

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ЖИТОМИРСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

*І.С. Ковальчук
О.Б. Сивак*

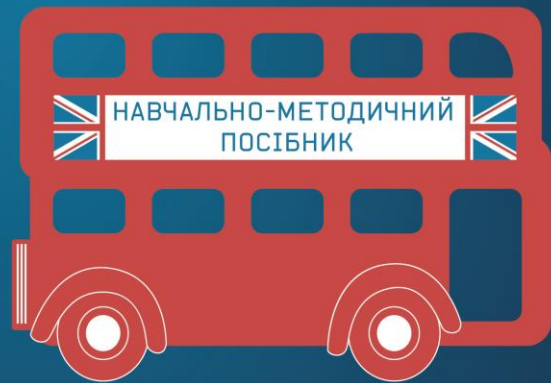
АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

для студентів 1-го року навчання



ENGLISH

for first year students



РЕКОМЕНДОВАНО ВЧЕНОЮ РАДОЮ
ЖИТОМИРСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО
ТЕХНОЛОГІЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
як навчально-методичний посібник
для студентів усіх спеціальностей
(Протокол № __ від 24.04.2017 р.)

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І.С. Ковальчук
О.Б. Сивак

Англійська мова
для студентів 1-го року навчання

English
for first year students

НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ПОСІБНИК



*Рекомендовано Вченою Радою
Житомирського державного технологічного університету
як навчально-методичний посібник для студентів усіх спеціальностей
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Рецензенти:

к.пед.н., проф. Л.В. Калініна – завідувач кафедри міжкультурної комунікації та прикладної лінгвістики Житомирського державного університету імені Івана Франка

к.пед.н. С.М. Тарасенко – завідувач кафедри іноземних мов Житомирського військового інституту ім. С.П. Корольова

к.філол.н. Г.О. Хант – завідувач кафедри іноземних мов Житомирського національного агроєкологічного університету

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Призначений для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів 1-го року навчання всіх спеціальностей ЖДТУ. Спрямований на засвоєння лексичного мінімуму тем навчальної дисципліни “Англійська мова”, розвиток комунікативних умінь та навичок за допомогою вирішення контрольних завдань, а також вдосконалення вмінь писемного мовлення.

Є корисним для широкого кола осіб, які мають різний рівень підготовки з англійської мови.

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Передмова

Навчально-методичний посібник є одним з навчальних видань із серії “Англійська мова”, підготовленим викладачами кафедри іноземних мов.

СТРАТЕГІЧНИЙ ПІДХІД. На сучасному етапі розвитку науки, культури та техніки знання іноземної мови є обов’язковим для спеціаліста будь-якого профілю. В зв’язку зі зростаючою необхідністю комунікативної компетенції в сучасному професійному суспільстві зросла роль іншомовної підготовки студентів. Тому відповідно до стандарту дисципліни «Англійська мова» в немовному вузі навчання іноземній мові має носити комунікативно-орієнтований та професійно-орієнтований характер. Метою дисципліни є оволодіння студентами технічних спеціальностей високого рівня комунікативної компетенції, який дає можливість використовувати іноземну мову практично в професійній діяльності, а також в цілях самоосвіти. Відповідно до стандартів спеціаліст має бути готовий до налагодження міжкультурних наукових зв’язків, участі в міжнародних конференціях, вивчення іноземного досвіду в певній галузі науки, техніки, культури, а також для здійснення ділових і партнерських контактів, що вимагає від технічних спеціальностей знання іноземної мови.

Важливим фактором є те, що студенти немовних вузів виявляють зацікавленість і готовність до подальшого вивчення іноземних мов, розуміють важливість їхнього вивчення. Основними мотивами для вивчення іноземної мови є подальше навчання в магістратурі та аспірантурі, спілкування з іноземцями за кордоном, майбутнє працевлаштування.

ЦІЛЬОВА АУДИТОРІЯ. Навчальний посібник «Англійська мова» призначений для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів 1-го року навчання Житомирського державного технологічного університету. Його мета – засвоєння лексичного мінімуму тем навчальної дисципліни “Англійська мова”, розвиток комунікативних умінь та навичок за допомогою вирішення комунікативних завдань, а також удосконалення вмінь писемного мовлення.

СТРУКТУРА ПОСІБНИКА. Кожен розділ містить лексичний мінімум відповідної теми, оглядові лексичні завдання, а також комунікативні вправи та ситуації для усного та писемного мовлення. Структура кожного розділу підпорядкована меті – допомогти студентам розширити, узагальнити й систематизувати знання з англійської мови. Перевага навчального посібника полягає в тому, що завдання можуть опрацьовуватися разом з

викладачем на заняттях або самостійно у різних режимах роботи. Навчальний матеріал представлений тематично згідно з навчальною програмою студентів I–II семестрів.

Лексичний матеріал має поступове нарощування обсягу і складності. Кожен розділ містить огляд базової лексики у вигляді лексичних завдань, вправи комунікативної спрямованості (діалоги, що передбачають роботу в парах, малих групах, дискусії, рольові ігри), завдання на розвиток навичок письма (написання листів, есе), а також тематичні соціокультурні завдання для самостійного опрацювання (підготування презентацій).

Для сприяння розвитку комунікативних умінь та навичок авторами застосовуються різні комунікативні ситуації, які реалізуються у різних видах: ситуація-вправа, ситуація-ілюстрація, ситуація-оцінка, ситуація-запит інформації, ситуація-виклад, ситуація-проблема.

Матеріал навчального посібника пропонується для перевірки рівня знань з англійської мови, оскільки тематично містить завдання для здійснення різних видів і форм контролю знань студентів за кредитно-модульною системою: поточного, модульного та підсумкового.

Автентичні матеріали використано виключно в навчальних цілях.

І.С. Ковальчук
викладач

О.Б. Сивак
к.е.н., викладач

м. Житомир, 2017 р.

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MODULE 1

MEETING PEOPLE



Objective: to develop students' speaking skills on the topic; to develop attention and linguistic guessing

Relationships

*We don't meet people by accident.
They're meant to cross our path for a reason.
Whether it's for a lifetime or just for a season.*
Unknown



Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. How do you think the people feel? What relationships do they have?



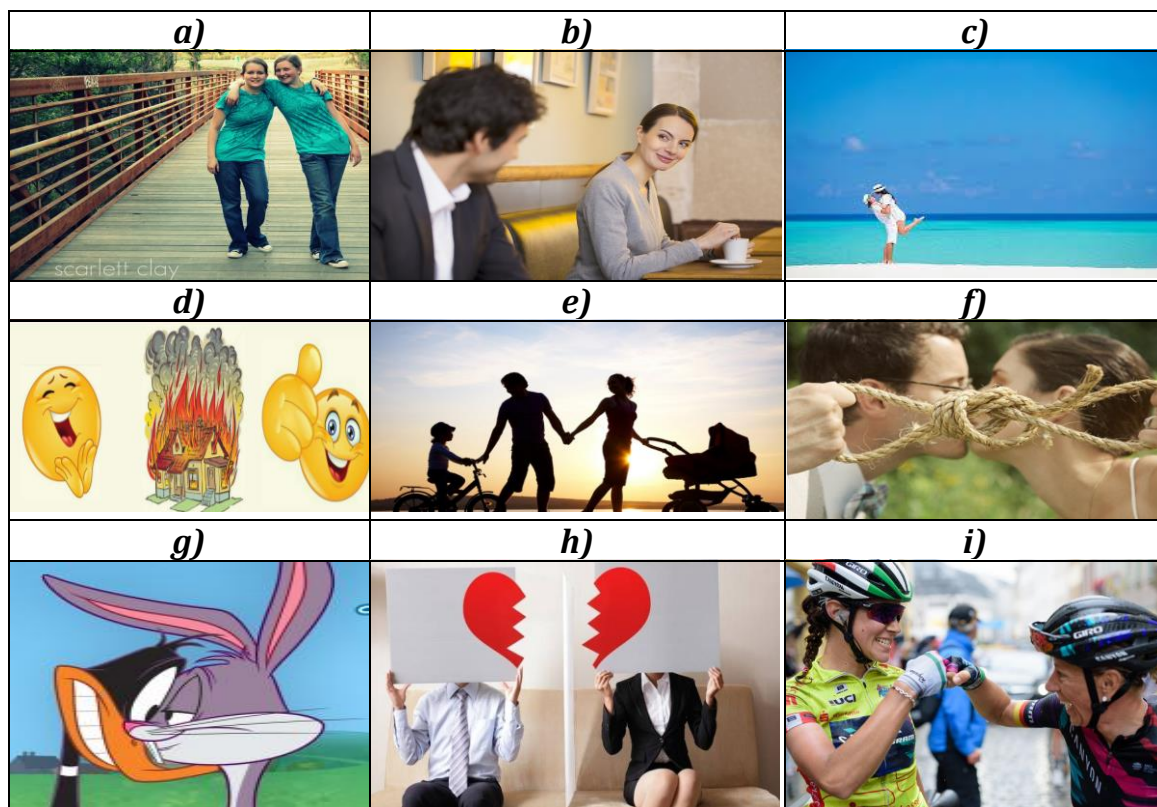
Useful expressions:

It seems to me that ...
On the one hand ..., on the other hand ...
For example, ... / For instance, ...
Personally, I (don't) think ... because ...

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 9) with pictures (a - i). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) get on really well	4) have a lot in common	7) get on like a house on fire
2) enjoy each other's company	5) see eye-to-eye on	8) to tie the knot
3) fall out with	6) to strike up	9) to settle down



Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

Word-combinations	Definitions
1) to see eye-to-eye on	a) to share the same interests or have similar characteristics
2) to get on really well	b) to like each other very much and become friends very quickly
3) to have a lot in common	c) to start something such as a relationship or conversation with someone in an informal way
4) to get on like a house on fire	d) to start living a quiet life in one place, especially when they get married or buy a house
5) to tie the knot	e) to argue with someone and stop being friendly with them
6) to settle down	f) to have fun and be happy to be around one another
7) to fall out with	g) to agree about someone or something with someone else
8) to strike up	h) to get married
9) to enjoy each other's company	i) to have a good relationship

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) They are very good friends and _____ with each other.
- 2) Well, I hope you _____ here in such a lovely place.
- 3) After John _____ Alice, they sold their house.

- 4) I thought you two would _____.
- 5) My father and I _____ most things.
- 6) He always _____ a conversation with new people in the library.
- 7) I was worried that they wouldn't like each other, but in fact they're _____.
- 8) They have been dating each other for quite some time now and are planning to _____ a few months from now.
- 9) Larry met his wife in San Antonio, where they have _____ and started a family.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading





6. What group of relationships do paragraphs in the text belong to? Below is the list of groups. Put the letter to each paragraph from a to d





- a) Friends
- b) Pets
- c) Family
- d) Relatives

7. Read the text and choose the best title for each paragraph

Word focus

Cruel: extremely unkind and unpleasant and causing pain to people or animals intentionally
Leisure time: time when you are not working and you can relax and do things that you enjoy
Fight: to use physical force to try to defeat another person or group of people

<p>A friend is a very important person in your life. It's someone you can <u>rely on</u> when you need help. It's also someone you can <u>turn to for comfort</u> when you are sad.</p>	
<div style="display: flex;">  <div style="padding-left: 10px;"> <p>I like people. This is why I find it easy to strike up new friendships. Some relationships <u>last</u> for a long time. Others do not last long. Particularly with <u>nasty</u> people.</p> </div> </div>	
<div style="display: flex;">  <div style="padding-left: 10px;"> <p>My dog is my best friend. He <u>keeps me company</u>, when I am alone. He's always ready to play with me. People aren't always there when you need them.</p> </div> </div>	
<p>I regret spanking my dog one day. I <u>feel guilty</u> because I shouldn't be</p>	

cruel to animals. I love pets very much.	
I love plants and trees. I'm lucky to live in a house with a big garden. I spend most of my leisure time in the garden. It makes me feel <u>relaxed</u> .	
	I love to have company. I don't like to be alone at home. I enjoy having friends and relatives around. We do and <u>share</u> many things. We play together.
	I get on well with my parents because they're very understanding. I always turn to my mother. She comforts me and makes me feel good. When <u>I'm in trouble</u> , my parents help me. They don't make me feel guilty.
I <u>don't get on well</u> with my brother. He always gets on my nerves. We always fight that's why I feel lonely in this house.	

8. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) Is friend very important person in your life? Why? / Why not?
- 2) Do you like pets? Why? / Why not?
- 3) Why do people love plants and trees?

9. Match the underlined phrases in the text with definitions given below.

1) to be unkind; 2) to go to someone who can cheer you up; 3) to make new friends; 4) to count on someone; 5) to have a good relationship with someone; 6) to feel unhappy because one did something wrong; 7) to continue for some time; 8) to do or have something with someone; 9) to have a bad character; 10) to have problems; 11) not nervous; 12) to be with someone.

10. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) A friend is someone you can not rely on when you need help.
- 2) Relationships with nasty people last for a long time.
- 3) We shouldn't be cruel to animals.
- 4) Plants and trees make people feel relaxed.
- 5) If you get on well with your parents you can always turn to them.

Writing

11. Read the sample letter and write a letter to your parents about relationships with your new groupmates.

11 Peremohy Street
Zhytomyr, Ukraine 10020
February 17

Dear Mum,

How are you? I'm fine. Here's a letter in English. It's good practice for you and me!

I have classes in Zhytomyr State Technological University. I'm in a class with eight students. They're all from different cities: Kyiv, Odessa, Lviv, Kharkiv, Poltava. Our teacher's name is Svitlana. She's very nice and kind, she is a very good teacher.

I live in the dormitory with two girls, Iryna and Olena. They are sisters. Iryna's twenty years old and she is a third year student (the Faculty of Economics and Management). Olena's eighteen and she is a second year student (the Faculty of Audit and Finance). They're very friendly, we get on really well with them.

Zhytomyr is very beautiful and very exciting, but very expensive! The public transport isn't hard to use and it's cheap. It's very cold now, but our Park is beautiful in the snow. I'm very happy here.

Write to me soon.

Love,
Emily

Speaking

12. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) How would you describe a "good relationship"?
- 2) Do you prefer to spend time with your family or with your friends?
- 3) Is it very important to establish good relationships with colleagues (or other students)? Why? Why not?
- 4) Do you think that Internet relationships can be successful? Why? Why not?
- 5) Do you think marriage is still as important as ever? Why? Why not?

13. Describe a person you are very close to. You should say:

- who this person is

- when you met them
- where you met them

and say what it is about them you like so much.

Well, I would like to talk about my.....
 I can say that our friendship go back years when we were
 For me, he / she is one of the most
 All in all, those are the reasons why he / she is the first person that came to my mind

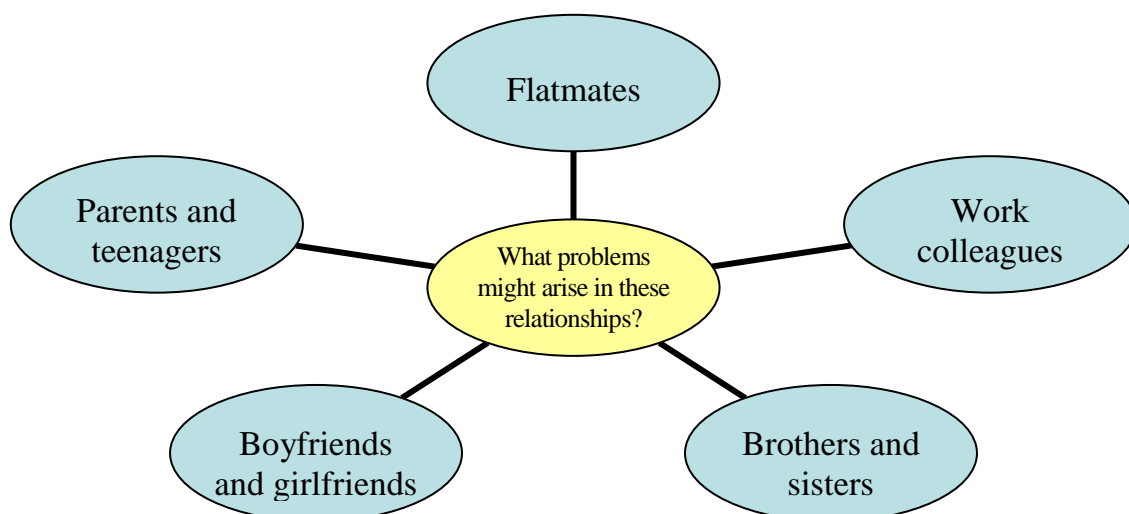
14. Work with a partner. Use the following word-combinations to talk about relationships between different people.

parents and children girlfriends and boyfriends friends
 colleagues (groupmates) sisters and brothers

Example: Personally, I think that ...
 From my point of view, ...
 In my opinion, ...

Home project

15. Imagine you are an editor of magazine for teenagers and you are going to publish series of articles giving advice about relationships. Make ppt presentation and comment your opinion using photos and pictures.



Objective: to develop speaking skills on the topic; to widen linguistic outlook

Family



The family is one of nature's masterpieces.
George Santayana

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. How do you think the people are feeling? Compare and contrast these pictures.

Nuclear family

(a family group that consists only of father, mother and children)

Husband, wife, son, daughter



Extended family

(a family consisting of the nuclear family and their blood relatives)

Grandfather (great-), grandmother, cousin, nephew, uncle, niece, aunt, godmother



Useful expressions:

I've never really thought about that, but ...
What a good question!
Oh! Let me think. Well ...

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 6) with pictures (a - f). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) baby	2) middle-aged adult	3) senior citizen	4) child	5) teenager	6) young adult
---------	----------------------	-------------------	----------	-------------	----------------

a)	b)	c)



Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	
---	---	---	---	---	---	--

3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word-combinations</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
1) middle-aged adult	a) a very young child, especially one that has not begun to walk or talk yet
2) teenager	b) a person who is in his or her late teenage years or early twenties
3) baby	c) a boy or girl from the time of birth until he or she is an adult, or a son or daughter of any age
4) young adult	d) polite expression for an old person
5) child	e) a young person between 13 and 19 years old
6) senior citizen	f) being of the age intermediate between youth and old age, between 45 and 65

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) Many parents find it hard to understand their children when they are _____.
- 2) Their _____ was born last December.
- 3) The _____ period is characterized by rapid physiological and emotional changes.
- 4) Don't be so silly – you're acting like a _____!
- 5) Discounts are available for _____.
- 6) Most company directors are _____, but this 28-year-old woman is an exception that proves the rule.

5. Work with a partner. Look at the words in the vocabulary box. Put the words in pairs. Two words have no pairs. Which ones are they?

aunt boyfriend brother child cousin daughter father friend
girlfriend grandfather grandmother husband man mother nephew
niece parents sister son uncle wife woman

6. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

7. Do you think that family ties are important? What's your opinion? Comment using information from the text below.

8. Read the text and be ready to define true/false sentences after it.

Word focus:

Experienced: having skill or knowledge because you have done something many times

View: an opinion, belief, or idea, or a way of thinking about something

Nursery school: a school for children between the ages of about two and five

My family



I think that a family is the most important thing for every person. Family is the people that always love you, support you and help you. For me it is impossible to live without my family.

My name is Oleh Klimov. I am twenty-seven years old. I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is large. I have got a mother, a father, a brother, a wife, a son and a daughter.

First of all, some words about my parents. My mother is a teacher of Biology. She works in a college. She likes her job. She is a good-looking woman with blue eyes and brown hair. She is forty-nine but she looks much younger. She is tall and slim.

My father is a computer programmer by profession. He is very experienced. He is a broad-shouldered, tall man with fair hair and grey eyes. He is fifty. My father likes singing and when we are at home and have some free time, I play the guitar and we sing together. My father is handy with a lot of things.

My parents have much in common, but they have different views on music, books, films, sports. For example, my father is fond of tennis but my mother doesn't play sports.

My wife works as an accountant for a bank. She loves her job very much. My wife keeps house and takes care of our son and daughter. She is very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands.

She is very practical. Besides, my wife is fond of gardening. All our family is proud of the wonderful roses she grows in the garden in our dacha. My parents and I try to help her with the housework. I wash dishes, go shopping and clean our flat.

I have got twins: a son and a daughter. They go to nursery school.

My brother Dmitry is eleven. He is a schoolboy. I think he takes after our father. He also wants to become a specialist in computing but he is not sure yet. He is fond of music.

We have got a lot of relatives. We are deeply attached to each other and we get on very well with all members of our extended family. Unfortunately, we are very scattered and don't see each other very often.

9. Match the underlined words in the text with definitions given below:

- a) move away from each other;
- b) skilful;
- c) to help someone emotionally or in a practical way;
- d) something that cannot be expected to happen or exist;
- e) having a pleasingly attractive appearance;
- f) having shoulders which are set far apart;
- g) to clean, wash clothes, cook, and do other similar jobs in a home;
- h) feeling satisfaction and pleasure because of something that you have achieved, possess;
- i) clever in using hands especially in a variety of useful ways;
- j) to protect someone or something and provide the things that a person or thing needs;
- k) to like someone or something very much, because you have known them or had them for a long time.

10. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) Oleh Klimov is thirty-seven years old.
- 2) He is tall and slim.
- 3) Oleh and his wife have different views on music, books, films, sports.
- 4) Oleh`s wife is fond of cooking.
- 5) She is a housewife.
- 6) Oleh`s brother is a computer programmer.
- 7) His hobby is music.
- 8) Oleh has a lot of relatives, but they seldom gather together.

Writing

11. Write a letter to your friend about member of your family in about 200 words. Include the following: your opinion, physical description, character, habits, likes and dislikes.

11 Peremohy Street
Zhytomyr, Ukraine 10020
February 17

Dear Tom,

How are you? I`m fine. I would like to tell you about my aunt Emily.

Of all my relatives, I like my aunt Emily the best. She`s my mother`s youngest sister. She has never been married, and she lives alone in a small village near Bath. She`s in her late fifties, but she`s still quite young in spirit. She has a fair complexion, thick brown hair which she wears in bun, and dark brown eyes. She has a kind face, and when you meet her, the first thing you notice is her lovely, warm smile. Her face is a little wrinkled now, but I think she`s still rather attractive. She`s the sort of person you can always go to if you have a problem.

She likes reading and gardening, and she goes for long walks over the hills with her dog, Buster. She`s a very active person. Either she`s making something, or mending something, or doing something to help others. She does shopping for some of the old people in the village. She`s extremely generous, but not very tolerant with people who don`t agree with her. I hope that I will be as happy and contented as she is when I am her age.

Write me soon.

Love,
Kate

Speaking

12. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) Do you have a small or an extended family?
- 2) Do you ever feel that your parents do not understand you?
- 3) Do you share your problems with your family?
- 4) Do you want to have a family when you grow up?
- 5) Do you think that family ties are important?

13. Describe the person in your family who you most admire. You should say:

- what their relationship is to you
- what they have done in their life
- what they do now

and explain why you admire them so much.

Um, well, that's a difficult question / that's an interesting question.
 Anyway, ...
 True, but ...
 As a matter of fact, sort of ...

14. Work with a partner. Use the words below to talk about stages of life:

to run the house to take care of smb/smith. to be good at smth.
to be clever with one's hands to take after smb. to look like smb.
personality a relative to be deeply attached to smb.

