She \_\_\_\_\_ a writer.

3 Chin and Mei \_\_\_\_\_ from China. They \_\_\_\_\_ from Italy. They \_\_\_\_\_ 25 years old. They \_\_\_\_\_ teachers.

### 29 Complete the conversations with the correct form of *be*.

**Ben:** Hello. How are you?

**Ed:** Er ... hello.

**Ben:** Sorry, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you Mr. and Mrs. Rutter?

**Ed:** No, we (2) \_\_\_\_\_. They (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. and Mrs. Rutter.

**Ben:** Oh, sorry. Excuse me. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ you Jerry Rutter?

**Jerry:** Yes.

**Ben:** I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Ben Pastor.

**Jerry:** Oh. hello. Nice to meet you, Ben. This (6) \_\_\_\_\_ my wife, Sally.

**Sally:** Hi.

**Ben:** Sorry. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ your name Sandy?

**Sally:** No, it (8) \_\_\_\_\_. It's Sally.

**Ben:** Nice to meet you, Sally.

### 30 Write the conversations.

1 you / American? Are you American?

No, / I / Canadian. No, I'm not. I'm Canadian.

2 he / a student? \_\_\_\_\_

No, / He / a teacher. \_\_\_\_\_

3 we / late? \_\_\_\_\_

No, / you / early. \_\_\_\_\_

4 they / from India \_\_\_\_\_

No, / They / China. \_\_\_\_\_

### 31 Study the rule and replace the underlined words with the correct personal pronoun.

Personal Pronouns / Личные местоимения	
Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	me
You	you
She	her
He	him
It	it

We	us
You	you
They	them

- 1 The teacher always gives the students homework.  
a) me b) them c) you
- 2 I am reading the book to my little sister.  
a) her b) us c) him
- 3 The boys are riding their bikes.  
a) it b) them c) her
- 4 My father is writing a letter to John.  
a) me b) him c) her
- 5 I don't know the answer.  
a) she b) her c) it
- 6 Sally is going to see Anne.  
a) him b) her c) me
- 7 Open the window, please.  
a) it b) them c) us
- 8 Can you tell the people the way to the airport, please?  
a) you b) them c) us
- 9 The books are for Peter.  
a) him b) her c) you
- 10 Can you help my sister and me, please?  
a) me b) her c) us

### 32 Put the personal pronouns into the correct form.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ lives in Liverpool. (he)
- 2 I met \_\_\_\_\_ in the office. (he)
- 3 They sing with \_\_\_\_\_ in the choir. (I)
- 4 Lisa likes \_\_\_\_\_. (it)
- 5 Excuse \_\_\_\_\_, is this the way to the station? (I)
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ worked in the garden. (we)
- 7 Where are the cupcakes? Did you eat \_\_\_\_\_? (they)
- 8 Is \_\_\_\_\_ your sister? (she)
- 9 Where are \_\_\_\_\_ from? (you)
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ saw Jack in the office. (we)

### 33 Study the rule and put the pronouns in brackets into the correct form.

Притяжательные	
Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
my	mine
your	yours

her	hers
his	his
its	its
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

- 1 The bus stop is near \_\_\_\_\_ house. (we)
- 2 How is \_\_\_\_\_ new school? (you)
- 3 This is my bag and that is \_\_\_\_\_. (he)
- 4 Sophia's hair is longer than \_\_\_\_\_. (I)
- 5 It's \_\_\_\_\_ turn now. (I)
- 6 The bike on the right is \_\_\_\_\_. (you)
- 7 Which desk is \_\_\_\_\_? (we)
- 8 Here are \_\_\_\_\_ tickets. (she)
- 9 The children brushed \_\_\_\_\_ teeth. (they)
- 10 Our school is much nicer than \_\_\_\_\_. (they)

### 34 Fill in the gaps with the object pronouns.

- 1 I haven't got a pen. Can you give \_\_\_\_\_ your pen, please?
- 2 Look at \_\_\_\_\_. She is so beautiful.
- 3 John is my best friend. I can tell \_\_\_\_\_ everything.
- 4 Manchester United is my favourite football team. I like \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 My favourite food is pizza. I love \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Tom, can I ask \_\_\_\_\_ something?
- 7 Please, invite \_\_\_\_\_ to your party. We really want to go

### 35 Read the text, underline the correct pronoun and put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Dear Ann,

Hi! **My/me** name is Roberto! I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) 10 years old. **I/me** have got a big family. **Our/us** family is friendly and caring. My mother's name is Pauline. **She/Her** is 35 years old. **She/Her** \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a doctor. I really love **she/her**. My father's name is Aleks. **He/him** \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a teacher. He always helps **me/my** with **my/me** homework. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) really kind and I love **his/him** so much! I have got a little brother. **Him/His** name is John. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) 5 years old. I always tell **his/him** scary stories at night. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) the best little brother in the world! I have also got a cat and a dog. **Their/them** names are Tom and Spike. I love **their/them** a lot!

I must go now. **My/me** mum calls **me/my**. Write back and tell me about **you/your** family!

Yours,  
Roberto

**36 Study the table and complete the questions with the correct question word. Then interview a friend using your questions.**

Question Words		
Who...?	Кто..?	Who are you?
Whom..?	Кого..? Кому..?	Whom did she see? Whom does this bag belong to?
Whose..?	Чей? Чья?	Whose turn is it?
What..?	Что..? Какой..?	What do you like doing? What is your name?
What ...for?	Зачем..?	What have you done it for?
Which?	Который..?	Which car is yours?
Where?	Где..? Куда..?	Where have you been? Where are you from?
When..?	Когда..?	When is your birthday?
Why..?	Почему..?	Why did you go to sleep early?
How..?	Как..?	How are you?
How much/How many	Сколько?	How many students are there in your group? How much does it cost?
How often..?	Как часто?	How often do you go to the gym?
How long..?	Как долго?	How long did you stay there?
How old..?	Сколько лет?	How old are you?

**! When a Wh-question includes a preposition, the preposition usually goes at the end:**

*e.g. Who do you live with?*

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ do you live?  
a) Who b) When c) Where d) How long
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ have you lived there?  
a) Why b) When c) Where d) How long
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ do you live with?  
a) Who b) When c) Where d) How much
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ people are there in your family?  
a) How much b) How many c) How long d) Which
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ do you get to school?  
a) Who b) How c) Where d) How often
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ 's your mother's name?  
a) Who b) When c) What d) Why
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ is your birthday?  
a) Who b) When c) Where d) How many
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ do you do on your birthday?

- a) Who b) What c) Where d) Why  
 9 \_\_\_\_\_ are your hobbies?
- a) What b) Why c) When d) How many  
 10 \_\_\_\_\_ 's your phone number?
- a) What b) Which c) Where d) How much  
 11 \_\_\_\_\_ 's your email address?
- a) Who b) What c) Where d) How long  
 12 \_\_\_\_\_ are you?
- a) How long b) How high c) How tall d) How much  
 13 \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to the cinema?
- a) Who b) When c) How many d) How often  
 14 \_\_\_\_\_ colour do you like most? Red or green?
- a) Why b) Where c) Which d) How many  
 15 \_\_\_\_\_ cousins do you have?
- a) How long b) How many c) How much d) How tall

### 37 Fill in the correct question word.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ are you smiling? – Because I'm happy.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ is your home address? – 5 Yellow Road.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ will you be back? – At 5 o'clock.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ do you like for breakfast? – Apple juice.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ can help me? – Tom can help you.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ phone is it? – Nick's.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to school? – By bus.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ is your favourite sport? – Football.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ are you from? – From Canada.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ is the weather like? – It is cold.
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ did you invite to your party? – My friends.
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_ book is yours? – The red one.
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_ is your father? – He's 45.
- 14 \_\_\_\_\_ is your brother's job? – He is a dentist.
- 15 \_\_\_\_\_ is your favourite subject? – Physics.
- 16 \_\_\_\_\_ do you like to wear? – Jeans.
- 17 \_\_\_\_\_ does your sister study? – At the university.
- 18 \_\_\_\_\_ does it take you to get home? – 10 minutes

### 38 Use the correct form of have.

- 1 My father \_\_\_\_\_ four brothers. 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ many teachers.
- 3 My sister \_\_\_\_\_ a large room in this flat. 4 He \_\_\_\_\_ good chalk. 5  
 Our classroom \_\_\_\_\_ six windows. 6 They \_\_\_\_\_ many English  
 books. 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ a new bag.

### 39 Study the sentences below and say whether the 's is *is* or *has* as in the example.

- 1 Jill's got a good figure. has
- 2 Tim's short and fat. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Greg's a handsome man. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Nora's got long red hair. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Paul's got broad shoulders. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Ken's bald. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Jenny's a pretty girl. \_\_\_\_\_

**40 Write questions and answers as in the example.**

1 Emily	× car	√ bicycle
A: Has Emily got a car?		
B: No, Emily hasn't got a car. She has got a bicycle.		
2 Carl	× beard	√ moustache
3 Samanta	× BA	√ BSc
4 Jane and Tim	× stereo	√ TV
5 Joe	× wrinkles	√ freckles
6 You	× long hair	√ short hair
7 Lucy	× typewriter	√ computer

**41 Write the numbers.**

4, 23, 35, 47, 51, 68, 72, 84, 99, 100, 204, 457, 1 245, 5 798, 2 000 100.

**42 Translate.**

11 писателей, 47 хобби, 2 племянника, 89 школ, 15 библиотек, 12 языков, 13 университетов, 20-й день рождения, 21-е письмо, 33-я машина, второй город, 2 племянника, 19 одноклассников, четвертый ребенок, 15-й тест, 110 ученых, пятая переменная.

**1.2 Vocabulary: ABOUT MY UNIVERSITY**

**1 Translate into English.**

to graduate from	
to do a degree	
to do research	
bachelor of Arts/Science (BA/BSc)	
master of Arts/Science (MA/MSc)	
undergraduate	
postgraduate	



first-year student/freshman	
second-year student/sophomore	
qualification	
curriculum	
student loan	
distant learning	
certificate	
by heart	
to drop out of the university	
to flunk out of the university (because of bad marks)	
illiterate	
skills	
establish	
long-time traditions	
highly-qualified teaching staff	
to provide	
dormitory (dorm) / hostel	
enrollment	
admission	
full-time student	
student by correspondence	
scholarship	
opportunity	
to take an internship	
major	
to pass an exam ≠ to fail an exam	
to attend classes ≠ to miss classes	
to assess	
to give the feedback	
to meet a deadline	
free of charge	
tuition fee	
primary school	
secondary school	
private school	
to last	
to take part in	

**2 Read the text. How do you understand the meaning of the words in bold? Check.**

### **A university degree**

I started university two years ago, when I was nineteen, and I'm **doing a degree in** Spanish and French. The **course lasts** three years, and there are three terms a year. I

work in the **library** a lot because – like many **undergraduates** – I have to **write** lots of **essays**. I also have to take exams, and last term I failed one and had to take it again. I got the result two weeks ago; **fortunately**, I passed this time. When I've got my degree – a BA – I want to **do research** for a **PhD** [3].

**do a degree** study at university for three or four years  
**course** a number of classes on a subject, e.g., an English course  
**term** a period of study, usually about ten weeks  
**library** a place where you can read and borrow books  
**undergraduate** a student doing a first degree  
(A graduate has a degree.)  
**write an essay** do a piece of writing on a subject  
**again** one more time  
**fortunately** We say fortunately when we give good news.  
**To last** is to continue for a period of time.  
**BA/BSc** Bachelor of Arts/Science  
**MA/MSc** Master of Arts/Science  
**do research** study a subject for a long time to learn new information  
**PhD** Doctor of Philosophy

### 3 Circle the correct word.

*Example: She did an English course/term.*

- 1 I want to **do/make** a degree in maths.
- 2 **A term/degree** lasts about ten weeks.
- 3 I've got a **BA/BSc** in physics.
- 4 I study a lot in the **library/bookshop**.
- 5 **A graduate/An undergraduate** has a degree
- 6 **Fortunately/Unfortunately**, I failed the exam.
- 7 You can do research **before/after** a degree.

### 4 Complete the dialogues 1–6 with the words from exercise 2.

*Example: How long does the term last? – About twelve weeks.*




- 1 Have you got a \_\_\_\_\_? – Yes, a BSc.
- 2 Did she have to \_\_\_\_\_ an essay? – Yes, three, in fact.
- 3 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ research next year? – Yes, I want to do a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Can he take the exam \_\_\_\_\_? – Yes, next summer.
- 6 How long does the course \_\_\_\_\_? – It's only one term.

### 5 Write your answers and ask another student.

- 1 How long do you need to study for a degree in Economics? – \_\_\_\_\_.

- 2 How long do you need to study for a Master's degree? – \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 3 How long does a university term last? – \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4 How long does a school term last? – \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 5 If you fail exams, can you always take them again? – \_\_\_\_\_ .

**6 How can you explain these idioms?**

<b>BOOKWORM</b>	<b>EAGER BEAVER</b>	<b>BRAINSTORM NEW IDEAS</b>
		

- 1 When you do it, you develop new ideas, through a discussion in which several people make lots of suggestions and the best ones are chosen.
- 2 a person unusually devoted to reading and study
- 3 a keen and enthusiastic person who works very hard [4].

**7 Match the words 1–9 with their definitions.**

<b>1</b> certificate	<b>A</b> to complete a degree at a university (verb); a person who has a university degree.(noun)
<b>2</b> distance course	<b>B</b> an official document that proves you have passed an exam or completed a course
<b>3</b> graduate	<b>C</b> the qualification given to students who have completed their studies at a college or university.
<b>4</b> student loan	<b>D</b> an ability to do an activity or job well, especially because you have practised it
<b>5</b> campus	<b>E</b> the buildings and the surrounding land of a university or college
<b>6</b> degree	<b>F</b> a course in which students learn on their own at home and communicate with faculty and other students via the internet.
<b>7</b> skill	<b>G</b> a course of study that you have completed or an exam that you have passed
<b>8</b> qualification	<b>H</b> an amount of money that you borrow from the government or a bank to fund your study at a university and which you must pay back after you completed your study.

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>

**8 Read these sentences and then use the words in bold to complete the sentences below.**

- Students at school are sometimes called **pupils**.
- Pupils in Britain go to **primary school** up to the age of eleven.
- From eleven to sixteen, pupils in Britain have to go to **secondary school**; in America, they go to junior and senior high school.
- Some pupils decide to **stay on** at school until they are eighteen to do exams.
- The **fee(s)** for the course is/are €200, but the books are free.
- Turn to page seven in your **textbook** and study the model.
- I did the course by **distance learning**, so I studied at home and sent exercises back through the post.
- I passed the exam and I should get the **certificate** in the post in a few weeks.
- I understand English, but I have problems learning definitions **by heart**.
- If you leave college or school before the end of your course, you **drop out**.

1 If there aren't any colleges in your area, you could consider studying by \_\_\_\_\_

2 I'll be so proud when I pass that I'm going to hang my \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall.

3 My mum's worried that my brother's going to \_\_\_\_\_ of college and not get any qualifications.

4 All students are required to pay the course \_\_\_\_\_ before taking the examination.

5 Many young people \_\_\_\_\_ at school because it's difficult to find a job without qualifications.

6 We moved house when I was nine, so I had to start at a new \_\_\_\_\_.

7 It took me ages to learn the English alphabet \_\_\_\_\_.

8 I think the \_\_\_\_\_ we use in our History lesson is really boring.

9 Our new English teacher gets on well with all the \_\_\_\_\_.

10 It can be a bit frightening when you leave primary school and have to move up to \_\_\_\_\_.

**9 Read these sentences and then use the words in bold to complete the sentences below.**

- **Qualifications** are exam results which prove you have reached a certain level.
- I'm going to get a job as soon as I **graduate** from university.
- The qualification you get when you graduate from university is called **a degree**.
- In Britain, **a public school** is a private, fee-paying school.
- In the USA, a public school is a **state school**, which is run by the government and is free to attend.
- She went to **nursery (school)/kindergarten** when she was two years old.
- We're not taking exams this year at school; all our work is **assessed**.
- I'd like you all to write an **essay** entitled 'Deception in Hamlet.'

- If you are **illiterate**, you don't know how to read and write.
- Your **skills** are the things that you can do well.

1 I've got to write \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend on the causes of the First World War.

2 Apart from a GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) in English, do you have any other \_\_\_\_\_?

3 35% of this course is examined, and the rest is \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the year.

4 Because Jeffrey had been a boarder at an expensive \_\_\_\_\_, he adapted to prison life remarkably easily.

5 I personally believe that the \_\_\_\_\_ system is much fairer, as every pupil, irrespective of how much money their parents have, receives the same quality of education.

6 There are far too many \_\_\_\_\_ adults today; something must be done about it.

7 Almost all children round here go to a \_\_\_\_\_ until they're five years old.

8 He's got some very impressive qualifications, but do you think he's got the necessary \_\_\_\_\_ for the job?

9 As long as I don't completely mess up my university final exams, I should \_\_\_\_\_ from Warwick next July.

10 I think Helen's got an honours \_\_\_\_\_ in German Literature from Hull University.

## 1.2 Skills: read and speak

### 10A Read the text.

1 Which university is Jason studying at?

2 What subject is he studying?

3 How many more years will he be at university?

4 Where does he live when he's at university?

5 How many lectures does he normally have?

My name's Jason. I'm an undergraduate student at Newcastle University. I'm studying for a degree in Law. It's a three-year course and I'm in my second year at the moment. In my first year I had a room on campus, but I live off campus now. I share a house with five other students.

On most days I attend one or two lectures. I take notes, and then at the end of the lecture the lecturer usually gives us a reading list and an assignment. A week later we have a seminar in a small group. One of the students has to read his or her assignment and we talk about it.

At the end of our third year we'll take our final examinations, and if I pass them, I'll graduate. I'll get my degree certificate at a graduation ceremony [5].

**B Answer the questions.**

- 1 Which university is Jason studying at?
- 2 What subject is he studying?
- 3 How many more years will he be at university?
- 4 Where does he live when he's at university?
- 5 How many lectures does he normally have?

**11 Find underlined words or expressions in the text to match these definitions.**

*Example: The lectures and seminars on a subject – a course*

- 1 the place where the university buildings are
- 2 the exams at the end of a degree course
- 3 to finish a degree
- 4 a student who is studying for a first degree
- 5 a piece of work that students have to do
- 6 someone who teacher at university
- 7 the time when students get their certificates [5]

**12 Compare Jason's life as a student to life as a student in your country. What differences are there?**

**13A Circle the correct answer. Read the text and check.**

- a. Baikal State University is located in **Baikalsk / Irkutsk / Angarsk**.
- b. The campus of BSU is located **near the city centre / in the suburb of Irkutsk / in the heart of Irkutsk**.
- c. The university was established in **1930 / 1993 / 2002**.
- d. There are **5 / 7 / 6** institutes here.
- e. The dorms are **accessible / inaccessible**.

**BAIKAL STATE UNIVERSITY**

**B Read the first part of the text and answer the questions: What does BSU mean? Where is BSU located?**

**Part 1**

Baikal State University (Its full name is the Federal State Budget Educational Institution of Higher Education «Baikal State University») is a state educational institution, which provides undergraduate, graduate, postgraduate and advanced education in Economics, Management, Law, Applied Computer Science in Economics, Journalism, Psychology and Sociology.

Baikal State University is located in Irkutsk. Only 60 km away from Irkutsk there is the world-famous lake Baikal listed among UNESCO's world heritage sites. The

building of Baikal State University belongs to the historical monuments of Irkutsk. The campus has a history of over 100 years. The modern campus of Baikal State University is conveniently located in the heart of Irkutsk at the intersection of central streets of the city – Lenin Street and Karl Marx Street. Nearby there is a good infrastructure: the main city attractions, theaters, museums, shopping centers, bus stops are situated here [6].

**C Read the second part of the text and answer the questions: When does the university start its history? What guarantees a high-quality training of potential specialists?**

### **Part 2**

The university has a long history. The university was established in 1930 as Irkutsk Institute of National economy. It was certified as an Academy in 1993 and as a university in 2002. Long-time traditions, highly-qualified teaching staff, well-established scientific schools, and a wide range of academic programs – all these guarantee a high-quality training of potential specialists and executives [6].

**D Read the third part of the text and answer the questions: How many and what institutes does BSU have? What programs does it offer? Does BSU have partnership relations with foreign universities?**

### **Part 3**

Baikal State University is a great choice for highly motivated young people interested in professional development in wide range of spheres. The university not only provides classical academic training in Economics, Management, Law, Public administration, Commerce, Business analytics and Tourism, but also offers relatively new programs on International Relations, Journalism, Linguistics, Translation Studies, Art and Humanities, with the focus on Theory and Methods of teaching Russian to students of other languages, Foreign languages in International Relations, as well as Theory and Practice of cross-cultural communication.

Today the university is a modern research and educational centre with advanced laboratory facilities for study and qualified staff training. It has 6 institutes (Management and Finance; Law; State Law and National Security; World Economy and International Relations; National Economy; Culture, Social Communication and Informational Technology) and 1 international faculty. 15000 students study here. Baikal State University offers 33 Bachelor's degree programs, 5 Specialist's degree programs and 33 Master's programs. BSU has strong partnership relations with many foreign universities through educational activities, international research, faculty and students' exchange [6].

**E Read the fourth part of the text and speak about facilities for study.**

#### **Part 4**

The University is very well equipped to provide high-quality education. BSU scientific library is one of the largest university libraries in Siberia and the Russian Far East. It stocks more than 1 million volumes. Students can check out books from the library, or use rare, old and new editions in the reading halls. The Periodicals Section annually receives over 500 Russian and foreign magazines and journals and over 57 newspapers. The library uses advanced computer technology. There are 20 computer classes where students can access the Internet and use specialized legal information search engines such as "Consultant +", "Garant", on-line teaching materials, search for books in the library catalogue, and read on-line magazines.

The Media library contains about 2000 items in the fields of economics and law. Book collections are supplemented by electronic editions such as "The encyclopedia of foreign classical art", multimedia albums, and digitized rare and valuable books from the university library [6].

#### **F Read the fifth part of the text and speak about the dormitory.**

#### **Part 5**

The University is not only an educational institution but also a home for its students. It provides dormitory accommodation. The main dormitory building is in downtown, a 15-minute ride from the University. There are from 2 to 4 students living in each room. There is a bathroom for every two rooms. The dormitory has a cafeteria, a library, and a computer hall with Internet access. All University buildings are protected by security guards and you need to show your student's ID to enter.

#### **G Read the sixth part of the text and discuss the advantages of studying at Baikal State university.**

#### **Part 6**

Thus, the advantages of studying at Baikal University include:

- a wide range of Bachelor's and Master's academic programs based on our best practices;
- up-to-date educational technologies;
- opportunities to acquire competences relevant in a multi-cultural environment;
- communication and interaction with students from over 10 countries; international academic groups;
- Master's programs in International management and Banking and Finance (in English);
- opportunities to choose from a number of languages, including Russian, to study, as well as to learn language teaching methods;
- participation in academic mobility programs due to established links and cooperation with foreign universities and international organization;
- favorable geographic location and accessibility of Irkutsk;



– a comfortable and well-equipped campus, which facilitates the academic process and helps to combine study, rest, and sports activities. The dorms are easily accessible and cost about \$ 10 per month. TV studio [6].

**H Match the parts of the text (1–6) with the headings (A–F) below.**

- a Advantages of studying
- b University location
- c Facilities for study
- d Departments and programs
- e Dormitory accommodation
- f Long history

**I Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).**

- 1 Baikal State University is a private educational institution.
- 2 Baikal State University is located in Irkutsk.
- 3 The building of Baikal State University belongs UNESCO’s world heritage sites.
- 4 The university was established in 1993.
- 5 BSU doesn’t have strong partnership relations with many foreign universities.
- 6 Baikal State University offers only Bachelor’s degree programs and Specialist’s degree programs.
- 7 There aren’t any libraries at university.
- 8 The Media library contains about 2000 items in the fields of economics and law.
- 9 There are a lot of advantages of studying at Baikal University.
- 10 There is no dormitory accommodation.

**J Match the underlined words in the text with their meanings.**

Включенный в список объектов всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО; исторические памятники; 100-летняя история; высококвалифицированный преподавательский состав; научные школы; широкий спектр академических программ; высококачественная подготовка; прекрасный выбор; высокомотивированная молодежь; международные отношения; межкультурное общение; тесные партнерские отношения; предлагать программы для получения степени бакалавра; в области экономики и права; научная библиотека, современные образовательные технологии; многокультурная среда; доступность Иркутска; возможность выбрать из большого числа языков.

**K Match the words. Use the phrases to complete the sentences.**

<b>1</b>	educational		<b>A</b> choice
<b>2</b>	full		<b>B</b> history
<b>3</b>	historical		<b>C</b> library
<b>4</b>	long		<b>D</b> equipped

5	great		E range
6	well		F accommodation
7	scientific		G monuments
8	computer		H institution
9	dormitory		I name
10	wide		G technology

- 1 One of the advantages of studying at BSU is a \_\_\_\_\_ of Bachelor's and Master's academic programs.
- 2 Its \_\_\_\_\_ is the Federal State Budget Educational Institution of Higher Education «Baikal State University».
- 3 The building of Baikal State University belongs to the \_\_\_\_\_ of Irkutsk.
- 4 Baikal State University (is a state \_\_\_\_\_).
- 5 BSU provides \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 The library uses advanced \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 The University is very \_\_\_\_\_ to provide high-quality education.
- 8 Baikal State University is a \_\_\_\_\_ for highly motivated young people interested in professional development.
- 9 BSU \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the largest university libraries in Siberia and the Far East.
- 10 The university has \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 14 Find your degree program, memorize it.