Home project

15. Imagine that you're one of the most outstanding persons of our country. You'll have to send your family history to one of the magazines.

Mention the following points:

- 1) Date and place of your birth;
- 2) Memories of your childhood;
- 3) Your ancestors;
- 4) Ways you spend your time;
- 5) Friends;
- 6) Jobs;
- 7) Likes and dislikes;
- 8) Interesting family story – happy, funny or sad

Objective: to develop students' writing skills on the topic; to master students' speaking skills

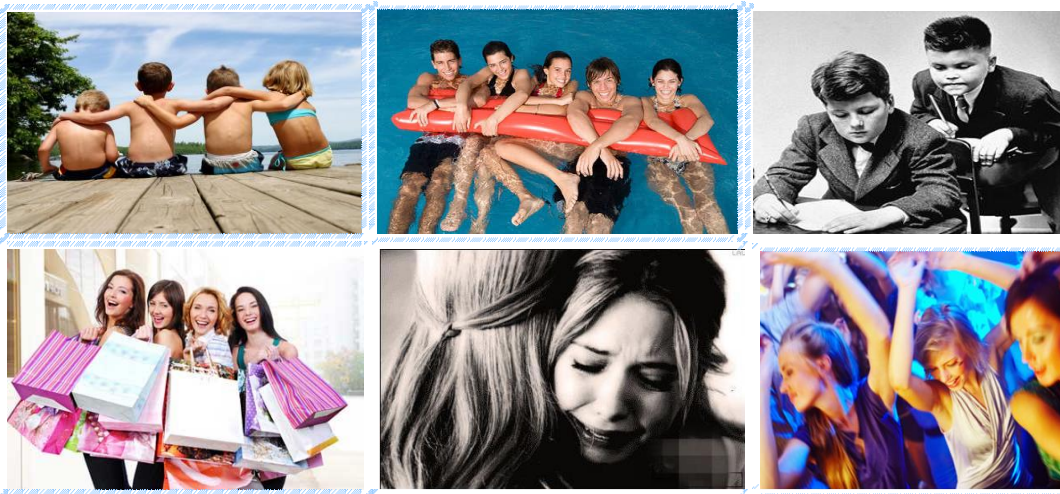


Friends

A friend is someone who gives you total freedom to be yourself
Jim Morrison

Warming-up

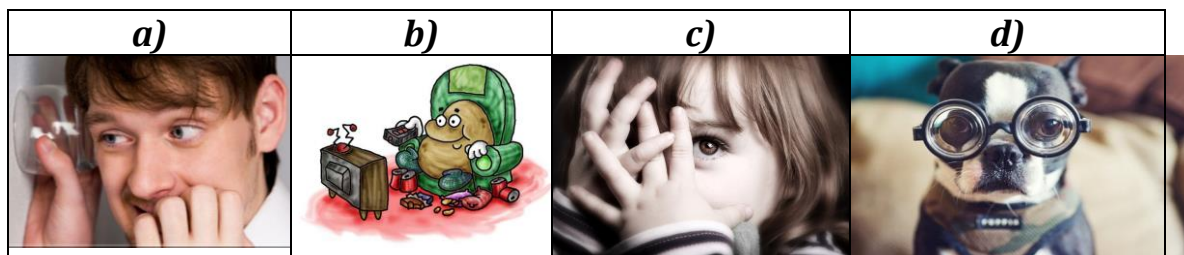
1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. What aspects of friendship are shown in each picture? Which two show the most important aspects?



Useful expressions:
 However Although In spite of
 Nevertheless While
 Unlike Therefore

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 8) with pictures (a - h). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) kind-hearted	3) honest	5) couch potato	7) hard-working
2) shy	4) talkative	6) nosy	8) serious



6. To be a real friend means _____ with your friend.
 a) to rely on b) to appreciate c) to share joys and sorrows
7. I didn't _____ my classmates as they often called me names.
 a) get to know b) trust c) get on well with
8. When I'm in trouble my mate always _____ me.
 a) falls out with b) supports c) trusts
9. Honesty and kindness are the qualities I _____ most of all in people.
 a) trust b) appreciate c) betray
10. I often discuss my school life with my parents as they are the only people who can _____.
 a) pick on me b) betray c) give me the best advice

5. Complete the sentences using the verbs.

1. A friend is a person who understands and _____	a) to betray
2. A false friend is a person who _____ others	b) to forgive
3. Friendship is a thing that _____ forever	c) to last
4. The girls invited Kate to join them, but she _____	d) to obey
5. Nothing can _____ a best friend	e) to replace
6. Pete's younger sister doesn't _____ his orders	d) to return
7. If you _____ my friendship, please, share joys and sorrows with me.	e) to value

6. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

7. Do you think that friendship plays a very important role in our life? What's your opinion? Comment using information from the text below.

8. Read the letter of Taras to his pen pal. Write a letter to your penpal and tell him/her about your best friend.

Word focus:

Pen pal: someone who you exchange letters with as a hobby, but usually have not met

To look forward to sth: to feel excited about something that is going to happen

Particularly: to a great degree; especially

Hello, Lilly!

I want to tell you about some of my friends. Friendship plays a very important role in our life. It is difficult to live without true friends. I have a lot of friends. Last year I was on holiday in Germany. There I got acquainted with Nora, an American military student. We made good friends with her. I always look forward to receiving a letter from her.

But I have a lot of good friends at home too. My best friend's name is Oleh. He is my former classmate. We are of the same age. He is a dentist by profession. He is a hard-working person. He is about 185 cm, well-built and strong. He has an oval face, straight nose, thick hair, blue eyes and an attractive smile. Oleh is particularly known for his warm and friendly character. He is always open-minded and interested in other people.

Oleh is a many-sided person. He is fond of reading. Besides, he is a good sportsman. He enjoys swimming and playing tennis. He is keen on music. He likes to listen to rock-n-roll and jazz. His favourite singers are Andrey Makarevich and Yury Shevchuk, his favourite group is "The Pink Floyd". Besides, he plays the guitar very well.

We visit one another very often. We go to the cinema or to the theatre, go to the library and read books together. He gives me a helping hand any time I need it. I can always rely on him. Besides, he has got a great sense of humour and it's impossible to be depressed with him around. I am happy to have such a good friend.

Oleh and I have got much in common: we are both fond of sport. We usually spend our free time together. Oleh has a family. We often gather together in the evening and have some fun.

Sincerely yours,

Taras

9. Match the underlined words in the text with definitions given

below:

- a) in addition to; also;
- b) start to know someone by talking or doing something together;
- c) to be enthusiastic about someone or something;

d) willing to consider ideas and opinions that are new or different to your own;

e) having a lot of different features or characteristics;

f) to get or be given something.

10. Answer the questions after the text.

1) Does friendship play a very important role in our life?

2) Is it difficult to live without true friends?

3) How do Oleh and Taras spend their free time?

11. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

1) Last year Taras was on holiday in Poland.

2) There he got acquainted with Sarah, an American military student.

3) Oleh is a driver by profession.

4) Oleh is always open-minded and interested in other people

5) Oleh's favourite singers are Andrey Makarevich and Yury Shevchuk, his favourite group is "The Pink Floyd".

Writing

12. Write an essay about friendship. Choose one of the topics:

- "A friend is someone who knows all about you and still loves you."

— [Elbert Hubbard](#)

- "Friendship is the hardest thing in the world to explain. It's not something you learn in school. But if you haven't learned the meaning of friendship, you really haven't learned anything."

— [Muhammad Ali](#)

Speaking

13. Think about your answers to these questions.

1) What are the differences between adults and children in terms of making friends?

2) Can adults make friends with children?

3) What do you think the most important factors are when making friends?

4) What are the possible factors that cause the break-up of friendship?

5) Why is it difficult for adults to make friends?

14. Describe your best friend. You should say:

- do you have a lot in common?
- do you share joys and sorrows?
- do you call first when you fall out with your friend?
- is your best friend always there for you when you are in trouble?

and explain why you consider her / him to be your best friend.

15. Work with a partner. Use the following word-combinations to talk about friendship.

to spend time with smb. to trust smb. to give advice to share joys and sorrows to tell the truth to share secrets to rely on smb. a mate

Home project

16. Find TV commercial "Best friends".



Objective: to develop students' reading skills; to master students' speaking skills on the topic; to develop attention and linguistic guessing

Communication

Communication is the first thing we learn as a child but as we grow older it becomes the hardest thing to do
Anonymous

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. How do you think the people feel? What purposes of communication do they have?

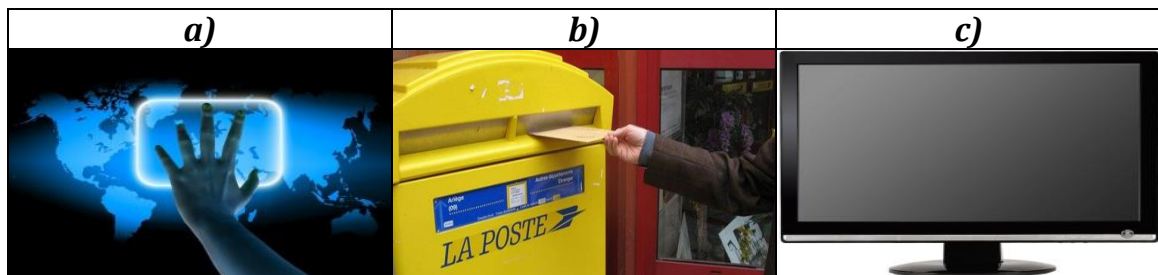


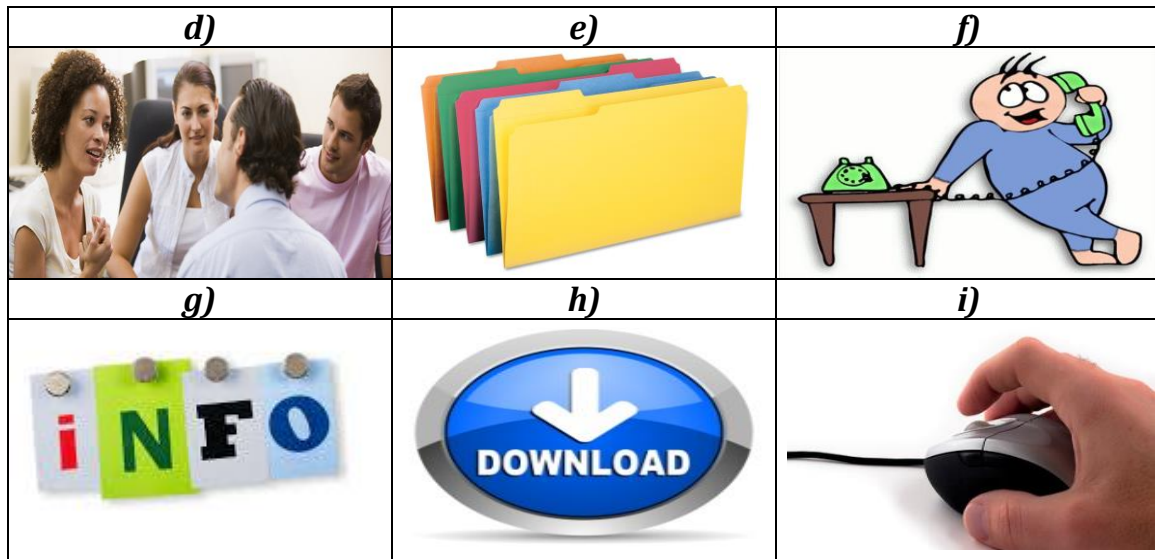
Useful expressions:
I totally understand Tell me more about that
What do you think? You're right
How can we make this happen?

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 9) with pictures (a - i). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) download	4) conversation	7) information
2) screen	5) by post	8) call
3) click	6) digital	9) files



**Check your answers**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

Words	Definitions
1) call	a) the code that identifies where a piece of information is stored
2) keyboard	b) a white or silvered surface where pictures can be projected for viewing
3) address	c) to take part in a discussion that involves sending messages over the internet, by smartphone
4) chat	d) depression of a button on a computer mouse
5) digital	e) (computer science) written programs or procedures or rules and associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a computer system and that are stored in read/write memory the market for software is expected to expand
6) click	g) device consisting of a set of keys on a piano or organ or typewriter or typesetting machine or computer or the like
7) software	h) a hand-operated electronic device that controls the coordinates of a cursor on your computer screen as you move it around on a pad; on the bottom of the device is a ball that rolls on the surface of the pad a mouse takes much more room than a trackball
8) screen	i) a circuit or device that represents magnitudes in digits digital computer
9) mouse	j) the act of using the phone

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) He hasn't written to me recently – perhaps he's lost my _____.
- 2) I want to learn how to use my new _____ camera right away.
- 3) Use the app to __ and send photos free from anywhere in the world.

4) When you buy a new computer, you usually get _____ included at no extra cost.

5) The television also has 36 cm _____ size, ideal for bedroom or kitchen use.

6) A _____ is a device which makes it easier to select different options from computer menus.

7) If you want to open a file, _____ twice on the icon for it.

8) She told us how easy it was to use the computer, then by way of demonstration simply pressed a few keys on the _____.

9) Something has happened to him. Do you think we should _____ the police?

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. What forms of communication do modern people use? Below is the list of different forms. Comment your opinion.

a) Verbal b) Non-verbal c) Written d) Oral

7. Read the text and be ready to answer the questions.

History of Communication from Cave Drawings to the Web

Word focus:

Species: a set of animals or plants in which the members have similar characteristics to each other

Cohesion: the situation when the members of a group or society are united

Debut: to perform or be introduced to the public for the first time

B.C.E.: Before Common Era or Before Current Era or Before Christian Era

All animal species have perfected system of communication, but humans are the only species capable of spoken language. Effective communication is essential for a variety of reasons. It serves to inform, motivate, establish authority and control, and allows for emotional

expression. For humans in particular, communication is also vital for creating a sense of social cohesion. Just as mankind has evolved over the centuries, our means of communication have followed suit. What began as primitive cave paintings and signed language has morphed into an endless variety of ways to express oneself to other humans.

Communication has existed in various forms since man appeared on Earth. The methods, however, consisted of a disorganized set of signs that could have different meanings to each human using them. It wasn't until three million years after man's debut, around the year 30,000 B.C.E, that communication began to take on an intentional format. The most well-known form of primitive communication is cave paintings. The artistic endeavours were created by a species of man that appeared around 130,000 B.C.E, the homo sapiens. The method involved creating pigments made from the juice of fruits and berries, coloured minerals, or animal blood. These pigments were then used to create depictions of primitive life on the cave walls. The purpose of the paintings has been questioned by scholars for years, but the most popular theory states that the depictions were used as a manual for instructing others what animals were safe to eat. Other forms of early communication existed, although they were less popular for a variety of reasons. Story telling was used to pass on important information in the days before the existence of the written word. However, since man still lived in separate tribes, this information could not be applied outside one's own tribal community. Drums and smoke signals were also used by primitive man, but were not the most practical means of communicating. Both methods could attract unwanted attention from enemy tribes and predatory animals. These methods were also difficult to standardize.

8. Match the underlined words in the text with definitions given below:

- a) done on purpose, planned;
- b) put to practical use;
- c) to have actual being; be real;
- d) a musical instrument, especially one made from a skin stretched over the bowl, played by hitting with the hand or a stick;
- e) very important, absolutely necessary, basic, fundamental;
- f) to have control over smb or smth;
- g) a small book, especially one giving information or instructions;
- h) a person who studies a subject in great detail, especially at a university;
- i) able to do things effectively and skilfully, and to achieve results;
- j) to do the same as someone else has just done;
- k) a true representation of something, a graphic or verbal description;
- l) improve; make better;
- m) an attempt to do something;
- n) drawings on the walls of caves made by Paleolithic humans.

9. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) Why is effective communication essential for people?
- 2) When did communication begin to take on an intentional format?
- 3) What was the purpose of the paintings on the cave walls?
- 4) Was story telling one of the most effective form of communication used by primitive man?
- 5) What were the disadvantages of early forms of communication?

Writing

10. Write a letter to your friend about invention of one of the following means of communication.



Speaking

11. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) Do you prefer to text or phone your friends?
- 2) Do you send more emails or more text messages?
- 3) How often do you go online?
- 4) Do you prefer to use a laptop or a mobile phone?
- 5) Do you often write letters or send things by post?

12. Describe a conversation you had which was important to you.

You should say:

- when the conversation took place
- who you had the conversation with
- what the conversation was about

and explain why the conversation was important to you.

13. Work with a partner. Discuss following questions. Give advantages and disadvantages of using different forms of communication.

- 1) What are the main differences between spoken and written communication?
- 2) Do you think there are differences in the way men and women communicate?

3) Do you think that people become better communicators as they get older?

4) Do you agree that education has a strong and positive effect on people's ability to communicate effectively?

5) What impact has the growth of technology had on the way people communicate and how do you think this will develop in the future?

Home project

14. Imagine that you're in the room where there is no sound. And you have to comment one of the following quotations. Make ppt presentation and comment your opinion using pictures, photos.

a. The most important thing in communication is hearing what isn't said.

Peter Drucker

b. Communication is the fuel that keeps the fire of your relationship burning, without it your relationship goes cold.

William Paisley

c. The biggest communication problem is we do not listen to understand. We listen to reply.

Anonymous

d. Communication to a relationship is like oxygen to life. Without it...it dies.

Tony Gaskins

e. Communication is the first thing we learn as a child but as we grow older it's becomes the hardest thing to do.

Anonymous

f. Don't assume your partner knows everything you expect in a relationship. A relationship should be based on communication, not assumptions.

Anonymous

g. Communication always has a purpose. Before speaking, the first law is: you must know why you are talking. You must know what you are communicating for. What do you want?

Harbhajan Singh Yogi

e. Good communication is as stimulating as black coffee, and just as hard to sleep after.

Anne Morrow Lindbergh

Objective: to develop students' reading and speaking skills;

LIFESTYLES



You only live once, but if you do it right, once is enough

Mae West

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. Think about your grandparents and their lifestyle when they were young (compare: eating habits, free time activities, social relationships)



Useful expressions:

My grandparents ate much less red meat than me.

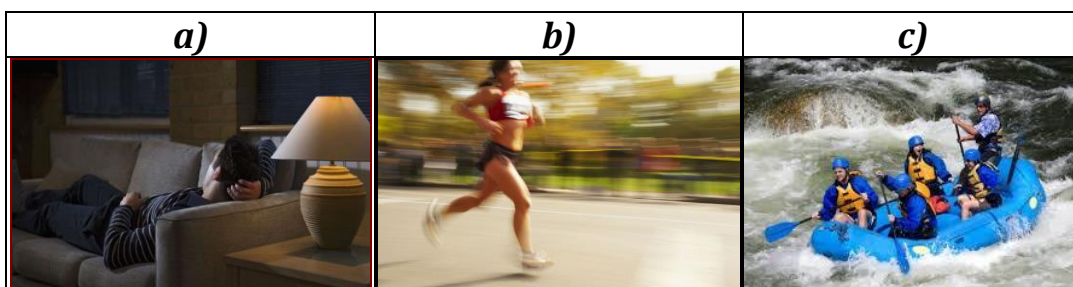
My grandparents walked more than I do.

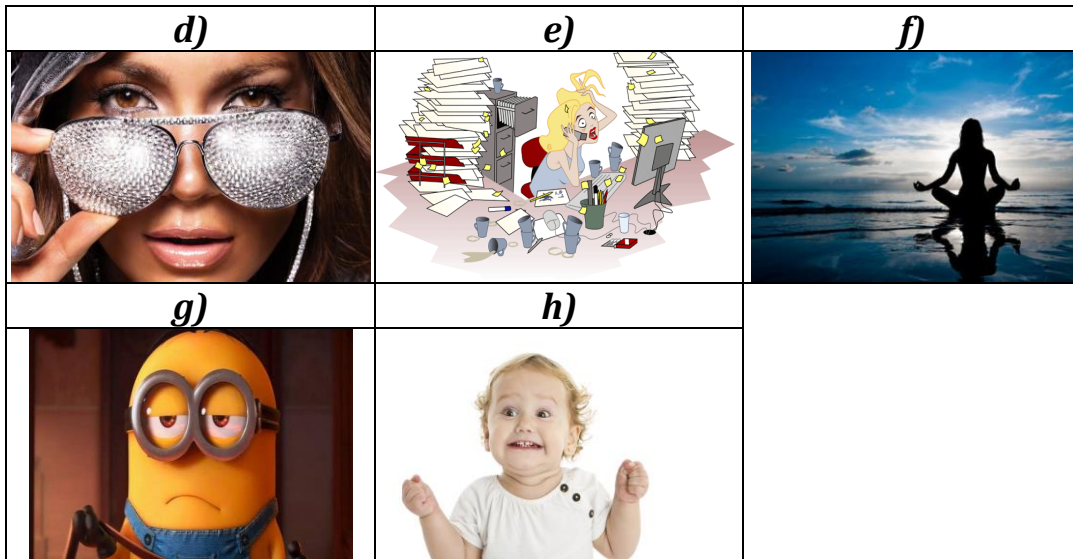
I speak to my friends more on the phone than my grandparents.

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 – 8) with pictures (a – h). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) peaceful	3) sporty	5) glamorous	7) exciting
2) hectic	4) boring	6) adventurous	8) calm





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word-combinations</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
1) peaceful	a) not interesting or exciting
2) hectic	b) beautiful and smart, especially in a showy way
3) sporty	c) stimulating, inspiring
4) boring	d) willing to try new or difficult things
5) glamorous	e) quiet and calm
6) adventurous	f) without worry
7) calm	g) full of activity, or very busy and fast:
8) exciting	h) fond of sport or outdoor activities

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) "Dusty's apartment is soooo _____" Darian complained.
- 2) Modern life is becoming more _____ by the minute.
- 3) "_____ down" the nurse said.
- 4) The island attracts _____ travelers.
- 5) A new and _____ life lay ahead of him.
- 6) She could make ordinary people feel _____, and glamorous people feel ordinary.
- 7) We need to find a _____ alternative to war.
- 8) Bob will grow up to be either _____ or clever.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read the text and answer the questions:

- 1) How does your lifestyle compare to British teenagers?
- 2) Are they more active than you?

A Generation of Couch Potatoes

Word focus:

Sedentary: involving little exercise or physical activity

Blame: to say or think that someone or something did something wrong or is responsible for something bad happening



Lots of teenagers have posters of their sports heroes on their bedroom wall. But do they follow the healthy examples set by these athletes? British parents are worried that young people are not as fit and healthy as in the past. Why is this?

According to the British Heart Foundation, 13 to 15 year olds are spending too much time doing sedentary activities such as watching TV or playing computer games. A special report describes a generation of couch potatoes, young people sitting around at home, growing up in their bedrooms, travelling by car and in serious danger of heart disease as they get older. Is this their fault? Are young people lazy?

Many parents don't allow their children to play outside or walk to school by themselves. "I ring my Dad on my mobile and he picks me up from the station. It's 10 minutes' walk from home but he thinks it is dangerous," says 14 year old Carrie. Some teenagers blame their over protective parents for making them unfit. It is certainly becoming more difficult to encourage young people to have an active life and protect their hearts. In recent years schools have spent less time

on sports. “My Mum did lots of hockey and netball at school but we didn’t have time for that this year because we had so many exams to prepare,” says Ben, 16.

7. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) Do teenagers follow healthy lifestyle?
- 2) Why are sedentary activities bad for health?
- 3) What is the best way to spend free time for teenagers?

8. Match the underlined words in the text with definitions given below:

- a) to get or bring someone or something from somewhere;
- b) to inspire with hope, to give support;
- c) a sport played by two teams of seven players, usually women or girls, in which goals are scored by throwing a ball through a net hanging from a ring at the top of a pole;
- d) to make or get something or someone ready for something that will happen in the future;
- e) a statement;
- f) (an) illness of people, animals, plants, etc., caused by infection or a failure of health rather than by an accident;
- g) a person who watches a lot of television and does not have an active life;
- h) the possibility that something bad will happen.

9. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) Lots of teenagers don’t have posters of their sports hero on their bedroom wall.
- 2) Couch potatoes are young people sitting around at home, growing up in their bedrooms, travelling by car.
- 3) It is certainly becoming more difficult to encourage young people to have an active life and protect their hearts.

- 4) In recent years schools have spent more time on sports.
- 5) The article tells us about Tom.

Writing

10. Write a letter to your friend about your lifestyle.

Speaking

11. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What is your daily routine like?
- 2) Which period of your life do you like the most?
- 3) What success have you got in your life for which you feel proud?
- 4) What is your lifestyle like?

12. Talk about yourself having a healthy lifestyle. You should say:

- What stops you from having a healthy lifestyle?
- What are the disadvantages of not having a healthy lifestyle?
- What can you do in order to have a healthier lifestyle?

13. Work with a partner. Discuss your lifestyle. Which adjectives in task 2 best describe the life you live? Which adjectives describe the life you would like to have in the future? Are there any differences?

Home project

14. Imagine you are an editor of the magazine for teenagers and young adults and you are going to publish series of articles about unhealthy lifestyle. The name of the articles: What Are the Dangers from Using Drugs, Alcohol, Unhealthy Food, Smoking?



MODULE 2

STUDENT'S LIFE



Objective: to master students' reading skills; to develop attention and linguistic guessing

OUR UNIVERSITY

*Study without desire spoils the memory,
and it retains nothing that it takes in*
Leonardo da Vinci



Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. How do you think the people feel? Do they need education and why?



Useful expressions:

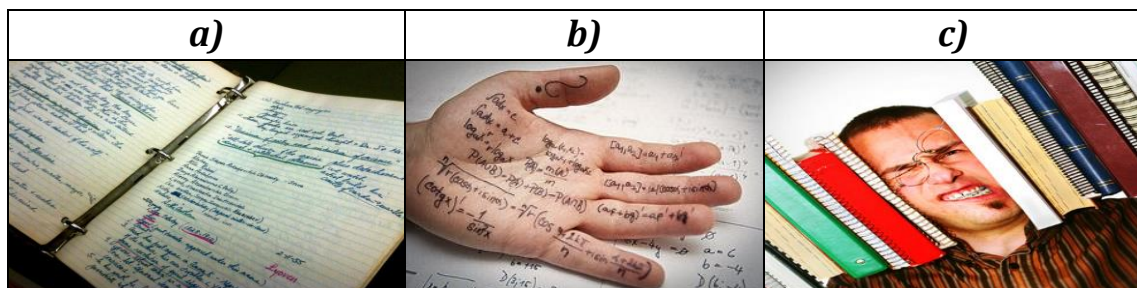
Finally In addition Although To start with
On the other hand To sum up Firstly However

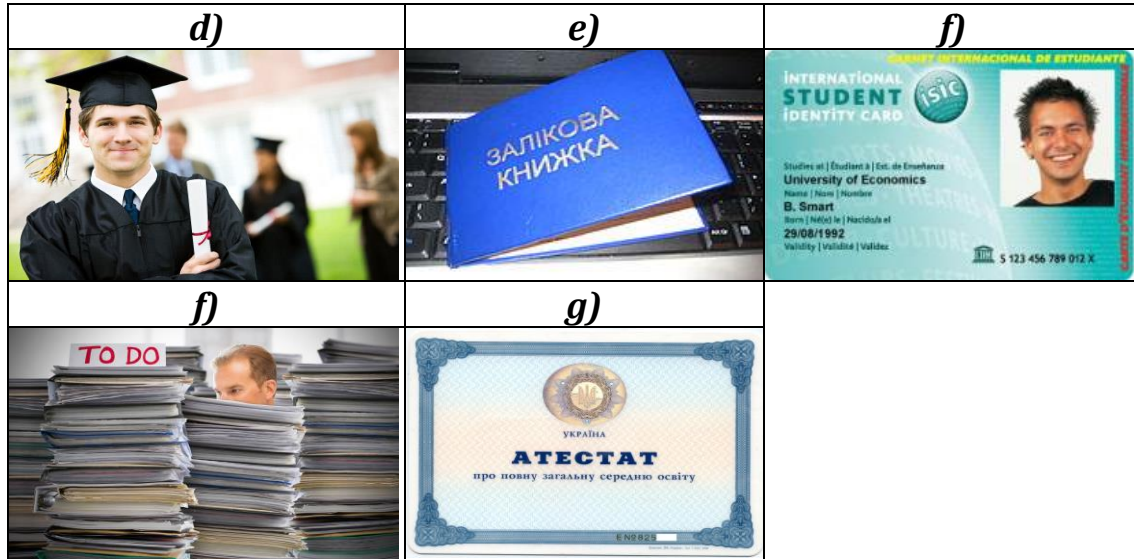
Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 8) with pictures (a - h).

Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) student membership card	4) school leaving certificate	7) cram
2) record book	5) work load	8) crib
3) synopsis of lectures (notes)	6) graduate	





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word-combinations</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
1. to burn the midnight oil	a) to be able to understand or deal with something that is happening during studying
2. freshman	b) to shout, dispute and argue in a class
3. to be expelled (excluded) from the university	c) to move more slowly than someone or something else so that you are behind them
4. to graduate with honors	d) to sit late at night
5. to disrupt classes	e) not to continue studying
6. to play truant	f) a first-year student
7. to fail an exam	g) to graduate with good marks
8. to keep up with the group	h) to deal successfully with a difficult situation
9. to lag behind	i) misses classes without any serious reason
10. to cope with	j) didn't pass the exam

4. Paraphrase the following sentences using your active vocabulary.

Example: → Ann doesn't keep up with the group. → Ann lags behind the group.

1) Jo sits late at night preparing for her classes.

2) Dan constantly misses classes without any serious reason.

3) Pete failed all his exams. It's possible that the Dean's office will not let him continue his studying at the university.

4) Ivan is fond of shouting, disputing and arguing. The lecturer always puts him bad marks for his indecent behavior.

5) Martin didn't pass the exam yesterday.

6) The lecturer asked Steven to leave the examination test as he was looking up words in the dictionary and it was forbidden.

7) Maria will probably graduate with good marks. She is the best student in the group.

8) Betty is a freshman. She doesn't know much about the university life yet.

5. Find the odd one in each set of words and word-combinations.

1) to skip classes, to miss classes, to attend classes, to play truant;

2) lecture, textbook, seminar, tutorial;

3) student membership cards, school living certificate, student record books, library cards;

4) to be good at, to cope with, to keep up with the group, to lag behind;

5) junior, senior, graduate, sophomore, monitor.

6. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

7. Read the text and be ready to answer the questions after it.



OUR UNIVERSITY

I study at Zhytomyr State Technological University. It was founded in 1960 as the Zhytomyr General Technical Faculty of Kyiv Polytechnic Institute. In 2003, the Institute was reorganized into Zhytomyr State Technological University. Its structure includes five faculties: the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering; the Faculty of Information and Computer Technology; the Faculty of Economics and management; the Faculty of Mining and Ecology; the Faculty of Accounting and Finance.

The Faculty of Preliminary Training and the Faculty of Specialists' Retraining were established as important elements of the system of continuous education.

Almost 7 thousand students of full-time and part-time forms of training study at ZSTU in 17 specialities. The University provides training leading to the degrees of Bachelor, Specialist (engineers, economists, managers) and Master. The duration of training is 4 years to get Bachelor's degree and 5 years to get Specialist's (Master's degree). The students of the University have the possibility to study two specialities simultaneously and to get two diplomas: the first one in the selected engineering speciality and the second one in economics or management.

There are two halls of residence, a refectory available at the university. There is a gym, tennis courts and a stadium at the University as well. The library and its own publishing department allow the University to provide students with educational and methodological literature. ZSTU has its own website in the Ukrainian and English languages. Local computer network is connected to the internet. The electronic versions of some textbooks are located on the University server.

In 1994, a post-graduate course was founded for training scientific personnel, and since then a lot of theses have been defended.

“The journal of Zhytomyr State Technological University” is regularly issued. It is included into the list of scientific editions where the basic results of theses in technical sciences and economics can be published according to the decision of the Highest Certifying Commission of Ukraine.

ZSTU pays special attention to the strengthening of the international cooperation. It is a member of numerous international organizations.

8. Answer the following questions

- 1) When was our University founded?

- 2) What faculties does the University consist of?
- 3) What forms of training are there at ZSTU?
- 4) What do you know about the extra-curricular activities of our students?
- 5) Who is the rector of our University (the dean of your faculty)?

9. Read the text and be ready to do task after the text.

UNIVERSITY LIFE

It's useful to know that...

- a freshman – is a first-year student
- a sophomore – is a second-year student
- a junior – is a third-year student
- a senior – is someone who is in the last year at university or high school
- an alumna (pl. -nae) – is a former female student of a college or university
- an alumnus (pl. -ni) – is a former male student of a college or university
- major – is a chief or special subject studied by a student at a university

The merry-go-round of college life is something that one never forgets. It's a fascinating, fantastic, fabulous experience, irrespective of the fact whether one is a full-time or a part-time student.

Who can forget the first day at the university when one turns from an applicant into a first-year student? “...*I did it! I entered, I got into the university!*” A solemn ceremony in front of the university building and serious people making speeches. “- *Hey, lad, do you happen to know who they are? Who? The rector, vice-rectors, deans, sub deans... And what about those ladies? Heads of departments and senior lecturers? Okay. Some of them must be professors, some assistant professors. And where are our lecturers and tutors? Oh, how nice...*”

Monitors hand out student membership cards, student record books and library cards – one feels like real person. First celebrations and then days of hard work. So many classes, so many new subjects to put on the timetable! The curriculum seems to be developed especially for geniuses. Lectures, seminars and tutorials. Home preparations; a real avalanche of home assignments.

If one can not cope with the work load of college he or she immediately starts lagging behind. It is easier to keep pace with the program than to catch

up with it later. Everyone tries hard to be, or at least to look, diligent. First quizzes, tests and examination sessions. The first successes and first failures: “*I have passed!*” or “*He has not given me a pass!*” Tears and smiles. ... And a long-awaited vacation.

The merry-go-round runs faster. Assignments, course papers, compositions, module test papers, presentations. Papers checked up and marked. – *Professor, I have never played truant, I had a good excuse for missing classes!*”. Works handed in and handed out. Reading up for exams. “*No, professor, I have never cheated— no cribs. I just crammed!*”

Junior students become senior. Still all of them are one family – undergraduates. Students’ parties in the students’ clubs. Meeting people and parting with people.

– *You know, Nora is going to be expelled! – Really?! Oh... And have you heard Dora is going to graduate with honors?”.*

Yearly essays, graduation dissertations, finals...

10. Match the underlined words in the text with definitions given below:

a) something dishonest that makes people believe that smth is true when it is not;

b) to give something to each person in a group or place;

c) careful and using a lot of efforts;

d) a person who formally requests something, especially a job, or to study at a college or university;

e) the subjects studied in a school, college, etc. and what each subject includes;

f) a short informal test;

g) a period of study with a tutor involving one student or a small group;

h) an event where a successful student receives academic degree.

Writing

11. Write a letter about pros and cons studying online for students.

Below you have text about studying online for children.

11 Peremohy Street
 Zhytomyr, Ukraine 10020
 February 17

Dear Tom,

How are you? I'm fine. I would like to tell you about pros and cons of studying online.

Online learning is becoming more popular today as more people have access to computers and the Internet. Indeed, there are those who believe that computers will replace classrooms in the near future.

It is true that there are a number of advantages to learning online. One, you can study whenever you choose and you can find a wealth of information on the Internet. And, lessons do not last for a limited length of time. So, teachers can answer any questions you may have in greater detail.

But, there are a number of disadvantages. To begin, online students can not share and discuss ideas in the way they do in a classroom.

Also, the equipment needed is expensive and information on the Internet is not always accurate. Finally, working on your own requires a lot of self-discipline which young children in particular do not have.

In conclusion, I believe that even if learning online has some advantages, the disadvantages outweigh them. In my opinion, children will always learn best when they are in a classroom with a real live teacher.

Write me soon.

Love,
Kate

Introduction (Part 1)

What is the topic?

Main Body (Parts 2, 3)

What Are the pros/cons? What are the reasons to support them?

Conclusion (Part 4)

What is your opinion?

Speaking

12. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) Are you a full-time or part-time student?
- 2) What subject(s) are you studying?
- 3) Why did you choose this/these subject(s)? Which topic/subject do you find the most difficult/interesting?
- 4) What do you plan to do when you finish studying?
- 5) Is there anything else you would like to study in the future?

13. Describe a teacher that had a positive influence on you. You should say:

- what subject this teacher taught
- how long he/she was your teacher
- what positive attributes this teacher had

and explain why you remember this teacher in particular.

14. Work with a partner. Use the words below to talk about student's life. Comment the quote "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world" (Nelson Mandela)

foundation to pass an exam to strive to to appreciate experience to be proud of smth. higher educational institution to succeed to be engaged in

15. Tell about your attitude towards the following things. Discuss which activities you consider to be difficult and which ones – easy. Compare your answers with those of other students in the class.

Example: I find talking about things that don't interest me boring.

I find writing long tests annoying.

I find	attending lectures (seminars, classes)	
	taking notes	boring
	writing essays	embarrassing
	participating in group discussions	confusing
	missing classes	exciting
	cheating (at exams and tests)	annoying
	taking / failing examinations	worrying
	translating from Ukrainian into English and vice versa	amusing
	challenging	

Home project

16. Imagine you are an editor of the magazine for teenagers and young adults and you are going to publish series of articles about student's behaviour. The name of the article: "Code of Conduct at Your English Classes". You should consider the parts as follows:

- * For a student it's forbidden to...
- * For a student it's allowed to...
- * Students must...

Objective: to develop students' reading skills; to master speaking skills on the topic



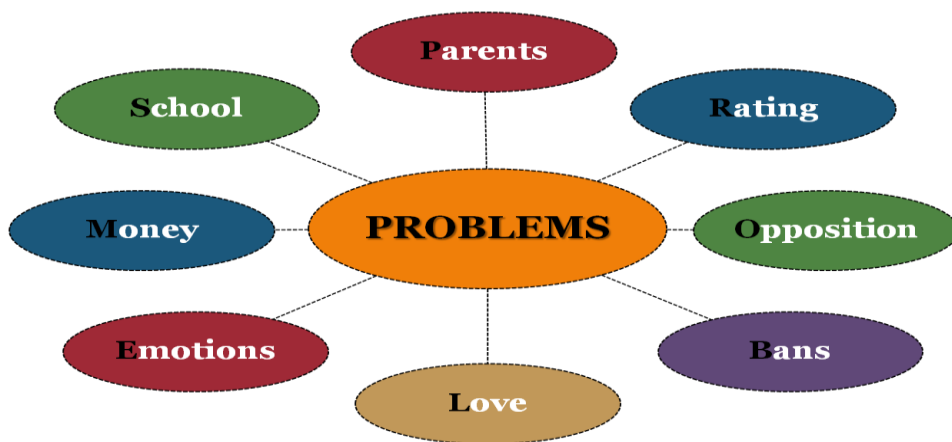
YOUNG PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS

Young people need models, not critics

John Wooden

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the picture. Do teenagers in your country have problems? What problems do young people face today?



Useful expressions:

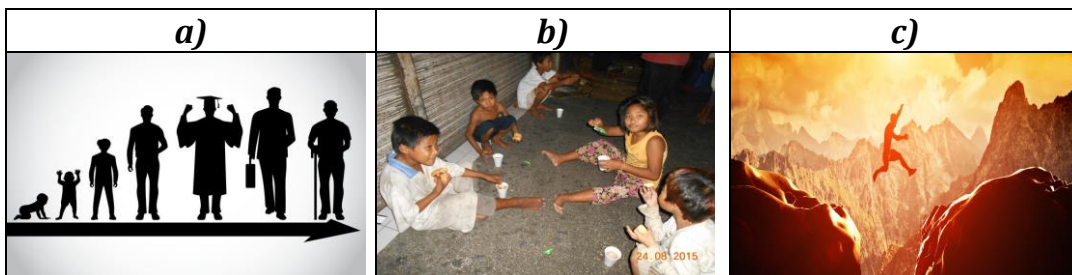
I find them... important, serious, difficult to solve, interesting to discuss, violence, cruelty, drug addiction, drinking problems, loneliness

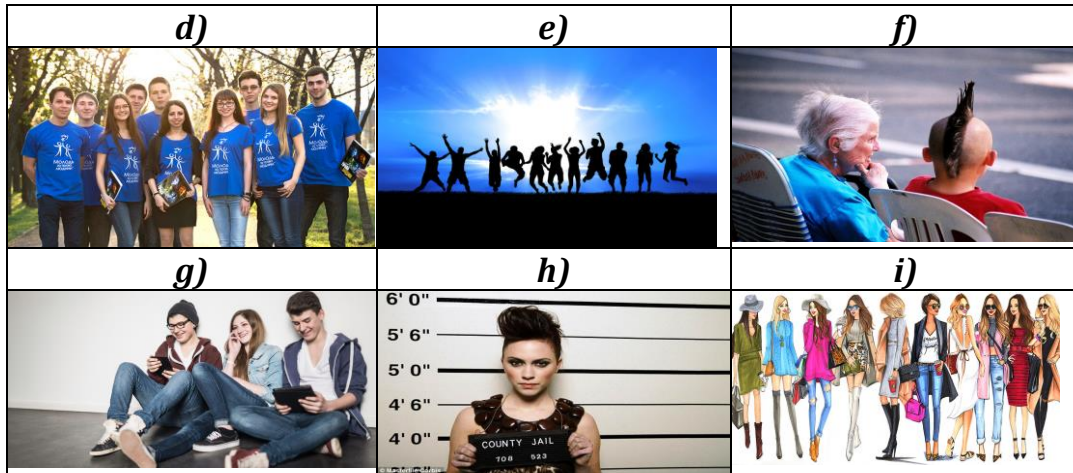
Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 9) with pictures (a - i).

Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) delinquent	4) challenge	7) grow up
2) youth	5) street/abandoned children	8) generation gap
3) teenager	6) youth organization	9) fashion





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word-combinations</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
1. Deny	a) necessary or of great value
2. Urgent	b) not thinking enough or not worrying about the possible results of what you do
3. Poverty	c) actions or words that are intended to hurt people
4. Awful	d) to say that something is not true
5. Irresponsible	e) not easy to find a way out
6. Important	f) the condition of being extremely poor
7. Difficult to solve	g) needing attention very soon, especially before anything else, because important
8. Violence	h) extremely bad or unpleasant

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

1) _____ is a person, usually young, who behaves in a way that is illegal or not acceptable to most people.

2) What do you want to be when you _____?

3) Whatever the latest _____ trend, you can be sure Nicki will be wearing it.

4) _____ is a difference of opinions between one generation and another regarding beliefs, politics, or values.

5) _____ is the period of your life when you are young, or the state of being young.

- 6) _____ – are the most helpless and most frequent victims of violence, disease.
- 7) _____ are children left without care and protection.
- 8) World _____ (WYO) is a registered charity which offers 1000s of opportunities to young people.
- 9) Tom is a _____. He is 15.
- 10) Finding a solution to this problem is one of the greatest _____ faced by scientists today.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read the text and be ready to answer the questions.



PROBLEMS WITH PARENTS

When a teen and a parent argue, it does not mean that something is wrong with their relationship. It means that the participants are on different wavelengths in wishes, values, attitudes or beliefs. Conflict is never easy, but it is more prevalent in households where there are teenagers attempting to establish individualism and a parent reluctant to accept the changes.

Where there are an adolescent and a parental figure in a home, any topic can trigger a disagreement. Topics that cause the greatest stress in a family include household rules and responsibilities, according to Dr. Carl E. Pickhardt, an expert in parenting. School-related issues also set off many arguments, as does nonconformance to values held by the family.

Certain processes must occur for the child to reach healthy emotional adulthood, according to Carl Pickhardt, Ph.D. He identifies separation, differentiation and opposition as necessary processes.

In the separation process, the teen wants distance from parents and family to gain individuality in the social world and to establish privacy. Because of the desire to separate, the teen communicates less with the parents, which concerns them.

In the period of differentiation, the teen begins to experiment with self-images to discern who he wants to become. Hair, clothing styles and individual image are important to the teen. Often, the parent does not agree with some of the choices, which is natural.

Opposition is the process of challenging parental authority. Parent and child disagree about what is acceptable, fair, good or bad. Disagreement can become a way of life in the family.

Often conflict between teens and parents turns into a battle of wills. Both parties strive to win each argument, and winning rather than communication becomes the objective.

Blame is a destructive entity in any conversation. Understanding what someone is saying is the necessary focus, not who is at fault.

Yelling tends to shift the emphasis onto who can be louder, not the essence of the conversation.

Dr. Teri Apter, a specialist in family dynamics, explains that a teenager wants acknowledgment from a parent. The teen expects the parent to know that this transforming individual can act like an adult and make good decisions. The recognition of maturity and value as a person is also high on a teenager's list.

Academic studies, society and peers cause most of the pressure that a teenager must endure. The way that the teen chooses to handle the burdens of upcoming adulthood can determine her future path. An observant and guiding parent can help along the way.

7. Complete the sentences according to the text.

- 1) Parents and children have conflicts due ...
- 2) Teens oppose their parents to ...
- 3) Teenagers suffer pressure ...

8. Reread the text and answer the following questions.

- 1) What can cause a conflict between parents and their teens?
- 2) Why do some conflicts become "battles"?
- 3) What does Dr. Teri Apter say about teenagers' expectations?

9. Find equivalent words in the text.

- Distances
- make happen
- obtain
- make out
- try very hard to achieve

10. Rewrite the sentences starting by the words given.

1) Carl Pickhardt identifies separation, differentiation and opposition as necessary processes.

Separation, differentiation ...

2) Unless you are an observant and guiding parent you won't help your child.

If you ...

3) Academic studies, society and peers are causing most of the pressure.

Most of the pressure ...

4) "Household rules and responsibilities have caused the greatest stress in family" said Dr. Carl.

Dr. Carl told ...

5) "Why do you have conflicts with your parents?" asked the teacher.

The teacher asked ...

Writing

11. Write a letter to your friend as response to his where he describes his problems.

15 Chernyakhovsky Street
Zhytomyr, Ukraine 10020
March 17

Dear Annie,

I'm 19 years old, and ever since I graduated high school I have not been interested in studying. The only reason I'm going to college is just to make my family happy.

For this past year I have not been attending college. All the classes I get I drop right away. My parents think that I'm really going to college. I'm just getting tired of this and I know if I was to tell my parents the truth, I would be like the "loser" of the family. I have 2 brothers. Both of them have great jobs.