<p><b>Bachelor's degree programs (2021)</b>  Information systems and Technologies in Management  Digital Economy  Marketing, Commerce and Logistics  Marketing, Commerce and Logistics (Russian-Chinese double degree program in Beijing)  Organization of investment and construction activities  Accounting and taxation  Economy of Oil and Gas Complex  Enterprise Economy and Entrepreneurship  Economy and Municipality Development  Finance and credit  Global economy (Russian-Chinese double degree program in Beijing)</p>	<p>Arts and Liberal Arts  State and municipal governance  Management in Culture, Arts and Mass Communications  Advertising and Public Relations  Forest Management  Human Resources Management  International Relations  International Journalism  Legal Studies  Theory and methods of teaching foreign languages and cultures  Teaching Russian to students of other languages  Business Administration  Business Administration (Russian-Chinese double degree program in Shenyang)  Psychology in Economics and Management</p>
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<p>Global economy (Russian-Chinese double degree program in Shenyang)  Global economy (Russian-French double degree program)  Global Economy  Fine Arts</p>	
<p><b>Master's Programs (2021)</b>  Expert Business Analytics  Digital Technologies in Economy  International trade and e-commerce  Logistics in digital economy</p> <p>Investment and construction management  Accounting, taxation, analysis and audit  Economy of oil and gas industry  Business economy and entrepreneurship  Banking and finance  Financial Technologies  Forest Management  Strategic HR-management and HR-analytics  Analytical journalism and digital mass media  Real estate property and cadastre management  State and administrative law  Civil law and process  Criminal law and criminology  Criminal procedure and prosecutor's supervision</p>	<p>Criminalistics, forensics and criminal investigation  Legal support of economic activity  Intercultural communication and methods of teaching foreign languages  Theory and methods of teaching Russian to students of other languages  International management  Marketing management of business and sales  Strategic management of organization  Social and economic psychology</p> <p>Public administration system  Economy, law, organization and management in social work  Expert business analytics  Contracting system in public procurement  International relation  Organization of scientific activity and administration in culture and arts  Management in Culture, Arts and Mass Communications</p>

<p><b>Specialist's degree programs</b>  Customs Affairs  Economic and Legal support of Economic Security  Criminal Law  Psychology in Power Structures  Linguistic Support of International Relations [6]</p>
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**15A Look at the sentences (A–G) from the dialogue. What is the dialogue about?**

- A Oh, well done.
- B It's so much fun living in a student house and I'm really enjoying my course as well.
- C Well, we're all different, aren't we?
- D I'm doing a BA in History and Political Science.
- E It's difficult to keep up with all the essays you have to write though!
- F I'm just home for the weekend.
- G Well, feel free to come up and stay with me any time you like

**B Complete the dialogue with sentences A–G.**

**Josh:** Hey Annie, is that you? I thought you were away at university!

**Annie:** Oh hi, Josh! Yeah, I am. **1)** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Josh:** Oh, OK! How are you finding student life?

**Annie:** Oh Josh, I absolutely love it! **2)** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Josh:** That's so cool! What are you studying again?

**Annie:** **3)** \_\_\_\_\_. The lectures and seminars are really interesting.

**Josh:** That's good.

**Annie:** **4)** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Josh:** I can imagine! It certainly wouldn't be my cup of tea!

**Annie:** **5)** \_\_\_\_\_. So tell me, what are your plans?

**Josh:** I've decided to become an electrician and I've started an apprenticeship. It's going really well.

**Annie:** **6)** \_\_\_\_\_. That's great!

**Josh:** Yeah, thanks, I'm really happy. The course is practical but you learn plenty of theory, too. I miss all of you guys who have gone away to university, though.

**Annie:** **7)** \_\_\_\_\_. My flat mates won't mind. They're cool!

**Josh:** Thanks, Annie! I might just do that!

**C You meet your friend a few months after you have both left school. Ask each other how things are going. Use the dialogue above as a model. Record yourselves.**

**16 Read the dialogues and dramatize your own dialogue using words and word combinations from the text and these dialogues as a model.**

**Dialogue a**

**Anna:** How many classes do you usually have?

**Alex:** We usually have four classes but on Wednesday we have only three.

**Anna:** What are they?

**Alex:** First we have History of Culture, then Physics and the third English.

**Anna:** Where do you have your English classes?

**Alex:** Block P, on the 4th floor, just above the men's hostel.

**Anna:** See you later in the reading hall. Bye!

### **Dialogue b**

**Maria:** Hello, old chap. Where are you going?

**Martha:** I'm going to the University for the first class.

**Maria:** What time does it start?

**Martha:** It starts at 9 o'clock. I think I am going to be late.

**Maria:** But why?

**Marta:** You see, I missed my trolley-bus and it was hard to get on the next one but I managed to.

**Maria:** How much time does it take you to get to the University?

**Martha:** About 30 minutes.

**Maria:** Hurry up and you will be on time. Good luck.

### **Dialogue c**

**Helen:** Hello, Andrew. You look quite upset. What is wrong with you? Any problems?

**Andrey:** I have to prepare for seminars in History of Culture and I don't know where to find the information.

**Helen:** You'd better go to the reading hall. There are all necessary books there.

**Andrey:** Where is it? It is easy to get lost there!

**Helen:** You are right. The reading hall is in block B, on the second floor. Come with me and I will show you the way.

**Andrey:** Thanks a lot!

**Helen:** You are welcome!

### **17\* Work in pairs. Interview each other.**

1 Where do you study?

2 Where is BSU located?

3 When does the university start its history?

4 How many and what institutes does BSU have?

5 What is your degree program?

6 How many students are there in your institutes? How many students does your group consist of?

7 How many students in your group live in the dormitory? How many students rent flats or rooms? How much time does it take you to get to the university?

8 What university facilities do you most often use when preparing for the classes?

9 Do you often surf the Internet? What kind of information do you usually look for?

10 Do you know about any international internship or exchange?

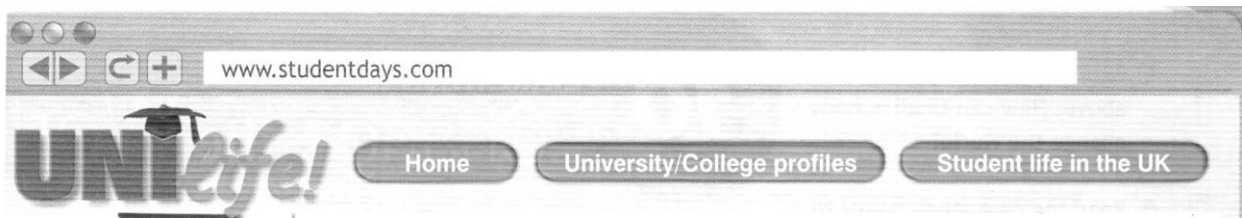
11 How many terms does the academic year consist of?

12 How many classes do you usually have?

13 What part of university life do you like the most?

14 What are your future study plans?

### **18A Look at the titles on the website. Who do you think it is for? What do you expect to learn from it?**



Life as a student is all about sitting through endless boring lectures, working all night to meet essay deadlines and of course scraping by on your meagre student loan, right? Well, sometimes, but it can also be a lot of fun! We asked some first-year students to give us the low-down on student life in the UK!

**Matthew Springer, University of Leeds (B.A. History and Political Science):**

"One of the best things about the first year is "Freshers' Week". You hardly sleep all week – there are so many parties, concerts and other events! And then there's the "Clubs & Societies Bazaar" where you get the chance to join any kind of club or society you can imagine. It's difficult not to get carried away – I signed up for the university newspaper and the drama and canoeing clubs!"

**Sylvie Legrange, Swansea University, Wales (B.Sc. Biological Sciences):**

"I'm an overseas student from France. In my country, a lot of students live at home while studying, but here almost everyone goes to university in another town. This year, I got a place in halls with most of the other first year students. It's so much fun hanging out in each other's rooms, drinking tea and ordering pizza at two o'clock in the morning! Next year I'm going to rent a student house just off campus with four of my friends "

**Sarah Miles, Keble College, Oxford (B.A. English and Modern Languages):**

"I only have about ten hours of formal lectures every week, but I have to spend quite a few hours in the library doing research for essays. I also have to prepare for seminars, which are smaller interactive classes, and a weekly tutorial, which is basically a one-on-one discussion with my tutor. Oxford is a lot more traditional than most other UK universities. We still have to wear a black academic gown when we do exams and when we attend formal dinners in the college dining hall!"

**Steven Howard, University of Bradford (B.A. Media Studies):**

"University is hard work and I'm always *skint* but the social life is *stormin'*! My favourite hang-out is the Student Union. There's always something going there, like a big band playing or some kind of special theme night. After a big night out, my mates and I always stop off for a kebab or a curry on the way home!"

*Student talk: our mini guide*

*Skint = to have no money*

*Stormin', kickin', slammin' – exciting [7]*

**B Read and check.**

**C Read again. Which student(s) mention(s):**

1 getting involved in organised activities?

- 2 a nighttime snack?
- 3 a special dress code?
- 4 self-study?
- 5 lack of money?

**D Match the underlined words with their meanings:**

involving only two people, loose formal robe, be over-enthusiastic, managing to live with very little money, happening, allowing communication, very small.

**19\* Tell about your study at the university. Remember to include the following information:**

- your university;
- your degree program;
- your group;
- your extracurricular activities and student life.

**20A Extra reading. Read the article and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false)**

- 1 11% of British university students live with their parents.
- 2 Most students share a house with other students.
- 3 It's easy to decide who to share with.
- 4 Sharing a house is always a good experience.
- 5 The questionnaire helps you decide who to share a house with.
- 6 People who are similar are usually happy living in the same house.

**HOW TO FIND THE PERFECT HOUSEMATE**

89% of university students in the UK live away from home, and nearly half of them share a house with other students at some time during their studies. But how do you know who to share with? It can be a difficult decision. Are you quiet, serious, shy, and hard-working? Or are you extrovert, fun-loving, and noisy? It's an important difference, and it can make sharing a house either a great experience or a nightmare.



**B** So next time you're trying to decide who to share a house with, do this questionnaire. And then ask your possible housemates to do it. If you give the same answers to four or more of the questions, then you'll be fine. If more than three of your answers are different, then you need to find a new housemate!

	often	sometimes	Never
<b>a</b> I leave my clothes on the floor.			
<b>b</b> I do a lot of exercise.			
<b>c</b> I smoke.			
<b>d</b> I enjoy cooking big dinners for people.			
<b>e</b> I enjoy buying presents.			
<b>f</b> I enjoy meeting new people.			

**C Match the sentences a-f in the questionnaire with these adjectives.**

- 1 generous \_\_\_\_
- 2 untidy \_\_\_\_
- 3 sociable \_\_\_\_
- 4 unhealthy \_\_\_\_
- 5 hospitable \_\_\_\_
- 6 active \_\_\_\_

**21 Extra reading. Read a guide for international university students. Seven sentences have removed from the guide. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

<b>A</b> Inside, you will find a number of shops, bars and food outlets, as well as a launderette, two banks and a travel agent's.	<b>E</b> As a result, a number of ethnic societies, such as the Greek Society, the Irish Society and the Jewish Society, exist to fill your cultural and social needs.
<b>B</b> Generally, your course will consist of lectures, seminars and regular meetings with your Personal Tutor.	<b>F</b> As an international student, you may have some questions that neither your Hall Tutor nor your Personal Tutor are able to answer
<b>C</b> In addition, you are free to join any of the university clubs and societies and attend Union-organized events such as pop concerts and discos.	<b>G</b> However, they are not expected to do your washing-up or tidy away your things.
<b>D</b> A confidential counselling service is also available.	<b>H</b> For this reason, we have produced this small factsheet which may make your first few days here a little easier.

### Alcot University Guide for International Students

Welcome to the University of Alcot. We very much hope that your time here will be both highly productive and highly enjoyable, but we do recognize that it is not



always easy for students from other countries to adapt to campus life in Britain.

0 / H

Your Hall of Residence contains twelve rooms, all like yours. The kitchen and bathrooms are communal. In the interests of hygiene and respect for your flatmates, we would ask you to keep these shared facilities as clean and tidy as possible. These rooms will be cleaned by a member of the cleaning staff once a day (Monday to Friday).

1 /. Please be polite and respectful to your cleaners – they have a difficult and unpleasant job to do. Your Hall Tutor will introduce himself or herself to you over the next few days. If you have any problems with anything to do with your life on campus, they are there to help you.

Student social life revolves around the Student Union, which is the large yellow building opposite the library. 2 /. As a student at Alcot, you are automatically a member the Union. This entitles you to use all the facilities and to vote in all Union elections and meetings. 3 /. See The Alcot Excalibur, the free weekly student newspaper, for further information regarding upcoming Union events.

Regarding your course of studies, you will receive a letter in the next couple of days from your Head of Department inviting you to attend a welcome meeting for new students. You will be given further information concerning your course at this meeting. 4 / He or she will be able to deal with any academic problems or questions you may have.

5 /. If you have any problems, issues or concerns directly related to that fact that you are a non-British citizen, these can be referred to the International Office. Situated next to the Arts Building, the International Office is staffed by one permanent Welfare Officer and a body of trained student volunteers. They are experienced in handling issues related to visas, immigration and police registration. 6 /.

Further information regarding other university facilities, such as the medical centre, sports centre, arts centre and library, can be found in the accompanying Alcot Guide for Undergraduates. This also contains useful phone numbers and a map of the campus.

## 1.2 Skills: write

Informal emails and letters are pieces of writing we send to people we know well. We usually start an informal email with *Dear + the person's first name*. **In the first paragraph** we write our opening remarks (*e.g. Hi! How are you?*) and the reason for writing. We write about the specific topics of our email **in separate paragraphs**. **In the last paragraph** we write our closing remarks (*e.g. Have to go now.*) and sign off with an informal ending (*e.g. Yours*) and our first name.

We use informal style, that is:

- everyday vocabulary (*I'm having a great time.*)
- colloquial expressions/idioms (*Drop me a line.*)
- informal linkers (*so, and etc.*)
- short verb forms (*I can't, I'll be...*)

## Useful Language

### Starting an informal email

- Dear Mum/Dad, Dear Aunt Claire, Dear Tom/Lucy etc.

### Opening remarks

- Hope you're OK. • How are you doing? • Hi from Moscow/Rome/Cracow etc.
- Thanks for your email. • Sorry I didn't write earlier, but I ... • Sorry for not writing for so long. • Hi! How are you? • It was good to hear from you. • I haven't heard from you for a while.

### Reason for writing

- I wanted to drop you a line to tell you my news/to tell you about ...
- I just wanted to ask/remind/thank etc. you ...
- Just a quick email to tell you ....
- I wondered if you'd like to
- This is just to let you know...
  - I'm sorry to hear about ...
  - I was a bit worried and wanted to see if you're OK.

### Making reference to future contact

- I hope to hear from you soon.
- Give me a call later.
- Let me know if you can make it or not.
- I was glad to hear about...
- Let me know as soon as possible.

### Closing remarks

- Email me soon.
- I'd better get going /Bye for now.
- I must go now /Got to go now.

### Ending an informal email

Yours/Best wishes/Love/Take care + *your first name* [8]

**22\* Read the letter you received from your English friend. Then write your answer to your friend (150–180 words).**

*Dear Mike,*

*How are you? Thank you for your letter of 20th August. I'm sorry for not answering for so long, but I've had a lot of things to do.*

*You know it was a very hard year for me. I spent my time getting ready for my exams and I was doing well in practically all subjects. After passing the exams I was enrolled to the University. The whole course of study is four years. My major subject is mathematics. I'm really good at it. I do maths whenever I have a chance. I take many courses in this subject. I like to take part in maths competitions organized at our department and at the University. I think that mathematics is "the language of science" and plays an important part in many sciences.*

*We're lucky to have a brilliant teacher of mathematics this term. He makes maths not boring. I leave the lecture hall with a feeling that mathematics is the most interesting subject in the world. Next term I'll be doing research in the field of computer engineering.*

*Email me soon, please. I know you entered the university. I'm especially interested in your life in it. Well, I'd better go now as I have to prepare for a test.*

*Yours,  
Sam*

## 1.2 Grammar

### 23 Give the plural of the following nouns.

Dormitory, grade, degree, department, class, language, photo, university, school, source, opportunity, life, scholarship, exam, certificate, library, program, research, course, term, fee, choice.

### 24 Put the correct form of the verb *to be*.

1 There \_\_\_\_\_ a museum near our university. 2 There \_\_\_\_\_ any textbooks in my bag. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ there a lot of advantages of studying at Baikal University? 4 There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of students in my department. 5 In the city there \_\_\_\_\_ an ancient museum I'd like to visit 6 There \_\_\_\_\_ a temple and a church there.

### 25 Put the words in the correct order.

1 house. / in / any/ There / aren't / the plants  
2 children / the / Are / any / there / garden? / in  
3 big / a / on / picture / wall. / There's / the  
4 clock / the / isn't / a / in / There / room. / living  
5 on / a / books / the / of / lot / There / shelves. / are  
6 there / teacher / classroom? / the / in / a / Is

### 26A Study the rule.

Present Simple		
Affirmative form +	Negative form -	Interrogative form ?
I work	I don't work	Do I work? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
you work	you don't work	Do you work? Yes, you do. / No, you don't.
he / she / it works	he / she / it doesn't work	Does he / she / it work? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

we / you / they work	we / you / they don't work	Do we / you / they work? Yes, we do. / No, we don't.
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**Spelling: 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular (he / she / it)**

1 + **-s** (to the end of most verbs): start – starts, play – plays

2 + **-es** (if the verb ends in -ch, -ss, -sh or -o): teach – teaches; miss – misses.

3 If the verb ends in a **consonant + -y**, we change **-y** to **i** and add **-es**: study – studies; carry – carries.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular form of **have** is **has**.

Present Simple	
Регулярные, привычные действия	I go to work every day.
Действия по расписанию	My lesson starts at 2 o'clock.
Постоянные состояния	He lives in Irkutsk.
Общеизвестные истины, законы природы	Water freezes at 0 C.

**B Write the third person singular of the given verbs into the correct box.**

*Do, graduate, drop, establish, provide, give, get, assess, meet, last, cry, teach, stay, share, help, try, know, contain, study, learn, pay, surf.*

-s	-es	-ies

**27 Use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.**

1 *Mary / live / in / town / near Dublin.*

*Mary lives in a town near Dublin.*

2 *John / not have got / brown eyes.*

3 *Be / Bob / a student?*

4 *He / enjoy / reading / books / in his free time.*

5 *Have / she / got / a degree?*

6 *I / usually / nor work / on Saturdays.*

**28 Make sentences negative and interrogative as in the example.**

*Example: He works at the same factory. – He doesn't work at the same factory. – Does he work at the same factory?*

1 *We go to school to learn how to learn.*

2 *The government sponsors 40% of the students.*

3 *There is an extensive library at the university.*

- 4 All the students of our group took part in the students' conference in April.
- 5 The professor delivers lectures every Friday.
- 6 An undergraduate has a degree.
- 7 I study a lot of the reading hall.
- 8 A term lasts about ten weeks.
- 9 Pupils in Britain go to primary school up to the age of eleven.

**29 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the Present Simple.**

- 1 There (be) 6000 part-time students at Baikal State university.
- 2 I often (go) to the reading hall after lectures.
- 3 My friend (study) Law at university.
- 4 Michael usually (solve) all his problems easily.
- 5 Our group (consist) of 30 students.
- 6 We (not/listen) to lectures on Saturdays.
- 7 There (be) different laboratories where we do research work.
- 8 Our academic year (consist) of two terms.
- 9 At the end of each term we (take) test and exams.
- 10 Some students of our group (not/live) in a hostel.
- 11 He (not/drop) out from the university.

**30 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.**

- 1 live / Eva / does / where? *Where does Eva live?*
- 2 Juan / does / coffee / drink?
- 3 what / 'junk' / does / mean?
- 4 lunch / he / when / have / does?
- 5 like / she / does / popcorn?
- 6 read / does / which / Kay / newspaper?
- 7 does / how / work / Faisal / come / to?
- 8 your / come / does / where / car / from?

**31 Make questions.**

- 1 The state schools in Britain are free. (What...)
- 2 We live in Moscow. (Where...)
- 3 A term lasts about ten weeks. (How long...)
- 4 On Wednesdays he usually has four classes. (When ...)
- 5 The teacher gives the class good marks. (What...)
- 6 We usually get to the museum by bus. (How ...)
- 7 My friend is 23. (How old...)
- 8 His brother always attends classes. (Whose ...)

**32 Complete the extracts with the Present Simple form of the verbs. Which is from...**

- 1 a detective story? ---  
 2 a dictionary? ---  
 3 an e-mail to a pen friend? ---

<p>do help live look own rain</p>	<p>A. We (a) <u>live</u> in Lisbon. My parents (b) _____ a furniture shop, and I (c) _____ them in the shop at weekends. Please write back and tell me about you and your family. What (d) _____ you _____ like? (Can you send a photo?) What (e) _____ your parents _____? And what about the weather in England? (f) _____ it really _____ all the time?</p>
<p>believe belong (not) know own think want</p>	<p>B. ‘So who (a) _____ the gun _____ to, Smith?’        ‘Well, Inspector, we (b) _____ that only three people in the village (c) _____ a gun, but we (d) _____ which of them had a motive for killing the Professor. Let’s go back to the scene of the crime – I (e) _____ to try an experiment. (f) _____ you _____ in telepathy, Inspector Turner?’</p>
<p>communicate in- clude learn</p>	<p>C Distance learning, also called distance education, e-learning, and online learning is a form of education in which the main elements (a) _____ physical separation of teachers and students. This is a form of education in which students (b) _____ on their own at home and (c) _____ with faculty and other students via the Internet.</p>

**33 Read the following sentences and correct them. Write two true sentences as in the example.**

*Example: The sun goes round the earth.*

- a) *The sun doesn't go round the earth.*  
 b) *The earth goes round the sun.*

- 1 89 % of university students in the UK live with their parents.
- 2 BSU offers only Specialist’s degree programs.
- 3 We usually start an informal letter with opening remarks.
- 4 Exercise is bad for your health.
- 5 Journalists never ask questions.
- 6 Edinburgh is the capital of the UK.

**34A Study the rule.**

Past simple		
Affirmative +	Negative –	Interrogative?

The affirmative form of the past simple is the same for all persons, singular and plural.	We use did / didn't + the infinitive without to (NOT the past simple form) for regular and irregular verbs. The forms are the same for all persons, singular and plural.	
I watched	I didn't watch	Did I watch? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
He saw	He didn't see	Did he see? Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.

### Spelling: Past Simple (affirmative) form of regular verbs.

1 We form the past simple of regular verbs by adding -ed.

+ **-ed**: work – worked, play – played

2 If the verb ends in -e, we add -d.

+ **-d**: dance – danced, die – died

3 If the verb ends in a consonant + **-y**, we change **-y** to **-i** and **-ed**.

-y- **-ied**: study – studied, cry – cried

4 If the verb ends in a short accented vowel + a consonant, we double the consonant and add -ed: drop – dropped, plan – planned, chat -chatted

Past Simple	
Действие произошло в определенный момент в прошлом	I saw him yesterday.
Последовательность действий в прошлом	He turned on his computer, connected to the Internet and checked his emails.
Действия, которые завершились в прошлом и больше не имеют отношения к настоящему.	They were friends many years ago.

### B Write the Past Simple forms of the verbs into the correct box.

*Laugh, do, graduate, drop, establish, provide, give, get, assess, meet, last, cry, teach, stay, share, help, try, know, contain, study, learn, pay, surf, start, ask, take, live, include, learn, stop, miss, leave, write.*

+ ed	+ d	y → ied	double consonant + ed	irregular verbs
laughed				

**35 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of Past Simple. Use the list of irregular verbs.**

1 He (to stay) at the University after classes. 2 I (to know) all the words very well. 3 She (to study) English at the University. 4 She (to write) the letter. 5 Some years ago she (to live) in the country. 6 She (make) an interesting report. 7 Last year he (to work) at the factory. 8 Yesterday we (to go) home by metro. 9 It (to take) me half an hour to get home. 10 We (to see) the film a week ago. 11 She (to find) time to help us. 12 He (to do) the translation without a dictionary. 13 He always (to do) his best to learn to speak English correctly and understand it. 14 Last night we (to watch) a hockey match on TV. 15 She (to leave) for England the day before yesterday.

### 36 Make sentences negative.

1 We had our breakfast at the University dining-room. 2 He wanted to go to Kiev during the holidays. 3 Our English class began at 10 o'clock. 4 Last night I got a letter from my parents. 5 My daughter tried to write the letter in English. 6 She made a report last week. 7 It snowed hard.

### 37 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A: I 1) *didn't have* (not/have) a good day yesterday.  
B: Really? I 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a fantastic day.  
A: The weather 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) good.  
B: The weather here 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great.  
A: I 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/meet) my friends.  
B: I 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Sandro and Carla.  
A: I 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/eat) out.  
B: I 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) out.  
A: I 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) any fun.  
B: We 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a lot of fun!  
A: And 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/finish) the homework either!  
B: Hmm. I 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) mine last night.

### 38 Answer the following questions.

1 Did you study at university last year? 2 Who did you prepare your homework with? 3 What did you do last night? 4 Did your friend see the new film yesterday? 5 What university did you graduate from? 6 Did your friend drop out from the university 2 years ago? 7 Was the lesson interesting? 8 What time did you go to bed? 9 Did you come home early or late yesterday? 10 What did you do before classes today? 11 Did you get a letter from your friend about his university last week?

### 39 Write different questions to the following sentences.

1 At the end of my study I passed final university exams. 2 The meeting began at 3 o'clock. 3 I did the course by distance learning. 4 I got up late yesterday. 5 We spent the holidays in the country last summer. 6 She went to the nursery school when she



was two years old. 7 I got a place in the dormitory with most of other first year students. 8 There were a lot of advantages of studying there. 9 She took an internship abroad two years ago.

#### 40 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of Past Simple.

- 1 A: \_\_\_\_\_ (you/go) on holiday last summer?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Hungary.
- 2 A: Where \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you last night?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) a friend for dinner.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) her house but there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) no answer.
- 4 Yesterday, Sue \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) a package in the post from Tom.
- 5 A: What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) when you \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) school?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) through Europe.
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ (send) an e-mail to Maria yesterday and she \_\_\_\_\_ (write) back immediately.
- 7 A: \_\_\_\_\_ (they/go) to the football game on Saturday?  
B: No, they \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) it on TV.
- 8 A: \_\_\_\_\_ (you/finish) the book I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you?  
B: Yes, I did.

#### 41 Make these sentences true for you. Use the past simple affirmative or negative form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (can) swim when I was five.
- 2 Last weekend, I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) a lot of homework.
- 3 Five years ago, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a student at this school.
- 4 Ten years ago, I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in a different town.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) my own breakfast this morning.
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) the clothes I'm wearing now.
- 7 Last night, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out with my friends.
- 8 When I was six, I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English.

#### 42 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or Past Simple.

1 I (to go) to bed at 10 o'clock every day. 2 I (to go) to bed at 10 o'clock yesterday. 3 My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 4 Yesterday he (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven. 5 I (not to have) History lessons every day. 6 We (not to rest) yesterday. 7 My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday. 8 My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 9 You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? – Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I (to be) very busy yesterday. 10 You (to come) home at 6 o'clock yesterday? – No, I \_\_\_\_\_. Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner

I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest). 11 Your sister (to go) to school every day? -Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.

**43 Match the questions and short answers.**

1 Do you like our new teacher?	a Yes, they are.
2 Have you got the time?	b No, I haven't.
3 Is it a difficult subject to study?	c Yes, I did.
4 Did you have a good holiday?	d Yes, I was.
5 Was there a lot of traffic on the roads this morning?	e No, it wasn't.
6 Are your housemates nice?	f No, it isn't.
7 Were you in the reading hall on Saturday?	g Yes, I do.
8 Are you extrovert?	h No, it doesn't.
9 Does it take long to do this exercise?	i Yes, there was.
10 Was the lecture good?	j No, I haven't.

**44 Write questions for the answers. Use the question words in the box.**

Where	what	why	when	who	how often	which
		how many		what		

- 1 *Where are you from?* – I'm from Poland.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_? I'm a student.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ with? I live with my friend Olga.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_? Only two people live in the house, Olga and me.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_? In our free time we like to go to the cinema, or go out with friends. We both love reading, too.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_? We go to the cinema about once a week.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_? I'm studying English because I would like to work in this country.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_? I'm in class 2A, Pre-intermediate.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_? I started learning English when I was at school.

**45 Find and correct the mistakes. There is a mistake or a missing word in each sentence.**

*emailed*

- 1 She ~~emailed~~ last week.
- 2 How much people were there?
- 3 Nice day, is it?
- 4 They married last year.
- 5 What time did you left?
- 6 They didn't began on time.

- 7 What of these do you want?
- 8 How age is she?
- 9 What you do?

**46 Study the rule and complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.**

We use *some* and *any* with uncountable and plural countable nouns.

We use *some* in affirmative sentences.

We use *any* in negative sentences and questions.

We can use *some* in questions when offering or requesting something:

Would you like some bread? (offer)

Can I have some water, please? (request)

- 1 We didn't buy \_\_\_\_\_ flowers.
- 2 This evening I'm going out with \_\_\_\_\_ friends of mine.
- 3 'Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ good films recently?' 'No, I haven't been to the cinema for ages.'
- 4 I didn't have money, so I had to borrow \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ milk in my coffee, please?
- 6 I was too tired to do \_\_\_\_\_ work.
- 7 Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ information about places of interest in the town?
- 8 With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel on \_\_\_\_\_ train you like.
- 9 If there are \_\_\_\_\_ words you don't understand, use a dictionary.

**47 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.**

- 1 I'm going to the post office. I need \_\_\_\_\_ stamps.
- 3 There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ shops in this part of town.
- 4 George and Alice haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ children.
- 5 Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ brothers or sisters?
- 6 There are \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful flowers in the garden.
- 7 Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ good hotels in London?
- 8 'Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ tea?' 'Yes, please.'
- 9 When we were on holiday, we visited \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting places.
- 10 Don't buy \_\_\_\_\_ rice. We don't need \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11 I went out to buy \_\_\_\_\_ milk but they didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop.
- 12 I'm thirsty. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ water, please?

**48 Put in *something* / *somebody* / *anything* / *anybody*.**

- 1 She said to me \_\_\_\_\_ but I didn't understand it.
- 2 'What's wrong?' 'There's \_\_\_\_\_ in my eye.'
- 3 Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ about politics?
- 4 I went to the shop but I didn't buy \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ has broken the window. I don't know who.

- 6 There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the bag. It's empty.
- 7 I'm looking for my keys. Has \_\_\_\_\_ seen them?
- 8 Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ to drink?
- 9 I didn't eat \_\_\_\_\_ because I wasn't hungry.
- 10 This is a secret. Please don't tell \_\_\_\_\_.

**49 Complete the sentences with *somebody* / *something* / *anybody* / *anything* / *everybody* / *everything* / *nobody* / *nothing*.**

- 1 I'm a new student in this group. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ took my textbooks while I was in the canteen.
- 3 I hope \_\_\_\_\_ is ready for today's exam.
- 4 Does \_\_\_\_\_ get a scholarship in your group?
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ can help you solve this problem: you must do it yourself.
- 6 Could you tell us \_\_\_\_\_ about your paper for the student's conference?
- 7 If \_\_\_\_\_ misses the class, it will be difficult for them to catch up.
- 8 Did you ask \_\_\_\_\_ about the credit?
- 9 Yes, it would be good to go to the reading hall right now. I'm not doing \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ can use the Internet in our computer center.

## UNIT 2. WORK AND LEISURE

### 2.1 Vocabulary: WORK

#### 1 Translate into Russian.

employee	
employer	
to employ	
salary	
bonus	
staff	
task	
customer	
flexible hours	
to motivate	
relationship	
to pay	
to provide	
senior manager	
valuable	
business trip	
travel opportunities	
to be fired	
to lose the job	
to leave the current job	
to apply for a position	
a regular job	
occupation	
to earn one's living	
to run a firm	
a full-time job / a part-time job	
to work in shift	
to work overtime	
a challenging job	
a well-paid job	
a sick leave	

#### 2 Match the words in the box with their definitions.

company shift work employee salary sick leave office customer employer  
staff task boss bonus part-time work well-paid job

1 a business that makes or sells things or provides services

- 2 a person who buys products or uses services
- 3 extra money given to a worker (often for especially good work)
- 4 a place where many people work at desks
- 5 a worker
- 6 a job you need to do
- 7 a person who manages the workers in the company
- 8 everyone who works in the company
- 9 a fixed, regular sum of money given to someone for doing a job
- 10 a work fewer hours or days than is considered standard
- 11 a type of work schedule in which different groups work in relay at set periods of time during the day or night
- 12 an absence because of illness
- 13 a work with a good salary

### 3 Fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

workers	job	earn	work	for herself	training	work for	salary
overtime work		run a firm		relationship	extra money	unemployed people	

- 1 She doesn't have a boss. She works \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 This fixed amount of money you \_\_\_\_\_ each month.
- 3 You can spend \_\_\_\_\_ that you are paid in addition to your usual income.
- 4 My friends \_\_\_\_\_ a particular organization.
- 5 Ann works with \_\_\_\_\_. She helps them to find jobs.
- 6 His monthly \_\_\_\_\_ is two thousand dollars.
- 7 He lost his \_\_\_\_\_ last month.
- 8 How long did you \_\_\_\_\_ in your previous position?
- 9 The profession of a doctor requires a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 If you work more than the number of hours required by contract, you will get money for \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11 They \_\_\_\_\_ because they are the owners.
- 12 Friendly environment and \_\_\_\_\_ make a strong team.

### 4 Study the table. Complete the definitions with the words job, work, career.

<b>job</b> – сущ. (исчисляемое)	должность, за которую человек получает деньги, род деятельности, обязанность, профессия	A large company offered him a well-paid job. I worked two jobs so that I could pay off my student loans faster.
<b>work</b> – глагол; сущ. (неисчисляемое) случаи исключений: a work of time (дело времени), a work of art	работа в целом, любое занятие, к которому нужно приложить усилия, подразумевает «действие». Это может	He works with hazardous chemicals. At the moment he is at work.

(произведение искусства), works of art / literature, good works (добрые дела) и др.	быть уборка помещений, домашнее задание, умственная или творческая работа	I have lots of work to do around the house. Stella is working on improving her Spanish.
<b>career</b> – сущ. (исчисляемое); глагол	профессиональный рост (продвижение в служебной деятельности), достижение успеха; быстро двигаться; нестись	The accident cut short her career. You can have a career in politics. The car careered across the road and went through a hedge.

1 A \_\_\_\_\_ is a regular and official activity that you do, and receive money (a salary) for your activity. It is a specific occupation/profession.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ refers to general efforts and activities done to accomplish a goal.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ is the total progression of your professional life. It can include many different jobs over the years.

### 5 Translate the sentences into English.

1 Известная крупная компания предложила мне работу.

2 Майкл сейчас на работе.

3 У горничной много работы по дому.

4 В Ваши обязанности входит отвечать на телефонные звонки в офисе.

5 Я не закончила делать свое домашнее задание.

6 На мой взгляд – это лучшая картина Пикассо.

7 Это нелегкая работа.

8 Боб выполняет любую работу для своего босса.

9 Он работает с опасными животными.

10 Стив работает над улучшением своих знаний по английскому языку.

11 Оливер оставил карьеру музыканта ради учебы.

12 У Вас может быть прекрасная карьера в финансовой сфере.

### 6 Match the word combinations to their meaning.

a demanding job	it makes you feel good
a fulfilling / rewarding job	requires a lot of effort
an entry-level job	a job that has no opportunities for advancement or promotions
a dead-end job	a job that can be done by someone who is just beginning their career, which doesn't require much experience or many skills
a high-powered job	a job where you earn a lot of money

a lucrative job

a dynamic and important job

**Complete the sentences with word combinations in the box to describe a person's job.**

- 1 Being an emergency surgeon is \_\_\_\_\_ – you have to be on call 24 hours a day.
- 2 Working with refugee children was one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ I've had.
- 3 Daniel got an \_\_\_\_\_ as an administrative assistant.
- 4 Being a truck driver is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 After she published her book, she got \_\_\_\_\_ as director of a national newspaper.
- 6 My mother wants me to marry a guy with \_\_\_\_\_ – like a doctor or lawyer.

**7 Choose the right option.**

- 1 I work/job with special needs children.
- 2 I work/job with hazardous chemicals.
- 3 I start work/job at 7 AM.
- 4 I finish work/job at 4:30.
- 5 We go to work/job by car.
- 6 I went to the bar with some friends from work/job.
- 7 I can't access Facebook when I'm at work/job.
- 8 Her job/work is to answer the phone calls at the office.
- 9 I haven't finished doing my home job/work yet.
- 10 In my opinion, this is Rembrandt's best work/job.
- 11 It's not an easy job/work to do.
- 12 Brian does all kinds of jobs/works for his boss.
- 13 Here is my advice for students starting into research work/job.
- 14 Right after graduating from college, Terry has had seven jobs/works in the past five years.

**8 Study the collocations with the word career. Make sentences with collocations.**

- 1 embark on a career = begin a career
- 2 a promising career = a career with good future potential
- 3 a varied career = a career with jobs in many different areas
- 4 career prospects = career opportunities
- 5 switch your career = change your career
- 6 at the height / peak of your career = at the most successful point in your career
- 7 ruin your career = when your career is destroyed

**9 Complete the sentences with the words: job, work, career.**



- 1 He retired in 1982 after a brilliant \_\_\_\_\_ as a motivational speaker.
- 2 My boss always gives me too much \_\_\_\_\_ to do, and expects me to do it all immediately.
- 3 We've made 300 sales today thanks to Diana's hard \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 At the peak of her \_\_\_\_\_, she was managing a company with five international branches.
- 5 I didn't think my interview went very well, so I was surprised when they offered me the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Larry's not home yet. He's still at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Greg was fired because his \_\_\_\_\_ was often sloppy and full of errors.
- 8 I've applied for a few \_\_\_\_\_ in the non-profit sector.
- 9 He didn't take the teaching \_\_\_\_\_ because he felt it wouldn't advance his \_\_\_\_\_ in politics.
- 10 This graphic designer has done some excellent freelance \_\_\_\_\_ for us.
- 11 I think we should offer him a permanent \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12 You can have a full-time \_\_\_\_\_ (40 hours per week) or a part-time \_\_\_\_\_ (around 25 hours per week).
- 13 To find a \_\_\_\_\_, you can check the job listings online or in the newspaper – these are small advertisements about \_\_\_\_\_ openings.
- 14 The process of trying to get a specific \_\_\_\_\_ – when you send your resume or CV to a company – is called applying for a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 15 If the company offers you the \_\_\_\_\_ and you say “yes,” then you have gotten the \_\_\_\_\_!

**10 Study the rule and complete the sentences with: for, as a/an, in, at, with, on.**

**Work for** (+ the name of the company or organization where you are employed)

**Work as** (+ a/an+ the name of your profession or trade (a waitress, a teacher, a lawyer...))

**Work in** (+ a geographical place, a sector or field, or a general type of place such as a shop)

**Work at** (with 'the' + the specific place where you work)

**Work on** (a project / task)

**Work with** (people / objects)

- 1 He works \_\_\_\_\_ Virgin airline company.
- 2 I work \_\_\_\_\_ interpreter for a Chinese company.
- 3 I work \_\_\_\_\_ representative for ABC office supplies.
- 4 I work \_\_\_\_\_ the IT industry. I develop programs.
- 5 I work \_\_\_\_\_ a supermarket.
- 6 I work \_\_\_\_\_ the head offices of General Electric.
- 7 She has been working \_\_\_\_\_ BBC for 10 years.
- 8 I work \_\_\_\_\_ software developer for IBM.
- 9 I work \_\_\_\_\_ the shoe factory.

- 10 I work \_\_\_\_\_ finance consultant for two different companies.  
 11 I work \_\_\_\_\_ Oxford in a pharmaceutical laboratory.  
 12 I work \_\_\_\_\_ the central train station.  
 13 I work \_\_\_\_\_ the government.  
 14 I'm working \_\_\_\_\_ a market analysis.  
 15 I don't like working \_\_\_\_\_ animals.

**11 Work in pairs. Discuss: what are the most/the least important things for people who work? Why?**

- challenging/interesting tasks
- flexible hours
- long holidays
- travel opportunities
- a big/worthy salary
- a chance to develop /a possibility to develop your skills
- big bonuses for good work
- good relationships with other employees/ customers
- a friendly boss
- working for a big/ an international company

**12 Read the information. Play the game. One person thinks of a job. The group should ask "Yes/No" questions till any student guesses the job and the place of work. Then another person thinks of a job.**

- Does he bake bread? – No, he does not.*
- Does he work in a Barbers? – Yes, he does.*
- Do they cut men's hair? – Yes, they do.*
- Do they work in a bakery? – No, they don't.*

Job	What do they do?	Where do they work?
Accountants [ə'kauntənts]	look after the finances in an organization	They work in an office.
Barmen ['bɑ:mən]	serve drinks	They work in a bar, pub or restaurant.
Butchers ['bʊtʃəz]	prepare and sell meat	They work in a butcher's.
Chefs [ʃefs]	prepare and cook food	They work in a kitchen.
Dentists ['dentists]	look after people's teeth	They work in a dentist's.
Doctors ['dɒktəz]	look after people's health	They work in a hospital or surgery.

Hairdressers [ˈheəˌdresəz]	cut and style people's hair	They work in a hair salon.
Judges [ˈdʒʌdʒɪz]	judge and sentence people	They work in a law court.
Lawyers [ˈlɔːjəz]	defend and prosecute people	They work in a law court and in a lawyer's office.
Nurses [nɜːsɪz]	look after patients	They work in a hospital or doctor's surgery.
Opticians [ɒpˈtɪʃ(ə)nɪz]	look after people's eye sight	They work in an optician's.
Porters [ˈpɔːtəz]	carry other people's bags and luggage.	They work in a hotel or train station.
Receptionists [rɪˈsepʃ(ə)nɪst]	meet and greet visitors	They work in reception.
Sales Assistants [seɪlz] [əˈsɪst(ə)nts]	sell goods and look after customers.	They work in a shop.
Secretaries [ˈsekɪrət(ə)rɪz]	arrange appointments, type letters and organise meetings	They work in an office.
Surgeons [ˈsɜːdʒ(ə)nɪz]	operate on people who are sick	They work in a hospital.
Vets [vets]	look after people's animals	They work in a veterinary surgery or vets.
Waiters [ˈweɪtəz]	serve people food and drink	They work in a restaurant.
Welders [ˈweldəz]	weld metal to make things	They work in factories and construction.

### 13 Read the list of the industries, translate the words into Russian.

Construction [kənˈstrʌkʃ(ə)n], education [ˌedʒəˈkeɪʃ(ə)n], food and beverage [ˈbevəriˌdʒ], pharmaceutical [ˌfɑːməˈsjuːtɪk(ə)l], entertainment [ˌentəˈteɪnmənt], manufacturing [ˌmænɪʃəˈfæktʃ(ə)rɪŋ], telecommunication [ˌtelɪkəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n], agriculture [ˈægrɪkʌltʃə], transportation [ˌtræn(t)spɔːˈteɪʃ(ə)n], computer and technology [tekˈnɒlədʒɪ], healthcare [helθˌke(ə)r], media [ˈmiːdiə] and news [njuːz], hospitality [ˌhɒspɪˈtæləti], energy [ˈenədʒɪ], fashion [ˈfæʃ(ə)n], finance [ˈfɑːnəns] and economic [ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪk], advertising [ˈædvətaɪzɪŋ] and marketing [ˈmɑːkɪtɪŋ], mining [ˈmaɪnɪŋ], aerospace [ˈeəro(u)speɪs].

### 14 Work in pairs. Ask questions according to the model and answer them.

- 1 Which industry does an accountant work in?
- 2 Which industry does a model and fashion designer work in?

- 3 What types of jobs are there in the entertainment industry?
- 4 What types of jobs are there in retail?

**15 Divide into groups, choose the industries of work you are interested in, read the extracts, ask and answer the questions about the industries.**

- 1 What industry do you want to work in?
- 2 What industry attracts you? Why?
- 3 What industry do your parents/friends work?
- 4 What is special about each industry?
- 5 What are the jobs related to each type of industry?
- 6 What are the main duties of people working in the industry?
- 7 What are the most profitable types of industries?
- 8 What is the most dangerous industry?
- 9 What is the most creative industry?
- 10 What is the most important industry?
- 11 What is the most difficult industry?
- 12 What is the most responsible industry?
- 13 What is the least demanding industry?
- 14 What is the most creative industry?
- 15 What is the new type of industry?
- 16 What is the largest/smallest industry in the world?

### **Types of industries**

Common types of industries you can work in are:

#### 1 Construction

The construction industry consists of employees who build certain houses, buildings or other structures for residents, businesses or community members.

Employees who work in the construction industry can include construction workers, contractors, construction project managers and construction engineers.

#### 2 Education

This industry comprises all academic institutions including elementary schools, middle schools, high schools, colleges, universities, learning institutes and technical schools. It can also include both public and private institutions. People who work in the education industry include teachers, professors, principals and academic advisors.

#### 3 Food and beverage

The food and beverage industry involves preserving and processing food items. This industry typically works with those in the agriculture industry to receive ingredients from them. Catering services, fine dining restaurants and bars also fall within the food and beverage industry. Employees who work in this industry include servers, bartenders, restaurant managers, caterers and chefs.

#### 4 Pharmaceutical

Pharmaceutical companies research, develop and sell medicine and other drugs to patients, insurance companies. Employees within this industry spend a significant

amount of time researching and creating drugs that cure diseases or treat symptoms for both people and animals. Employees who typically serve in the pharmaceutical industry include pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, pharmaceutical scientists and pharmaceutical researchers.

#### 5 Entertainment

The entertainment and music industry is one of the largest industries in the world. Different types of entertainment within this industry sector include sports, music, theater, movies, television and web series. This industry usually contains a mixture of performers, crew members and management working together to make the entire industry operate smoothly. Employees in the entertainment industry can be actors, musicians, screenwriters, directors, producers, agents, camera operators and talent managers.

#### 6 Manufacturing

With this industry, employees will convert raw components and materials into final products, which they sell to companies. There are several categories within the manufacturing sector, including wood, leather, paper, textile, transportation equipment and many other materials used to make products. Manufacturing employees usually work in plants, factories or mills. Employees in this industry can include production workers, operational managers and production managers.

#### 7 Telecommunication

Companies that construct, install and repair common communication devices, like cell phones, cable or internet are in this industry. Employees in this industry include electronics engineers, line installers, telephone operators and administrative support workers.

#### 8 Agriculture

This industry typically focuses on cultivating plants, land and animals to make food, drinks and other essential items. Those who work in this industry will usually produce, sell or export agricultural items and goods to various businesses. Many of the employees who serve in the agricultural industry include agriculture engineers, farmers, biotechnicians and agricultural scientists.

#### 9 Transportation

This is another large industry sector, which handles the movement of people, items and animals using various modes of transportation, like trains, busses, planes, boats and automobiles. Employees serving in this industry are pilots, train conductors, mechanics and flight attendants.

#### 10 Computer and technology

The computer and technology industry typically consists of fixing and repairing computer hardware systems, developing or updating new applications, networking and software systems. People who work in the industry include computer systems analysts, software engineers, software developers, application developers and information technology managers.

#### 11 Healthcare

Employees who work in the healthcare industry focus closely on providing care to patients. The key objective of the healthcare industry is to prevent and treat any inju-

ries, illnesses or sicknesses patients may have. Employees within the healthcare industry can include medical technicians, registered nurses, physician assistants and physicians.

#### 12 Media and news

The media and news industry aims to provide essential news to community members and individuals locally and worldwide. Employees working in this industry are journalists, reporters, media consultants and camera operators.

#### 13 Hospitality

This industry works closely with customers to provide them with a satisfying and unique experience. Employees within this industry typically provide services to meet people's preferences. The main categories within the hospitality industry are travel, tourism and food and beverage. Businesses like bed and breakfasts, hotels, motels, restaurants and travel agencies typically belong to the hospitality industry. Employees who usually serve in this industry are front desk clerks, tour guides, hotel managers and travel agents.

#### 14 Energy

This is a newer industry that handles matters like renewable and nonrenewable energy. Various operations within the energy field include manufacturing, refining and extraction. Employees in this industry typically include solar energy advisors, energy researchers and environmental engineers.

#### 15 Fashion

Employees in the fashion industry can focus on areas like marketing, supply chain, media and manufacturing clothes, jewelry, accessories, cosmetics and footwear. They can sell products within the fashion industry to small business store owners, larger supply chains or popular department store locations. Employees who work in fashion industries include fashion designers, merchandisers, purchasing assistants or buyers.

#### 16 Finance and economic

The finance and economic industries handle various aspects of money management and can include areas like banking, corporate finance, public finance, personal finance, investing and asset management. Many employees in this industry must remain aware of economic conditions and trends to provide valuable financial advice to their clients. Employees working in this industry include financial consultants, financial analysts, risk analysts and economists.

#### 17 Advertising and marketing

Advertising and marketing industries typically focus on promoting products to audiences. Those who work in these industries understand how to attract audiences and publish campaigns using media and print outlets. Common employees within this field include advertising managers, marketing coordinators, graphic designers and copywriters.

#### 18 Mining

The mining industry is an old industry that handles the location and extraction of metals from the earth's surface. Mining organizations operate all over the world to provide materials for jewelry and other commercial items. Employees who work in the mining industry typically include coal miners, mining managers and jewelry makers.

#### 19 Aerospace

In this industry, employees work solely with aircraft manufacturing, testing, selling, maintaining, repairing, building and designing various aircraft machines. Common employees within this industry typically include quality engineers, mechanical technicians and aerospace engineers.

## 16 Find Russian equivalents to the underlined words in the text.

Жители, ремонтируют устройства связи, члены сообщества, консервирование и переработка пищевых продуктов, рестораны изысканной кухни, пациенты, отрасль включает все академические учреждения, директора, устраняют симптомы, отрасль работает с, внутри индустрии, страховые компании, сосредоточена на выращивании растений, занимается перемещением людей, стремится предоставлять новости, состоит из разработки или обновления приложений, преобразовывать сырье, лекарства, предоставляют услуги в соответствии с предпочтениями людей, производство, привлечь аудиторию, должны знать об экономических условиях, добыча, ключевая цель, тестирование, конструируют, лечат болезни, сборка, различные виды транспорта, концентрируются на оказании помощи пациентам, могут сосредоточиться на, возобновляемые и не возобновляемые источники энергии, работают с различными аспектами, сосредоточены на продвижении продукции, поставляют материалы для ювелирных изделий, проектирование.

## 17 What do you know about these jobs? Use the prompts below to speak about main responsibilities of these jobs.

estate agent	teachers	technicians	fashion designer	foreign correspondent	
IT consultant	motorbike courier	personal trainer	rescue worker		
sales rep	vet	sales assistant	TV presenter	flight attendant	doctor

Main responsibilities:

travel to different places to sell things;

help people to get fit;

help if there's an avalanche;

advise companies on the best use of technology;

deliver things quickly;

to be very creative;

help us to understand what's happening in other countries;

help people buy and sell houses;

work in a shop;

introduce a television programme;

cure people;

treat animals;

teach people;

organize and repair technical equipment;

serve passengers in an aeroplane.