I've been interested in nursing but I don't like college life. To tell the truth, I also don't get on well with my groupmates and teachers.

What do you advise me?

Write to me soon.

Love,

Emily

Speaking

12. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What three adjectives would you use to describe today's youth?
- 2) What's the biggest problem with today's youth?
- 3) Do old people understand today's youth?

4) How are the youth of different continents different to the young people in your country?

5) What are the good things and bad things about today's youth?

13. Describe something you do to help others. You should say:

- what you do
- how often you do this
- who you help

and say why you do this.

14. Work with a partner. Discuss following question: Using a computer every day can have more negative than positive effects on teenagers.

Home project

15. Imagine you are an editor of the magazine for teenagers and young adults and you are going to publish series of articles giving advice about solving youth problems. Choose one of the groups of problems or give your own.

<p>PROBLEMS WITH PARENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes parents and their children can't understand each other... 	<p>EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth is also the time to meet your first love... 
<p>FINANCIAL PROBLEMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teenagers don't always have enough money to cover their expenses... 	<p>FUTURE PROFESSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For your future it's essential to have a good job 

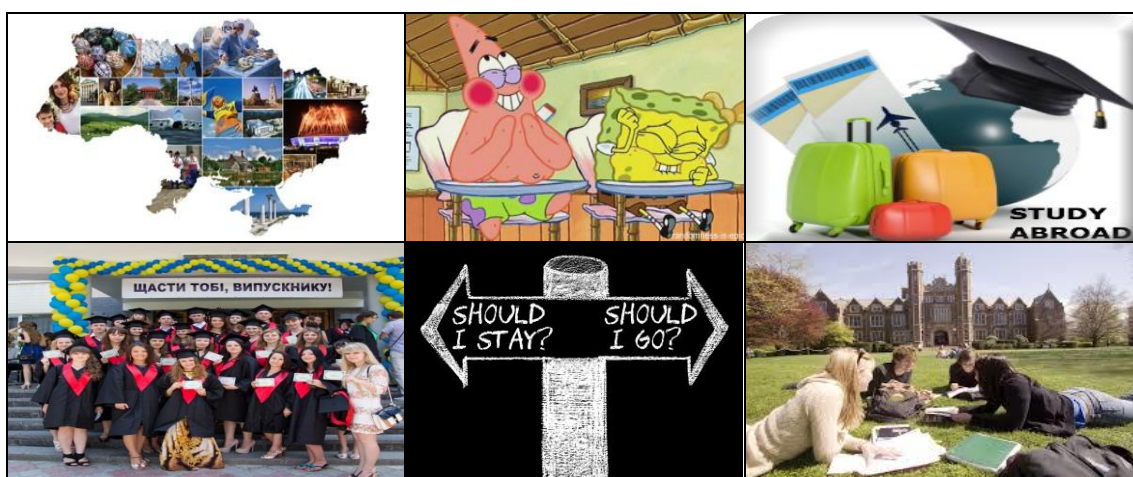
Objective: to master students' reading skills; to develop attention and linguistic guessing

HIGHER EDUCATION

*Education is the most powerful weapon
we can use to change the world*
Nelson Mandela

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. What are the advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad?



Useful expressions:

Among advantages, I would say

Among the disadvantages, I would mention that

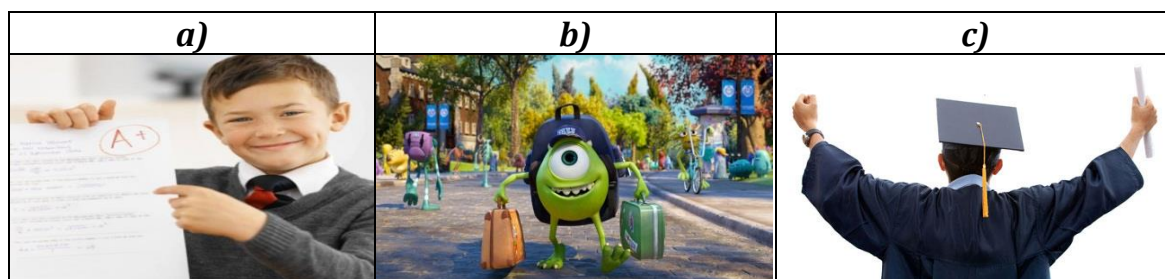
I always wanted to study in an overseas university....

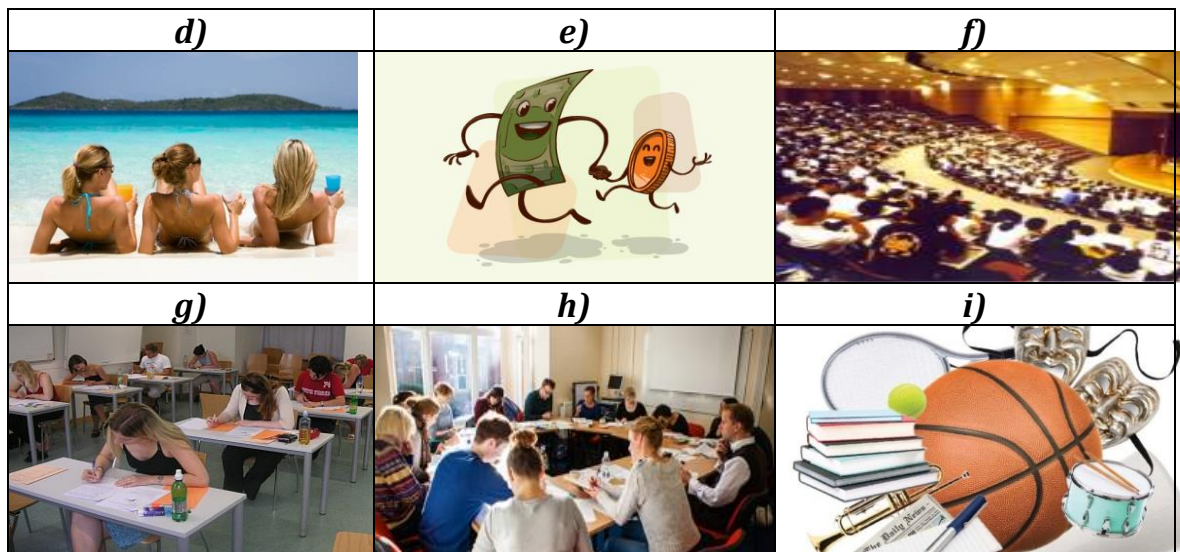
Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 9) with pictures (a - i).

Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) scholarship (grant)	4) to enter the university	7) on vacation
2) to take an exam	5) to graduate from the University	8) seminar
3) to pass an exam	6) extra curricular activities	9) lecture





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word-combinations</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
1) faculty	a) a freshman
2) department	b) the study of subjects such as literature, language, history, and philosophy
3) full time	c) subjects such as biology, physics, and chemistry in which things that can be seen in nature are studied
4) term, semester	d) to watch a person or activity to make certain that everything is done correctly, safely
5) first-year student	e) a long piece of writing on a particular subject, especially one that is done for a higher college or university degree
6) the humanities	f) one of the parts into which a university is divided
7) the natural sciences	g) money that a student pays to a university for their teaching
8) tuition fee	h) one of the periods into which a year is divided at a college or university
9) thesis (pl. theses)	i) for the entire time appropriate to an activity (studying)
10) supervisor	j) a group of departments in a college that specialize in a particular subject or group of subjects

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) I thought Tom was _____ as he sent me photos with camel.
- 2) The examination is organized three times a year and 85 % of the students _____.

- 3) The conference offers a series of _____ on teaching techniques for new elementary school instructors.
- 4) Jack always takes part in _____ after classes at the university.
- 5) She is due to _____ at the start of next year, but has not decided which one.
- 6) _____ is something students do to prove their knowledge.
- 7) His _____ had a large audience, but it was terribly boring.
- 8) _____ is an amount of money that is given to a person who has passed an exam or won a competition in order to help pay for his / her studies.
- 9) I will _____ next week and I'm going to take a week off and come to see you - if you don't mind.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read the text and be ready to answer the questions.

THE STRUCTURE OF HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN UKRAINE



In general the structure of higher education in Ukraine corresponds to the education structure of developed countries of the world and to the principles, declared by UNESCO, UNO and the Council of Europe.

There are state higher educational institutions and higher educational institutions of other forms of property in the country. The network includes about one thousand higher educational institutions with first – fourth accreditation levels (technical schools, specialized schools, colleges, institutes, academies and universities).

The state educational institutions are created, reorganized and liquidated by the decision of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Creation, reorganization and liquidation of the private educational institutions depend on their *owner's* (owners') decision.

The amount of *payment* for the total studying term is *set* by the contract between the higher educational institution and a person who wants to study or a juridical person who will pay for the studies of a student. Students who study well in the full-time form of study, *receive* scholarships which are provided by the state or a local budget. According to the status of higher educational institutions there are four levels of accreditation in Ukraine:

- the first level – technical school, specialized school and other higher educational institutions equated to them.

- the second level – college and other higher educational institutions equated to it;

- the third and the fourth level – institute, conservatory, academy and university.

University is a multi-profiled higher educational institution of the fourth level of accreditation, it *carries out* educational activity, connected with obtaining certain higher education and qualification in a wide range of natural, humanitarian, technical, economic and other directions of science, engineering, culture and arts, it conducts fundamental and applied scientific research. It is a scientific and methodological center, having developed infrastructure of educational, scientific and production subdivisions with a corresponding level of professional staff, material and technical provision. It supports propagation of scientific knowledge and carries out cultural and educational activity.

There can be developed classical and profiled (technical, technological, economic, pedagogical, medical, agricultural, art, cultural, etc.) universities.

At our higher educational institutions we have full-time and correspondence forms of training. Students get an all-round education. Besides, special subjects the humanities are obligatory subjects for future specialists.

Higher educational institutions of the fourth level of accreditation have a system of Candidate's and Doctor's postgraduate studies for training the staff of the highest qualification and for defending theses to receive the degree of Candidate of Sciences or the degree of Doctor of Sciences.

7. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) What higher educational institutions are there in Ukraine?
- 2) How many higher educational institutions does the network of higher education system include?
- 3) What accreditation levels of higher educational institutions exist in Ukraine?
- 4) In what directions does a university carry out its educational activity?
- 5) What types of universities do you know?

8. Match the underlined words in the text with definitions given below:

- a) to establish or decide something;
- b) to get or be given something;
- c) an object or objects that belong to someone;
- d) an amount of money paid;
- e) a country with a lot of industrial activity and where people generally have high incomes;
- f) to do something;
- g) to be similar or equal;
- h) someone who owns something.

Writing

9. Write a letter to your friend about your favourite subject in your academic life.

701-235 Sherbrooke St.
Montreal, QC H3C 1L4
September 17

Dear Jack,

How are you? I'm fine. Here's a letter in English. It's good practice for you and me!

History was my favourite subject in my academic year and I have learned so many things from the history books I read and learned from teachers related to history and they were so interesting that I later did my graduation majoring History.

Learning about the past history is something that gives us real knowledge about our country, the world and about the human race. I read History in my grade 7 and found it very interesting. This subject taught us about the past of your world, how the social and economic condition was and how the world has been shaped by the different events throughout the time. After that, I become so interested in this subject that I started reading books on History from different writers. There is a famous saying that "to shape the future you must know the past" and history teaches us that. I had been lucky to have some great teachers who have a tremendous way of explaining the topics of History. To me, other subjects like Literature and Maths were also interesting but I felt a different passion on History.

After I finished my school, I took History as my major and that has greatly influenced me, the way I look at the world and to the past and future. Reading and learning history was like travelling through time and generations that excited me so much.

Write me soon.

Love,
Emily

Speaking

10. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) How important do you think education is? Why?
- 2) What would you like to change about the education system of your country?
- 3) When does education begin?
- 4) What do you think about lifelong education?
- 5) What are some important factors in determining which university to attend?

11. Describe time during your education that you really enjoyed.

You should say:

- when this period was
- where you were
- what you were studying at the time

and say why you were so happy.

12. Work with a partner. Use the words given below to talk about studying at the university. Do you like it. Why? Why not?

sessional examination (sessionals) graduation project tuition fee
 Bachelor's Degree (Master's Degree) higher education exams

Home project

13. Imagine you are a representative of one of the universities. Make ppt presentation about one of the famous university of the USA, Great Britain, Europe, Ukraine in order to invite students to enter them.



MODULE 3

SEE THE WORLD



Objective: to master students' speaking skills on the topic; to widen students' linguistic outlook

Travel

Travel is the only thing you buy that makes you richer.

Unknown



Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. How do you think the people feel? What are advantages and disadvantages of each of these means of transport? Which means of transport would you prefer to travel by?



Useful expressions:

Generally speaking ...

As a matter of fact ...




Nevertheless / despite / in spite of ...

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 – 9) with pictures (a – i).

Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) boarding pass	4) destination	7) to cancel
2) luggage / hand luggage	5) passport	8) ticket
3) accommodation	6) currency	9) take pictures

a)	b)	c)
		

**Check your answers**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word-combination</i>	<i>Definition</i>
1) leisure time	a) the act of travelling from one place to another, especially in a vehicle
2) picturesque places	b) a person who lives in a city
3) journey	c) a person or company that arranges tickets, hotel rooms, etc. for people going on holiday or making a journey
4) city-dweller	d) to make someone think of something they have forgotten or might have forgotten
5) travel agent	e) time when someone does not go to work or school but is free to do what he / she wants, such as travel or relax
6) to remind	f) time that is free from duties or responsibilities
7) vacation	g) to find information, a place, or an object, especially for the first time
8) to discover	h) attractive place, especially because it is old and interesting

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) This past weekend I made my annual trip to one of the most _____ in our State Parks – the top of Table Rock Mountain.
- 2) _____ have to take traffic jams into account.
- 3) We would like to _____ all our guests to leave their keys at reception before they depart.
- 4) The university will be closed for Christmas _____.

- 5) She gave the children some sweets to chew on during the long car _____.
- 6) Somebody prefers only to sleep in his / her _____, but most of us prefer to do a great number of interesting things.
- 7) Christopher Columbus _____ the New World in 1492.
- 8) A professional _____ helps you spend less time reading brochures and shopping online and more time doing something worth-while.

5. Make up sentences of your own with the word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read the text and give the title for each paragraph

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food. Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them – the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests, different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat, and by car. All ways of travelling have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

7. Answer the following questions

- 1) What do we see and learn while travelling? How do different people spend their holidays?
- 2) What ways of travelling do you know? What are their advantages and disadvantages?

3) Some people prefer to travel on their own and hate travelling in a group. What about you?

4) What countries would you like to visit?

Writing

8. Write a letter to your friend about what people can learn from travelling to other countries?

11 Peremohy Street

Zhytomyr, Ukraine 10020

February 17

Dear Mum,

How are you? I'm fine. Here's a letter in English. It's good practice for you and me!

There are a lot of countries in the world. Each of them has culture, food, customs, history, art, technology. By travelling to a country, we learn a lot of information about it. This information might help us to change our lives.

In my opinion, we must first travel inside. I have some reasons for it. Firstly, travelling inside, we improve tourism industry. Secondly, it's a opportunity for creation new jobs. Finally, we understand about past and current culture in every place.

When we travel to other country, we can see how much different it is between our country and them. Also we can introduce our country to them.

In conclusion, I prefer first travel inside my country and know everything about my country and also see people in other country and use their experience in my life. Moreover, temp them to travel to my country and enjoy from my culture and people and every beautiful place we have.

Write to me soon.

Love,

Emily

Speaking

9. Think about your answers to these questions.

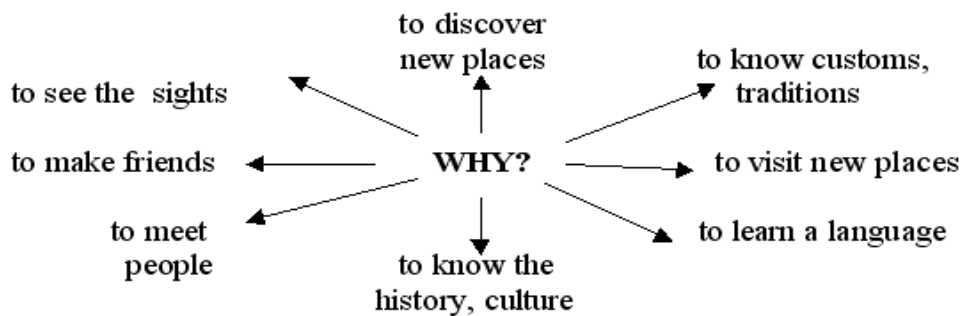
- 1) Have you ever been abroad? Where did you go?
- 2) Advantages and disadvantages of your favourite means of transport?
- 3) Why do people travel?
- 4) Where did you spend your last holiday.
- 5) What is your favourite country (city)? Why?

10. Describe a memorable journey you have made. You should say:

- where you were going

- how you were travelling
 - why you were making the journey
- and explain what made the journey so memorable.

11. Work with a partner. Use the words below to talk about travelling. Why do people travel? Discuss and give some reasons using the phrases from the scheme or box.



*change of scene laze in the sun advantages and disadvantages source of enjoyment
means of travelling to take a package tour unforgettable holiday*

Home project

12. Imagine you are an editor of the magazine for teenagers and you are going to publish series of articles giving advice about travelling. Make ppt presentation about the best place you would like to visit.



Objective: to develop students' reading skills; to master students' communicative skills on the topic

Holidays

Instead of wondering when your next vacation is, maybe you should set up a life you don't need to escape from

Seth Godin



Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. How do you think the people feel? Compare the two photos and say: What is good and bad about these types of holidays? Why have they chosen this sort of holiday?



Useful expressions:

- I must admit ...
As you see ...
There is nothing like ...

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 12) with pictures (a - l). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) scuba diving	4) towel	7) torch	10) packing list
2) sightseeing tour	5) campsite	8) seaside	11) tourist map
3) climbing	6) swimsuit	9) village	12) forest

a)	b)	c)	d)
			



Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word-combinations</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
1) climbing	a) a group of houses and other buildings that is smaller than a town, usually in the countryside
2) towel	b) a number of connected items or names written or printed, typically one below the other
3) village	c) a large area of land covered with trees and plants
4) scuba diving	d) a place for one tent at a place where people stay in tents
5) packing list	e) a piece of clothing that you wear for swimming
6) forest	f) a small light that is held in the hand and usually gets its power from batteries
7) campsite	g) the activity of visiting interesting places, especially by people on holiday
8) tourist map	h) a piece of cloth or paper used for drying someone or something that is wet
9) swimsuit	i) the area near the sea, especially where people spend their holidays and enjoy themselves
10) torch	j) the sport of swimming underwater with special breathing equipment
11) sightseeing tour	k) the activity of ascending, especially rocks or mountains
12) seaside	l) a geographic map designed for tourists

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) We went to spend a few days at the _____.
- 2) The bathroom was small, without hooks for _____ or a shower that worked.

- 3) He took only his bag and _____ of the city.
- 4) She refused to go swimming until someone helped her find her favourite _____.
- 5) This _____ has a picnic table and grill.
- 6) _____ Kilimanjaro was great, but we were completely exhausted when we reached the top.
- 7) The policeman walked along the street, shining a _____ into every car.
- 8) We went _____ for the first time this summer.
- 9) She was born in a small _____.
- 10) My bag weighed just 3.7kg, and I never once felt like I was truly missing something from my travel _____.
- 11) A Paris _____ is a great way to see the best of what the city has to offer: the Eiffel Tower, the Champs-Élysées, the Louvre.
- 12) The _____ fire began to spread in all directions.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read about different points of view on holidays and travelling.

What is your point of view?

TRAVELLING – A NEW WORLD RELIGION?



Mr. and Mrs. Brown: “For our family camping is the cheapest form of recreation and the best source of enjoyment. For our big family of six it is out of the question to spend our holiday in hotels as it is far beyond our means. By camping we solve one of our financial problems. But besides that there are other advantages: we use our own car to travel and for Mr. Brown it is an idea of a perfect holiday. Cooking on the open fire is not a chore but a real pleasure for Mrs. Brown. Pitching tents, blowing up the air beds, preparing sleeping bags, unpacking cooking utensils and provision in a record time is an enjoyable challenge for our boys and girls.”

Sheldrake, an expert on tourism: “I always hated holidays, even as a kid. It is such a waste of time, sitting on the beach, making sandpies, when you could be at home, doing some interesting hobby. Then when I got engaged, we were both students at the time, my fiancée insisted on dragging me off to Europe to see the sights: Paris, Venice, Florence, the usual things. Bored the pants off me, till one day, sitting on a lump of rock beside the Parthenon, watching the tourists milling about, clicking their cameras, talking to each other in different languages, it suddenly struck me: tourism is the new world religion. Catholics, Protestants, Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists, atheists – the only thing they have in common is they all believe in the importance of seeing the Parthenon, or the Sistine Chapel, or the Eiffel Tower.”

Sally, an English teacher: “For me the world is a classroom. When I travel, I can learn so much. Hike in a national park and you will become acquainted with so many plants, trees and wildlife. Somewhere during your holiday, you will most likely notice a monument, perhaps a building or a statue cut of stone or marble honouring a person or event. Go into museum and you will see important works in the areas of art, history or science. In some countries you can tour palaces and castles where rulers or other important people live or used to live.”