**18 Complete the phrases with the words in the box and translate them into Russian.**

work	deal with	risk	get
------	-----------	------	-----

- 1 \_\_\_ a good salary/long holidays
- 2 \_\_\_ in a team/under pressure
- 3 \_\_\_ their lives/ health
- 4 \_\_\_ problems/customers

**Use the phrases to talk about the jobs in Exercise 17.**

Example: *IT consultants get a good salary.*

**19 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

get	team	under	deal	holidays	risk
-----	------	-------	------	----------	------

- 1 People are more motivated when they \_\_\_ a good salary.
- 2 People work better \_\_\_ a lot of pressure.
- 3 It's important that employees get long \_\_\_.
- 4 People who \_\_\_ their lives at work should get more money.
- 5 It's more enjoyable to work in a \_\_\_ than alone.
- 6 These days, people usually \_\_\_ with their own IT problems.

**Work in pairs. Discuss. Which of the sentences above do you agree/disagree with? Why?**

**20 Choose the correct word.**

- 1 I really enjoy dealing/working in a team.
- 2 Rescue workers work/risk their lives every day.
- 3 It is important to be polite when you are dealing with/ getting customers.
- 4 It's a difficult job, but I get/make a good salary.
- 5 Teachers work hard, but they usually work/have long holidays.
- 6 A good boss needs to be able to get/work under pressure.
- 7 We need to risk/deal with these problems immediately before they get worse.
- 8 Don't risk/break your health by eating junk food.

**21 Match the jobs in the box with what people say.**

fashion designer	foreign correspondent	IT consultant	
motorbike courier	personal trainer	rescue worker	sales rep



- 1 The biggest problem in my job is the number of cars in the city. I can be late with delivery. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I like my job because I travel around the world, report about important events. \_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 We believe in making clothes for everyday life, not only for RW shows. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 In my job, you need to love computers and technology. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 In my team, we save about ten lives a year. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 My job is easier when I like the product that I'm trying to sell. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 I like helping people to get stronger and fitter. \_\_\_\_\_

**22 Student A read advert 1, student B read advert 2. Complete the job advertisements with the words in the box.**

holidays deal salary risk tour guides subscription team with pressure

**Work in pairs and answer the questions:**

- 1 What is the job?
- 2 How long is the contract?
- 3 What are the main duties?
- 4 What is the name of the company?
- 5 What are the benefits?
- 6 What is the contact information?

Advert 1

#### IT CONSULTANT

needed for one-year contract in Paris. You will need to \_\_\_\_\_ with IT problems in the head office at Cisco Systems. You must be good at working in a \_\_\_\_\_ and working under \_\_\_\_\_. Benefits: very good \_\_\_\_\_ (S3540,000, tax-free) and \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym. We pay for accommodation.

Advert 2

If you want a job with long \_\_\_\_\_ come and speak to Altezza Travel. We are looking for qualified \_\_\_\_\_. You don't need to \_\_\_\_\_ your life hunting lions and feeding crocodiles, but you must know about life of African animals, flora and local people and be good at dealing \_\_\_\_\_ customers. Call the number below for more information.  
0803 286 9571

**23 Underline the correct alternatives.**

- 1 I don't mind/think working late if I get time off later in the week.
- 2 I don't get much money from my job, but I do get long/big holidays.

- 3 I am quite keen in/on working in the tourist industry.
- 4 My boss lets me work long/flexible hours, so I can pick the children up from school.
- 5 I very/absolutely love fashion.
- 6 I am very motivated by interesting/flexible tasks.
- 7 Rescue workers often spend/save people's lives.
- 8 I can't/don't stand getting up early.

**24 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

don't    on    absolutely    can't    very    love    mind    keen
--

- 1 I am very \_\_\_\_\_ on cooking and I \_\_\_\_\_ love great food.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ riding my motorbike. I \_\_\_\_\_ stand sitting in an office all day.
- 3 I'm quite keen \_\_\_\_\_ technology and I don't \_\_\_\_\_ dealing with other people's computer problems.
- 4 I'm keen on working with money and I \_\_\_\_\_ like people wasting it on stupid things.

**25 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Which of the statements are true/false for you? Why?**

working (4)    getting    sitting    learning    travelling
---

- 1 I like \_\_\_\_\_ outside.
- 2 I **can't stand** \_\_\_\_\_ at a desk all day.
- 3 I **absolutely love** \_\_\_\_\_ to different countries.
- 4 I **don't like** \_\_\_\_\_ in a team. I prefer working alone.
- 5 I **don't mind** \_\_\_\_\_ extra work.
- 6 I'm **keen on** \_\_\_\_\_ new books.
- 7 I **hate** \_\_\_\_\_ under pressure.
- 8 I'm **not very keen on** \_\_\_\_\_ for a company. I want to be my own boss.

**26 Put the sentences in order to make the dialogue. Pay attention to the words in bold which help to sound naturally. Use the dialogue as the model and role-play your own ones.**

- Why do you like your job?
- **I see.**
- Have you got travel opportunities?
- **Well,** one good thing about my job is that I like working outside.
- **Right. And what about** your colleagues, people you work with?
- I travel a lot and I absolutely love travelling, particularly in South America and Australia.
- **That's great. It sounds wonderful.**

- I don't like working in a team. I prefer working alone.
- **Really? And what about** the type of work?
- You're always discovering new things and the work requires my full brainpower and focus.

## 2.1 Skills: read and speak

**27 Read the beginning of the interview and complete the text with the words from the box.**

the get best at flat a relax worst job made work

Hi, I'm Nina. I work for \_\_\_\_\_ ITV in London as \_\_\_\_\_ re-searcher. I've learnt a lot of skills in my job and I've \_\_\_\_\_ some good friends \_\_\_\_\_ work. Sometimes my \_\_\_\_\_ gets too busy and I don't \_\_\_\_\_ enough time to \_\_\_\_\_, or even to tidy my \_\_\_\_\_. What do you do? Where do you \_\_\_\_\_? What are the \_\_\_\_\_ things about your job? And the \_\_\_\_\_ things?

**28 Read the replies. Answer the questions.**

- 1 What do people do? What you know about the responsibilities of these jobs?
- 2 Where do they work?
- 3 What are the best things about their jobs? What do people say and what is your opinion?
- 4 What are the worst things about people's jobs? What do they say and what is your opinion?
- 5 What do you have in common with the people?

1 I'm an administrator in an Economics department of a private bank. The schedule flexibility is the greatest plus of my work. As much as I love my job, there are times when I need to take work home to meet deadlines. I'd say that's probably the only bad thing I can think of right now.

2 I'm an accountant. The variety of work that I have distracts from routine. It's great. Meeting people throughout the day makes me nervous by the end of the week.

3 I work in advertising. I work in Prague. The best things about my job are the different people that I meet from all around the world. The worst thing about my job is the hours we work. We can be there until ten, eleven o'clock.

4 I'm a filmmaker. I work from home in central London. The best thing is that no day is ever really the same. You never know what you're going to be doing from one day to the next, so sometimes it's hard to make plans.

5 I'm a mechanical engineer for an energy company in Australia. I work about 8 hours' drive from where I live. I get to be hands-on with everything. Long distance is the only problem as I am away from my family.

6 I work in a huge office. I work in London. Working with my colleagues and friends makes me happy. The worst thing about my job is that it can get very stressful because of noisy environment.

7 I'm a singing teacher. I teach singing lessons. I have fun at my work. I work from home and then I also work in schools. I have to take care of my voice and be healthy. From time to time in the autumn I get sore throat and can't work.

8 I'm a private investigator. I run a private investigation company in Italy. I mostly work in Rome. Many people dream to visit this magnificent place. I am lucky to live and work here. Sometimes, I need a break from the hustle and bustle of city life and people's problems and secrets which I work with.

9 I am a charity worker, so I travel to different places in the world. I love seeing people's faces when I do something for them and seeing little kids being very happy and laughing. When I see people who are very poor and very sad and don't have much opportunity to help, it hurts me a lot.

10 Well, I'm semi-retired now, but I worked for many years for a publishing company. Book publishing. The head office is in Paris, so although I work mostly from home now, I travel down to the capital maybe 2 or 3 times a month.

11 I am the Director of Sales for a software company called Adobe. I work here in San Jose, California. I have a lot of business trips. Travel opportunities encourage me. Constant work on laptop causes eye problems.

12 I'm a university professor. I teach communication and journalism at Baikal State University. Students fill me with energy. As the majority of teachers I had to prepare for the next classes even at night.

13 I work as an expedition leader. We mainly operate in continents like Asia, Africa, South America, so I spend a lot of my time abroad, maybe about two-thirds of my time is spent outside the United States. I've made some really good friends over the years, from the locals and natives, from the local crews I work with. I miss family, I miss friends. So I think spending a lot of time out of the US can have its disadvantages.

14 I'm a fashion photographer and I work for a fashion agency. I get to travel and lots of different people every day and every day is different. I like it. But working long hours is tiring and you're 'on call' quite a lot of the time.

15 I work part-time in a music store. Such conditions suit me very much. I am free in the second part of the day and can go to the university to study. At my workplace I can listen to all music I wish. Sometimes I get tired of the customers who don't know what they want.

**29 Read the sentences and tick (✓) the correct ones according to the people's answers in the exercise above.**

1 He/she likes travelling around the world.

2 He/she likes meeting different people.

3 The best thing is that he/she travels to a different place every day.

4 She/he travels a lot and every day is different.

5 The best thing is that there's a lot of variety in his/her work.

6 He/she has lots of meetings every day.

- 7 He/she likes being funny and making kids laugh.  
 8 He/she likes doing things for kids that make them happy.

**30 Read the words and phrases in the box and underline the phrases you read in the answers. Choose the worst thing to your mind and discuss with the partner.**

can get very stressful	need to take work home	low salary	shift work
seeing people who are poor	working under pressure		long hours
hard to make plans	can't stand the boss	risking your life	
being away from my family	dealing with problems		

**31 Read the answers and underline the correct word in each answer.**

- 1 The worst / best thing about my job is the hours we work. We can be there until ten, twelve / eleven o'clock.  
 2 The best thing is that no day /week is ever really the same.  
 3 I'm a mechanical engineer / accountant for an energy company in Australia.  
 4 Going out / Working with my colleagues and friends.  
 5 We mainly operate in continents like Australia / Asia, Africa, South America, so I spend a lot of my time abroad / on a plane.  
 6 Travel opportunities encourage / support me.  
 7 I work part-time / full-time in a music store.  
 8 I'm a fashion designer / photographer and I work for a fashion agency.

**32 Fill in the correct preposition: at, on, in, for, about, from.**

- 1 I work \_\_\_ advertising.  
 2 I work \_\_\_ an office.  
 3 I worked \_\_\_\_\_ many years \_\_\_\_\_ a publishing company.  
 4 I work \_\_\_\_\_ eight hours' drive \_\_\_\_\_ where I live in Brisbane.  
 5 I work \_\_\_\_\_ home and then I also work \_\_\_\_\_ schools.

**33 Match the words and word combinations to their meaning. Find the words in the text below.**

prestigious	зависеть от
shift work	престижный
per shift	пространственное мышление
depends on	посменная работа
work-life balance	оставаться спокойным
stay calm	бесплатный
spatial thinking	премия компании
demanding	достойная/хорошая зарплата
worthy salary	работать эффективно

company's bonus	за смену
free of charge	требующий( затрат, усилий)
incredible	безопасный
work efficiently	потрясающий
secure	соотношение работы и личного времени

### 34 Read the text. Answer the questions.

- 1 What job is it?
- 2 How does he describe the job?
- 3 What are his duties?
- 4 What is his work schedule?
- 5 What skills are needed to do this job?
- 6 What does he like about his job?
- 7 Is this a stressful job? Why/Why not?
- 8 What does he dislike about his job?
- 9 Would you like a job like this? Why/Why not?

I'm an Air Traffic Controller. It's very prestigious job. I control traffic movement and I'm responsible for people's life from take-off until landing the aircraft.

I've got shift work. I spend about eight or ten hours per shift guiding the aircraft, communicating with pilots and aerodrome services. I start work in the morning, in the afternoon or in the evening. It depends on my schedule. I usually work for three days and then I have three days-off. So, my work-life balance is perfect to me.

All controllers must have very good knowledge in aviation subjects and flight rules, demonstrate English speaking skills on professional level, stay calm under pressure, have spatial thinking to analyze pilots' actions and be ready to take quick decisions, be responsible, be able to work in a team. It's very demanding job.

In general, there are a lot of advantages of my job. I get worthy salary. Our company provides special courses to improve our qualifications. We can practice English speaking skills in the UK. It's a great benefit. I must say that I have very long holidays. They are nearly 80 days. We need such a long rest as our job is regarded to be stressful because sometimes we have to deal with traffic in distress. Luckily it happens very seldom. Once a year I can use company's bonus during my vacation and fly anywhere free of charge. So, I have incredible travel opportunities. Also there is a chance to pass treatment at local resorts once per three years and the company will pay for it.

I must say about drawbacks. I work unsocial hours but I don't mind it. I work on public holidays, on Sundays, at night as Air Traffic Control Service provides traffic management day and night. One more disadvantage is a strict medical test. If I don't pass it, I will not be allowed to work. Controller must be healthy to be able to work efficiently and provide secure flights.

To be honest, I like everything about my job. I did the right choice.

**35\* Translate the questions. Interview each other about your future job.**

- 1 Кем ты хочешь быть?
- 2 Где ты хочешь работать? В какой сфере деятельности ты будешь работать?
- 3 Какие обязанности ты будешь выполнять?
- 4 Что тебе нравится/не нравится в этой работе?
- 5 Какие преимущества у этой специальности?
- 6 Какие недостатки у этой специальности?
- 7 Где ты будешь выполнять работу: в офисе или дома?
- 8 Ты хочешь работать на себя или в компании?
- 9 Ты будешь работать с людьми, документами или техникой?
- 10 Ты будешь выполнять задания один или в команде?
- 11 Какие у тебя будут часы работы?
- 12 Какой будет график твоей работы?
- 13 Сколько дней будет твой отпуск?
- 14 Сможешь ли ты выезжать за границу для отдыха?
- 15 Какая твоя примерная зарплата?
- 16 Какие привилегии /бонусы предоставляет организация?
- 17 Будет ли организация платить за твое повышение квалификации?
- 18 Какие навыки необходимы для этой работы? Какими обладаешь ты?
- 19 Какое образование необходимо для этой работы (специальное, высшее, среднее)
- 20 Почему ты хочешь выполнять эту работу? Почему ты выбираешь эту работу?
- 21 Как ты узнал об этой работе?

**36\* Think about a job you'd like to have in the future. Speak about it, explain your choice. Include the following information:**

- 1 type of industry (construction, education...)
- 2 type of work (creative, manual, information-based ...)
- 3 responsibilities
- 4 skills (networking, writing, planning ...) and education
- 5 hours of work (9–5, flexible, shift work . . .)
- 6 location of your workplace (outside, in an office, travelling, work from home . . .)
- 7 people (work alone, in a team, in a large corporation ...)
- 8 pros and cons
- 9 reasons for your choice

**37 Extra reading. Read the text. Match the headings (A- I) with the paragraphs (1–7).**

Headings:

- A More work flexibility
- B Costly equipment
- C Improved focus

- D Risk of lower productivity
- E Better attendance and punctuality
- F Plenty of distractions
- G Provide technology support to remote employees
- H Better collaboration
- I Social isolation

## **Pros And Cons Of Working From Home**

Remote work isn't an **entirely new concept**. In recent years, it has **become** increasingly **popular with** the younger generation who **prefer the freedom of freelance work to the stability** of corporate jobs.

If **you're new to leading** a remote team, you'll undoubtedly **face new challenges**. And with almost everyone else **new to the work-from-home (WFH)**, it can be even more daunting. With the right tools and strategies, WFH can actually be an **effective** work mode **alternative** that you can include in your **long-term business plan**.

Some people have readily embraced the WFH setup for the convenience it offers. But **aside from** saving costs on transportation and being able to work without a dress code, it has plenty of other advantages. Among those are:

1 \_\_\_\_\_

WFH gives you opportunity to make independent decisions and work with your own rhythm. This results in higher employee satisfaction.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

WFH means you have an entire room all to yourself. With no office distractions and interruptions from **coworkers**, you can **focus better on** your work and finish tasks much faster.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

No long **commutes** and no traffic jams mean fewer instances of tardiness and absenteeism. Even if you have errands to run or personal appointments to go to, you won't have to completely miss work to **accomplish** them.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

WFH removes geographical boundaries and enables you to work with partners across states and all over the world. You can build your team or increase your existing one without worrying about location. Some individuals may be highly qualified but hindered by limitations such as disabilities or geographical location. Through remote work, you can include them in your team without restrictions.

While working from home has a lot of **advantages**, it has its **downsides** too.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

You must invest in the proper equipment for your team and for yourself. Unlike in the traditional workplace where employees can **share some equipment**, you'd need to **provide** them for each of your staff.

6 \_\_\_\_\_

With remote work, people either over perform or become complacent. If you find it hard to switch off from work mode at home, you can become too stressed and **suffer from** burnout. You can also become too relaxed in the comfort of your home that you



lose motivation to **work efficiently**. At home, the line between family and work becomes blurred. There are no clear boundaries between personal time and work hours. You can easily get distracted by pets, kids, chores, television, and even neighborhood activity. Either way, it can have potential negative **impacts on productivity**.

7 \_\_\_\_\_

With no **face-to-face interactions**, it's easy to **feel alienated from society**. You lose your sense of belonging and feel as if you're not part of the team. If unaddressed, this can affect the **employee turnover rate** negatively.

### 38 Answer the questions on the text.

- 1 What are the pros/cons of working from home?
- 2 Which one do you agree/disagree with? Why?
- 3 What is the most reasonable factor for working/not working from home?
- 4 Are there more advantages than disadvantages of working from home? Why?

### 39 Fill in the table with your own ideas and be ready to discuss them with your partner.

Working From Home Pros	Working From Home Cons

### 40 Read the meaning of the underlined words.

undoubtedly [ʌn'daʊtɪdli] – несомненно, явно

daunting ['dɔːntɪŋ] – трудный

embrace [ɪm'breɪs] – принять

tardiness ['tɑːdɪnəs] – медлительность; отставание, запаздывание, задержка

absenteeism [ˌæbs(ə)n'tiːɪz(ə)m] – отсутствие без уважительной причины; систематические прогулы

to be hindered ['hɪndəd] – быть ограниченным чем-либо

blurred [blɜːd] – неясный

burnout ['bɜːnaʊt] – изнеможение, истощение (физическое или моральное)

### 41 Match the words to the synonyms. Replace the underlined words in the text with the synonyms in the box.

undoubtedly	difficult
daunting	surely

embrace	staying away
tardiness	accept
absenteeism	unclear
to be hindered	tardiness
blurred	physical or mental collapse
burnout	to be restricted

#### 42 Find English equivalents in the text.

Сотрудники; помимо; действенный, результативный вариант; долгосрочный бизнес-план; лучше сосредоточиться на чем-то; встречаться с новыми трудностями; новичок в чем-то; работа из дома; чувствовать себя отчужденным от общества; полностью новая концепция; стать популярным среди; работать эффективно; предпочитать свободу внештатной работы стабильности корпоративной работы; расстояние, преодолеваемое во время ежедневных поездок из пригорода в город (обычно на работу); преимущества; доводить до конца, завершать; недостатки; обеспечивать; страдать от чего-то; совместно использовать оборудование; влияние на продуктивность; интенсивность текучки кадров; без личного общения.

#### 43 Translate the sentences into English.

- 1 Удаленная работа станет более популярной среди молодого поколения.
- 2 Если вы новичок в деле, вы столкнетесь с разными проблемами.
- 3 Этот проект вы включите в свой долгосрочный бизнес-план.
- 4 Вы сможете принимать независимые решения и работать в своем собственном ритме.
- 5 Работник выполнит задания намного быстрее в тихой обстановке.
- 6 Вы будете экономить время, так как Вам не нужно будет ездить на работу.
- 7 Сейчас я провожу личную встречу.
- 8 В будущем Вы создадите свою команду.
- 9 Работа из дома стирает географические границы.
- 10 Я не использую компьютер в данный момент.
- 11 Вы предоставите оборудование каждому из ваших сотрудников через два дня.
- 12 Люди переутомляются без отдыха.
- 13 Команда теряет мотивацию к эффективной работе из-за стресса.
- 14 Я чувствую, что дома грань между семьей и работой стирается.
- 15 Не будет четких границ между личным временем и рабочим временем.
- 16 Вы легко отвлекаетесь на домашних животных, детей, работу по дому, телевизор, если работаете дома.
- 17 Без личного общения я буду чувствовать себя отчужденным от общества.

#### 44 Discuss before reading the text.

- 1 Why are workspaces so important?

2 Do you prefer working from home or in an office? Why?

**45 Translate the words and word combinations into Russian.**

benefits	
drawbacks	
office environment	
carry out	
research institute	
boost your creativity	
collaborative and social skills	
work side by side with others	
conduct meetings	
face to face	
new job opportunities	
distractions	
to sell a proposal	
extrovert	
capacity	

**46 Extra reading. Read the text and answer the questions.**

- 1 Why was the office created?
- 2 How can an office environment improve interaction with the coworkers?
- 3 Why is it necessary to hold face to face meetings?
- 4 How can workers get new contacts?
- 5 What are the reasons for stress in the office?
- 6 What are the disadvantages of work in open spaces in the office?

**Benefits and drawbacks of working in the office**

Unlike remote working, the office has been designed as a place to carry out a specific job. There are many benefits of working in the office.

Employees can carry out tasks in functional and highly optimized workspaces. These types of spaces allow for the free circulation of workers in a fluid manner. Working in an office environment increases and improves interaction with other partners.

Being part of a company project with a team of people boosts creativity, develops collaborative and social skills. In an office workers interact and work side by side with other colleagues. Sometimes that can help move away from static work routines. In addition, work productivity in the office increases.

For certain work or projects, it may be necessary to hold face to face meetings. For example, arranging a meeting with a very important client at the place of work can help to sell a proposal, because the customer engages, feels part of a whole and is able to see in person how staff perform naturally and safely in a professional environment.

Interacting with other professionals in the office can benefit when building new business or if people want to initiate and create new personal projects. This will allow workers to get new contacts that can help in the long run to find new job opportunities.

There are some drawbacks of working in the office.

The simple fact of being in an office with more people makes communication more fluent, which may result in a noisier working environment. This could possibly interfere in the worker's concentration and may reduce productivity.

Some people are not as extroverted and may not like working in a team as much as others. This is a disadvantage of work in open spaces and offices, as these more introverted employees can end up feeling uncomfortable.

In an office, workers may feel more under pressure, either by their superiors or by own colleagues. This can result in the employee getting stressed in the workplace and decrease productivity and capacity to work.

#### **47 Decide whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.**

- 1 There are more drawbacks than benefits of working in an office.
- 2 Employees suffer lack of privacy in an office.
- 3 Stress increases productivity.
- 4 There are no regular distractions in the workplace.
- 5 It's easier to establish new links and contacts from working from home.
- 6 You can conduct face to face meetings without problems if you work in the office or from home.
- 7 Working as a team stimulates creativity.
- 8 The office provides better distribution of workspace.

#### **48 Translate into English.**

- 1 Офис спроектирован как место для выполнения определенной работы.
- 2 Работа в офисной среде увеличивает и улучшает взаимодействие с другими партнерами.
- 3 Участие в проекте компании с командой способствует развитию творческих способностей, навыков сотрудничества и общения.
- 4 Для определенных работ или проектов будут необходимы личные встречи.
- 5 Взаимодействие с другими профессионалами в офисе обычно приносит пользу при создании нового бизнеса.
- 6 Работа среди большого количества людей иногда приводит к снижению производительности.
- 7 В офисе вы можете чувствовать большее давление со стороны начальства.

### **2.1 Skills: write**

**49\* Write a letter to your friend about the job you would like to have in the future (120 – 150 words).**

## 2.1 Grammar

**50 Study the rules. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.**

Present Continuous		
I	am (am not/'m not)	verb+ing.
He, she, it	is (is not/isn't)	
We, you, they	are (are not/aren't)	
Am	I	verb+ing?
Is	he, she, it	
Are	we, you, they	

Present Simple		
I, we, you, they		verb.
He, she, it		verb+s/es.
I, we, you, they	do not (don't)	verb.
He, she, it	does not (doesn't)	
Do	I, we, you, they	verb?
Does	he, she, it	

- 1 I always \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis on Fridays.
- 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) his report. He will bring it into the office when it is complete.
- 3 We \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) to entertain our guests in a local restaurant rather than the canteen. Although it is expensive, we can talk freely there.
- 4 Please be quiet! I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) my homework.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the answer to your problem. Get a new computer.
- 6 "Where is John?"  
"In his office, he \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for an important telephone call."
- 7 I can't make the meeting tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_\_ (interview) the applicants for the sales manager's job.
- 8 My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for Pool Inc. which makes bathroom fittings.
- 9 Who \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to Bill? Is it the new secretary?
- 10 The new contract \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) fine to me. However, could you just check it through once more?
- 11 He \_\_\_\_\_ (not to work) in the city center.
- 12 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not to write) a letter now.
- 13 You \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to work on Sundays?
- 14 We \_\_\_\_\_ (not to dance) every day.
- 15 They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the hall now?
- 16 Where he \_\_\_\_\_ (study)?
- 17 He \_\_\_\_\_ (translate) now?
- 18 They \_\_\_\_\_ (read) many books.

- 19 The children \_\_\_\_\_ (not to eat) cakes now.  
 20 He \_\_\_\_\_ (help) his accountant every day.

**51 Study the table. Choose the right option of Present Simple or Present Continuous. Put the sentences in the correct order to make conversations.**

Present Simple	Present Continuous
Регулярные, привычные действия	Действия в данный момент
Действия по расписанию	Планы и договоренности на будущее
Постоянные состояния	
Общеизвестные истины, законы природы	

**A**

- I work/am working at Origin Coffee across the street. At the moment I have/'m having a break here in the music shop.
- I'm choosing/choose my free CD for the week.
- Well, this coffee shop has/is having an agreement with the music shop. The employees of the music shop get/are getting free coffee at Origin Coffee. And we get one free CD.
- What do you do/ are you doing during your break?
- What do you mean/are you meaning? Can you tell us a bit more? Why are you doing/do you do this?
- It's great! You all know each other and it works/is working really well.

**B**

- You are right. Look, our senior manager is having/has classes over there. And these shop assistants do/are doing an online course just now.
- Yes, it's the boss' idea. He knows/is knowing about it. We can stay on and study during our breaks or after seven when the shop is closing/closes.
- I'm studying/study history, not anything connected with our type of industry.
- The company pays/is paying for about six of us.
- That's brilliant.
- Is this the study area in the candy shop?
- Does it happen/is it happening during company hours?
- That's excellent. What are you learning/do you learn at the moment?
- Is the company paying/does the company pay for employees to do courses?

**52 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.**

- 1 Sam \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) his first job.  
 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) the paper every day, \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) jobs and \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to everyone he can think of.

3 He generally \_\_\_\_\_ (do) well at interview because he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) quite confident and friendly and \_\_\_\_\_ (get on) well with people, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (find) it difficult to get an interview at all.

4 He \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to work in travel because he \_\_\_\_\_ (like) change and variety and he \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) a desk job.

**53 Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.**

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (love) surfing and \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to get a university degree, you should go to Plymouth University in Britain. Students who \_\_\_\_\_ (surf) three or four times a week for fun can now do a degree in surfing, and make a career of it. While surfing \_\_\_\_\_ (look) easy when you watch from the beach, getting a degree is quite hard to achieve. Jim and Helen are in their last year of school, and \_\_\_\_\_ (take) their A-levels this summer. They both \_\_\_\_\_ (own) surfboards, but they \_\_\_\_\_ (not surf) much these days. They \_\_\_\_\_ (study) very hard for their A-levels. They \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the academic requirements for acceptance to the surfing course are high, and the course itself is also hard. It \_\_\_\_\_ (include) oceanography, marine biology, ecology and the design of wetsuits and surfboards, as well as actual surfing. But Jim and Helen both \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) it's worth the effort. Let's wish them luck.

**54 Study the rules.**

**Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb**, or between the auxiliary and the main verb.

*I always come to work on time.*

**Adverbs of frequency go after "be":**

*They are never pleased to see me.*

We can use **usually**, **often**, **sometimes** and **occasionally** at the beginning of a sentence, and **sometimes** and **often** at the end.

**Expressions of frequency (every day, twice a week, once a month etc.) usually go at the beginning or at the end of the sentence:**

*I have English lessons every day.*

*From time to time I visit the zoo.*

<b>To be</b>	<b>adverb of frequency</b>	
		<b>Verb</b>
<b>Modal verbs</b>		<b>Verb</b>
<b>Auxiliary verb</b> (Вспомогательный глагол)		<b>Verb</b>

Expressions of frequency	sentence	Expressions of frequency
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Put the adverbs and expressions of frequency (adverbial phrases) in the right place.

- 1 I work for a software company. twice a week \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I check my emails in the morning. usually \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 We go to company's cafeteria. never \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 You can go home at any time. hardly ever \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 We spend extra hours in the office. rare \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Do you have face to face meetings? once a month \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Our employees are stressed due to emergency situations. sometimes \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Does he drive to work? every day \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Why are you late? always \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 She has problems with customers. seldom \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 Do they pay on time? ever \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 She was on sick leave. never \_\_\_\_\_

**55 Translate into English and answer the questions.**

- 1 Что вы обычно делаете в офисе в понедельник утром?
- 2 Как часто вы видите с руководством фирмы?
- 3 Вы когда-нибудь используете интернет программы на английском языке?
- 4 Когда вы обычно приходите на работу/учебу?
- 5 Вы иногда опаздываете на встречи?
- 6 Отдел продаж всегда получает премии?
- 7 Вы часто меняете место работы?
- 8 Руководство обычно контролирует новых сотрудников?
- 9 Вы иногда питаетесь за рабочим столом?
- 10 Вы всегда довольны зарплатой?

**56 Fill in the gaps with *a little, a few, little, few* according to the rule.**

используется перед неисчисляемыми существительными	используется перед исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе
a little – немного	a few – несколько
(very) little – (очень) мало, недостаточно	(very) few – (очень) мало, недостаточно

- 1 I still have \_\_\_\_\_ patience.
- 2 I earn \_\_\_\_\_ money.



- 3 I changed \_\_\_\_\_ jobs.
- 4 I found \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes in my report.
- 5 We have \_\_\_\_\_ work left.
- 6 The company consumed \_\_\_\_\_ of electricity.
- 7 You get \_\_\_\_\_ duties as a newcomer.
- 8 I had \_\_\_\_\_ interest in this industry.
- 9 Susan has \_\_\_\_\_ friends among her colleagues. She doesn't feel lonely.
- 10 Very \_\_\_\_\_ people came to the exhibition.
- 11 We will come back in \_\_\_\_\_ days.
- 12 The weather was bad, but \_\_\_\_\_ people came to the presentation.
- 13 I really need to see my boss. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ questions to ask him.
- 14 There is still \_\_\_\_\_ work to do.
- 15 There is \_\_\_\_\_ traffic here.

## 2.2 Vocabulary: LEISURE

### 1 Discuss in groups.

- 1 What is leisure?
- 2 Does leisure mean the same as free-time? What is similar and different between them?
- 3 Why is free-time necessary for people?
- 4 How long should people rest? Why?
- 5 What jobs need long vacations? Why?
- 6 How long are the vacations of your parents/friends?

### 2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 My father \_\_\_\_ stamps.  
a) collects b) plays c) surfs
- 2 This weekend I'm just going to \_\_\_\_ my friends.  
a) hang out with b) go c) play
- 3 Have you \_\_\_\_ the new exhibition at the museum?  
a) got b) seen c) had
- 4 I usually \_\_\_\_ the bus into the town center.  
a) get b) have c) go to
- 5 Do you like \_\_\_\_ the cinema?  
a) getting b) going to c) seeing
- 6 When the weather is nice I like to \_\_\_\_ in the park.  
a) collect b) join c) skate
- 7 I \_\_\_\_ a tennis club two days ago.  
a) joined b) went c) hung out with
- 8 Would you like to \_\_\_\_ dinner with me?

a) see b) play c) have

### 3 Match 1–7 with the endings a–g.

- 1 The restaurant is very popular, so you should book
  - 2 Let's have
  - 3 I've got to leave work early tonight because I've arranged
  - 4 If I leave earlier, I'll need to buy another
  - 5 I'm not sure what time I need to go, I haven't checked
  - 6 Let's not talk
  - 7 I can't go away next weekend, so I need to cancel
- a) my hotel reservation.
  - b) to meet some friends.
  - c) business all night.
  - d) train ticket.
  - e) a table.
  - f) the train times yet.
  - g) a chat about your plans.

### 4 Match the adjectives in the box with their meanings.

busy	cheap	delicious	expensive	free
never-ending	famous	perfect	popular	special

- 1 costing a lot of money \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 having, or seeming to have, no end \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 not costing much money \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 liked by many people \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 having a lot of things to do \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 known about by many people \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 tastes very good \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 not costing any money \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 better than usual, or different from everything else \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 as good as it is possible to be \_\_\_\_\_

### 5 Cross out the extra word in each sentence.

- 1 People go to the theatre to see never-ending/ famous plays.
- 2 Do you prefer to have dinner in a popular/ delicious restaurant?
- 3 I love going to busy/special concerts.
- 4 You don't need money to visit free/expensive exhibition.

### 6 Put the words in the correct order. Read the conversations. Role-play your own.

- 1 What you doing in do free enjoy your time?  
I my a lot of spend friends to time discos going with.

2 Are sports keen you on?

Yes, I tennis playing in love summer.

3 Are a you fan sports?

Not really. I with a restaurant relaxing prefer in friends.

4 Do like to you restaurants going?

Not much. I at love home cooking.

**7 Choose the correct words from the box to answer the questions.**

nightclub	sports field	concert hall	countryside
street market	waterfront	shopping mall	nature trail

1 Where could you dance to pop music in your city? \_\_\_\_\_

2 Where could you visit a farm in your area? \_\_\_\_\_

3 Where could you watch boats arrive in your city? \_\_\_\_\_

4 Where could you listen to classical music? \_\_\_\_\_

5 Where could you buy fresh fruit and vegetables? \_\_\_\_\_

6 Where could you compete in a race? \_\_\_\_\_

7 Where could you go to some different shops? \_\_\_\_\_

8 Where could you learn about nature as you walk? \_\_\_\_\_

**8 Study the phrasal verbs and use them to sound more like a native speaker.**

hang out (with): spend time with someone

chill out: relax

get together: meet

come round: come to someone's house

get up to: do

kick (a football) around: play an informal game of football

take in a play / exhibition: go to a play or exhibition

be into: be interested in something

take up a hobby: start a new hobby

1 At the weekend I like to \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends.

2 This weekend I'm just going to \_\_\_\_\_.

3 A group of us are going to \_\_\_\_\_ for a couple of drinks.

4 Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ later?

5 What did you \_\_\_\_\_ at the weekend?

6 The kids often go to the park to \_\_\_\_\_.

7 When they go to London they often \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of plays.

8 She \_\_\_\_\_ stamp-collecting.

9 He's only recently \_\_\_\_\_ gardening.

**9 Read and translate the list of general free time activities into English. Find these word combinations in the text.**

категории фильмов	
проводить время с семьей	
пойти в бар	
потанцевать в клубе	
поужинать в ресторане	
заняться спортом	
поисковая система	
посещать любимые веб-сайты	
смотреть музыкальные клипы	
создавать собственное видео	
гулять с друзьями	
играть в игры на своем компьютере	
играть в одиночку	
играть с друзьями	
играть на гитаре	
слушать музыку	
читать книги по истории	
лазить по деревьям	
играть на детской площадке	
культурные места и мероприятия	
ходить на спектакли, представления	
готовить разные блюда на ужин	
испечь пироги, печенье	
особый рецепт	
оставаться в форме и быть здоровым	
сажать цветы, овощи	
заниматься физическими упражнениями в одиночку	
заниматься в тренажерном зале	
заниматься командными видами спорта	
писать в дневниках	
тусоваться с друзьями	
не делать ничего особенного	

**10 Read the information and answer the questions.**

- 1 What are indoor and outdoor activities?
- 2 What are the unusual activities? Why?
- 3 What are the typical activities?

**Go to the cinema** – to see Hollywood blockbuster movies, Bollywood movies (from India), art films, animated films. You can also say **go to the movies**.

Some film categories are: Comedy, Drama, Horror, Thriller, Action, Science Fiction (Sci-Fi), Fantasy, Documentary, Musical.

**Watch TV** – Different types of television programs are: The News, Soap Operas, Criminal Investigation Dramas, Medical Dramas, Reality TV, Situation Comedies (Sit-Coms), Talk Shows, Documentaries, Cartoons, Game Shows, Sports programs, Movies, Political programs, Religious programs.

**Spend time with family** – You can do many things with your family. Usually, the fact that you are together is more important than the activity.

**Go out with friends** – You can also do many things with your friends, like go out to a bar, go dancing at a club, have dinner at a restaurant, play a sport, sit down and talk, go out for a coffee, have a barbecue, or any other activity that you all enjoy. Sometimes when you don't do anything specific, you can hang out with friends.

**Surf the internet** – On the internet, you can research a topic you are interested in using a search engine, visit your favourite websites, watch music videos, create your own video and upload it for other people to see, maintain contact with your friends using a social networking site, write your thoughts in a blog, learn what is happening in the world by reading news websites, etc.

**Play video games** – You can play games on your computer or on a game consoles, like PlayStation, X-Box, Wii, PSP, Gameboy, etc. You can play on your own or with your friends or family.

**Play a musical instrument** – Learn to play the piano, guitar, violin, cello, flute, piano accordion, mouth organ, panpipes, clarinet, saxophone, trumpet, etc. You can play on your own or with a group, such as a band or an orchestra.

**Listen to music** – Turn up the volume and listen to your favourite type of music, such as pop, rock, hip hop, rhythm & blues, blues, jazz, classical, soul, heavy metal.

**Read** – Many people love to read both fiction and non-fiction books and magazines. If you like fiction, you can read novels, short stories, crime fiction, romance, etc. If you like non-fiction, you can read biographies, autobiographies, or books on history, science, philosophy, religion, or any other topic you are interested in.

**Write** – Many people like to write in their diary. Another name for a diary is a journal. You can also write many other things, such as poetry, novels, letters, short stories, etc.

**Go to the park** – You can go to the park alone, with family or with friends. You can take a picnic rug and a picnic basket and have a picnic. You can read, sleep, kick a football around, climb trees or play on the children's playground.

**Go to cultural locations and events** – There are many types of cultural locations and events. You can go to the museum, to an art gallery or to the zoo to see animals from around the world. You can go to concerts, plays, musicals, opera performances.

**Go shopping** – Many people like to go to shopping malls and areas of the city that are known for shopping to buy clothes or items for their houses and gardens.

**Cook** – Many people like to cook different types of food. You can make meals for breakfast, lunch and dinner. You can bake cakes, cookies, slices and pastries in the oven. Some people boast that they have a special recipe – ask them to cook it for you!

**Study something** – There are many things that you can study just because you find it interesting! You can study any language; you can learn a skill, such as cooking or

making furniture; or you can even study the hieroglyphs of the ancient Egyptians, if you want to!

**Art and crafts** – There are many, many arts and crafts that you can learn and practice. You can paint, draw, sew, crochet, knit, sculpt, engrave, make furniture, make jewelry, or you can even create your own new art form!

**Gardening** – You can plant flowers, vegetables or herbs and maintain your garden by watering it.

**Exercise and play a sport** – To stay fit and healthy, you can do exercise alone, such as swimming or working out at a gym, or you can play a team sport, such as football or basketball.

**11 Make your own list of activities. Put them in order of frequency you do them: every day, often, sometimes, seldom. Discuss with your partner:**

What do you do in your free time? How often? Why?

What don't you definitely do? Why?

**12 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

movies	interesting	the activity	locations	search engine	at a gym
hang out with	recipe	planting	on		

1 Let's go to see Hollywood blockbuster \_\_\_\_\_.

2 You can stay fit and healthy working out \_\_\_\_\_.

3 The fact that you are together with your family is often more important than \_\_\_\_\_.

4 Are you \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in the garden?

5 When you don't do anything specific, you can \_\_\_\_\_ friends.

6 I can study cooking just because I find it \_\_\_\_\_!

7 London has many types of cultural \_\_\_\_\_.

8 We have our special \_\_\_\_\_ of cookies and we can share it.

9 Do you usually play games \_\_\_\_\_ your computer?

10 What \_\_\_\_\_ should I use to visit my favorite website?

## 2.2 Skills: read and speak

**13 Read what people say and discuss with your partner:**

1 What do people like doing in their free time?

2 What are they going to do this weekend?

3 How similar are your plans for this weekend?

4 Whose activity would you like to do? Why?

1 I like playing music and going to concerts in my free time. This weekend I'm going to a bar to see my friend's band.

2 I like to keep fit. I like to be very active. I like to do a lot of sport. I also like to see a lot of friends. I like to go to the theatre. I like to go and see plays. I'm going to go to the birthday party on Saturday. And then on Sunday I'm going to go to a barbecue.

3 I like to read, books about crime novels, for example. And I like to go running. And obviously I can't run when I am at work. In my free time, I like to do some exercise. This weekend I'm going to run a marathon.

4 I have two small children so I don't have much free time. But seeing friends is one of my great pleasures. I have some friends. We play music together. We're in a band. This weekend, there is a large camping trip of all my son's school friends. And we're all going camping, which is going to be very interesting.

5 I like coming up to the city centre to see galleries and theatres, and things like that. I like eating and drinking a lot. Sometimes in restaurants, and sometimes, either having friends around for that, or going to other people's houses. This weekend I'm going to see some friends on Saturday night, and have dinner at their house. And then I'm going to be welcoming some friends at our house on Sunday night.

6 I enjoy jazz so I quite like having friends around to listen to some jazz or go out to a jazz club. This weekend I'm going to take my son to football. He plays in a local football team.

7 I like to do many things in my free time. I love to read. I love to study different things. I'm studying oil painting and different languages now. This weekend I'm going to try to relax a little. I just completed a long trip.

8 I enjoy reading. I enjoy playing the guitar. I also enjoy creative writing and watching films. I'm going to relax as much as possible after quite a hard and a stressful week. So I'm going to possibly watch a film and do very little.

#### **14 Choose the correct alternative.**

1 I'm studying sand/oil painting.

2 I'm going to relax as much as possible after a calm/a stressful week.

3 This weekend I'm going to take my son to dancing classes/football.

4 This weekend I'm going to see some colleagues/friends on Saturday night.

5 We're all going camping/hiking.

6 In my free time, I like to do some/a lot of exercise.

7 I'm going to a bar to see my friend's family/band.

8 On Sunday I'm going to go to a barbecue/bar.

#### **15 Read the survey and be ready to speak about leisure activities in some European countries.**

1 What nation spends the most/ the least time in leisure activities?

2 Whose work-life balance is the best?

3 What is the world's most popular sport?

4 Who spends the most time outdoors/indoors?

5 Which country has the most bars per person?

- 6 Which country has the most popular galleries and museums?
- 7 Which nation watches the most TV?
- 8 Which country parties the most?
- 9 Who exercises the most?
- 10 What are the common and different leisure activities of people in the country where you live?

### Leisure Activities

**Belgians** spend the most time engaging in leisure activities averaging around 369 minutes a day. Most of the activities they engage in include outdoor activities, personal hobbies and social events. Belgians work for 1,574 hours a year. This is below the worldwide average of 1,765 hours, and they spend the remaining time having fun and being with the people they hold close.

**Scandinavians** have been known to love leisure activities. Living in an area that gets the brunt of the cold climate, **Norwegians** spend on average 368 minutes a day engaging in leisure activities. Some popular activities include skiing, hiking and canoeing. When the winter gets severe most people chose to stay indoors.

**Greeks** value the time they spend from their work. They spend on average 353 minutes a day relaxing. Some of the activities Greeks spend their leisure time walking, sailing, fishing, exercising, and dancing.

**Germans** spend 331 minutes a day engaging in activities that are not related to work. Some hobbies that they are known for, apart from drinking their world famous Bavarian beer, include jogging, walking, and a host of other outdoor ventures. Leisure activities are such a boom in Germany that on average, every household spends about \$330 a month just for leisure.

On average, the **Finnish** spend 331 minutes a day for leisure; and just like most of their neighbors, they use that time to take advantage of the icy conditions by skiing and hiking.

**The Danish** spend on average 329 minutes in a day on activities related to leisure. Some hobbies they engage in include swimming, cycling, and walking. For some, spending time reading and visiting cultural places that dot the country from end to end is also another form of leisure.

On average **Italians** spend 323 minutes in a day on leisurely engagements that range from rafting, hiking, mountain climbing and the one thing they are best known for, food.

**Spanish** people spend on average 316 minutes a day exploring their hobbies and other interests not related to their day jobs. Some activities they engage in include taking part in some of the many annual festivals and sunbathing in their warm beaches. Visiting historical sites and centers that sprawl from one end of the country to another is also another form of leisure activity.

### 16 Find English equivalents in the text.



Проводить больше всего времени, занятия на свежем воздухе, развлекаясь и общаясь с близкими, любить активный отдых, зима становится суровой, предпочитать оставаться дома, ценить время, парусный спорт, рыбалка, большинство их соседей, совершать пешие прогулки, ежегодные фестивали, загорать, простираться от одного конца страны до другого.

## 2.2 Skills: write

### 17 Read the story about leisure time. Write a paragraph about you (80-90 words).

Nearly everyone needs some time for relaxing and doing what he or she likes. Hobbies or leisure time activities are perfect for that.

Unfortunately, I don't have much free time during the week, but when I do I try to spend it most usefully. My hobbies are tennis and swimming. Twice a week I go to the nearest indoor swimming-pool. In summer, I can swim with my friends at the lake, although the water is rather chilly in it. Speaking of tennis, I attend regular training since I've been seven. I especially like training at the outdoor court. One of my friends is also fond of tennis, so he joined me a year ago.

Other than that, when I have free time I invite my friends over. We can play board games or have a pizza together. I'm always happy to have them around. On Friday night my parents take me and my younger sister to some restaurant. Last week, for example, we were at the Chinese place, where we ate noodles and fortune cookies. At weekends we visit some of our relatives and spend time with them. My uncle has two sons, who are a good company for me to play different games.

My leisure time somehow depends on the time of the year. For example, in summer I like attending the city museums and galleries. When we go to the seaside, of course, I spend most of the time swimming and playing beach basketball. In winter I prefer sledding and skiing with my classmates. From time to time, I go fishing with my father and uncle. It's also one of my favorite pastimes.

All in all, I'd like to say that people should have leisure time. Otherwise, life would be boring.

## 2.2 Grammar

### 18 Study the rule. Ask questions without auxiliaries.

Чтобы задать вопросы к подлежащему в **Present Simple** или в **Past Simple**, замените подлежащее в утвердительном предложении на соответствующее **вопросительное слово**.

*He knows the answer.* – *Who knows the answer?*

*I want to go to Thailand.* – *Who wants to go to Thailand?*

Вопросы к подлежащему без вспомогательного глагола (do/does/did)	Present Simple / Past Simple
Who	Verb+s/es Verb Verb+ed Verb (past)
What	
Which	
Whose	

- 1 An apple dropped from the tree.
- 2 Victor came back early.
- 3 Advertisement fell off the wall.
- 4 Her horse won the race.
- 5 My secretary bought this note.
- 6 Student's phone rang.
- 7 Public institutes receive government funding.
- 8 Staff watch films together.
- 9 Travel opportunities encourage me.
- 10 Team's results are on the desk.

**19 Order the words to make questions without auxiliaries. Answer the questions.**

- 1 Who a barbeque went to?
- 2 How write many blogs students?
- 3 Which won team the marathon?
- 4 Who on TV the professor saw?
- 5 Who a lot eating likes?
- 6 Who sites visited historical?
- 7 What you to concentrate helps?
- 8 What happy hobby feel you makes?
- 9 Which you sport attracts winter?
- 10 What to weekend you last happened?

**20 Study the table. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb (will, be going to or Present Continuous).**

Future		
Future Simple (will verb)	Going to + verb	Present Continuous (be verb+ing)
Спонтанное решение	Запланированное действие (решение принято, но детали не известны)	Будущие мероприятия (время, место уже запланированы)
I will get married!	We are going to get married.	We are getting married in June.

Предсказание, основанное на личном мнении We will win.	Предсказание, основанное на фактах Look! They are going to win!	
Обещания I will change the task.		

- 1 Look at the sky, I think it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
- 2 In winter I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the gym every day.
- 3 Jessica has got a new job in Moscow! She \_\_\_\_\_ (move) there in the next month.
- 4 Mother can't take me to school. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an appointment at the dentist's at 9:00.
- 5 My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) like this again, he promised.
- 6 Her friend has broken his leg. She \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) him at hospital.
- 7 Mike and Boris \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a party. I think it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a very nice party.
- 8 I have already bought the tickets. They \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for Saint-Petersburg tonight.

## 21 Fill in the gaps with will or be going to.

- 1 – We bought our new furniture in sections and we \_\_\_\_\_ assemble it ourselves.
  - That sounds rather interesting. I \_\_\_\_\_ come and help you if you like.
- 2 – Here are the matches: but what do you want them for?
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ make a bonfire at the end of the garden; I want to burn that big heap of rubbish.
  - Well, be careful. If the fire gets too big it \_\_\_\_\_ burn the apple trees.
- 3 – Have you decided on your color scheme?
  - Oh yes, and I've bought the paint. I \_\_\_\_\_ paint this room blue and the sitting room green.
- 4 – Why are you asking everyone to give you bits of material?
  - Because I \_\_\_\_\_ make a patchwork quilt.
- 5 – I wonder if Ann knows that the time of the meeting has been changed.
  - Probably not. I \_\_\_\_\_ look in on my way home and tell her. I'm glad you thought of it.
- 6 Leave a note for them on the table and they \_\_\_\_\_ see it when they come in.
- 7 – I'm afraid I'm not quite ready.
  - Never mind. I \_\_\_\_\_ wait.
- 8 – Do you have to carry so much stuff on your backs?
  - Yes, we do. We \_\_\_\_\_ camp out and cook our own meals, so we have to carry a lot.

## 22 Complete the passage by choosing the Future Simple or to be going to.

OK. Now about my future plans. I'm going to tell/will tell you about how to go local in Pisa, Italy. I'm going to take/will take you on a tour that only the locals would know about. First of all, we're starting/will start the day with a coffee and a fresh pastry from a little bar near the Vettovaglie market. I love this place because it's where all the locals who are selling on the market go to have their coffee. And the coffee is delicious. We're going to spend/will spend the morning walking through the market and the old part of the city near the university. Afterwards, for lunch, we're going to one of the best restaurants I know. It's called Le Bandierine and they specialise in home-made spaghetti and seafood, and we're going to have/will have a fantastic meal there. In the afternoon, we're planning /will plan to go a little outside Pisa to San Rossore park. It's a beautiful place to walk, but they also have horse races there, so we can have some fun watching the horses. In the evening, we're going back/will go back towards the Leaning Tower for an early evening drink to look at the Piazza dei Miracoli as the sun goes down, when all the tourists have gone home. We'll finish/are going to finish the evening with a wonderful pizza from a restaurant on the other side of the city. I'm sure you'll love/going to love it. It's going to be/will be a day to remember.