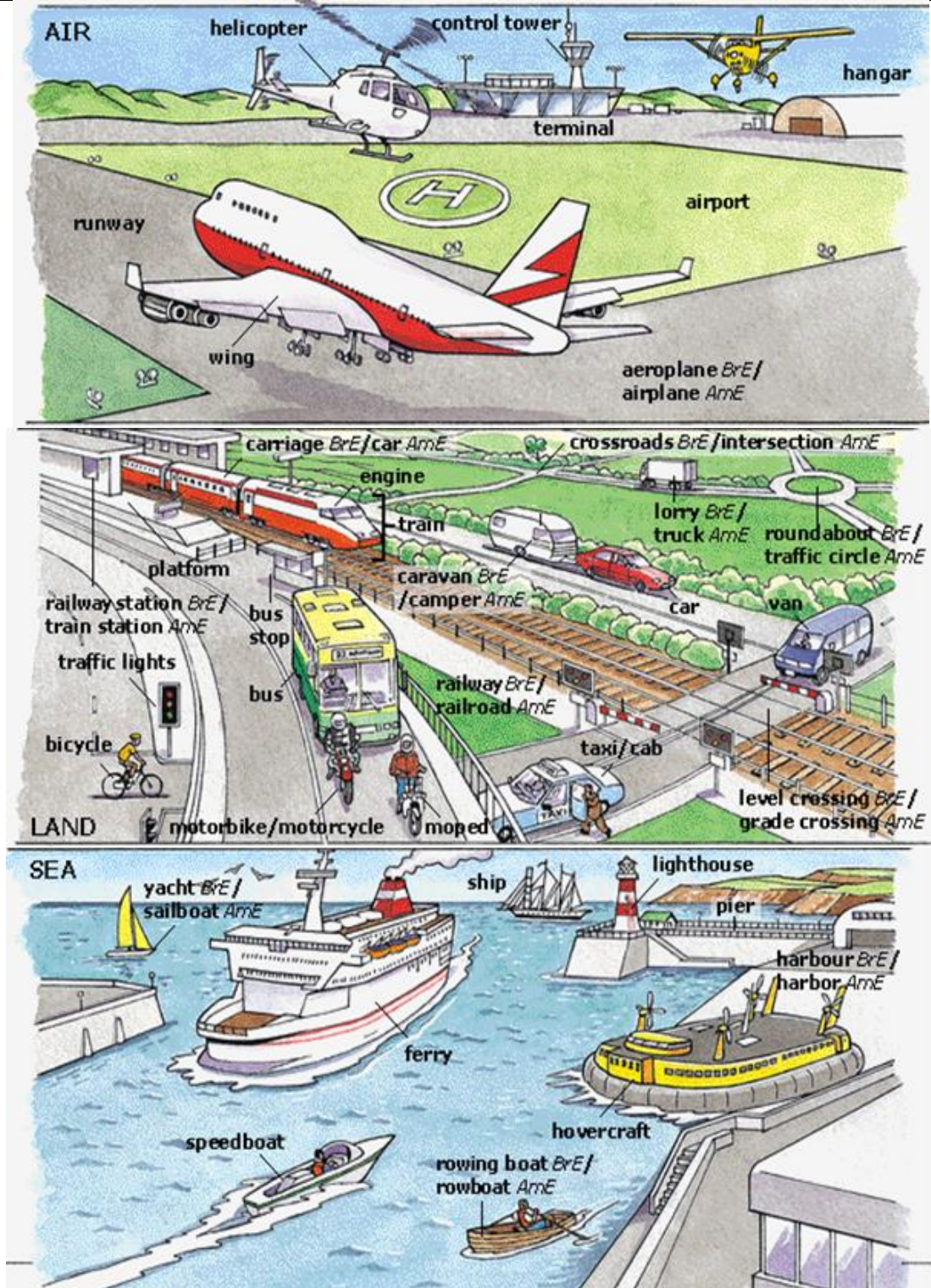
7. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) The Browns don't have enough money for expensive holidays.
- 2) Mr. Brown doesn't enjoy driving.
- 3) Mrs. Brown doesn't mind cooking on the open fire.
- 4) Sheldrake used to be an enthusiastic tourist.
- 5) Sheldrake had a more interesting hobby than travelling.
- 6) Sheldrake thinks that all tourists have the same religion.
- 7) For Sally travelling is an important source of getting knowledge.
- 8) Sally insists on studying the information about different countries at home.

8. Using the picture and words given below fill in the following chart.

<i>Transport type</i>	<i>Different kinds of vehicle</i>	<i>People working with it</i>	<i>Associated facilities</i>
ROAD			
RAIL			
SEA			
AIR			

sports car; tram; van; engine; brakes; driver; mechanic; bus conductor; petrol station; garage; service station; sleeping car; restaurant car; engine driver; porter; waiting room; ticket office; deck; bridge; captain; steward(ess); port; customs shed; jet; nose; tail; pilot; duty-free shop; lounge



Writing

9. Have you ever written a postcard? Read the postcard and write a postcard to your friend telling about your journey. You should mention the information about: place where you are, weather, activities you do or did.



Speaking

10. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What do you like to do when you're on holidays?
- 2) Do you prefer to spend holidays alone or in a group? Why?
- 3) Why are holidays important for you?
- 4) If you could take a holiday anywhere in the world, where it would be?
- 5) Do you have many tourists in your country? Why?

11. Describe a beautiful place you once visited. You should say:

when you went to this place

where it was

who you went with

and say why you liked it so much.

12. Discuss in groups. Nowadays travelling has become a highly organized business. There are express trains, huge cruise liners, luxurious cars and buses and jet airplanes, all of which provide tourists and travellers with comfort and security. But there are difficulties, too. Think of the pros and

cons of travelling by these means of transport and write your ideas into the chart given below.

<i>Means of transport</i>	<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
Train		
Car		
Bus		
Ship		
Airplane		

You may use the following adjectives to describe different means of transport: reliable, noisy, cheap, fast, safe, slow, dangerous, comfortable, expensive

Home project

13. Make ppt presentation about your dream holiday. You should mention.

What means of transport would you use?



Where would you go?



Who would you go with?



What would you take with you?



Objective: to master students' speaking skills on the topic; to develop students' socio-cultural knowledge

Customs

Customs may not be as wise as laws, but they are always more popular

Benjamin Disraeli

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. Habits can be 'personal' or 'national'. 'National' habits are called customs. Do you know any holiday customs that we have? (e.g. at weddings, at Christmas, at Easter)?



Useful expressions:
 When we celebrate
 Most people consider it to be
 This tradition came to us from

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 – 9) with pictures (a – i). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) religion	4) society	7) ancient
2) values	5) tradition	8) bizarre
3) old-fashioned	6) respect	





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word-combinations</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
1) keep up	a) the process of doing and seeing things and of having things happen to you
2) to be proud of	b) a group of people born and living during the same time
3) experience	c) a party or other special event that you have for an important occasion, holiday
4) wisdom	d) relating to, or having the characteristics of the present or most recent period of development
5) generation	e) valuable in content or relationship
6) celebration	f) to have in common
7) modern	g) to be able to understand or deal with something that is happening or changing very fast
8) to share	h) the act of moving your right hand to your forehead as a sign of respect
9) to salute	i) the natural ability to understand things that most other people cannot understand
10) important	j) to think it is good and to be glad about it

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) Many people turn to _____ for comfort in a time of crisis.
- 2) I just heard the most _____ story.
- 3) No one can deny the _____ of a good education.
- 4) She studied both _____ and modern history.
- 5) His views on the role of women in society are terribly _____.

- 6) Despite our differences, I have enormous _____ for him.
- 7) We need to do more to help the poorer members of our _____.
- 8) We broke with _____ and had goose for Thanksgiving instead of turkey.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read about strange customs and traditions from around the world. Be ready to answer the questions after the text.



Bizarre National Customs from around the World

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions, which make them individual. Some traditions are ancient, old-fashioned, modern, interesting, important. A custom is the specific way in which a group of people does something. This can include how meals are prepared, what clothing is worn, the kinds of celebrations and much more. The set of customs developed and shared by a culture over time is a tradition.

1. UK: saluting lone magpies.
2. POLAND: applauding when the plane lands.
3. UKRAINE: having a sit-down before leaving on a trip.
4. USA: listening to a weather-forecasting rodent.
5. DENMARK: throwing cinnamon at single people.
6. GERMANY: following a sock-garland to your birthday party.
7. FINLAND: competitive wife-carrying.

7. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) Is there any difference between habits, customs and traditions?
- 2) What makes every nation and every country individual (according to the text)?
- 3) Where do people salute lone magpies?
- 4) What country has a tradition to throw cinnamon at single people?
- 5) What is the most bizarre custom or tradition mentioned in the text?

8. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) Not every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions.
- 2) Customs and traditions make every nation and every country individual.
- 3) A custom can include how foods are prepared, what clothing is worn, the kinds of celebrations.
- 4) The set of customs developed and shared by a culture over time is a habit.
- 5) Americans believe rodent's weather forecast.

Writing

9. Write an essay "Favourite Custom or Tradition in My Family". You should mention: what the tradition (custom) is, when it occurs, what you do.

My favourite family tradition is most certainly Thanksgiving, which is celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November. Thanksgiving is a wonderful holiday. My family loves to celebrate this holiday.

It is an yearly tradition for our family to gather at my grandma's house for Thanksgiving. I always look forward to this event. My grandma and other family members prepare a big meal. The main thing is of course the turkey. We also have rolls, dressing, cranberry sauce, and yams. Then, for dessert we have fresh pumpkin pie with whipped cream. Before we eat everyone always gathers around the table and someone says the blessing.

Thanksgiving is always a good time of fellowship and bonding for my family. We usually watch some of the parade on television or a football game. Sometimes after everyone is done eating, we play card games like Rook.

I wish we could do it more often.

Speaking

10. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What bizarre customs do you know?
- 2) What are some of the most important customs in Ukraine?
- 3) Are there any customs in Ukraine visitors might find strange?

4) Do you think “When in Rome, do as Romans do” is always good advice? Why?

5) If some foreigner decided to live in Ukraine what pieces of advice you would give him?

11. Describe a festival that is important in your country. You should say:

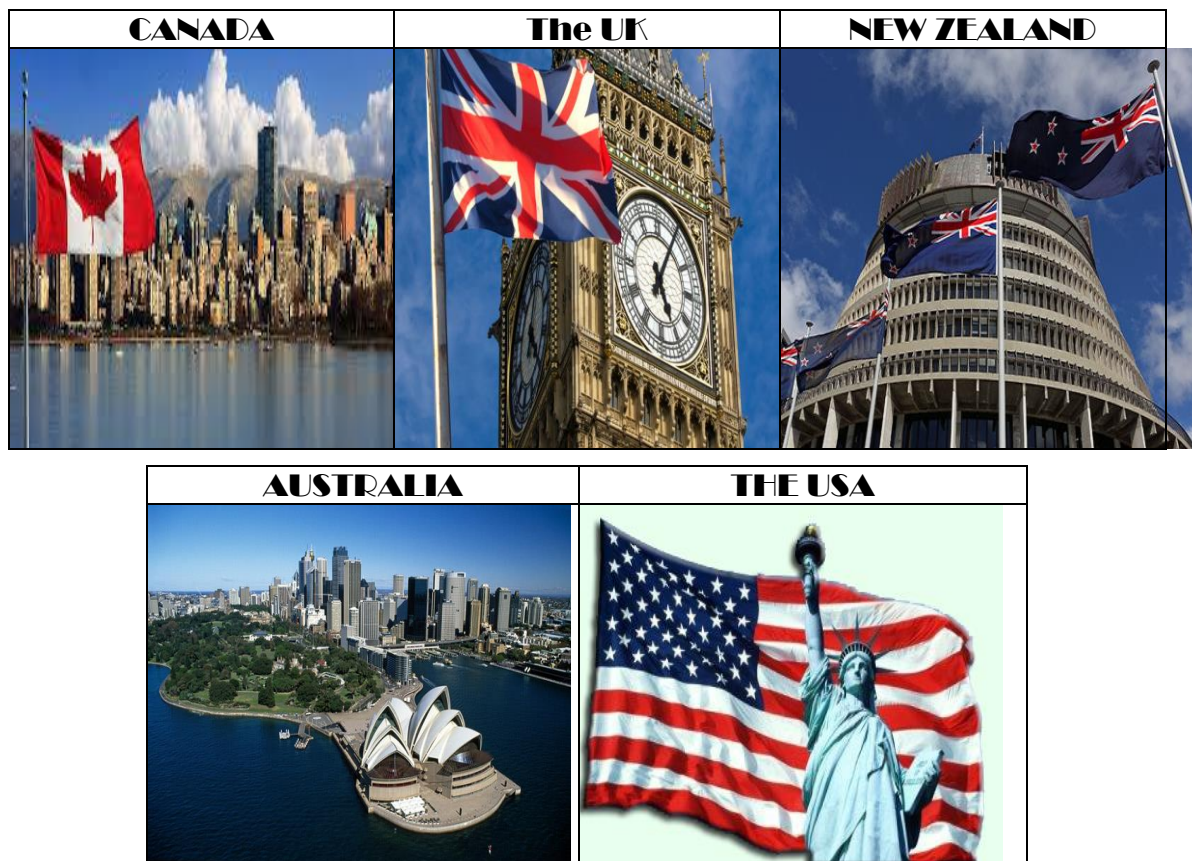
- when the festival occurs
- what you did during it
- what you like or dislike about it

and explain why this festival is important

12. Work with a partner. Discuss the customs all over the world.

Home project

13. Make ppt presentation about customs and traditions in English-speaking countries



Objective: to master students' speaking skills on the topic; to develop attention and linguistic guessing

Geography



We should know more about basic geography than we know about the personal lives of actors
Unknown

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. Discuss the places.



The Kansas City Public Library,
 Kansas City, Missouri

The Glass Beach, California.

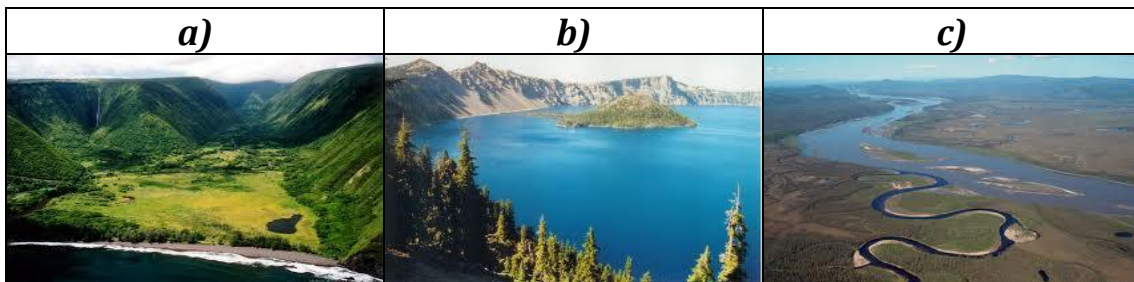
Useful expressions:

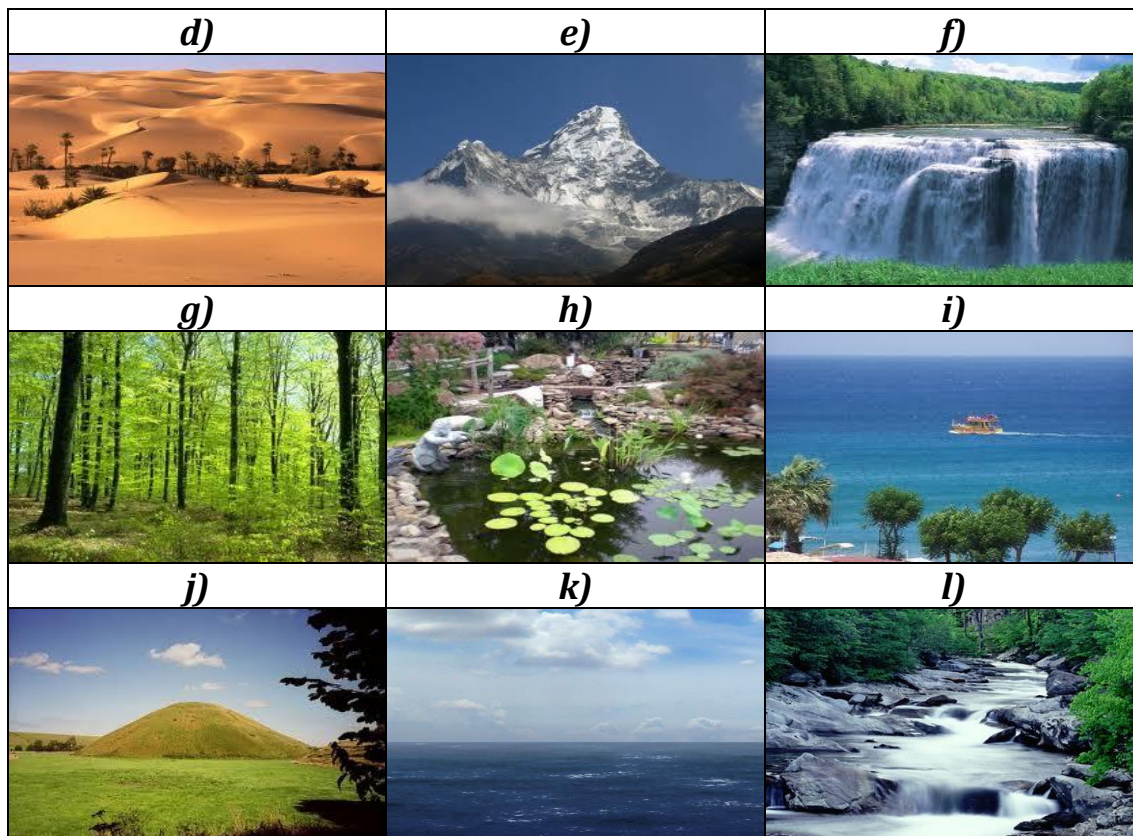
- One can say that.....
- To my mind, I think that...
- My opinion is that...

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 12) with pictures (a - l). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) desert	4) pond	7) river	10) stream
2) forest	5) mountain	8) lake	11) valley
3) hill	6) ocean	9) sea	12) waterfall





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word-combinations</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
1) desert	a) a very dry area of land where few plants and animals can live
2) ocean	b) a high ridge or mound of land, not as tall as a mountain
3) river	c) a densely wooded area, or land covered with trees
4) lake	d) a low area between hills, often with a river running through it
5) hill	e) water that flows naturally along a fixed route formed by a channel cut into rock or ground, usually at ground level
6) sea	f) an area of water smaller than a lake, often artificially made
7) pond	g) the salty water that covers a large part of the surface of the Earth, or a large area of salty water, smaller than an ocean, that is partly or completely surrounded by land
8) stream	h) the whole body of salt water that covers nearly three fourths of the surface of the Earth
9) mountain	i) large and often steep landmass that's much higher than the surrounding area
10) waterfall	j) a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river
11) valley	k) a perpendicular or very steep descent of the water of a stream
12) forest	l) large area of water surrounded by land and not connected to the sea except by rivers or streams

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) Changing the course of the river would cause serious environmental damage to the whole _____.
- 2) The view from the top of the _____ is breathtaking.
- 3) This little _____ can become a deluge when it rains heavily.
- 4) Svityaz _____ is the biggest and the deepest natural lake on the territory of Ukraine.
- 5) When we moved to the US, we sent our things by _____.
- 6) What I found were these amazing fish _____ and aquariums.
- 7) Atlantic, Pacific, Indian...these are just a few of the big _____ of the world.
- 8) At night, adult scorpions prowl the _____ for insects.
- 9) In summer, the shepherds move their sheep up into the _____.
- 10) I couldn't hear what he was saying over the thunder of the _____.
- 11) They're building new houses by the _____.
- 12) The Red _____ is the 10-square-kilometre area surrounding the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant within the Exclusion Zone.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read the article and be ready to answer the questions.



Giant's Causeway - a Natural Wonder

The Giant's Causeway, on the North Antrim Coast of Northern Ireland, is an area of breathtaking scenery which has fascinated visitors for centuries. The Causeway lies at the foot of coastal cliffs, and it consists of columns of rock which formed over 60 million years ago as a result of a volcanic eruption.

There are approximately 40,000 columns and the tops of the columns form stepping stones which lead from the cliff and continue out towards the sea, where they disappear. The coastal area next to the causeway has hidden bays and there are isolated ruins and

fields which show how the past generations of farmers and fishermen used to live. Tourists can drive along the coastal road to see incredible natural landscapes and visit local towns and villages. The area is also home to various rare plants and animals.

There is a legend that the Causeway was built by a giant called Fionn mac Cumhaill. He built it in order to cross the sea to Scotland where he would fight the much larger Scottish giant Benandonner. In one story the giant Fionn fell asleep before he reached Scotland and Benandonner came looking for him. Fionn was covered with a blanket and when Benandonner saw him he thought he was Fionn's baby. The 'baby' was huge, so Benandonner feared that the father would surely be enormous, so he went back to Scotland destroying the Causeway in case Fionn followed him. There is a Fionn mac Cumhaill trail which visitors can follow to find various interesting geological features related to the giant such as the Granny, the Giant's Chimney, the Giant's Boot, the Wishing Chair and the Giant's Gate.

The Giant's Causeway is listed as a World Heritage site, and many consider it to be the eighth wonder of the world because of its unique features. Unfortunately, however, recent reports have suggested that rising water levels and coastal erosion are threatening the Giant's Causeway. Scientists have predicted that many of the stepping stones will be under water by 2050. This will also have a negative effect on the plants and animals in the area.

7. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

1) The Giant's Causeway, on the East Antrim Coast of Northern Ireland, is an area of breathtaking scenery which has fascinated visitors for centuries.

2) There are approximately 80,000 columns and the tops of the columns form stepping stones which lead from the cliff and continue out towards the sea, where they disappear.

3) There is a legend that the Causeway was built by a giant called Mr. Smith.

4) The Giant's Causeway is listed as a World Heritage site, and many consider it to be the tenth wonder of the world because of its unique features.

5) Scientists have predicted that many of the stepping stones will be under water by 2050.

8. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) How was the Giant's Causeway formed?
- 2) How many columns make up the Giant's Causeway?
- 3) According to the legend, why did the giant Fionn mac Cumhail build the causeway?
- 4) Why did Benandonner return to Scotland?
- 5) Why is the Giant's Causeway considered to be the eighth wonder of the world?
- 6) According to scientists, what is a threat to the Giant's Causeway?

Writing

9. Imagine you are an editor of the magazine for teenagers and young adults and you are going to publish series of articles about geography. The topic of your article is: "Is development destroying nature? Is it possible to live without nature on the Earth?"

**Speaking****10. Think about your answers to these questions.**

- 1) Where is the town located?
- 2) Is your town well-known for something?
- 3) What places or landmarks attract visitors in your country? What is special about them?
- 4) Do you think that you do enough to protect the environment? Why / Why not?

5) What do you consider to be the most serious problems our planet faces?

11. Describe a landmark you would like to visit. You should say:

- where it is
- how old it is
- how it looks

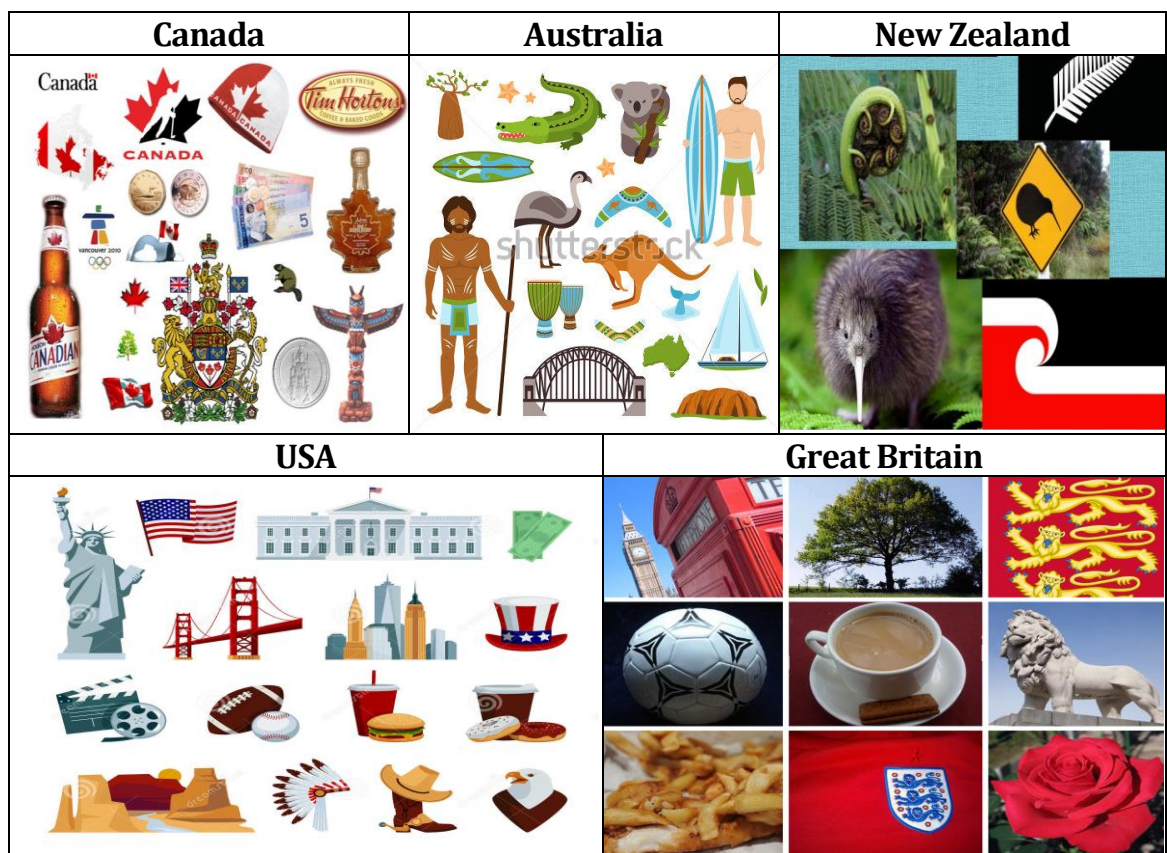
and explain why you think it is an important landmark

12. Work with a partner. Discuss the following question: Do you face any of the following problems in the area where you live?

air pollution water pollution litter traffic congestion
 lack of parks and open spaces destruction of forests

Home project

13. Make ppt presentation “The Influence of Geography on National Symbols”



Objective: to develop students' reading skills; to master students' speaking skills on the topic

HISTORY

We are here to create history, not repeat it.