## 23 Translate into English using Future Simple, to be going to.

- 1 Они собираются показать мне достопримечательности города через час.
- 2 Вы собираетесь кататься на яхте на выходных?
- 3 Я не собираюсь ужинать в ресторане в понедельник.
- 4 Как долго друзья собираются играть в игру на компьютере?
- 5 Кто собирается смотреть фильм ужасов?
- 6 Когда вы собираетесь прийти домой?
- 7 Ты напишешь приглашение на вечеринку завтра?
- 8 Когда вы купите билеты?
- 9 Они не будут читать новости завтра.
- 10 Мария пойдет в парк одна вечером?
- 11 Я скоро создам свой сайт.
- 12 Мы пойдем в спортзал через неделю.

## 24 Translate the questions using Present Continuous, Future Simple, to be going to. Work in pairs: plan your day off in details and answer the questions.

- 1 Что мы делаем на выходных? Куда мы поедем?
- 2 Какой вид транспорта мы будем использовать? Как мы доберемся туда?
- 3 Что мы планируем там делать?
- 4 Что мы будем есть в обед?
- 5 Где ты собираешься купить пиццу?
- 6 Что будем делать вечером?
- 7 Где ты собираешься встретиться с друзьями?
- 8 Сколько будет стоить поездка?

- 9 Какую одежду мы возьмем? Какая будет погода?  
10 Ты возьмешь фотоаппарат?

**25 Choose the correct preposition.**

- 1 We have lunch at/in work at/in noon.
- 2 Let's meet at/in the university on/in the evening.
- 3 He studies economics at/in university on/at Mondays.
- 4 We are not in/at home. We are on/at holiday.
- 5 I saw him in/at the hospital at/on Christmas. He was ill.
- 6 We are meeting in/at the restaurant on/at 3d September.
- 7 I am at/in the pharmacy at/on 5 o'clock.
- 8 They work on/at the 4th floor in/at that building.
- 9 We are waiting on/in the car at/on the station.
- 10 They met a/on a conference on/in May.

**26 Complete the sentences with last, next, every, this.**

- 1 I went to London \_\_\_\_\_ June.
- 2 He's coming back \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday.
- 3 I go home \_\_\_\_\_ Easter.
- 4 We'll call you \_\_\_\_\_ evening.

## UNIT 3. TRAVELLING

### 3.1 Vocabulary: TRANSPORT

#### 1 Translate into English.

means of transport	
vehicle ['vi:ɪkl]	
plane / airplane	
helicopter	
hot air balloon	
car / taxi	
double-decker bus	
bus / coach	
ferry	
train	
van / lorry	
underground	
ship	
yacht [jɒt]	
speedboat	
bike/ motorbike	
to reach / to get to	
to go on foot / to walk	
to arrive in /at	
to ride a bike / a horse	
to fly	
to hitchhike	
to drive a car	
to sail	
delays	
roadworks	
ticket prices	
traffic jams	
get stuck in a jam	
a lot of traffic	
traffic lights	
have an accident	
journey	
destination	
connecting flight	
luggage	
to board/get on (a plane)	
to take off	

to land	
railway station	
check in	
gate (48)	
bus fare/train fare/airfare	

## 2 Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

- 1 We were late, so we had to **get / catch** a taxi.
- 2 You mustn't **ride / drive** a motorbike without a helmet in the UK.
- 3 She told him to **get in / get on** the car and fasten his seat belt.
- 4 The **journey / travel** to the airport takes half an hour.
- 5 Trains to the airport **travel / run** every half hour.
- 6 The pilot didn't want to **drive / fly** the plane in such bad weather.
- 7 They left a bit late and **lost / missed** the bus.
- 8 I see that train **fares / tickets** are going up again.
- 9 You mustn't speak to the bus **pilot / driver** when he is driving.
- 10 We must **get off / out** the bus at the next **station / stop**.

## 3 Read and translate the sentences using the definitions to the words in bold.

Where I live buses are not very <b>convenient</b> .	near or easy to use
The nearest bus stop is half a mile <b>away</b> .	the distance from a place
And when I do get the bus, I often have to <b>wait in a queue</b> for about twenty minutes.	stand in a line
I've got a bus stop <b>round the corner</b> .	very near
Buses run every ten minutes for most of the day, and they're usually <b>reliable</b> .	you can trust them
People are always <b>complaining</b> about the bus service, but where I live it's good.	saying they are unhappy / not satisfied with
Trains are expensive – a <b>return</b> to London is forty pounds.	a ticket for a journey to a place and back
I've got a <b>season ticket</b> , and that makes it cheaper.	a ticket you can use many times within a period of time without paying each time
My only real complaint is that if I <b>miss</b> my train, I have to wait half an hour for the next one.	don't catch (a train or bus)

## 4 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences:

complaining, reliable, convenient, journey, away, corner, queue, return, season, platform

- 1 I wasn't happy with the service, so I made a *complaint*.
- 2 The flight was fine but we had a terrible \_\_\_\_\_ from the airport to our hotel.
- 3 Where I live, the public transport is not very \_\_\_\_\_ because the nearest bus stop is two kilometers \_\_\_\_\_, and there are no trains at all.
- 4 The train station is just round the \_\_\_\_\_ from where I live.
- 5 Buses are not very \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes they come every five minutes, but other times you have to wait for forty minutes.
- 6 When I got to the bus stop there was a long \_\_\_\_\_ of people.
- 7 Train fares are crazy: a \_\_\_\_\_ to Glasgow costs more than two singles.
- 8 People are always \_\_\_\_\_ about the buses, but I don't think they're that bad.
- 9 I use the trains every day for work, so I've got a \_\_\_\_\_ ticket.
- 10 Your train is going to depart from \_\_\_\_\_ six at 10:25 [12].

**5 Look at the table of some basic travel vocabulary. Highlight any of the words that you are not sure about and look them up in your dictionary.**

<i>transport type</i>	<i>different kinds of vehicle</i>	<i>parts of vehicle</i>	<i>people working with it</i>	<i>associated facilities</i>
road	sports car, estate car, bus, coach, tram, van, lorry	boot, engine, gear, steering-wheel, brakes, tyres	driver, mechanic, chauffeur, bus conductor	petrol station, garage, service station
rail	passenger train, freight train, local train, express	sleeping-car, buffet, restaurant car, compartment	engine-driver, ticket collector, guard, porter	waiting-room, ticket office, signal-box
sea	yacht, liner, rowing-boat, fishing-boat, ferry, trawler	engine-room, deck, bridge, companion-way	captain, skipper, purser, docker, steward (stewardess)	port, buoy, quay, customs shed, light-house, docks
air	aeroplane, jet, helicopter, supersonic, aircraft	cockpit, nose, tail, wings, fuselage, joystick	pilot, ground staff, steward, air traffic controller	duty-free shop, departure lounge, hangar, runway



## 6 Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases given below.

1 When you travel somewhere by plane, first you go to the \_\_\_\_\_, then you go through \_\_\_\_\_ until you get to the \_\_\_\_\_, where you wait until your flight is called. Then you go to \_\_\_\_\_, for example until it is time to board the plane. (**gate 25, customs, check-in counter, departure lounge**)

2 When you arrive at an airport you first go through \_\_\_\_\_. Then you reclaim your baggage and go through the \_\_\_\_\_, where they may check your luggage. Then on the \_\_\_\_\_ you are met by friends and relatives. (**customs hall, arrivals, immigration**)

3 When you travel by train you first go to the \_\_\_\_\_ to get your ticket and then to \_\_\_\_\_ to reclaim your baggage (which you deposited there because it was too heavy to carry around). Then it's time to run to \_\_\_\_\_ to catch the train. (**left luggage, platform 6, ticket office**)

4 Travelling by sea is very exciting. Modern \_\_\_\_\_ look like real floating cities with all conveniences. Stewardess keep the \_\_\_\_\_ clean. Medical staff takes care of the passengers because some people may get \_\_\_\_\_. (**cabins, sea-liners, seasick**)

## 7 What types of transport are the people talking about?

1 I always call one to get home at night. (taxi)

2 I use it every morning to get to work. The roads are full of cars, so it's the quickest way to travel.

3 It's my dream to travel in one of these, to feel the wind in my face and look down at the world below.

4 We enjoy touring foreign cities in them. They are perfect for groups of thirty or forty people.

5 I drive it for twelve hours a day. It's my job. I transport products for food companies across the country.

6 I can take you to your house. It's big enough for two people and I have two helmets.

7 It's the fastest way to travel on water. I use mine for waterskiing.

8 In the past, everyone used these to visit other continents. It took three weeks to get to the USA Now this type of travel is only for rich people.

## 8 Choose the best answer for each of gaps in these travel-related sentences.

### Train

1 The Chicago train leaves from \_\_\_\_\_ 3. (line, bank, quay, platform)

2 Before getting on the train, make sure you get a ticket from the (ticket office, box office, waiting room, check in).

3 I had so much \_\_\_\_\_ on the train, but this nice man helped me when we arrived in Paris. (bags, luggage, box, packing)

4 I got into St. Louis too late and I missed my \_\_\_\_\_ to New Orleans. (connect, connection, coincidence, link)

## Car

5 After you leave Beaumont, there's a large \_\_\_\_\_ and you'll be able to get where you want really quickly. (street, lane, highway, path)

6 If the police stop you, you will probably have to show them your \_\_\_\_\_ (patent, permission, photo, license)

7 You were going 20mph over the \_\_\_\_\_ I'm going to have to give you a fine. (speed limit, speed barrier, speed rule, speed maximum)

8 It is the driver's responsibility to ensure all passengers in the car are wearing their \_\_\_\_\_ (harnesses, belts, seat belts, seat harnesses)

## Plane

9 After you check in, wait in the \_\_\_\_\_ until you hear your flight called. (waiting room, reception, check-in lounge, departure lounge)

10 All flights to Canada go out of our southern \_\_\_\_\_ (block, terminal, station, zone). You can get there on the airport bus.

11 Would you prefer a window seat or a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (corridor, line aisle, non-window) seat, Mr. Robson?

12 Please ensure you have fully filled out the green form for \_\_\_\_\_ (customs, police, immigration, aviation) before we land, stating anything on the list you are carrying into the country [13].

## 9 Read the dialogue "At the Station" and choose the correct words and phrases.

tickets	to book	seat	crowded	smoker	non-smoker	engine
journey (2)		carriage (2)	compartment		get into the train (2)	
luggage (2)		get it through the customs				

Fred: Well, here we are at last! When I \_\_\_\_\_ I feel that holidays have already begun. Have you got the \_\_\_\_\_, Jan?

Jan: Yes, here they are. I \_\_\_\_\_ for you and me; trains are usually \_\_\_\_\_ at this time. We have numbers A 26 and A 30; two corner-seats in a \_\_\_\_\_, one seat facing the \_\_\_\_\_, one back to the engine. Is that all right?

Fred: That's very good, Jan. I don't like going a long \_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_ May I sit facing the engine?

Jan: Of course! You can take whichever seat you like. As a matter of fact, I really prefer sitting with my back to the engine. Here's our \_\_\_\_\_ and here's our \_\_\_\_\_. You can \_\_\_\_\_ now.

Fred: Lucy, won't you come into the \_\_\_\_\_ with me? You will be warmer inside.

Lucy: Thanks, I will.

Jan: I'll go and see that our \_\_\_\_\_ has been put into the guard's van, and I'll book two seats in the restaurant car for lunch. I'll get some newspapers at the bookstall and some chocolate on my way back. (*He goes away.*)

Lucy: Jan is a good fellow for getting things done, isn't he?

Fred: He is. I don't know anyone better. I'm very glad he is coming with me. I know that I will have a very comfortable \_\_\_\_\_. Jan will see to everything – find the seats

on the train, see that my \_\_\_\_\_ is all right, and \_\_\_\_\_ I won't have to do anything at all except sit back and enjoy the journey.

*From «Essential English for Foreign Students» by C. E. Eckersley*

### **10 Translate the sentences into Russian and then back into English.**

1 Airplanes carry passengers to various parts of the world. 2 Here one can choose books or magazines for the journey. 3 Our carriage is near the dining-car. 4 The train doesn't leave for another 10 minutes. 5 It won't take you much time to get a look at the timetable. 6 The journey was urgent and I went by air. 7 At exactly twelve o'clock the plane took off. 8 It wasn't long before we arrived at our destination. 9 The sea is perfectly calm and you won't be sea-sick today. 10 What are you going to do for your holiday? 11 Why don't you make up your mind to join us? It'll be a great fun. 12 We have a speed limit of thirty miles an hour in towns and built-up areas. So be careful not to exceed it, and remember to keep an eye on the traffic lights. 13 Park the car over there and I'll get the mechanic to look over it. 14 We were flying at an altitude of 2000 meters. 15 He will leave Moscow in a week. 16 I shall stop in Paris only a few hours, after which I'll fly straight to London. 17 They heard their flight announced. 18 The guard / attendant standing at the carriage entrance checks the tickets [14].

### **3.1 Skills: read and speak**

#### **11 Work in pairs and answer the questions.**

1 When was the last time you travelled by train / by plain / by car? Where did you go? How long did the journey take? Did you have a good journey?

2 What do you think is the best way to travel? Why?

#### **12A Read the introduction to the article «Race to the sun». Answer the questions with *by car, by train, or by plane*.**

Which journey do you think was...?

- a) the quickest
- b) the cheapest
- c) the most comfortable
- d) the most convenient

## Race to the Sun



Every year thousands of British tourists travel to the South of France for their summer holiday. But what is the best way to get there: by car, train, or plane?

A British newspaper sent three of its journalists to find out. They had to travel from their homes in London to Avignon. All three travelers set off one Saturday morning in July.

**B You're going to read about the first two journeys, but the paragraphs are not in the right order. Find the first paragraph for the plane journey, and then the other three. Do the same for the train journey. Then compare with a partner.**

The plain	The train
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4

a) When I got to security, I saw that there was an enormous queue. I began to worry that might miss my flight, because the boarding limit is 40 minutes before take-off. I had to run to gate 40 and I arrived completely out of breath.

b) I arrived on time! I picked up my suitcase and followed the Exit signs. It was great not to have to wait ages for my luggage or to worry about getting a bus or taxi to the city center.

c) We boarded. Because there are no seat numbers on these flights, everybody tries to get on as quickly as they can. I sat next to a friendly Frenchman. We took off and soon. I was looking down on London. There was no meal, not even coffee, but we landed 10 minutes ahead of schedule.

d) At 4.15 am a taxi picked me up and took me 32 miles to Stansted airport. Although it was early morning, there was a lot of traffic and I arrived later than I had planned. I took my luggage to check in and asked (or a window seat but the woman said there were no seat numbers.

e) At 7.10 a.m. I arrived at Waterloo station by taxi. It took me just 30 minutes from home. I bought the papers and walked to the platform. I got on and found my seat. As soon as we started moving, I went to find the buffet car and had a cup of coffee.

f) Just outside the station I looked up and saw the medieval walls of Avignon's historic

city center. It was 2.20\* in the afternoon and I was just in time for a late lunch! My ticket cost £65.80, and I gave the journey 8/TG for comfort and 9/10 for convenience.

g) I only had to wait twenty minutes for my luggage. Then I walked outside into bright sunshine and waited for the bus to Avignon, about 40 kilometers away. I didn't have to wait long and the bus took 45 minutes. It was only 11.00\* and I had the whole day in front of me. My ticket cost £63, and I gave the journey 5/10 for comfort and 5/10 for convenience.

h) I looked out of the window. Although we were moving at 340 kilometers an hour, the journey was smooth and relatively quiet. The part where we travelled under the English Channel took just 22 minutes. Soon I was looking at the fields and farmhouses of France. The sun was shining. I closed my eyes and went to sleep [15].

\* *France is one hour ahead of the UK.*



Ben went by train (the Eurostar)



Wendy flew with a “cut price” airline



Frank travelled by car

**C Now read about the two journeys again carefully in the right order. Answer the questions with T (the train) or P (the plane).**

*On which journey...?*

- 1 did the traveler have to get up earlier
- 2 could the traveler have something to eat or drink
- 3 was the traveler more stressed

- 4 could the traveler see beautiful scenery
- 5 did the traveler have a meal when he arrived
- 6 did the traveler arrive earlier than expected

*Which journey was...?*

- 7 quicker
- 8 cheaper
- 9 more comfortable
- to more convenient

**D Read about Frank's journey from London to Avignon by car and do the tasks.**

### **Part I**

I set off at six. It was still dark when I put my suitcase in the car and drove off. I had a good journey through London because it was Saturday so there was no rush hour traffic.

Soon I was on the M20 motorway heading towards Folkestone on the south coast. I stopped at a service station for a cup of coffee and a sandwich. I didn't buy any petrol because it's much cheaper in France.

I arrived in Folkestone at 8.10. The problem with travelling by car from England to France is that Britain is an island. There are 35 kilometers of water between England and France. You can get across it by ferry, but there's much better and quicker way the Channel Tunnel!

The Channel Tunnel's only a train tunnel. Not a road tunnel and so you have to put your car on a train. The journey takes an hour and a half, the drivers have to sit in their cars because there are no seats on the train for passengers. I arrived at the terminal and joined the queue of cars waiting for the next train.

At 10.30 the train arrived in Calais and I drove my car off the train and onto the road – a French road. I had to remember to drive on the right, not on the left!

The traffic in Calais was quite bad. Finally I got out of Calais and onto the motorway to the South of France. The speed limit on French motorways is 130 kilometers an hour and the road was clear so now I could travel quickly. But first I stopped at a service station to fill up with petrol.

Petrol's cheaper in France than in Britain but on the other hand you have to pay to travel on French motorways. In Britain they're free.

It's 960 kilometers from Calais to Avignon, and the journey on the motorway was boring. I listened to my favorite music to pass the time and I stopped again for lunch.

At eight o'clock I finally arrived in Avignon. I found my hotel and I was looking forward to a lovely French meal [15].

**a) Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).**

- 1 There's a lot of traffic in London on Saturday mornings.
- 2 Petrol is more expensive in Britain than in France.

- 3 There are two ways to cross the English Channel by car.
- 4 You can't drive through the Channel Tunnel.
- 5 The journey through the tunnel takes an hour.
- 6 Drivers must sit in their car when they go through the tunnel.
- 7 The speed limit on French motorways is 120 km/h.
- 8 French motorways aren't free.
- 9 It's 970 kilometers from Calais to Avignon.

**b) Read the second part of the text about Frank's journey and fill in the *By car* column in the chart. Now compare the information with your answers in 2A.**

London to Avignon	By plane	By train	By car
How long did it take? (from home)	5 hours 45 mins	6 hours 40 mins	
How much did it cost?	£63	£65.80	
Comfort / 10	5	8	
Convenience /10	5	9	

## Part II

At eight o'clock I finally arrived in Avignon. I found my hotel and was looking forward to a lovely French meal. It took me 14 hours to get there, and cost a total of £200. I gave the journey ten out of ten for convenience but only six for comfort. I was exhausted.

**E Think of a town / city in your country. How many different ways are there of getting there? Which do you think is the best? Why?**

**13 Work in pairs. Look at photos A-C and discuss the questions.**



*Kon-Tiki*



*Rabbit-Proof Fence*



*Into the Wild*

- 1 What types of transport do you think appear in the films above?
- 2 Where do you think the people are going?

#### **14 Work in groups. Do the tasks.**

**A Student A: read the text Kon-Tiki. Student B: read the text Into the Wild. Student C: read the text Rabbit Proof Fence. As you read, make a note of the main idea in three or four words.**

- 1 Who made the journeys?
- 2 Why did they want to go?
- 3 Where did they go?

Text A

#### **KON-TIKI**

In the middle of the twentieth century the Norwegian explorer and writer Thor Heyerdahl developed a theory. He believed that people from South America travelled to Polynesia 1,500 years ago and settled there. At the time, very few others believed his theory. They thought the journey was too difficult without modern technology. While others were discussing the theory, Heyerdahl decided to test it.

Using only materials and technology available to the people of that time, Heyerdahl and his team of five sailors (and a parrot) built a wooden raft\*. On 28 April 1947 they left from Peru and crossed the Pacific.

While they were sailing, huge waves crashed into the raft, and whales and sharks came close. 101 days and 4,300 miles later they arrived in Polynesia. At the time, no one knew this type of journey was possible. But perhaps the most amazing thing about the journey was that Thor Heyerdahl didn't know how to swim!

Heyerdahl later wrote a book about the journey, and in 2012 a Norwegian film called Kon-Tiki came out, based on the trip.

\*raft: a flat boat usually made of wood



## Text B

### INTO THE WILD

When Chris McCandless graduated from Emory University, USA, he knew he wanted more from life than a normal career. He gave away his savings – \$24,000 – to charity, abandoned his car, burned the money in his wallet, and gave himself a new name: Alexander Supertramp. He rejected the modern world and decided to experience life alone and in the wild.

With hardly any equipment or technology, McCandless went into the Alaskan wilderness\*. While he was travelling, he met several people who helped him, giving him rides and food. One man even offered to adopt him as a grandson, but McCandless decided to keep going, into the wild.

Eventually he ended up in an abandoned bus, hunting and picking plants for food. While he was living wild, he wrote a diary. It described his day-to-day life and the difficulties and pleasures he had from living in nature. McCandless stayed in the bus for four months and then his diary stopped. Eventually his body was found by a hunter.

Following a book describing his life, a film came out based on his adventures.

\*wilderness: a wild area where no one lives

## Text C

### RABBIT- PROOF FENCE

It is Australia in 1931. Three Aborigine girls, Molly, fourteen, her sister Daisy, eight, and their cousin Gracie, ten, were taken from their home by government officials because of their race. They were sent to live in a camp far from home. Life at the camp was terrible, and they hated it.

One night when it was raining, the girls decided to escape. They knew that the rain would hide their footprints in the mud, so they began the long journey home. In the desert they had no food and nowhere to sleep.

They didn't have a map either, but while they were walking, they saw the 'rabbit-proof fence', one of the longest fences in the world. It was there to stop rabbits from entering farmland. The girls recognized the fence and walked next to it for 1 200 miles. After nine weeks they got home.

Many years later, Molly's daughter, Doris Pilkington Garimara, wrote a book about the journey and in 2002 the story was made into a film, *Rabbit-Proof Fence* [2].

**B Take turns to tell your group about your text. Which story do you think sounds the most interesting?**

**C Discuss the questions.**

- 1 Which (parts of the) journeys sound enjoyable/terrible/frightening?
- 2 Why do you think the stories were made into films?
- 3 Can you think of any other journeys that have been made into films?

**15 Describe something that happened to you on a trip or journey.**

**A Think about questions 1–8 and make notes.**

- 1 Where and when did you go?
- 2 Who were you with?
- 3 What was the form of transport?
- 4 How long did the trip take?
- 5 What places did you see during the journeys?
- 6 Did anything go wrong during the journey?
- 7 What happened while you were travelling?
- 8 How did you feel?

*Last summer I went on holiday to Turkey. I stayed in Istanbul for two days and then went to the coast. One day, while I was travelling by boat, I dropped my bag into the water. I lost my camera and my passport. It was a disaster!*

**B Work in groups. Tell your stories. Which were the most interesting and/or funniest stories you heard?**

**16 Read the story about a German tourist.**

**A Choose the map which shows his journey.**

A twenty-one-year-old German tourist called Tobi Gutt wanted to visit his girlfriend in Sydney, Australia. Unfortunately, he typed the wrong destina-



tion on a travel website. He landed near Sidney, Montana, in the United States, 13,000 kilometers away. This is his story.

Tobi left Germany for a four-week holiday. He was wearing a T-shirt and shorts, perfect clothes for the Australian summer. But the plane didn't land in Australia. It landed in freezing-cold Montana in the United States. He had to take a connecting flight, but when he looked at the plane to Sidney, he became confused. Strangely, it was very small. And then he realized his mistake. Sidney, Montana, was an oil town of about 5,000 people. It was also in the United States, not Australia. Tobi then spent three days waiting in the airport. He had only a thin jacket in the middle of winter, and no money. A few friendly people helped him with food and drink until eventually, his parents and friends from Germany sent him some money. He bought a ticket to Australia, where, finally, he saw his girlfriend [16].

**B Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?**

- 1 A German man wanted to visit his girlfriend in Sydney, Australia.
- 2 When he was booking his ticket, he made a mistake.
- 3 His flight took him to the wrong town in Australia.
- 4 He was wearing summer clothes because the weather in Montana was hot.
- 5 His parents and friends sent him warm clothes.
- 6 After a few days, he bought a ticket to Australia.

**C Read the sentences from the story. Can you remember the rest of the second sentence?**

- 1 A twenty-one-year-old German tourist called Tobi Gutt wanted to visit his girlfriend in Sydney, Australia. Unfortunately, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 When he looked at the plane to Sidney, he became confused. Strangely, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 A few friendly people helped him with food and drink until eventually, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**17 Read the article and do the tasks.**

**How to Check in at the Airport**

Flying can be an extremely stressful experience, especially if it's your first time navigating an airport. While there are many variables that can affect your flight, there is also a lot you can do to make sure you arrive at your plane on time and intact.

**Part 1. Preparing for your flight**

**Confirm your flight.** The night before you are scheduled to fly, check to make sure that everything is proceeding as planned. After purchasing your ticket, you should have received a confirmation e-mail from your airline. Check that confirmation to make sure the flight is still scheduled to take off on time.

If your flight time has changed, make sure to adjust your travel plans accordingly. Depending on how long your flight has been delayed, it may affect any connecting flights you are intending to take. If you are concerned that you will miss your connection because of your flight delay, contact your airline.

**Pack your documents.** You will not be allowed on a plane without your ticket and identification. If you are traveling internationally, you will not be allowed on the plane without a passport.

Keep your documents handy. You will need to show them when you check in as well as when you go through security, so don't pack them in a hard-to-reach area.

**Arrive early.** There are many variables at play when you're checking in for a flight, so plan on arriving at the very least two hours early for your flight. If you are traveling internationally, traveling with small children or traveling with anyone with a disability, plan on arriving even earlier than that.

If you're traveling from an airport for the first time, leave extra time in case you get lost while navigating the airport.

## **Part 2. Checking in for your flight**

**Find your airline.** The first thing you'll need to do when you arrive at the airport is to locate your airline. Airports are divided into terminals, and different airlines are housed in different terminals. There are also different terminals for arrivals and departures. You will need to go to the departure terminal for your airline. You can find out what terminal your airline is in by looking online, calling the airport or by asking one of the employees at the airport.

**Check your bags.** Depending on what you've packed, you may need to check a bag or two. Most airlines will allow you one carry-on bag, in addition to one hand-held bag (like a laptop case or a purse). If you are planning to check bags, go immediately to the counter for your designated airline.

If you are not checking a bag, skip this step and proceed straight to check in.

Travelers are allowed to check up to two bags, but there is a weight and size limit on those bags. Check with your airline to see what those weight restrictions are.

Be careful not to over-pack, as going over the weight limit for checked baggage may result in fees of over \$75.00.

**Print your boarding pass.** In order to board your plane, you'll need a boarding pass. If you've chosen to check your bags, give your airline attendant your identification and they'll be able to print out your boarding pass for you.

Some airlines also give you the option of checking in electronically. If this is the case, you will receive an e-mail 24 hours before your scheduled departure. Follow the instructions in the e-mail to check in for your flight.

Print out a copy of your boarding pass to take with you to the airport. If you have a smartphone, you can open the boarding pass with your phone and use your phone as your boarding pass.

## **Part 3. Going through security**

**Take off your outerwear.** In order to go through security successfully, you will need to remove your shoes, jacket and belt. If you are wearing any metallic jewelry or accessories, remove these as well, as these will also set off the metal detectors.

Check your pockets! Take out keys or anything else made of metal that might set off the metal detector.

**Remove your laptop.** If you are traveling with a laptop, take it out of your packed bag and place it on the conveyor belt to be scanned. Smaller electronic items, like phones, Kindles or small gaming systems will not have to be removed from your bag in order to be scanned.

**Remove any liquids or gels.**

If you have any open bottles (like a water bottle or soda) you will be asked at this point to throw them out. You will be able to buy additional drinks after going through security.

## **Part 4. Checking in at your gate**

**Find your gate.** Once you have successfully made it through security, it's time to find your plane. Check your boarding pass to see which gate your plane is departing from. Double-check this information on the departure boards that are just outside every security checkpoint. Once you have confirmed your gate number, head over in that direction.

**Stock up on food and drink.** Many airlines no longer serve food on their flights. If you're taking a long flight or traveling during a meal, buy some food and drink to take with you on the plane [17].

### **A Translate the underlined words.**

### **B Answer the questions.**

- 1 What should you do the night before you are scheduled to fly?
- 2 Why do you need to keep your documents handy?
- 3 Is a boarding pass the same thing as a ticket?
- 4 How soon before departure do you need to be at the airport?
- 5 Where can you get your boarding pass?
- 6 What should you do go through security successfully?
- 7 What electronic items should be removed from your bag in order to be scanned?
- 8 What should you check to see which gate your plane is departing from?

### **C Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?**

- 1 If you are traveling internationally, you will be allowed on the plane without a passport.
- 2 If you are concerned that you will miss your connection because of your flight delay, contact the airport management.
- 3 Check your boarding pass to see which gate your plane is departing from.
- 4 Travelers are allowed to check up to two bags, but there is no weight and size limit on those bags.
- 5 If you have an open bottle of water you can go through security.
- 6 Many airlines no longer serve food on their flights.
- 7 You can open the boarding pass with your phone and use your phone as your boarding pass.
- 8 If you are planning to check bags, go immediately to any airline counter.

## **18 Act out the dialogues. Make up dialogues by analogy.**

### **1 At the Airport**

#### **Ticket reservation**

- I'd like to make a reservation for a ticket to Paris on or about the first of August. Are there any planes on these days?
- I'll have a look in the time-table for you and see what is available. What class

would you like to travel?

- Economy class, open return, so that I could use it at any time.
- Aeroflot, 757 leaves at 9.30 and flies direct.
- All right.
- What's your name and a telephone number?
- Ivan Petrov, 300-28-93. When can I get my tickets?
- You'll have them two days before your departure. Don't forget to confirm the flight.
- All right. Thank you.

## **2 Buying Airplane Tickets**

- Good afternoon. What can I do for you?
- Hi. I would like to buy airplane tickets for me and my wife for the 15th of May.
- OK. And what is your destination?
- We are going to Rome, Italy. It will be our honeymoon trip.
- Oh, my congratulations! By the way our company gives a 15 per cent discount to the newly-weds.
- That sounds great. Thank you.
- Well. Let me check what flights are available on that date. ... There are 2 flights: early in the morning and late at night. Which one do you prefer?
- We want a morning flight, please. And in Business class if possible.
- I'm sorry but the tickets for Business class have been sold out already. So only Economy class is available. Is that all right?
- OK then. Are there any seats by the window, preferably in a non-smoking section?
- Well, you can choose your seats when you check in at the airport. And don't worry about the smoking. It's prohibited on board.
- That's really good news for us! So what time are the departure and the arrival for the flight?
- Yes, you leave at 7 a.m. and arrive in Rome at 10 a.m. But, please, check in at the airport 2 hours before your departure time. Do you want a return ticket or an open-date ticket? When will you be leaving Rome?
- We would like round-trip tickets, of course. We are going to fly back on the 25th of May.
- OK. The problem is that there is only one flight available on that day. And it's not a direct flight, so you will have to change the planes in Amsterdam. Is that OK?
- All right, no problem. Here are the passports and my credit card to pay.
- Thanks. Well, you should confirm your reservation in a week and you can get your tickets after that.

## **3 On a plane**

- Excuse me, do you happen to know the exact time?
- It's 11.45 a.m. In 20 minutes, the plain is taking off and in 4 hours we are in Barcelona.

– It is pleasant to be back in Barcelona. I haven't been there for 8 years. See, the flight attendant asks to fasten the belts. The plane starts in a few minutes.

An hour later dinner was served. The passengers had a chat and then they heard the flight attendant announcing the landing.

– Ladies and gentlemen. Fasten your belts. We are landing soon. I would ask you to remain seated until the aircraft has reached its final position. The temperature here in Barcelona is 25 °C. The exact local time is 16.05. Captain Lebedev and his crew would like to say good-bye to you. I hope you enjoyed your flight.

#### **4 At the customs**

(Speakers: two passengers)

– Have you filled in the immigration card?

– Yes. Have you?

– I don't need to. It's only for non-British citizens.

– Oh, yes, of course. Is this the way?

– No, I go through here – "British Passport", you see. I'm afraid you have to go over there. It says "Commonwealth and EEC Passports".

– All right. See you outside the baggage claim area.

(Speakers: customs officer and passenger)

– Can I see your passport?

– Certainly, here it is.

– Have you anything to declare?

– Nothing.

– What's the purpose of your visit?

– I'm attending a conference in London.

Well, would you mind opening this bag, please.

– Here you are.

– Thank you. Right. That's all. You can go through now.

– Thank you.

#### **5 At the Hotel**

(Speakers: Mr. Collins and the receptionist)

– Good evening. My name is Collins. I booked a room last week for myself.

– Yes, sir. What did you say the name was, sir?

– Collins, C, o, double l, i, n, s.

– Yes, here we are. We got your letter. Room 7, please. If you sign the register, I'll ask the porter to show you the room and help you with your luggage.

– Thank you, where do I sign?

– Just here, sir – full name, home address, date and signature.

– Right, there we are.

– Thank you, sir. I hope you'll find the room comfortable.

#### **19 Pair work. Supposing you won some money in a lottery, which gives you a rare**

**chance to spend the holiday of your dream. Plan an interesting trip around the world.**

**A Discuss these questions and others of your own. Make notes.**

- 1 Where are we going to start from?
- 2 What time of the year should we travel?
- 3 How are we going to travel?
- 4 What countries and cities should we visit?
- 5 How long should we spend in each place?
- 6 Where are we going to stay?
- 7 What are we planning to do and see there?
- 8 How much money do we have to take?
- 9 What do we need to take with us?

**B Group work. Compare your plans. Which trip sounds the most exciting?**

**C Go to the Travel Agents with a partner to book the tickets.**

**20 Role-play a conversation for one of the following situations.**

- 1 You are a passenger checking in for a flight. Speak with a booking clerk.
- 2 You are a security officer at the airport. Speak with a passenger.
- 3 You arrive late at an unfamiliar airport. Go to the information desk.
- 4 You finally reach the check-in desk after queueing for hours. Your plane is about to go.
- 5 Your train is about to go. The employee at the left luggage counter is being very slow in getting your bags.
- 6 Your plane has arrived late. The immigration officer is taking his time over your passport. But you have a connecting flight in another terminal.

### **3.1 Skills: write**

**21 Imagine you visited a place in your country which you really liked. Describe it using the paragraph plan below.**

Plan

INTRODUCTION

Para 1: where the place is and why you went there

MAIN BODY

Para 2: further details about the place/weather conditions

Para 3: what you saw and what you did there

CONCLUSION

Para 4: how you feel about the place and whether you recommend it or not



### 3.1 Grammar

#### 22 A Study the rule.

Past Simple		
Affirmative form +	Negative form -	Interrogative form ?
I wrote a letter yesterday. Я написал письмо вчера.	I didn't write a letter yes- terday. Я не написал письмо вчера.	Did you write a letter yes- terday? Ты вчера написал письмо?
Subject + Ved V2 + ...	Sub- ject + did + not + V + ...	Did + Sub- ject + V + ... ?
	did not = didn't	QW + did + + V + ... ?

Subject – подлежащее

V – инфинитив

Ved – глагол с окончанием -ed

V2 – вторая форма неправильного глагола

QW – question word (вопросительное слово)

#### Past Simple: правила употребления

##### – Непродолжительные действия в конкретный момент в прошлом

Для выражения действия, которое произошло в определенный момент прошлом. Употребляется со следующими словами и выражениями: yesterday, last week (month, etc.), a week ago (a year ago, etc.), the other day, in 2021, и некоторыми другими.

It snowed yesterday – Вчера шел снег.

##### – Последовательные действия в прошлом

Для выражения ряда прошедших действий в той последовательности, в которой они происходили.

He closed the door, put the key into the pocket and caught the taxi. – Он закрыл дверь, положил ключ в карман и поймал такси.

##### – Действия, завершённые в прошлом

Для описания действий, которые уже завершились в прошлом и больше не имеют отношение к настоящему. Это действие могло быть одноразовым, повторяющимся или длиться некоторое время, но длительность действия не важна.

She was a famous actress. – Она была известной актрисой. (Она больше не играет.)

He worked as a policeman for twenty-five years. – Он работал полицейским двадцать пять лет. (Он больше не работает в полиции.)

#### **B Lauren is travelling the world. Complete her story with the Past Simple of the verbs in the box**

rain	make (2)	have	decide	last	be	not/eat	sell
move	drive	miss	step	fly	stay	begin	

Hi! My name is Lauren Joliffe and I've been travelling the world for ten years and counting.

For as long as I can remember I've been obsessed with the idea of travel.

When I was five years old, my parents had to drag me home from yet another miserable English vacation where it 1 \_\_\_\_\_ non-stop and we did nothing but argue.

Way back in 2006, I made a huge decision.

I knew that exploring new countries was something that 2 \_\_\_\_\_ me happy. I 3 \_\_\_\_\_ no travel experience: I had never been away from home on my own, and never had a holiday that 4 \_\_\_\_\_ for more than several weeks. And anyway, wasn't travel crazy-expensive?

I didn't have a huge amount of money or savings when I 5 \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted to see the world – there are no rich relatives funding my adventures. Instead, for five solid years, I made travel my priority.

My first step towards travel 6 \_\_\_\_\_ to increase my savings so that I could dedicate at least a year to the world. And one of the major things I cared about was to work in retail related jobs while studying full-time at university. I 7 \_\_\_\_\_ anything I owned that I didn't have a sentimental attachment to. I 8 \_\_\_\_\_ out at restaurants and I didn't buy anything I didn't need. I even 9 \_\_\_\_\_ in with my parents for six months after the end of a relationship!

After years of saving and months of planning, on the 17th July 2011, I broke down in tears as I said goodbye to my family, knowing I wouldn't see them for at least a year. My dad 10 \_\_\_\_\_ me to the airport and I almost 11 \_\_\_\_\_ my flight – my first misadventure appeared before I'd even left the country.

Then, I took a deep breath, 12 \_\_\_\_\_ on the plane, and 13 \_\_\_\_\_ to my first destination: Dubrovnik, in Croatia. I 14 \_\_\_\_\_ in the first hostel of my entire life and was kept awake by people snoring. I 15 \_\_\_\_\_ friends and took day trips and realized that travel wasn't so hard after all.

I 16 \_\_\_\_\_ freelancing, writing books, starting courses, and working on building websites.

Unexpectedly, that small travel blog I started six months before my departure date started to make me money.

After 10 years of travel, I still carry a backpack and I still consider myself a budget-to-mid-range traveler, I just value my sleep more than saving a few dollars. I now opt to stay in guesthouses, private rooms in hostels, or apartments on Airbnb [18].

### 23A Study the rule.

Past Continuous		
Affirmative form +	Negative form -	Interrogative form ?
I was sleeping at nine o'clock. Я спал в девять часов	I wasn't sleeping at nine o'clock. Я не спал в девять часов.	Was I sleeping at nine o'clock? Я спал в девять часов?

You were sleeping at nine o'clock. Вы спали в девять часов.	You weren't sleeping at nine o'clock. Вы не спали в девять часов.	Were you sleeping at nine o'clock? Вы спали в девять часов?
I/he/she/it +was+Ving	S+was+not+Ving	Was/Were +S+Ving... ?
You/we/they+were+Ving	was not = wasn't were not = were-n't	QW+was/were+Ving... ?

Subject -подлежащее

Ving – смысловый глагол с окончанием -ing

QW – question word (вопросительное слово)

### Past Continuous: правило употребления

#### – Действия в определенный момент в прошлом

Для выражения действия, которое было в процессе свершения в определенный момент в прошлом. Этот момент может быть определен временем или другим действием в прошлом.

Yesterday at 1 p.m. he was having lunch – Вчера в час дня он обедал.

I was watching TV when my brother came home. – Я смотрел телевизор, когда мой брат пришёл домой.

#### – Одновременные действия в прошлом

Past Continuous используется для описания нескольких действий в одном предложении, которые происходили одновременно.

She was doing her makeup while she was talking over the telephone. – Во время разговора по телефону она делала макияж.

### **B Open the brackets using Past Continuous.**

1 While I \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) the exercise, my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (to talk).

2 When we came in, the children \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) their toys.

3 We met her at the airport. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) for us there.

4 Some of the children \_\_\_\_\_ (to ski) while other children \_\_\_\_\_ (to skate).

Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a lot of fun.

5 When we came the family \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) everything ready for Christmas. Paul and Judy \_\_\_\_\_ (to decorate) the Christmas tree.

6 The girls \_\_\_\_\_ (to feed) the birds in the garden while the boys \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) a bird-house.

### **24 Underline the correct alternative**

Last year, we **1** went/were going on holiday to Spain. We **2** flew/were flying to Madrid and **3** toured/were touring the city by bike, before going to Barcelona. While we **4** stayed/were staying in Barcelona, we **5** met/were meeting a great couple. They **6** spent/were spending a month travelling around Spain. We **7** talked/were talking all night and they **8** told/were telling us about their favourite Spanish cities. We **9** decided/were deciding to go to Valencia with them.

So, we **10** hired/were hiring a car, and **11** drove/were driving along the coast. It **12** was/was being a long journey, so we **13** stopped/were stopping at different places on the way. When we **14** were having/had a break in Cambrilis, we **15** saw/were seeing someone we knew. It **16** was/was being our neighbour from our village in England! What a coincidence!

**25 Complete the story with the correct form of the verbs in brackets, use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.**

Alvin Straight, a 73-year-old, 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (live) quietly on his farm in Iowa, USA, when he heard the news that his brother, Lyle, was seriously ill. After ten years with no contact between the brothers, Alvin 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to visit Lyle. Alvin could 't drive so he 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a lawnmower, which moved at Ave miles per hour, and 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) the 750-mile-journey.

While he 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (travel), he met many people, including a priest and a teenage girl who was running away from her family. He helped them all simply by talking about life. Some of them also 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (help) him. For example, one day when he 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) the lawnmower, it broke down. While two mechanics 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (fix) it, he met a friendly couple and 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) with them.

The journey took him six weeks. And 10 \_\_\_\_\_ the story (end) happily? See the 1999 Elm, The Straight Story, to find out!

**26 Make sentences with the prompts and the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.**

pass	know	like	play	dance	swim	travel	have
------	------	------	------	-------	------	--------	------

- 1 He / tennis when he hurt his leg.
- 2 Sarah / the job because it was boring,
- 3 While they / they met lots of other tourists.
- 4 How / you / my name?
- 5 Who / you / with in that nightclub when I saw you?
- 6 I / in the sea when I saw the shark.
- 7 I / my exam?

**27 Make sentences with the prompts.**

- 1 I / run / start to snow. So ...  
*I was running when it started to snow. to I went home!*
- 2 I / wait for a bus / meet my boss. So
- 3 I / watch TV / recognize my best friend! So ...
- 4 I / walk home / find 55,000 in a bag. So ...
- 5 We / travel by plane / a man with a gun stand up. So ...
- 6 We / ride our bicycles / a cow walk across the road. So

- 7 We / eat in a restaurant / see a mouse. So ...  
 8 I / study in my room / hear loud music next door. So ...

**28 There are some ideas here for Exercise 19. Are they similar to yours?**

- 1 I was running when it started to snow. So I went home!  
 2 I was waiting for a bus when I met my boss. So we went for a drink.  
 3 I was watching TV when I recognized my best friend! So I called her.  
 4 I was walking home when I found £5,000 in a bag. So I took it to the police.  
 5 We were travelling by plane when a man with a gun stood up. So we hit him, took the gun and became heroes!  
 6 We were riding our bicycles when a cow walked across the road. So we stopped.  
 7 We were eating in a restaurant when we saw a mouse. So we told the waiter and didn't pay.  
 8 I was studying in my room when I heard loud music next door. So I went to complain and they invited me to their party.

**29 Find and correct the mistakes. There is a mistake in each sentence.**

*didn't go*

- 1 I ~~wasn't going~~ to work yesterday.  
 2 She talked on her phone when she fell.  
 3 What you were doing when you met your husband?  
 4 He was giving a presentation when I was first seeing him.  
 5 They didn't do their work when the teacher walked in.  
 6 Gosh, you're wet! You didn't have a shower, were you?  
 7 I fell asleep when the phone rang.  
 8 She was paying the taxi driver

**3.2 Vocabulary: TOURISM**

**1 Find out the meaning of the words.**

digital camera	
waterproof clothes	
money belt	
backpack	
map	
binoculars	
suitcase	
walking boots	
sun hat	
umbrella	
tour guide	

insect repellent	
first aid kit	
sunscreen	
laptop computer	
goggles	
cruise, n	
travel sickness	
hostel	
flight delay	
travel insurance	
destination	
camera	
sightseeing holidays	
camping	
adventure holiday	
walking holiday/walking tour	
package tours	
Bed and Breakfast	
All-inclusive	
backpacking	
beach holiday	
adventure holiday	
exotic retreat	
cruise holiday	

**2 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.**

- 1 Do you travel light?
- 2 What do you usually pack when you go away for a short trip/long holiday?

**3 A Work in pairs. Look at the words in the box and choose two things for travelers 1–3 below.**

suitcase	notebook	sun hat	digital camera	first aid kit	sou-
venirs	insect repellent	goggles	laptop computer		
waterproof clothes		dictionary	walking boots	sun hat	
backpack	money belt	binoculars	map	umbrella	

- 1 a grandmother visiting her grandchildren in Greece
- 2 a student travelling around the world
- 3 a tourist visiting the sights in Barcelona

**B Work in pairs. Discuss. Which of the things in Exercise 2A do you take on holiday with you?**

### 3.2 Skills: read and speak

#### 4 Read the text about people describing what they take on holiday.

##### A Which of the items in Exercise 2A do the travelers mention?

1 **Rick:** These days, we always expect to hear English in tourist areas. Most people working in tourism speak it, but I always want to talk to local people and many of them don't speak English. So, I try to learn a few words of the language, especially 'please' and 'thank you', and I always take a small dictionary.

2 **Sarah:** I love walking when I go on holiday because I think you see more, so I always take a really good pair of walking boots.

3 **James:** I think a good digital camera is important when you travel. I always take a lot of photos. And I also take binoculars.

4 **Tom:** When I'm not travelling for work, I usually spend my holidays in a warm place, so I always take a sun hat. But when I go somewhere during the winter or rainy season, I always take waterproof clothes.

5 **Nick:** I think it's a good idea to buy a really good suitcase. And when you pack, leave enough space for souvenirs. On the other hand, I enjoy travelling in wild places, so often I take a backpack not a suitcase. If you decide to go walking, a backpack is much easier to carry.

##### B Work in pairs and complete the notes.

1 I try to learn \_\_\_\_\_.

2 I love \_\_\_\_\_.

3 I take a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.

4 I usually spend my holidays in \_\_\_\_\_.

5 I sometimes travel in \_\_\_\_\_ places.

6 I don't carry too much \_\_\_\_\_.

7 I write things down because I like to \_\_\_\_\_ them.

#### 5 Read the text about Shawn and Penny.

##### A Write down the notes how to travel light.

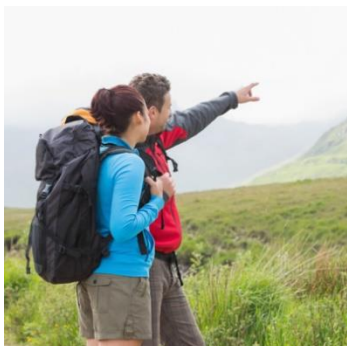
##### B Explain or translate the words in bold.

*Together they have covered 9 countries and that doesn't include multiple trips to India. Penny had to give up her career to travel together with Shawn.*

Things have changed a lot over time. We've gone from our weekend travel trips within the country to longer travel trips abroad. We've changed from luxury Emirates flights to cramped Air Asia flights. All this was to save a little money and to travel for a little longer. With the change in our traveling style came a big change in the way we packed our bags. The well-worn oversized white Victorinox bag lay gathering dust

under the bed. Amazon was consulted and a lighter more durable backpack was ordered. All these preparations were made so that we could pack efficiently and travel light.

In September, Shawn and I set out on our first backpacking trip. We were headed to Indonesia. Unlike most seasoned **backpackers** we tend to over plan. In some



cases, it worked to our **advantage** and in some cases it didn't. Anyway, I'm moving off the topic here. A friend joined us for a week on the first leg of our journey. He carried three bags: One on his back and two in his hands. This was a stark contrast to our method of packing. Shawn had one backpack on his back which housed our clothes and I had a smaller one which held our electronics.

### TIPS TO TRAVEL LIGHT

We aren't the absolute best packers but our single large backpack does tend to stun people. I try to explain that the electronics are in my backpack but most people say that it doesn't count. Irrespective if you want to **travel light** you need to learn the art of packing. Here are a few tips that help us.

### TAKE JUST WHAT YOU NEED

It is very tempting to pull out the best things in your wardrobe and pair all sorts of outfits together. I've done that and I've realized that most of the clothes are brought home unused. Instead pick out 4 or 5 tops and choose a variety of colors. It will make your choices seem wider. Two sets of shorts and a pair of jeans are my standard but if you have a pair of **cargos**, then pack the cargos. They would do well to replace your jeans as they are lighter, they occupy less space and they dry faster.

### GET YOUR LAUNDRY DONE ONCE A WEEK

It is wise to accumulate your clothes together and head to a laundry. Most places wash clothes by the kilogram. It isn't that expensive to wash your clothes once a week. It also helps ensure that you don't pack extra and in turn you travel light.

### VERSATILITY IS THE KEY

It is important to pick items that are versatile. I absolutely love my crocs for this reason. They are **slippers** at home, shoes when I hike (Yes! I hike with them!), flippers when I **snorkel** (definitely protect your feet from sharp rocks and coral.) and to top it all they are comfortable. It doesn't matter that they aren't extremely fashionable. Okay! Shawn calls them clunky but I love them anyway. Take a jacket that can be used for warmth as well as for rain. This means that you are well protected. If you can **afford** one of those **funky** Colombia jackets that roll up into a tiny ball then you are good to go. I'm currently saving for one that will take me to minus 20! It's amazing and I'm in love!

### SHARE WHAT YOU CAN



This is extremely useful if you are traveling as a couple. There is so much of stuff that Shawn and I share. By this I'm talking about the cosmetics. We use the same shampoo, soap, conditioner and creams. Hey! We aren't **picky** and if we didn't it would just occupy double the space in our bag [19].

**C Discuss with your partner the ideas given in the article. Do you find the tips useful?**

**6 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.**

- 1 What type of holidays can you see in the photos? Which do you prefer? Why?
- 2 Is there anything that you really love doing when you are on holidays?
- 3 When you travel, do you try to learn about the place, its customs and its language? Why/Why not?
- 4 Do you enjoy visiting tourist areas, old cities, new cities, or none of these?