Chantelle Renee

The greatest victory in life is to rise above the material things that we once valued most

Muhammad Ali



Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. How much do you know about history?



Useful expressions:

I'm going to talk about

He is famous for

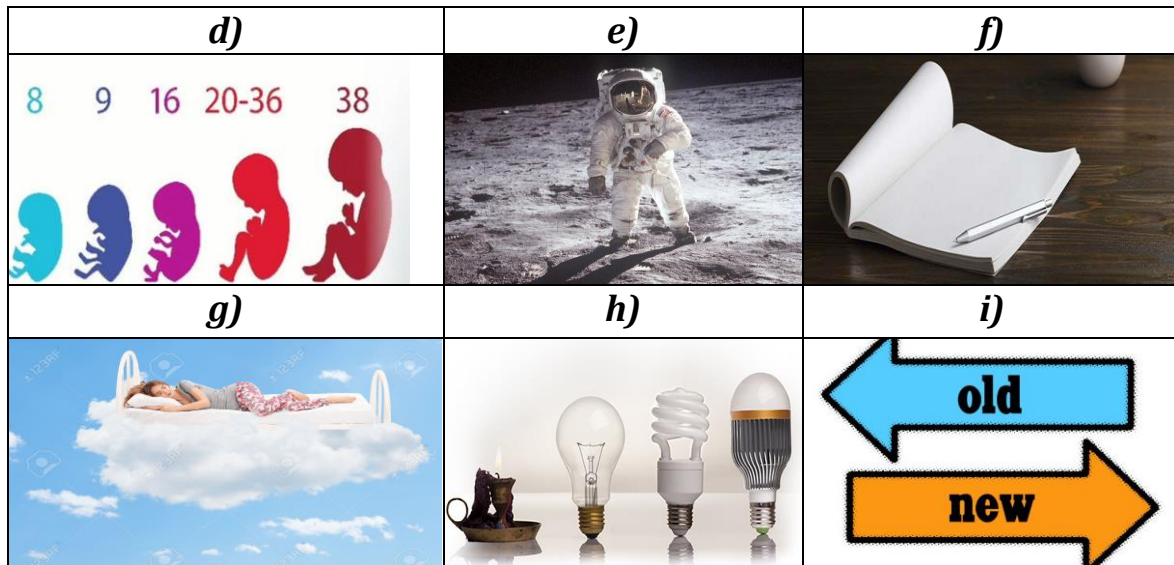
It is well-known for the

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 – 9) with pictures (a – i). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) remarkable	4) to be introduced	7) development
2) replace	5) convenient	8) legend
3) biography	6) invention	9) historic event





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

Word-combinations	Definitions
1) remarkable	a) the life story of a person written by someone else
2) legend	b) famous or likely to become famous in history; significant
3) to be introduced	c) unusual or special and therefore surprising and worth mentioning
4) convenient	d) something that has never been made before
5) invention	e) the process in which someone or something grows or changes and becomes more advanced
6) historic event	f) someone very famous and admired, usually because of their ability in a particular area
7) replace	g) suitable for your purposes and needs and causing the least difficulty
8) development	h) to put something into use for the first time or to tell someone another person's name the first time that they meet
9) biography	i) to take the place of something, or to put something or someone in the place of something or someone else

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

1) Even though it took a little longer for Texas to be settled than other U.S. states, many _____ occurred making the state what it is today.

2) Basically, the reason you haven't heard about this program is because it _____ last year on June 29.

3) The world changed rapidly after the _____ of the phone.

4) I find it _____ to be able to do my banking online.

5) All our profits are re-invested in research and _____.

- 6) The 20th century was _____ for its inventions.
- 7) He has become a baseball _____.
- 8) Her _____ revealed that she was not as rich as everyone thought.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read text about Muhammad Ali and give the title to the article.



Muhammad Ali, perhaps the world's greatest ever sporting legend, passed away on Friday, aged 74. Ali had spent the previous few days in hospital in Phoenix, Arizona, with breathing problems. Ali is thought to be the best boxer in history. He was the world heavyweight champion three times. He is widely known by his nickname – The Greatest. However, many people believe he was the greatest because of what he did outside the boxing ring, not inside it. He was a civil rights hero and strong opponent of the Vietnam War in the 1960s. He was an ambassador for world peace and worked tirelessly for charities for five decades after. World leaders, sporting figures and celebrities have been paying tribute to Ali. Boxing promoter Bob Arum said: "Ali transformed this country and impacted the world with his spirit. His legacy will be part of our history for all time." U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon praised Ali for changing the world. He said Ali used his charm, wit and grace to fight for a better world, "and used his platform to lift up humanity". The daughter of Martin Luther King wrote: "You were a champion in so many ways." Ali once said: "I would like to be remembered as a man who won the heavyweight title three times, who was humorous and who treated everyone right... As a man...who tried to unite all humankind through faith and love."

7. Match the underlined words in the text with definitions given below:

- a) something left or handed down by a predecessor;
- b) to be famous for a particular reason;
- c) to join together as a group, or to make people join together as a group;
- d) working very hard with a lot of energy for a long time : never seeming to get tired;
- e) the expression of approval or admiration for someone or something;
- f) to say or do something that shows you respect and admire someone a lot;
- g) a leader of the political movement dedicated to securing equal opportunity for members of minority groups;
- h) raise from a lower to a higher position;
- i) the ideology of universal global understanding and nonviolence;
- j) coughing, wheezing, and shortness of breath that may occur as a result of a disease, damage to the lungs, or from natural changes to the lungs as people age;
- k) known or recognized by many people;
- l) an official representative for his or her country.

8. Answer the following questions

- 1) What kind of problems did Muhammad Ali have in hospital?
- 2) What was Muhammad Ali's nickname?
- 3) What kind of hero does the article call Muhammad Ali?
- 4) For how many decades did Muhammad Ali do charity work?
- 5) What did Muhammad Ali want to be remembered for trying to unite?

9. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) Muhammad Ali's nickname was 'The Best'.
- 2) Muhammad Ali fought for civil rights in the 1960s.
- 3) Muhammad Ali did charity work non-stop for 50 years.
- 4) Martin Luther King's daughter said Ali was a champion in many ways.

5) Ali said he wanted to be remembered only for his sense of humour.

Writing

10. Complete the table: Who is / was the greatest in these sports?

Make a report about one of the famous people.

THE GREATEST	<i>Who?</i>	<i>Why?</i>
Football		
Basketball		

Speaking

11. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) Is history important to people? Why? Why not?
- 2) What period of history interests you most?
- 3) Do you think history repeats itself? Give examples.
- 4) What period of history would you like to go back and live in?
- 5) Sir Winston Churchill said: "Those that fail to learn from history, are doomed to repeat it." Do you agree with him?

12. Describe an important event in history. You should say

- when it happened
- what the event was

and what effect you think this event had.

13. Work with a partner. Discuss the following question: What important events do you think might take place in the future?

Home project

14. Make ppt presentation about one of the most famous inventions.



music cassette VHS cassette black and white TV typewriter vinyl record
 telegraph and Morse code film camera Sony Walkman

MODULE 4

ENTERTAINMENT (Out and About)



Objective: to develop students' speaking skills on the topic; to develop attention and linguistic guessing

Entertainment

The world is a stage, the stage is a world of entertainment.

Howard Dietz



Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. What kinds of entertainment do young people like? Do you think young people can learn anything from entertainment?



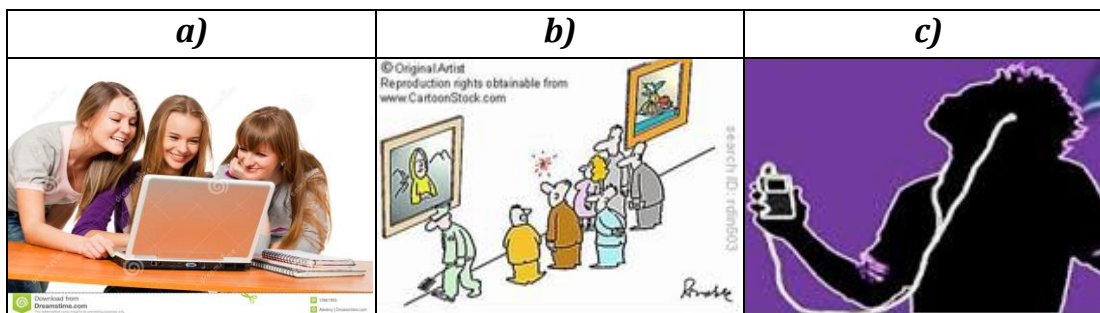
Useful expressions:

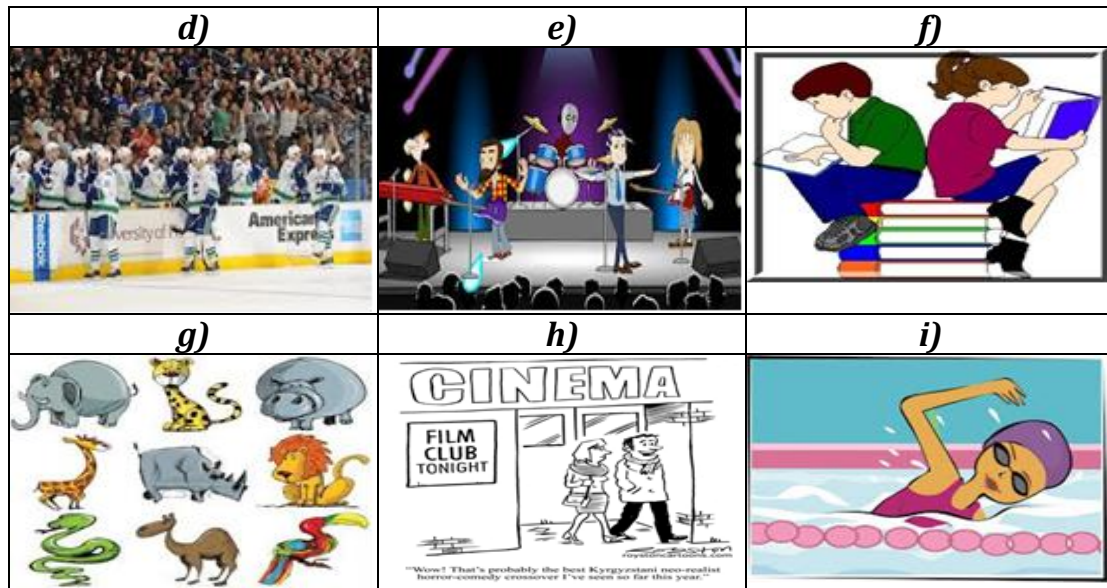
I completely agree because
 Yes, that's right. I couldn't agree more.....

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 9) with pictures (a - i). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) going to the zoo	4) going to the cinema	7) swimming
2) surfing the net	5) visiting the gallery	8) listening to the radio
3) attending sports events	6) reading	9) going to concerts





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word-combinations</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
1) surfing the net	a) going to a football or basketball game
2) visiting the gallery	b) going to see a movie
3) swimming	c) going to the room or building that is used for showing works of art, sometimes so that they can be sold
4) going to concerts	d) looking at words or symbols and understand what they mean
5) going to the zoo	e) moving through water by moving the body or parts of the body
6) listening to the radio	f) going to the park where live animals are kept so that people can look at them
7) attending sports events	g) giving attention to music or someone who is speaking
8) reading	h) browsing around in the contents of the Internet
9) going to the cinema	i) attending a performance of music by one or more musicians or singers

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

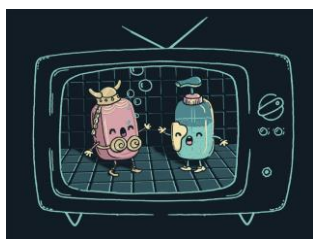
- Intrigued by the many positive reviews I decided to _____ to see this new animated film.
- _____ is a wonderful cultural experience, and a great opportunity to meet with friends.
- I spend an hour a day or more _____.

- 4) The teacher gave us a list of books for further _____ on the subject.
- 5) George, if you are not _____, turn it off.
- 6) We're _____, to see a kangaroo, and a lion too.
- 7) We spent the day on the beach but it was too cold to go _____.
- 8) We _____, while we were in Prague.
- 9) While sports tourism has not always been extremely popular, during the recent decade the amount of people _____ has drastically increased.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read the following text about soap operas and do the comprehension exercises below.



SOAP OPERAS

Watching TV is a very popular *pastime* in the UK. But what kind of programmes do British people like to watch? Well, the most-watched TV programmes every week are very popular dramas that are usually on at least four times every week. They are dramas based in one neighbourhood that try to *depict* ordinary life in the UK – we call these dramas ‘soap operas’ or ‘soaps’. In the early days of TV, there were often dramas on during the day. Back in those days, it was traditional for the husband to go out to work and for the wife to stay at home and *look after* the house and the children. Most of these daytime dramas *were aimed* at entertaining the housewives who would traditionally be at home, probably doing the washing. Companies selling *washing powder* would advertise their products at times when these dramas *were on*, and sometimes those companies would even sponsor the drama. *Hence* the word ‘soap’. So what about the word “opera”? Well, that’s because these dramas are often an *exaggeration* of real life. They are *supposed* to represent ordinary lives but, to make them entertaining, lots of dramatic events, like *murders*, divorces, *affairs* etc., all happen probably much more regularly than they would in a normal neighbourhood. Most soap operas these days are shown in the evening. Each show will have several different storylines happening at once that continue over several shows. The same cast members will appear in every show, too. There are lots of different soaps on in the UK on different channels but there are three main popular ones. ‘Coronation Street’ has been on since 1960. It is set in a suburb of Manchester

and it's supposed to represent working class life in the north of England. Then there's 'Eastenders' which started in 1985, set in the East End of London, and 'Emmerdale', which is set on a farm in Yorkshire, in the north of England.

7. Match the underlined words in the text with definitions given below:

- a) to be connected with or broadcast by some communication system;
- b) the act of making something more noticeable than usual;
- c) to take care of someone or something and make certain that they have everything they need;
- d) to have a particular purpose or intention;
- e) the crime of unlawfully killing a person;
- f) to be intended to;
- g) laundry detergent;
- h) to describe, to show;
- i) thus, therefore;
- j) what you do outside work for enjoyment;
- k) intimate relationships outside marriage.

8. Answer the following questions

- 1) What type of programmes do British people prefer to watch?
- 2) Why did sponsors advertise soap on TV during the mornings?
- 3) To what extent are soap operas different from normal life?
- 4) What are the three most popular soap operas in British television?

9. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) People don't like to watch TV in the UK.
- 2) The word "soap" in "soap opera" refers to washing powder used by housewives to do the washing.
- 3) The word "opera" in "soap opera" refers to the classical singing you hear in the dramas.

4) Soap operas have lots of continuing storylines happening over a few shows.

5) "Coronation Street" has been on British TV since 1985.

Writing

10. What about you? Imagine you have \$ 500 to spend this weekend. Decide what you're going to do. Where will you eat? Where will you go at night? During the day? Write a short paragraph to tell your groupmates about it.

Speaking

11. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What forms of entertainment are most popular in your country?
- 2) Do you think men and women have different tastes in entertainment?
- 3) What kinds of entertainment do young people / children / adults like?
- 4) How have the forms of popular entertainment changed over the years?
- 5) Describe your typical weekday and your typical weekend.

12. Describe one of the forms of entertainment. Why you like or dislike it.

Positive			Negative		
interesting	exciting	educational	boring	noisy	cruel
enjoyable	cultural	cheap	expensive	tiring	crowded
relaxing	energetic	entertaining		dangerous	

13. Work with a partner. Discuss which forms of entertainment you enjoy and why. Use the useful language below to help you.

Making suggestions	Accepting	Rejecting
How about (going to a concert)? Perhaps/Maybe we could .. I think we should ...	That would be fine/great. Yes. Let's do that. That sounds perfect. Yes, I suppose we could do that.	I don't think so. It might be too (boring). How about (going to the theatre) instead? It's a nice idea, but... Oh, it's far too (expensive).

Home project

14. Make ppt presentation about "The Most popular Entertainment....." (10, 20, 30.....100 years ago; in future)

Objective: to develop students' reading skills; to master students' speaking skills on the topic



Hobbies

Happy is the man who is living by his hobby

George Bernard Shaw

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. Use the key language to discuss which qualities are needed for the activities and why.



Useful expressions:

I think he/she should be

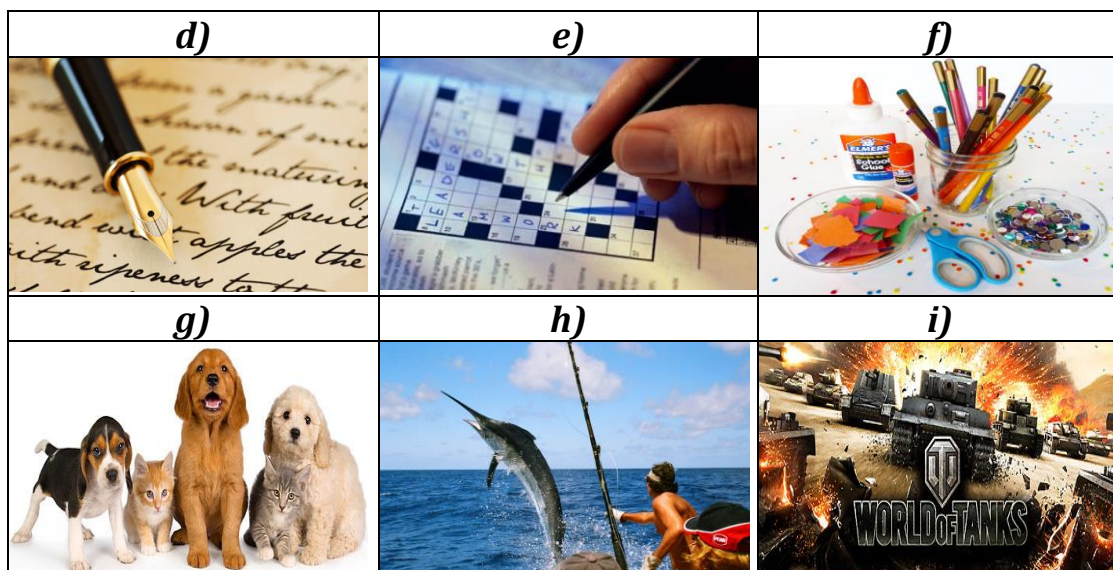
daring creative patient energetic
careful well-organised

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 9) with pictures (a - i). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) hunting	4) computer games	7) puzzles
2) art and crafts	5) cooking	8) keeping a pet
3) gardening	6) writing	9) fishing





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
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3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word-combinations</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
1) puzzles	a) the activity of creating pieces of written work, such as stories, poems, or articles
2) art and crafts	b) taking care of domestic animals
3) writing	c) the sport or job of catching fish
4) keeping a pet	d) growing and taking care of the plants, and keeping it attractive
5) computer games	e) a problem or question that you have to answer by using your skill or knowledge
6) fishing	f) the activity of preparing food
7) gardening	g) a game that is played on a computer, in which the pictures that appear on the screen are controlled by pressing keys or moving a joystick
8) cooking	h) chasing and killing an animal or bird for food, sport, or profit
9) hunting	i) the skills of making objects, such as decorations, furniture, and pottery (objects made from clay) by hand

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) You need to have quick reactions to play these _____.
- 2) I spent hours reasoning out the solution to the _____.
- 3) Doctors have discovered that _____ can do wonders for your health.

4) St. Lucia depends on its clean coastal waters because _____ and tourism provide much of its income.

5) _____ describes a wide variety of activities involving making things with one's own hands.

6) Public opinion is currently running against fox _____.

7) Who does the _____ in your house?

8) My mother has always enjoyed _____.

9) Teachers focus on speaking and _____ in the afternoon classes.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read the text and answer the questions after it.



Hobbies in People's Life

A hobby is an activity or a special interest which you prefer to devote your spare time. There exist thousands of hobbies and everyone has an opportunity to choose a hobby he or she is interested in.

It's a pity, but today a lot of people don't have hobbies. They explain it in different ways: some of them say that hobbies need much money to be invested into them, other people say that they are too busy to waste their precious time on hobbies. There are also those who believe that sometimes people devote too much time to their hobbies and forget about their friends and families. However, the majority of people are convinced that hobbies brighten people's lives, add an additional sense into their existence and charge them with positive emotions. It's a great pleasure to do what you

really want to do. To have a hobby is also a nice opportunity to meet other people who have the same interests as you have.

All people are different and so they prefer spending their free time in different ways. Some of them go to the parks, forests, to the country and enjoy the beauty of nature. Others are keen on taking pictures, making models, sculpture, woodwork or leatherwork. There are people who are fond of music, cinema and theatres, so they try to go there as often as possible. In fact it is great.

7. Answer the questions after the text.

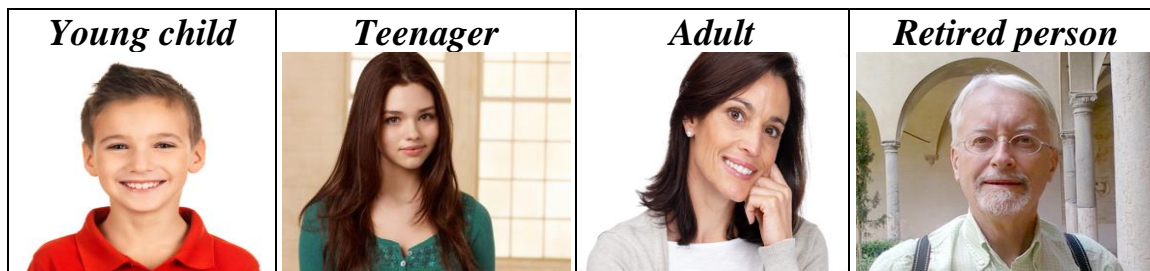
- 1) What is hobby?
- 2) Why don't a lot of people have hobbies?
- 3) How does hobby influence on people?
- 4) Do hobbies have negative impact on people?
- 5) How can hobby gather people?

8. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) There exist thousands of hobbies.
- 2) Hobbies don't brighten people's lives, don't add an additional sense into their existence and don't charge them with positive emotions.
- 3) To have a hobby is also a nice opportunity to meet other people who have different interests.
- 4) All people are the same and so they prefer spending their free time in the same ways.
- 5) Taking pictures, making models, sculpture, woodwork or leatherwork are kinds of hobbies.

Writing

9. Fill out the word-roses to see what hobbies people of such age groups would enjoy. Comment on your choice.



Speaking

10. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) Why do you think people like having a hobby?
- 2) Does anyone you know have an interesting hobby?
- 3) Is it possible to have hobby that involves more than one person?
- 4) What do people in your country normally do with their free time?
- 5) Do you think that more people had hobbies in the past than now?

11. Describe a hobby you enjoy. You should say:

- how long you've been doing it;
- how often you do it;
- what benefits you get from it;

and explain why you enjoy it.

12. Work with a partner. Discuss likes and dislikes (love, really like, don't like, hate). Share your information with the group.

to waste time to spend free time to brighten people's lives to devote your spare time
 to go in for sport to be interested in smth. nice opportunity to be fond of smth.

Home project

13. Make ppt presentation about importance of hobbies.

Objective: to develop students' socio-cultural competence; to master students' speaking skills



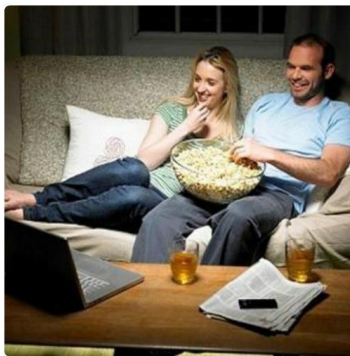
Cinema and Theatre

Theatre is life. Cinema is art. Television is furniture."

Anonymous

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. Do you like going to the cinema or theatre? How often do you go? What do you prefer?



Useful expressions:

Personally, I think...

In my humble opinion...

To be more exact...

Advantages of watching TV

- can sit in the comfort of your own home
- can choose what you want to watch
- can play back your favourite parts
- can pause it if you want to stop watching
- can flick through the channels
- can invite your friends round
- can switch it off if you get bored

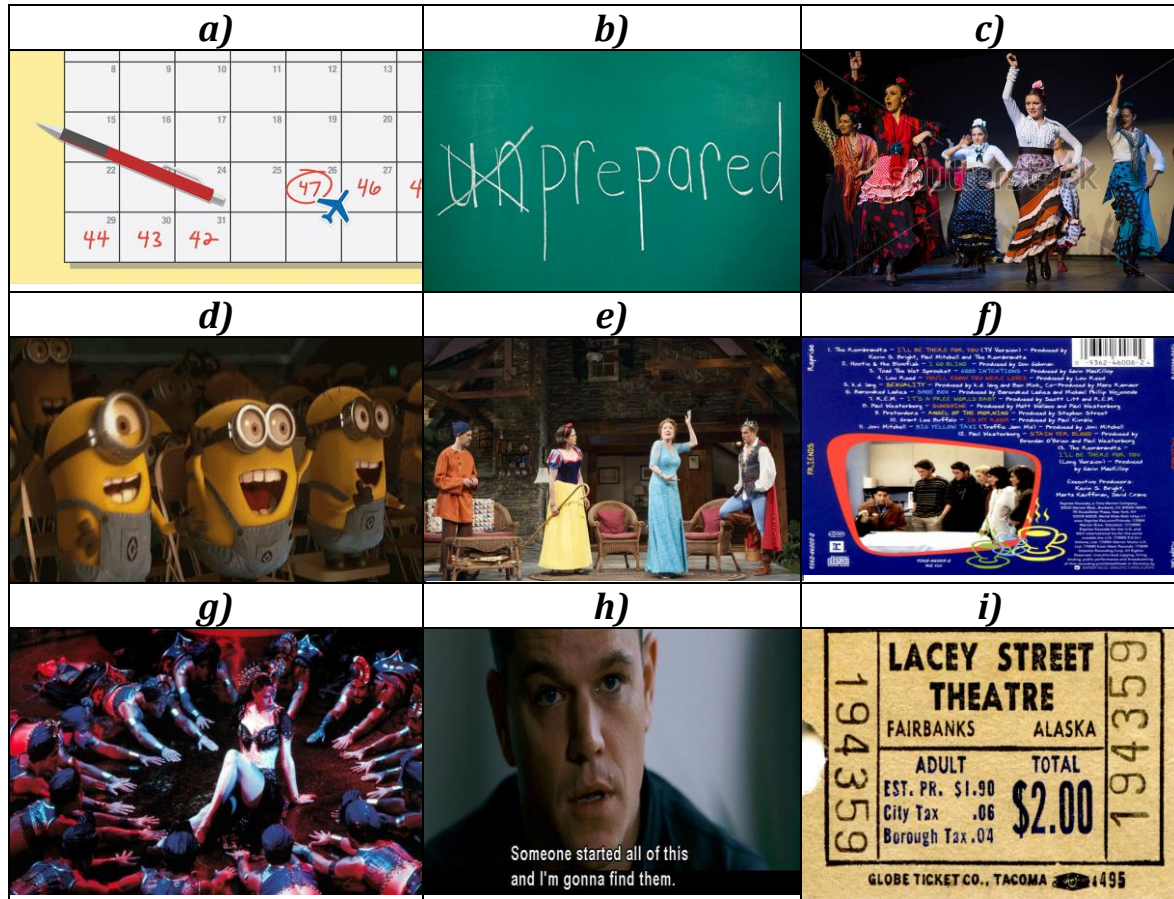
Advantages of going to the cinema

- the thrill of watching something on the big-screen
- more exciting/intense atmosphere
- surround sound system brings the characters to life / enhances the special effects
- can enjoy a night out with friends
- the excitement of watching a premiere screening

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 – 9) with pictures (a – i). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) in advance	4) a soundtrack	7) applause
2) a play	5) to book	8) a performance
3) tickets	6) musical	9) subtitles



Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

Word-combination	Definition
1) in advance	a) a small piece of paper or card given to someone, usually to show that they have paid for an event
2) a play	b) the sounds, especially the music of a film, or a separate recording of this
3) tickets	c) to arrange to have a seat, room, performer, etc. at a particular time in the future
4) a soundtrack	d) a play or film in which part of the story is sung to music
5) to book	e) the action of entertaining other people by dancing, singing, acting, or playing music
6) musical	f) words shown at the bottom of a film or television picture to explain what is being said
7) a performance	g) the sound of people clapping their hands repeatedly to show enjoyment or approval of something such as a performance or speech
8) applause	h) before a particular time, or before doing a particular thing
9) subtitles	i) a piece of writing that is intended to be acted in a theatre or on radio or television

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) The best thing about the movie is its _____.
- 2) There's no entertainment quite like Broadway _____.
- 3) "Did you see the ____ on Thursday?" "No, I went on Wednesday night."
- 4) If you've come to buy _____ for tonight's performance, please join the queue.
- 5) She'd _____ a table for four at their favourite restaurant.
- 6) If you're going to come, please let me know _____.
- 7) So let's hear some _____ for these talented young performers.
- 8) The Chinese movie was shown with English _____.
- 9) The British Academy Television Award for Best Entertainment _____ is an award given out by the British Academy of Film and Television Arts at their annual ceremony.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read text about history of cinematography and be ready to do tasks below.



History Of Cinematography

Cinema is much younger than theatre. It was born at the end of the 19th century. The first people who showed the first movies to a *paying public* were the Lumiere Brothers of France. They did this on the 20th February 1896 at the Grand Cafe, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. This was the first cinema show and it was quickly *followed* by many others in all parts of the world. All the 1996 we celebrated the hundredth *anniversary* of cinematography.

The first films showed moving people and transport or newsreels of processions and wars, and short comedies. In



1901, France was the first country to produce a dramatic film, “The Story of a Crime”, which was followed by “The Great Train Robbery” in the United States in 1903.

At first, films were shown anywhere: in music halls, clubs and shops. By 1908, special film theatres were built to give regular programmes. At this time cinema rapidly developed in both the New and the Old World. In 1914 Charlie Chaplin made his first film “Making a Living” in the USA. At that time the world was crazy about Charlie, that was created by Charlie Spencer Chaplin. His Charlie, small and clumsy yet kind-hearted, generous and brave, has attracted the hearts of simple people in different countries. Sometimes they stood in long queues to see a film with their favourite actor. The first films in the West were mainly melodramas or comedies.

Then, in 1927, Warner Brothers in Hollywood made the first film in which an



actor sang and spoke. The film was called Jazz Singer. It opened a new era in films - the era of the “talkies”. The film mostly told its story with titles, but it had three songs and a short dialogue. There were long lines of people in front of the Warner Theatre in New York. The

silent film was dead within a year. The first one hundred percent sound film, “Lights of New York”, appeared in 1928.

The first colour films were made in the 1930s, but the black-and-white films are made even today.

7. Match the underlined phrases in the text with definitions given below.

- special date on which an event occurred in some previous year;
- people who pay for some activity;
- to go or come after in the same direction;
- quickly;
- to like something very much;
- to become available, be published;

- g) a line of people waiting for something;
- h) without noise and sounds;
- i) act of stealing something;
- j) lacking in skill or physical coordination, who falls very often.

8. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Where and when was the first movie shown?
- 2) What were the first films about?
- 3) Which country produced the first dramatic film?
- 4) When was the first cinema built?
- 5) Who made the first “talkie” film?

9. Read the text and answer the question: What is a theatre?



Theatre

Theatre is a word with a magic ring. It calls up a bright and exciting picture. It may be of people in holiday spirit streaming down the aisles of the playhouse. It may be of the wonders hidden behind the folds of the front curtain. Or it may portray the hushed and eager audience, waiting for the house lights to dim.

Theatre magic also works its spell on the other side of the curtain, behind the footlights. Anyone who has ever been a part of this world knows the thrills of life backstage. No one can forget the excitement that mounts steadily until the moment when the stage manager finally signals, “Curtain going up!”

There are many different kinds of theatre performances. Circus, carnival, night club, fair, vaudeville, musical comedy, ballet, modern dance, opera, and operetta are all forms of theatre. Motion pictures, television, and radio present all these forms.

Some people go to the theatre to laugh, to relax, to escape from their everyday worries and cares. Others go to be emotionally stirred, to live through the troubles and crises of the characters on the stage. Still others seek adventure and excitement. Some are curious to find out how other people live. Some go to learn,

to be taught a moral lesson. As the French actor Louis Jouvet said, “Faced with the mystery of life, men invented the theatre.”

10. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) What pictures can the word “theatre” call up?
- 2) What are the forms of theatrical activities?
- 3) Why do people go to the theatre?
- 4) Louis Jouvet said, “Faced with the mystery of life, men invented the theatre.” Do you agree with him? Why?

Writing

11. Write an essay. (You should write at least 250 words).

a. Some people opine that cinema will eventually lose its appeal to mass people and very few people will go to cinema halls. Do you agree or disagree with this view? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

b. For and against theatre. Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Speaking

12. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) Is cinema a popular form of entertainment in your country? How often do you go to the cinema?
- 2) What kinds of films do you enjoy?
- 3) How often do you watch films?
- 4) What do you like and dislike about the theatre?
- 5) Are theatre tickets easy to get in your country?

13. Describe a worth watching theatrical performance. You should say:

- what the play was about;
- where it took place;

- how the acting and quality of the production was; and explain why it was worth watching.

14. Work with a partner. Discuss the following questions: Do you think the cinema has increased or decreased in popularity in recent years? In your opinion, will this trend continue into the future?

Home project

15. Make ppt presentation about one of the most famous (best):

a. Cinema in the World.

b. Theatre in the World



Objective: to master students' reading skills; to develop socio-cultural competence

Museums



A living civilization creates; a dying, builds museums.
Martin H. Fischer

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. Are there many (or, any) museums in your country (hometown)? Do you think museums are useful for visitors to your hometown/country?



Useful expressions:

A museum is a place where

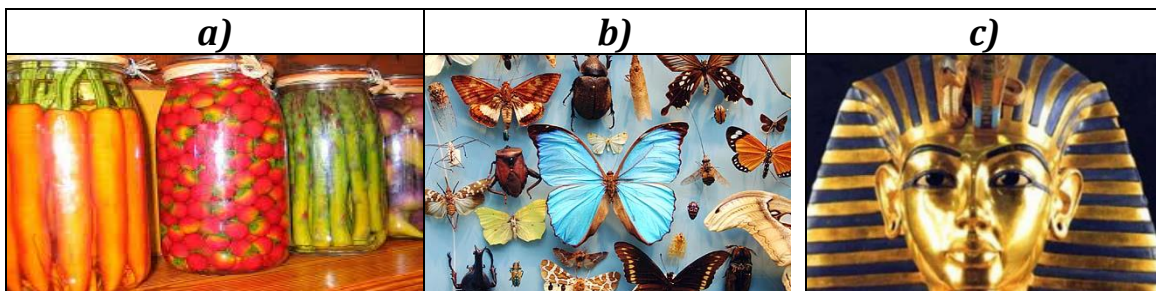
Almost all of the countries have museums

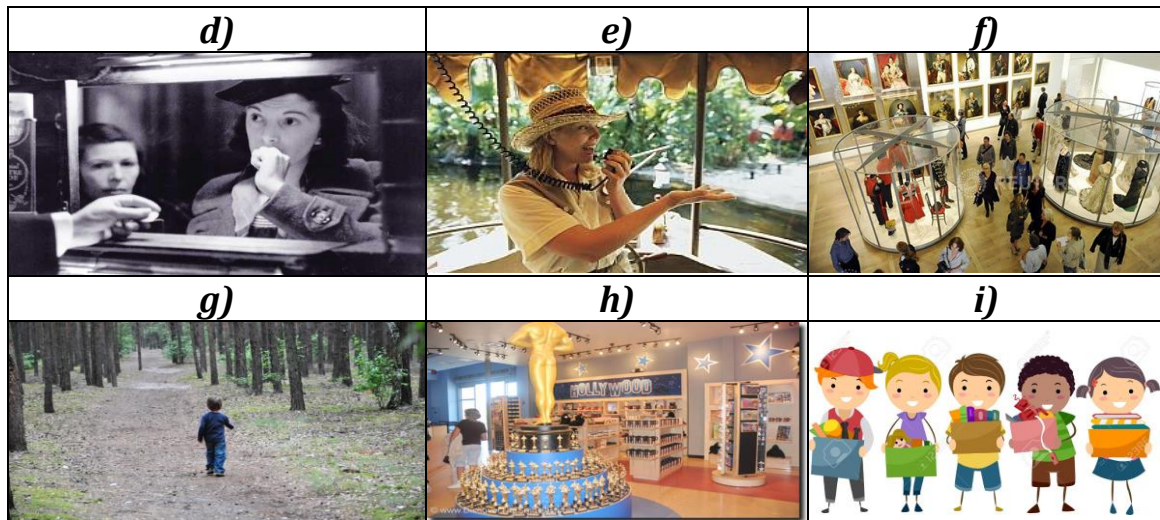
The things preserved there are generally of scientific, cultural, historic and artistic interests

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 – 9) with pictures (a – i).
Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) an admission fee	4) a gift shop	7) preservation
2) a collection	5) an artifact (artefact – UK)	8) donation
3) an exhibition	6) to wander (around)	9) a tour guide





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1. preservation	a) a person employed to show tourists around places of interest
2. a gift shop	b) a public display of works of art or items of interest held in a museum or gallery for people to see
3. a donation	c) the fee charged to enter a place
4. a collection	d) an object made by a human being, of cultural or historical interest
5. an exhibition	e) maintaining something in its original or existing state
6. an admission fee	f) something that you give in order to help a person or organization
7. a tour guide	g) to walk slowly across or around an area, usually without clear purpose
8. an artifact	h) a group of accumulated paintings, documents, or artifacts grouped together by a particular theme
9. to wander (around)	i) a shop that sells items appropriate as gifts

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

1) By exhibiting _____ from the past, museums can teach us a lot about different periods in history.

2) The British Museum _____ totals at least 8 million objects.

3) Our _____ was very informative!

4) There is a recommended _____ of \$ 2.

5) As The Mona Lisa is over 500 years old, there are many people working on its _____.

6) I would like to visit the Sherlock Holmes _____ at the Museum of London in October.

7) On Saturday I enjoyed ___ around the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

8) Many museums in London do not have _____.

9) My favourite thing about a trip to the museum is visiting the _____!

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read the text and answer the questions:



The British Museum

Sir Hans Sloane collected everything: rare books and pictures, precious stones, stuffed animals, birds, butterflies, ancient things. He was a great collector. He died in 1753 and the King bought his collection for £20,000. This was the beginning of the British Museum. It was opened to the public in 1759 and was the first public museum. The British Museum is a treasure house of old, interesting and magnificent objects collected all over the world. A winged lion is the heaviest exhibit in the museum. It weighs 16 tons. The tallest exhibit is the totem pole which is 11 meters high. The stone tools from Africa are the oldest exhibits. They are more than a million years old. The British Museum has a rare Roman silver mirror. There are about half a million coins in the British Museum. You can also admire beautiful vases, amphorae, pots made of white porcelain from China, Greece and other countries. Today, the British Museum has grown to become one of the largest museums in the world, covering an area of over 92,000 m² (990,000 sq. ft.). There are nearly one hundred galleries open to the public, representing 2 miles (3.2 km) of exhibition space.

7. Answer the following questions

- 1) Who started the collection which grew into the British Museum?
- 2) When was the museum opened to the public?
- 3) What things can you find there?

- 4) What is the area of this museum?
- 5) How many galleries are opened to the public?

8. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) Sir Hans Sloane collected only rare books and pictures.
- 2) 1573 was the beginning of the British Museum.
- 3) The British Museum is a treasure house of old, interesting and magnificent objects collected all over the world.
- 4) The tallest exhibit is the totem pole which is 111 meters high.
- 5) The British Museum has a rare Roman golden mirror.

Writing

9. Write an essay:

a. Some people think that museums should be enjoyable places to entertain people, while others believe that the purpose of museums is to educate. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

b. Many museums and historical sites are mainly visited by tourists rather than local people. Why is this? What can be done to encourage local people to visit museums and historical sites? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge (Write at least 250 words).

Speaking

10. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) Do you think museums should be free to enter? Why? Why not?
- 2) Do you prefer going to museums alone or with others? Why?
- 3) Would you like to work in the museum? Why? Why not?
- 4) What's the best museum you've ever been to? Tell about it?
- 5) What kinds of museums are there in your town? describe and describe.

11. Describe a museum that you have visited. You should say:





- when you visited the museum;
- describe the museum;
- how you felt after going there;

and describe your experience of the visit.

12. Work with a partner. Discuss the following questions: What benefits can students gain from visiting museums? How do you think most students feel about visiting a museum? Are museums more educational now than they were when your parents were young?

Home project

13. Make ppt presentation about one of the most famous museum in:

The USA	France	Great Britain	Italy
			

Following are some of the museums in different cities of the world:

USA: Metropolitan Museum of Art; National Portrait Gallery.

Australia: Australian History Museum; Macleay Museum; Sydney Harbour Bridge Visitor Centre; Fort Denison.

UK: The British Museum; Natural History Museum; Victoria and Albert Museum; National Gallery, London; Royal Academy of Arts; Tate Modern, London.

Ireland: National Museum of Ireland, Ulster Museum, National Museum of Ireland – Archaeology, Irish Museum of Modern Art.

Greece: Acropolis Museum; National Archaeological Museum of Athens; Athinais Culture Center; Athens War Museum; Archaeological Museum of Komotini.

Italy: Vatican Museum, Rome; Galleria Palatina, Florence; Musei Capitolini, Rome; Pinacoteca di Brera, Milan.

France: The Louvre, Musée d'Orsay, Centre Georges Pompidou, Musée Rodin, Palace of Versailles.

Objective: to master students' speaking skills; to develop linguistic outlook

FILMS



Everyone has the attitude that movies aren't just disposable entertainment - they can really mean something....

Joseph Gordon-Levitt

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. Why do you think some films are still popular a long time after they were made?



Useful expressions:

There is a good film on in the cinema
to be based on to depict (to present)

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 9) with pictures (a - i). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) adventure film	4) romantic comedy	7) war film
2) action	5) cartoon	8) horror
3) biopic	6) science fiction (sci-fi)	9) documentary





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
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3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

Word-combinations	Definitions
1) adventure film	a) a film about the future or space
2) action	b) a film, usually a funny one, made using characters and images that are drawn
3) biopic	c) a film with lots of guns and explosions
4) romantic comedy	d) film concerned with warfare, typically about naval, air, or land battles, with combat scenes
5) cartoon	e) a film in which very frightening or unnatural things happen, for example dead people coming to life and people being murdered
6) science fiction	f) a film about real life
7) war film	g) a film that gives facts and information about a subject
8) horror	h) a light and humorous film, whose central plot is a happy love story
9) documentary	i) a film about lots of travelling and exciting or dangerous events

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) An example of a _____ is the movie "What's Love Got To Do With It", about Tina Turner's life.

- 2) The period of 1990s and 2000s was a boom time for the _____, one that produced many hit movies *Pretty Woman*, *Notting Hill*, *50 First Dates*, *Sleepless in Seattle*.
- 3) _____ often explores the potential consequences of scientific and other innovations.
- 4) His daughter enjoys watching _____ in the cinema at the weekends.
- 5) Each year, new _____ come out that are designed to terrify, with evil characters bent on death and destruction..
- 6) Polish writer and filmmaker Bolesław Matuszewski was among those who identified the mode of _____.
- 7) European actors such as Jean-Claude Van Damme (*Bloodsport*), French Jean Reno (*Ronin* and *Mission: Impossible*), Swedish Dolph Lundgren (*Universal Soldier*), Irish Colin Farrell (*SWAT*), and English Jason Statham (*The Transporter*) appeared in a number of _____ in the 1990s and 2000s.
- 8) Many _____ have been produced with the cooperation of a nation's military forces.
- 9) _____ are commonly set in a period background and may include adapted stories of historical or fictional adventure heroes within the historical context.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

7. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.



What's a Film without Popcorn

Popcorn has been associated with cinemas and films for as long as we can remember. But where did this connection begin and will it carry on into the future?

Popcorn became a popular snack food in North America in the 19th century and was sold at entertainment sites like circuses and fairs. No kitchen was needed to prepare it and once the mobile steam owered popcorn maker was invented, it became possible to mass produce the snack. Popcorn had an appealing smell when popped and this attracted many people to buy it.

In the 1930s, people began flocking to the cinema but at first, popcorn was not sold inside the cinemas. Cinema owners wanted to protect the costly carpets that they had put in their cinemas. They were also concerned that the sound of people eating snacks would disturb the other people watching the film. So, enterprising salesmen set up popcorn machines outside the buildings. As more and more people began buying popcorn on their way into the cinema, cinema owners started to understand that they could make money from the popular snack. As a result, they decided to allow the salesmen to sell popcorn in the cinema lobby for a daily fee. Eventually, cinemas began selling snacks themselves. This decision helped save many of the cinema owners from going out of business.