*Example:*

*A: I really like sightseeing holidays. I love spending time looking at beautiful old buildings.*

*B: I love taking photos. I put them on my Facebook page when I get back.*

*A: Me, too.*

**7 Read an email describing a trip.**

Dear Rachel,

I am having a wonderful time here! We are on a lovely island in the Cyclades, called Santorini. The hotel we are staying at is nice and quiet. It's got a lovely swimming pool.

The weather is hot and sunny. Right now, I am sitting outside a fantastic café by the sea. Paul is snorkeling in the clear water, as usual. He is looking for some shells to take home. Dad is visiting some ancient ruins on the island. Dad enjoys visiting old places – I think they're boring. Mum is buying souvenirs at the market. She loves the market but it's a bit noisy for me.

We go to restaurants nearly every night for dinner. My favorite one is by the sea. Mum and Dad always order seafood but I never do – it's horrible. I order souvlaki – it's so delicious! The sunsets are spectacular and the local people are really friendly, too. I love it here so much, I never want to leave!

Oh well, that's all for now. See you next week.

Love,  
Suzanne

P.S. There are a lot of donkeys on the island. They usually carry people's bags to their hotels. They are so patient and gentle [20]!

**A Work in pairs and discuss. What were the good/bad things about the trip?**

**B Write an email to a friend about a trip or a weekend away. Use the words you underlined.**

**8 Look at the pictures of two stories. Put sentences a)–i) in the correct order to tell the stories.**

- a) We had a great night out.
- b) First, we met in a bar in town.
- c) Finally, when we arrived, the hotel didn't have our reservation.
- d) After the meal, we went dancing.
- e) Then, our taxi broke down on the way to the hotel.
- f) First, the flight was cancelled.
- g) The holiday was a disaster.
- h) Then we went out for a pizza.
- i) We waited, and after a while we had to fly to a different airport.



Story 1



Story 2

**9 Work in pairs. Look at the words in the box. Which things can you see in the photos?**

tour guide  
sightseeing

boat trip  
natural wonder

coach tour  
tax-free shopping

tourists



**10A Look at the title of the text below. Discuss. What do you think the man does? Why do you think he works in three countries every day?**

**B Read the text to find out.**

**THE MAN WHO WORKS IN THREE COUNTRIES EVERY DAY**

Juan Oliveira born in Argentina, grew up in Paraguay and now lives in Brazil. He says he loves the three countries equally and he works in all three of them every day. Juan is a tour guide in Foz do Iguacu, a Brazilian town which is close to the borders of both Argentina and Paraguay. He takes tourists around the Iguacu Falls, one of the great natural wonders of the world.

First, he shows tourists the waterfall from the Brazilian side. Then cross the border to see the water from the Argentinian side. After that, they go on a boat trip which takes them under the waterfall. Finally, he takes them on the short journey to Ciudad del Este in Paraguay to do some tax-free shopping.

He says the Falls are amazing, especially in the rainy season. He sees them every day and he never gets tired of them [2].

**C Discuss. Would you like Juan's job? Why/Why not?**

**11 Underline the correct alternatives. Where no word is necessary, choose (-).**

- 1 For the police station, go straight *in/over/on* and you can't miss it.
- 2 Go (-)/*for/along* the main road until you see the sports field.
- 3 To reach the train station, you need to go *up/through/in* the center of town.
- 4 Keep going (-)/*on/by* until you reach the corner of King's Road.

5 You'll find the bar up/at/of the corner.

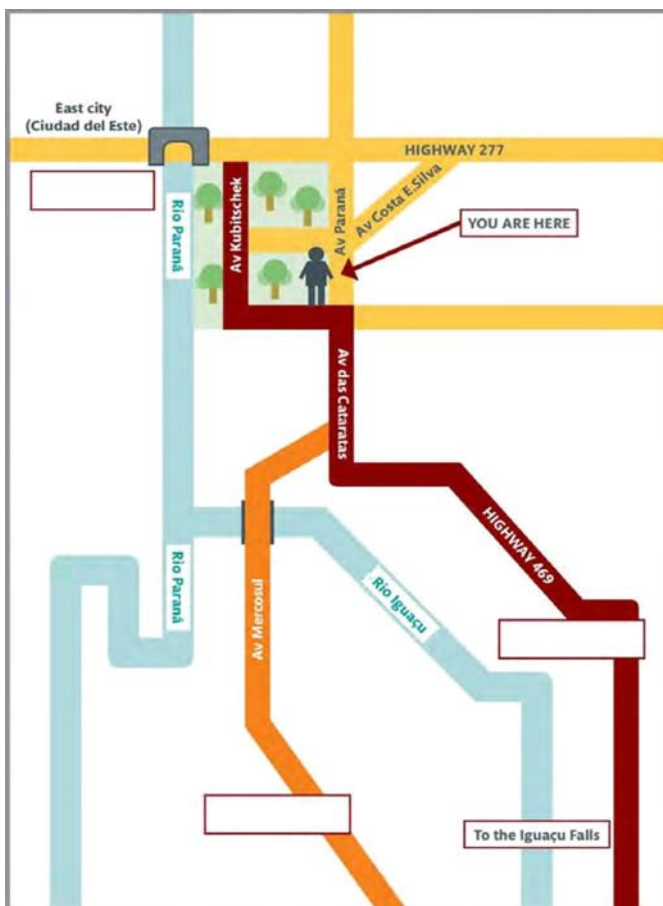
6 Walk for more minutes and you'll see the school in front of/by/to you.

**12 Look at the map. Where is the tourist? Now read the text and follow the routes on the map. For each route, write the destination (the country) on the map. Underline useful phrases for giving directions**

1 To get to Argentina, you wait at the corner for the bus. It takes you down Avenida das Cataratas and right into Avenida Mercosul. The bus goes straight on for about 25 minutes. Cross the bridge and you're in Argentina.

2 To see the Iguazu Falls on the Brazilian side, you turn right and just go straight on down Avenida das Cataratas and Highway 469 and the Falls are in front of you. You can't miss them – they're the biggest in the world!

3 To get to Paraguay, you have to go left. You go along the main road through the park past the trees. Then you turn right and you're on Avenida Kubitschek. Let's see. From there you keep going until you reach Highway 277. Go left. The bridge is at the end of the highway. Cross the bridge and you're in Paraguay.



**13 Match the sentence halves.**

- 1 There were a lot of
- 2 I always wanted to be a tour
- 3 We went on a guided

- 4 They saw a lot of tourist attractions, including  
 5 I really enjoyed the boat trip  
 6 The best thing about Corsica is the scenery, which  
 7 Our boat took us under a

- a) the History Museum and the National Art Gallery.  
 b) guide because I love showing people my city.  
 c) tour around the churches of Rome.  
 d) includes mountains, beaches and forests  
 e) waterfall, which was fifty meters high  
 f) down the River Nile.  
 g) tourists in our hotel

**14A Put the words in the correct order to complete the conversations.**

**Conversation 1**

- A: Excuse me, 1) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (help / you / me / can) I'm looking for the Science Museum.  
 B: Go straight on. 2) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (can't / you / it / miss)  
 A: OK, so it's easy! 3) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (map / you / the / me / on / can / show)  
 B: Yes, of course.

**Conversation 2**

- A: Excuse me. I'm trying to find the internet café.  
 4) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (the / this / way / right / is)  
 B: Yes. Keep going. 5) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (it / see / of / front / in / you / you 'll)  
 A: 6) \_\_\_\_\_? (walk / 1 / can)  
 B: Yes, you can. 7) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (about / minutes / it / ten / takes)

**Conversation 3**

- A: 8) \_\_\_\_\_ to the tube? (far / it / is)?  
 B: No. It's about two minutes' walk.  
 A: OK. 9) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (to / need / left / so / the / go / at / 1 / cinema)  
 B: That's right. It's easy!

**15 Read the dialogues.**

**A Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?**

- 1 The tourist (dialogue 1) takes the bus.
- 2 The tourist (dialogue 2) has a map.
- 3 The tourist (dialogue 3) will see a restaurant before arriving at The Grand Motel.

### Dialogue 1

A: Excuse me. We're trying to get to the carnival. Is this the right bus stop?

B: Yes, but you don't need the bus. It's very close.

A: Oh! **Can we walk?**

B: Yes, **it takes about ten minutes** from here. just go straight on. You'll hear the music!

A: OK. Thank you very much.

### Dialogue 2

A: **Excuse me, can you help me?** I'm looking for the Plaza Hotel. **Is this the right way?**

B: Um ... Plaza Hotel, Plaza Hotel. Yes, **keep going**, past the cinema and take the first left. A: **OK.**

B: Then keep going for about fifteen minutes until you reach the end of the road. And **you'll see** the sign for the hotel. **You can't miss it.**

A: OK. **Can you show me on the map?**

B: Sure.

### Dialogue 3

A: Excuse me, we want to get to The Grand Motel. **Is it far?**

B: Um ... sorry, I've no idea. Jim, do you know?

C: What?

B: The Grand Motel?

C: The Grand Motel? Yeah, it's just over there. Just go to the end of this street. Go left and go past the ... um ... there's a restaurant. Go past the restaurant and it's on the left.

A: On the left. **So I need to** go to the end of the street, turn left, go past the restaurant and it's on the left.

C: Yeah, that's it.

A: Thanks a lot.

## B Complete the notes.

### Dialogue 1 Carnival

It takes \_\_\_\_\_ minutes. Go straight on. You'll hear the \_\_\_\_\_!

### Dialogue 2 Plaza Hotel

Go past the cinema. Take the first \_\_\_\_\_. Keep going for \_\_\_\_\_ minutes. You'll see the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Dialogue 3 The Grand Motel

Go to the end of this street. Go \_\_\_\_\_ and go past the \_\_\_\_\_. It's on the\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

**C Which phrases mean:**

- 1 Am I going in the right directions
- 2 Continue.
- 3 It's easy to see it.

**D Work in pairs. Practice the first two conversations.**

**16 Complete the dialogue with the phrases from the box.**

Go straight along	Can you show me on the map	
Keep going until you reach	You can't miss it	
Is it far	Turn right at the corner	Excuse me
Can you tell me the way to	go along the Cannon Street	

A: 1 \_\_\_\_\_.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes?

A: 2 \_\_\_\_\_ St Paul's Cathedral.

B: Um ... St Paul's Cathedral ... oh yes!

A: 3 \_\_\_\_\_?

B: No, it's only about ten minutes from here.

A: Great! 4 \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes, of course. Let me see. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Cannon Street.

A: Is this Cannon Street?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes, it is.

A: So, I 6 \_\_\_\_\_?

B: That's right. 7 \_\_\_\_\_.

A: So, I need to go right?

A: Yes, right. 8 \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic lights. St Paul's Cathedral is on the right. 9 \_\_\_\_\_.

B: Thank you, very much.

**17 Read an email describing a trip.**

Hi Paolo,

I hope you're well. I've just got back from my trip to Poland. It was wonderful. First, we flew to Warsaw. We were only there for two days, but we managed to see lots of interesting sights like the Royal Castle and the National Museum. Then we had a day in Kraków. which was beautiful, especially the huge square in the Old Town. Unfortunately, after a while, it started raining so we spent the afternoon chatting with locals in a bar. After that, we took a train to Łódź. I loved it. We visited various museums and walked along the famous Piotrkowska Street. Finally. we

caught the plane back home. It was a great trip and we met lots of really friendly Poles, who promised to visit us in Spain!

Love,  
Irina

**A Work in pairs and discuss. What were the good/bad things about the trip?**

**B Underline five words/phrases that help us to understand the order of events. The first one has been done for you.**

**C Write an email to a friend about a trip or a weekend away. Use the words you underlined.**

**18\* Talk on one of the following topics:**

- 1) Your travelling by air.
- 2) Your travelling by train.

**19 Read three funny and unusual travel stories.**

**A Match the beginnings (1–3) to the endings (A–C).**

### **Beginnings**

1

I was flying through Moscow Sheremetyevo airport when I went to Korea. I still had to go through passport control. I gave the border officer my passport, who immediately threw it back at me and shouted “Never, ever do this again!” It turned out, he didn’t like that I had the passport cover on...

2

I was flying from Hamburg to Riga few years back, with a connecting flight through Copenhagen. My flight was delayed, and when I run to the gate for my next flight, it had already left. I went to the counter to get another flight and I was told I will have to fly back to Hamburg, as there was a direct flight from there to Riga. I boarded the plane, flew back to Hamburg only to discover that we once more were late and I had missed my flight again!

3

While in Greece doing my Erasmus exchange program, me and my roommates went to Bulgaria by train. When it was time to go back and we went to look for Platform 3, as it was written on the ticket, we couldn’t find it! We looked everywhere, we asked information desk, passersby, but no one could help. We were getting desperate, as train was leaving in 2 minutes, so when the porters driving a small golf cart around the rail



station agreed to help us for 15 euros, we accepted the deal. We jumped on the golf cart, drove 5 meters and it stopped at the first train, as it was ours!

### Endings

A

I went to the counter in Hamburg airport, where they gave me another flight... again to Copenhagen! Where I again missed my flight to Riga! As there were no more flights to Riga from there and almost no other options to get back home on that date, I again (!) had to fly to Hamburg, from where I flew to Helsinki and to Riga! In the end, I had spent the whole day flying!

B

This did not seem fair, so we decided to run off. The guys started chasing us, one grabbed my backpack, but I managed to wiggle away and got inside the train, which had started moving at that moment. The guy proceeded to hit the windows as he was running outside the train, as I was really scared the guys will jump in the door of the next cart. Then one of the cabin doors opened and two older guys hid us with them, quickly closing the curtains, so we could not be seen. It turned out they were two Russian surgeons who worked in Athens. We then spent the whole time talking to them and learned it was not Platform Nr.3 but rather platform "West", as the first letter of "запад" is "з" in Cyrillic.

C

Next, I proceeded to security control and I saw that people were taking off their shoes. I asked the woman in charge if I should take my shoes off too, to which she barked back "When you will be wearing heels, then you can start taking off shoes!". And when I passed through the scanner and went to collect my things, I noticed the woman looking at the monitor was not actually looking! Instead she was just typing on her phone, obviously engaged in a conversation on social media!

### B Choose the appropriate heading for each story.

- 1 Flying Through Moscow
- 2 A Few Flights
- 3 Platform Nr. 3

### C Retell one of the stories.

### 20 Role-Play the situations.

#### SITUATION 1

Two students are in a travel agency. They are planning to spend their holidays somewhere far from home. They prefer active holidays. Discuss the plans for holidays and

the route. Ask the agent for advice how to prepare for your rest and take some precautions in case of any emergency.

### Roles

– Two students

You haven't decided yet what place of rest to choose. You hope a travel agent will help you. You are young and active, so just lying in the sun in an exotic country is not for you. Some extreme activity is what you want. One of you might want sight-seeing of some ancient ruins.

– A travel agent

You've been working in the sphere of tourism for so many years; you are experienced enough to satisfy any tastes. Listen to your clients' wishes, ask questions to decide what to advise – may be kayaking, rafting or scuba diving. Depending on the situation, try to say to your clients how to predict any accidents.

### SITUATION 2

A family (parents and 1–2 children) is going to have a rest in summer. The hard year has almost past; everybody is tired after it and wants to get away from it all. It's time now to decide how to spend the forthcoming holidays and to book the tour.

### Roles

– The mother prefers a cultural holiday. She works in a museum. She is well-educated and always eager for getting new knowledge.

– The father wants an island holiday. Sunbathing, swimming, diving in the sea or ocean is his dream.

– The children (1–2) would like to have an adventure holiday. Exploring some new places, caves is for you.

### SITUATION 3

Two students are having a rest in some exotic country (decide – which). They are not very lucky: a few accidents have happened to them (think of them, e.g. the passport or travel insurance can be lost; money can be stolen, etc.). They are phoning to their homes (decide – to both or one of them). The parents want to know about the place the children are staying at, the weather, the accommodation. Then they get to know about the accidents and advise connecting with the embassy. The students are phoning to the embassy to solve their problems. They can also phone to the travel agency to complain about poor service.

### SITUATION 4 \*

Student A.

You are a traveler in Paris. Student B is a travel agent. You want to get to Irkutsk on Thursday morning. You can be at the airport only at 12:00 the earliest. Ask for direct flights, if there aren't any take a transfer flight. Ask about departure / arrival time, check-in time, price, discount. Tell the travel agent your seating preference.

Student B.

You are a travel agent. Student A is asking you about flights from Paris to Irkutsk.

You have this information:

Irkutsk: WEDNESDAY  
 No direct flights  
 Aeroflot to Moscow SU-2455  
 DEPART: Paris, 13:55  
 ARRIVE: Moscow International Airport, 18:55  
 Transfer to: Aeroflot SU-1442 to Irkutsk  
 DEPART: Moscow International Airport, 21:25  
 ARRIVE: Irkutsk, 08:10 (local time)

### 3.2 Skills: write

**21\* Write an email to a foreign friend about a trip or a weekend away. Write 80–100 words.**

Plan your writing

- Think about your trip. Where did you go? Who did you go with? What did you do? What was the weather like? Did you enjoy the trip? Why? /Why not?
- Remember to use informal language in your email. Check your writing
- Have you used the past simple tense to describe what you did?
- Have you checked your grammar and spelling?
- Did you find any mistakes?

### 3.2 Grammar

**22 Study the rule and complete the table.**

<b>Present Perfect</b>		
Affirmative form +	Negative form –	Interrogative form ?
I You We + have + Ved / V3 They	Subject + have/has + not + Ved /V3	Have Has + subject+ Ved /V3?
He She + has + Ved / V3 It	have not=haven't has not=hasn't	QW + have / has + sub- ject+ Ved / V3?

Subject -подлежащее

Ved – глагол с окончанием -ed  
 V3 – третья форма неправильного глагола  
 QW – question word (вопросительное слово)

### Present Perfect: правила употребления

#### – Завершенные действия с акцентом на результат

Present Perfect используется для передачи важности результата действия для настоящего без точного указания времени. Действие совершилось когда-то в прошлом и результат этого действия (или его отсутствие) виден в настоящем.

She **has found** this puppy in the street. – Она нашла этого щенка на улице.

We **haven't bought** new furniture yet. Our flat is empty. – Мы еще не купили новую мебель. Наша квартира пуста.

#### – Незавершенные действия

Present Perfect используется для описания действия, которое началось когда-то в прошлом, неважно, когда, но еще не закончилось, и в настоящем виден результат этого действия.

She has written two pages of a new article this morning. – Она написала две страницы новой статьи этим утром. (Всё ещё утро, она может написать больше страниц.)

He has played the guitar since high school. – Он играет на гитаре со старшей школы. (Он всё ещё это делает)

Verb	Past Simple	Past Participle
buy		
do		
drive		
catch		
come		
eat		
fly		
give		
have		
leave		
pay		
sleep		
take		
write		

### 23 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences or questions.

1 you / have / eaten / food / Japanese food / ever?

2 never / have / I / tent / slept / a / in

3 has / never / outside / village / his / been / he

4 lived / has / she / whole / life / there / her

- 5 never / I / have / given / girlfriend / present / expensive / an / my  
 6 done / stupid / ever / you / have / something?  
 7 never / he / has / difficult / made / decision / a  
 8 you / have / ever / before / flown?  
 9 bought / you / have / ever / mistake / by / something?  
 10 caught / I / wrong / plane / never / have / the!  
 11 driven / that / a / bears / name / through / place / I / have / the / pleasant  
 12 for / Dominican / the / left / holidays / he / Republic / for / the

**24 Open the brackets using Present Perfect of the regular verbs.**

- 1 He (to wash) the dishes.  
 2 Anna (to visit) Madrid more than one time.  
 3 I (to live) in Irkutsk since I was a little girl.  
 4 My brother already (to walk) our dog out.  
 5 She (to finish) watching "Harry Potter" this week.  
 6 I (to paint) ever since I was a child.  
 7 We (to work) for this company for 10 years.  
 8 My friend (to arrive) just arrived.

**25 Open the brackets using Present Perfect of the irregular verbs.**

- 1 She (to buy) a new bag.  
 2 They (to sell) their house.  
 3 I already (to see) Jack today.  
 4 My friends (go) on holiday.  
 5 My uncle (to teach) at the local university for many years.  
 6 He (to find) a new place to live.  
 7 They (to give) away a lot of food.  
 8 My sister recently (to learn) how to read.

**26 Correct the mistakes.**

- 1 We lived here since 1997.  
 2 I 've been ill since two days.  
 3 How long do you know him?  
 4 Susie has seen a good film last night.  
 5 We've finished our homework just.  
 6 I've already wrote three letters.

**27 Choose the correct variant.**

- 1 I have/has booked the ticket to Paris.  
 3 She have/has arrived to the airport two hours before the departure.  
 4 My brother has break/ broken a vase.  
 5 Lucy and Melany have/has cut the vegetables.

- 6 He/we have paid for coffee.  
 7 You have/has ironed this blouse.  
 9 I/she have switched off the computer.  
 10 Alex has went/gone to Egypt.  
 11 My sister has drew/drawn a nice picture.  
 12 You/he has returned from the business trip.  
 14 She/they has packed the things.  
 16 The train have/has arrived.

**28 Complete the text using the prompts in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Present Perfect.**

What 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (be) your holiday like last year? 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (you / sit) on the beach and feel bored? Are you looking for some excitement? 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (you / ever / wonder) what it is like to sail around Europe on a luxury yacht?

Last year, 200 couples and families 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (sail) around Europe on one of our yachts and they 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (love) it! Why don't you come and sail with us?

Dae from Korea 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (book) his holiday with us, and he says, "I 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (never / be) to Europe and I 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (never / sail) before. This holiday is perfect because I can go somewhere new and learn a new skill at the same time." Do you agree with Dae? 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (you / ever / try) sailing? What are you waiting for? Book today and join Dae on the holiday of a lifetime.

**29 Complete the text using the prompts in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Present Perfect.**

1 I \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) some flowers from my garden yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) lots of flowers from my garden so far this summer.

2 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/see) Harry lately.

3 The artist \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) a picture of a medieval castle yesterday. She \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) several pictures of medieval castles in her lifetime.

4 Emmy \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) late and \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) her breakfast on Sunday.

5 I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to turn off the stove after breakfast. I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to turn off the stove a lot of times in my lifetime.

6 We first \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) in 2010. So we \_\_\_\_\_ (know) each other for 11 years.

7 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not to receive) any postcard yet. The last time I \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) a postcard is 1 year ago.

8 He \_\_\_\_\_ (not/wash) the car yet.

9 She \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) at University a week ago.

10 I already \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) in Beijing.

11 I \_\_\_\_\_ (never/ be) to Italy. I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to go there last summer but I couldn't.

12 He \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in this street all his life.

13 His father \_\_\_\_\_ (come back) to Moscow last Sunday.

14 I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter to my sister two days ago.

15 Rose \_\_\_\_\_ (send) her letter yesterday.

16 They \_\_\_\_\_ (just/ buy) some books.

**30 Choose the correct variant.**

1 We don't know what's happening because we ...

- a) haven't heard from him yet.
- b) didn't hear from him yet.
- c) haven't heard from him already.

2 I'll give you my new number because I ...

- a) already have bought a new phone.
- b) 've just bought a new phone.
- c) 've bought a new phone yet.

3 You ...

- a) 've already bought a laptop this year.
- b) 've just bought a laptop this year.
- c) 've yet bought a laptop this year.

4 You're back early! ...

- a) Did you visit Tom yet?
- b) Have you visited Tom already?
- c) Have you visited Tom yet?

5 I wonder what Maria's been doing. She ...

- a) hasn't updated her blog yet.
- b) hasn't updated her blog already.
- c) didn't update her blog yet.

6 I'm going out to meet my friends because I ...

- a) did the homework already!
- b) 've already done the homework!
- c) 've yet done the homework!

7 What are you doing here? Obviously ...

- a) you haven't read my message already!
- b) you didn't read my message yet!
- c) you haven't read my message yet!

8 I'm tired because ...

- a) I've already been to the gym.
- b) I've just been to the gym.
- c) I've been to the gym yet.

**31 Read the article about Henrik Jeppesen. At the time when the article was written, Henrick had visited 193 countries. Complete the passage by choosing the correct verb forms.**

**Meet the man who visited every country in the world before his 28<sup>th</sup> birthday  
(and he's not done yet)**

*By Hannah Meltzer*

If you're planning the trip of a lifetime but need some inspiration, read on. Dane Henrik Jeppesen visited/has visited every country in the world – and the lucky so-and-so is only 28 years old.

Henrik's world-crossing odyssey has begun/began in 2006. In the 10 years that followed he completed/was completing 3,000 days of travel in a journey that took in all 193 US-recognized nations.

Speaking to Telegraph Travel, Henrik was saying/said he believes his desire to see the world came from growing up in “a remote place in Denmark, where there isn't much to do.” His lust for adventure was first sparked by watching foreign films. He has decided/decided that “instead of just looking at the countries through a screen, it would be much more interesting to experience them first-hand.”

“First, I wanted to do 50 countries, then 100 and then I was feeling/felt comfortable doing them all. Why? I think because I could,” he said.

Jeppesen had/has over 100,000 combined social media followers, a profile which gives him access to sponsorship from airlines and some of the world's most luxurious hotels. However, he insists that financial backing isn't necessary to embark on an adventure such as his, and says he has had/had very little money behind him to begin with.

He told Telegraph Travel that he budgeted very carefully and for much of his journey spend/spent less than five dollars a day. He saved money by staying with locals via couch-surfing platforms, has bought/bought cheap food in supermarkets instead of eating out, was using/used public transport where possible, or hitchhiked. “It's much cheaper to visit every country in the world than people think – but you must be willing to live like a local on a budget, not like a tourist,” he said.

He was visiting/has visited so many countries and it is hard for him to choose a favorite, but he says South Africa stands out for “the diversity, for the people, the food, the cities, the countryside, nature, the animals and the affordability.” His favorite European nation is Italy, for its “fantastic food and culture” and beautiful countryside [21].



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