Today, popcorn is still economically important to cinemas. Because popcorn is so cheap to make, cinemas make a lot of profits on every box they sell. Yet, there are those that suggest that popcorn in cinemas may be on its way out. In recent years, luxury cinemas have become increasingly popular. These cinemas try to give people a more “exclusive” experience by serving gourmet food in addition to traditional popcorn.

Yet despite this development, it is unlikely that popcorn will vanish completely from cinemas. For many of us, eating popcorn is an integral part of the experience of watching a film. Even when we watch a film on TV at home, we often make ourselves some microwave popcorn. Old habits, it seems, are hard to break!

8. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) Where did popcorn become popular?
- 2) What were the reasons that cinema owners did not want to sell popcorn?
- 3) Why did cinema owners eventually agree to sell popcorn?
- 4) Why is popcorn economically important to cinemas?
- 5) Is popcorn popular now?

9. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) Popcorn has been sold in cinemas since the 19th century.
- 2) Cinema owners paid salesmen to sell popcorn in the cinema lobby.
- 3) Selling popcorn is very profitable.
- 4) Today popcorn isn't still economically important to cinemas.
- 5) It is likely that popcorn will vanish completely from cinemas.

Writing

10. What is your favourite film of all time? Write a short review and give your opinion about the film and say whether you would recommend watching it (140 – 190 words in an appropriate style).

Speaking

11. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What kinds of films do you enjoy?
- 2) Do you prefer watching films at home or at the cinema?
- 3) Has your taste in films changed as you've got older?
- 4) Have you seen any good films recently?
- 5) Could you live without ever seeing another film again? Why/not?

12. Describe a film you found interesting (write a review). You should say:

- when you saw this film;
- why you decided to see this film;
- what happened in the film, what was the central theme of the film;

and explain why you found this film interesting.

13. Work with a partner. Discuss films using adjectives in the box

<i>amazing</i>	<i>impressive</i>	<i>horrible</i>	<i>fantastic</i>	<i>remarkable</i>
<i>sensitive</i>	<i>extraordinary</i>	<i>delightful</i>	<i>terrible</i>	<i>exciting</i>

Home project

14. Make ppt presentation "Top ten films in genre".

Objective: to master students' speaking skills; to develop linguistic outlook

THEME PARKS



Park is a place to park your worries, imbibe nature, reminded of God's blessings and learn to stand up like a tree to face vagaries of life's weather
Unknown

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. Compare two photographs and to describe which situation is more enjoyable for the people involved.

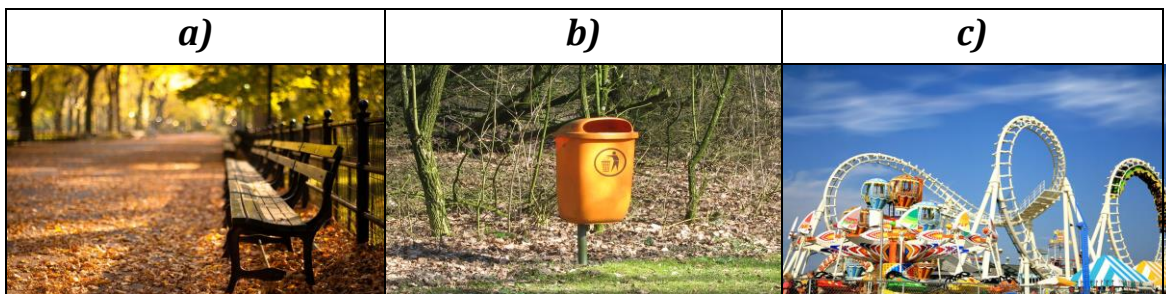


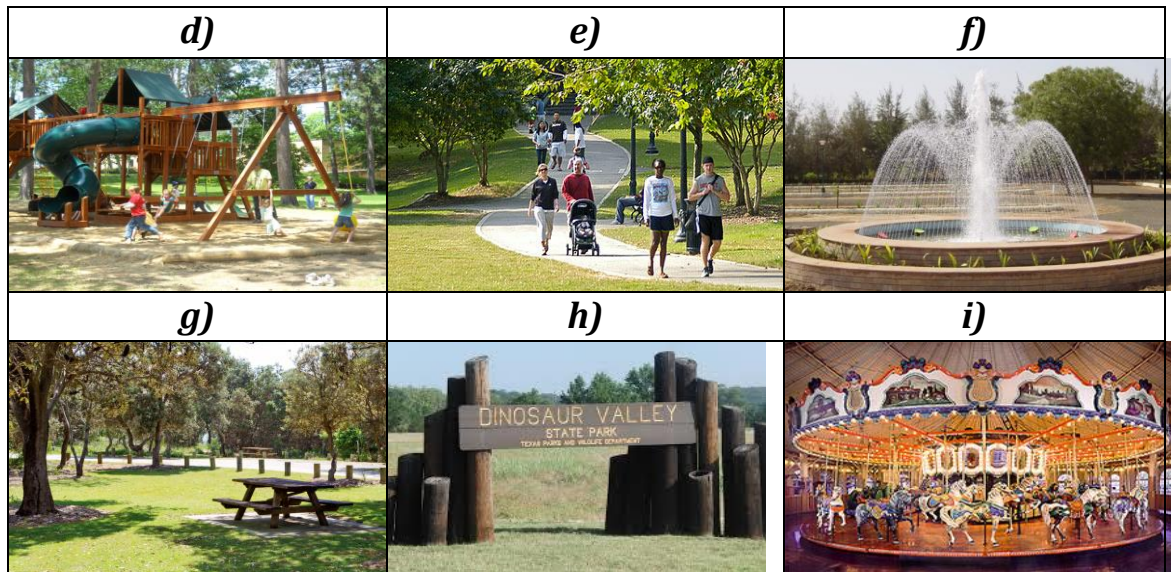
Useful expressions:
Both pictures show different people
In the first picture I can see
Whereas in the second photo
I'd rather be in the

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 9) with pictures (a - i).
Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) running track	4) playground	7) merry-go-round (carousel)
2) picnic area	5) bench	8) fountain
3) trash can	6) national (state) park	9) amusement park





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word-combination</i>	<i>Definition</i>
1) running track	a) an area where people can eat snacks, usually in an attractive place with tables to sit at
2) picnic area	b) a large circular platform at a fairground on which there are model animals or vehicles for people to sit on or in as it turns round
3) trash can	c) an outdoor area for entertainment, with a merry-go-round, roller coaster, etc., refreshment booths, and the like
4) playground	d) a piece of ground, that is used for jogging or running
5) national (state) park	e) a stream of water that is forced up into the air through a small hole, especially for decorative effect, or the structure in a lake or pool from which this flows
6) merry-go-round (carousel)	f) a place with a specific design to allow children to play there
7) amusement park	g) a long seat of wood or metal that two or more people can sit on
8) bench	h) a container that holds materials that have been thrown away
9) fountain	i) a large area of land which is protected by the government because of its natural beauty, plants, or animals, and which the public can usually visit

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) There was a picture of the Trevi _____ on the front of the book.
- 2) Some parks built in big cities are very large. These can have fountains or _____.
- 3) The _____ is comprised of 68 hand-made horses, all of which jump
- 4) The old man fell asleep on the _____ in the park.
- 5) Meet me at the _____ack at five o'clock. You won't recognize me. I'm so thin!
- 6) In the garden the family also have a large trampoline and a big wooden _____ area featuring swings and a climbing frame.
- 7) Tom threw his half-eaten sandwich into the _____.
- 8) Liseberg is one of the leading _____ in Europe and offers entertainment, attractions, restaurants and accommodation.
- 9) Future development of the buildings will also be restricted because of its position in a _____.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.**Reading**

6. Read the article quickly and answer the question: What is the purpose of the article?

- a. to educate the reader
- b. to inform and entertain the reader
- c. to encourage people to visit China

***It's a Small World***

This week, in our series on the world's most famous theme parks, we are visiting The Window of the World theme park in Shenzhen, China.

This certainly is a theme park with a difference. The Window of the World contains over 130 replicas of the most famous natural and man-made sites in the world, all squeezed onto about 480,000 square metres. Some of the replicas are the actual size of the sites while others are smaller. In one afternoon, you can visit the Eiffel Tower, walk around the Grand Canyon and marvel at the Egyptian Pyramids. The Acropolis is here along with Niagara Falls. One of the most interesting features of the park is International Street, which features Islamic Street, where you can see mosques, buildings and markets that look exactly like those found in the Arab world.

‘We want visitors to see and experience places and cultures they may not be able to actually get to in person. Not everyone can visit every famous landmark in the world in one lifetime and that is why this park is attractive to many visitors, both Chinese nationals and foreigners,’ commented Mr Chin, one of the managers.

The Window of the World theme park combines both fun and education. There are regular exhibitions about famous people in history, and the park often holds festivals which focus on different countries and cultural themes. Visitors also have the opportunity to try out food from all over the world in one of the many restaurants.

‘This week we are holding Indian Week,’ explained one of the organisers. ‘Visitors can learn all about Indian culture, customs and traditions. We are offering Indian food all week and there is also a special exhibition on famous Indians in history.’

Visitors to the park not only have the opportunity to see many famous sites and learn a lot about different world cultures, but they also have the chance to take part in many adventure trips in the park.

‘We are waiting to go down the Colorado River by boat and some friends of ours are skiing in the Alpine Ski Resort,’ said one visitor. ‘We actually come from Shenzhen and we think this park is a great benefit for our region. We will probably never be able to visit all of these places ourselves,

so it is really interesting for us. Some friends of ours are visiting us next week from the USA and we are going to bring them to see the park, too!

In this theme park it really is a “small world”!

7. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) Where is the Window of the World theme park situated?
- 2) How many replicas of the most famous natural and man-made sites in the world does it contain?
- 3) What is the purpose of the Window of the World theme park?
- 4) What can visitors learn from the Window of the World theme park?
- 5) Why is the park called a “small world”?

8. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) This article is the only one in the magazine on the topic of theme parks of the world.
- 2) All the exhibits on show are the same size as the originals.
- 3) The organisers of the park want visitors to learn something about different countries in the world.
- 4) You can try out food from different parts of China in the park.
- 5) Visitors can take part in sporting activities in the park.
- 6) The visitors are enthusiastic about the park.

Writing

9. Write descriptively using a wide and varied vocabulary. Imagine that you spent the day at a theme park. Describe what you would experience. Focus on describing the four senses:

*Sight

*Touch

*Sound

*Taste

Speaking

10. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) How often do you visit parks? What kinds of parks do you know?

- 2) Why are parks an important part of many towns and cities?
- 3) What do you think could be done to make parks better?
- 4) Do you think you will go to the parks more often in the future?
- 5) What theme park would you like to visit? Why?

11. Describe theme park you have visited (or you would like to visit). You should say:

- what type of park it was
- when you went there
- what you liked there the most

and say why you chose that park.

12. Work with a partner. Use the following word-combinations to talk about people you saw at a theme park.

the kids who are on a school trip the perfect family the regulars
the wearied mothers the children who are having the best day of their lives

Home project

13. Make ppt presentation about world famous theme park.



QUESTIONS

- 1) Can you tell a little about yourself?
- 2) What are your greatest professional strengths?
- 3) What do you consider to be your weaknesses?
- 4) Where do you see yourself in five years?
- 5) How would you describe a “good relationship”?
- 6) Do you prefer to spend time with your family or with your friends?
- 7) Is it very important to establish good relationships with colleagues (or other students)?
- 8) Do you think that Internet relationships can be successful? Why? / Why not?
- 9) Do you think marriage is still as important as ever?
- 10) Do you have a small or an extended family?
- 11) Do you ever feel that your parents do not understand you?
- 12) Do you share your problems with your family?
- 13) Do you want to have a family when you grow up?
- 14) Do you think that family ties are important?
- 15) What are the differences between adults and children in terms of making friends?
- 16) Can adults make friends with children?
- 17) What do you think are the most important factors when making friends?
- 18) What are the possible factors that cause the break-up of friendship?
- 19) Why is it difficult for adults to make friends?
- 20) Do you prefer to text or phone your friends?
- 21) Do you send more emails or more text messages?
- 22) How often do you go online?
- 23) Do you prefer to use a laptop or a mobile phone?
- 24) Do you often write letters or send things by post?

- 25) What is your daily routine like?
- 26) Which period of your life do you like the most?
- 27) What success have you got in your life for which you feel proud?
- 28) What is your lifestyle like?
- 29) Are you a full-time or part-time student?
- 30) What subject(s) are you studying?
- 31) Why did you choose this/these subject(s)?
- 32) Which topic/subject do you find the most difficult/interesting?
- 33) What was your favourite subject when you were at school?
- 34) What do you plan to do when you finish studying?
- 35) Is there anything else you would like to study in the future?
- 36) What three adjectives would you use to describe today's youth?
- 37) What's the biggest problem with today's youth?
- 38) Do old people understand today's youth?
- 39) How are the youth of different continents different to the young people in your country?
- 40) What are the good things and bad things about today's youth?
- 41) How important do you think education is? Why?
- 42) What would you like to change about the education system of your country?
- 43) When does education begin?
- 44) What do you think about lifelong education?
- 45) What are some important factors in determining which university to attend?
- 46) Have you ever been abroad? Where did you go?
- 47) Advantages and disadvantages of your favourite means of transport?
- 48) Why do people travel?
- 49) Where did you spend your last holiday.
- 50) What is your favourite country (city)? Why?

- 51) What do you like to do when you're on holidays?
- 52) Do you prefer to spend holidays alone or in a group? Why?
- 53) Why are holidays important for you?
- 54) If you could take a holiday anywhere in the world, where it would be?
- 55) Do you have many tourists in your country? Why?
- 56) What bizarre customs do you know?
- 57) What are some of the most important customs in Ukraine?
- 58) Are there any customs in Ukraine visitors might find strange?
- 59) Do you think "When in Rome, do as Romans do" is always good advice? Why?
- 60) If some foreigner decided to live in Ukraine what pieces of advice you would give him?
- 61) Where is the town located?
- 62) Is your town well-known for something?
- 63) What places or landmarks attract visitors in your country? What is special about them?
- 64) Do you think that you do enough to protect the environment? Why / Why not?
- 65) What do you consider to be the most serious problems our planet faces?
- 66) Is history important to people? Why? Why not?
- 67) What period of history interests you most?
- 68) Do you think history repeats itself? Give examples.
- 69) What period of history would you like to go back and live in?
- 70) Sir Winston Churchill said: "Those that fail to learn from history, are doomed to repeat it." Do you agree with him?
- 71) What forms of entertainment are most popular in your country?
- 72) Do you think men and women have different tastes in entertainment? Explain.
- 73) What kinds of entertainment do young people / children / adults like?

- 74) How have the forms of popular entertainment changed over the years?
- 75) Tell me about your typical weekday and your typical weekend. What do you do?
- 76) Why do you think people like having a hobby?
- 77) Does anyone you know have an interesting hobby?
- 78) Is it possible to have hobby that involves more than one person?
- 79) What do people in your country normally do with their free time?
- 80) Do you think that more people had hobbies in the past than now?
- 81) Is cinema a popular form of entertainment in your country? How often do you go to the cinema?
- 82) What kinds of films do you enjoy?
- 83) How often do you watch films?
- 84) What do you like and dislike about the theatre?
- 85) Are theatre tickets easy to get in your country?
- 86) Do you think museums should be free to enter?
- 87) Do you prefer going to museums alone or with others?
- 88) Would you like to work in museum?
- 89) What's the best museum you've ever been to?
- 90) What kinds of museums are there in you town?
- 91) What kinds of films do you enjoy?
- 92) Do you prefer watching films at home or at the cinema?
- 93) Has your taste in films changed as you've got older?
- 94) Have you seen any good films recently?
- 95) Could you live without ever seeing another film again? Why/not?
- 96) How often do you visit parks? What kinds of parks do you know?
- 97) Why are parks an important part of many towns and cities?
- 98) What do you think could be done to make parks better?
- 99) Do you think you will go to the parks more often in the future?
- 100) What theme park would you like to visit? Why?

ВИСНОВКИ

Процеси інтеграції світового співтовариства призводять до змін у кваліфікаційних вимогах до фахових характеристик майбутніх випускників ВНЗ. За цих умов особливого значення набувають такі якості випускника вищого навчального закладу, як мобільність, креативність, високий професіоналізм, здатність до налагодження ділових контактів з іноземними партнерами в іншомовному середовищі.

Інноваційні процеси в освітньому просторі України зумовили орієнтацію змісту і технологій навчання на розвиток індивідуальності майбутніх фахівців. Основним завданням викладацького складу ВНЗ є формування у студентів відповідних професійних умінь і навичок, а також мотивації до майбутньої професійної діяльності. Як констатують науковці, ефективними засобами з цієї точки зору є комунікативні завдання, ігрові методи та презентації.

Головна мета навчального посібника “Англійська мова” для студентів 1-го року навчання – закріплення, поглиблення та оцінювання мовленнєвих навичок з трьох видів діяльності (читання, письма, говоріння), які необхідні студентам ВНЗ під час складання заліку/екзамену.

Кожен розділ та урок містять нову лексику, а також мовні ситуації за темою, вправи на закріплення лексичного матеріалу, завдання для самостійного опрацювання. Метою навчального посібника є наближення словникового запасу та навичок усного мовлення до живого спілкування, а також удосконалення усного та писемного мовлення на основі запропонованих комунікативних ситуацій.

Комунікативні вправи та ситуації спрямовані на розвиток у студентів здібностей грамотно, аргументовано й послідовно висловлювати свою думку англійською мовою, демонструвати ерудицію. Рольові завдання додають навчальному спілкуванню комунікативної спрямованості, зміцнюють мотивацію вивчення іноземної мови і значно підвищують якість оволодіння нею у сфері мовної підготовки.

Для ефективного формування іншомовної компетентності у студентів необхідне педагогічне керівництво цим процесом з боку науково-педагогічних працівників, що дозволить: розвинути у студентів ініціативу, самостійність, активність; взаємодію та партнерство між ними; формувати й розвивати у студентів як суб'єкта навчання мотивації до навчально-пізнавальних дій та комунікативної діяльності.

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APPENDIX 1

Система міжнародних іспитів CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages)

Загальноєвропейськими Рекомендаціями з мовної освіти існує шість рівнів володіння мовою, які були розроблені Асоціацією Мовних Експертів ALTE (The Association of Language Testers in Europe)

1	2	3
Елементарний користувач	A1 інтродуктивний (Breakthrough) Beginner – Початковий	Може розуміти і вживати побутові повсякденні вирази, а також будувати елементарні речення з метою задоволення конкретних потреб. Може відрекомендуватися або представити когось. Може запитувати і відповідати на запитання про деякі деталі особистого життя, про людей, про речі тощо. Може взаємодіяти на простому рівні, якщо співрозмовник говорить повільно і чітко та готовий прийти на допомогу.
	A2 середній (Waystage) Pre-Intermediate – Нижче середнього	Може розуміти ізольовані фрази та широко вживані вирази, необхідні для повсякденного спілкування у сферах особистого побуту, сімейного життя, здійснення покупок, місцевої географії, роботи. Може спілкуватися у простих і звичайних ситуаціях, де потрібен простий і прямий обмін інформацією на знайомі та звичні теми. Може описати простими мовними засобами вигляд свого оточення, найближче середовище і все, що пов'язане зі сферою безпосередніх потреб.
Незалежний користувач	B1 рубіжний (Threshold) Intermediate – Середній	Може розуміти основний зміст чіткого нормативного мовлення на теми, близькі й часто вживані на роботі, у навчанні, під час дозвілля тощо. Може вирішити більшість проблем під час перебування у країні, мова якої вивчається. Може просто і зв'язано висловитися на знайомі теми або теми особистих інтересів. Може описати досвід, події, сподівання, мрії тощо.

1	2	3
	<p>B2 просунутий (Vantage) Upper-Intermediate – Вище середнього</p>	<p>Може розуміти основні ідеї тексту як на конкретну, так і на абстрактну тему, у тому числі й дискусії за фахом. Може вільно спілкуватися з носіями мови. Може чітко, детально висловитися на широке коло тем, виражати свою думку з певної проблеми, наводячи різноманітні аргументи за і проти.</p>
<p>Досвідчений користувач</p>	<p>C1 автономний (Effective Operational Proficiency) Advanced 1 – Просунутий</p>	<p>Може розуміти широкий спектр достатньо складних та об'ємних текстів і розпізнавати імпліцитне значення. Може висловлюватися швидко і спонтанно без помітних ускладнень, пов'язаних з пошуком засобів вираження. Може ефективно і гнучко користуватися мовою у суспільному житті, навчанні та роботі. Може чітко, логічно, детально висловлюватися на складні теми, демонструючи свідоме володіння граматичними структурами, конекторами та зв'язними програмами висловлювання.</p>
	<p>C2 компетентний (Mastery) Advanced 2 – Супер просунутий</p>	<p>Може розуміти без ускладнень практично все, що чує або читає. Може вилучити інформацію з різних усних чи письмових джерел, узагальнити її та зробити аргументований виклад у зв'язній формі. Може висловлюватися спонтанно, дуже швидко і точно, диференціюючи найтонші відтінки смислу у доволі складних ситуаціях.</p>

APPENDIX 2

VARK Learning Styles Self-Assessment Questionnaire

Circle or tick the answer that most represents how you generally behave.

1. When I operate new equipment I generally:

- a) read the instructions first;
- b) listen to an explanation from someone who has used it before;
- c) go ahead and have a go, I can figure it out as I use it.

2. When I need directions for travelling I usually:

- a) look at a map;
- b) ask for spoken directions;
- c) follow my nose and maybe use a compass.

3. When I cook a new dish, I like to:

- a) follow a written recipe;
- b) call a friend for an explanation;
- c) follow my instincts, testing as I cook.

4. If I am teaching someone something new, I tend to:

- a) write instructions down for them;
- b) give them a verbal explanation;
- c) demonstrate first and then let them have a go.

5. I tend to say:

- a) watch how I do it;
- b) listen to me explain;
- c) you have a go.

6. During my free time I most enjoy:

- a) going to museums and galleries;
- b) listening to music and talking to my friends;
- c) playing sport or doing DIY.

7. When I go shopping for clothes, I tend to:

- a) imagine what they would look like on;
- b) discuss them with the shop staff;
- c) try them on and test them out.

8. When I am choosing a holiday I usually:

- a) read lots of brochures;
- b) listen to recommendations from friends;

- c) imagine what it would be like to be there.
9. If I was buying a new car, I would:
- a) read reviews in newspapers and magazines;
 - b) discuss what I need with my friends;
 - c) test-drive lots of different types.
10. When I am learning a new skill, I am most comfortable:
- a) watching what the teacher is doing;
 - b) talking through with the teacher exactly what I'm supposed to do;
 - c) giving it a try myself and work it out as I go.
11. If I am choosing food off a menu, I tend to:
- a) imagine what the food will look like;
 - b) talk through the options in my head or with my partner;
 - c) imagine what the food will taste like.
12. When I listen to a band, I can't help:
- a) watching the band members and other people in the audience;
 - b) listening to the lyrics and the beats;
 - c) moving in time with the music.
13. When I concentrate, I most often:
- a) focus on the words or the pictures in front of me;
 - b) discuss the problem and the possible solutions in my head;
 - c) move around a lot, fiddle with pens and pencils and touch things.
14. I choose household furnishings because I like:
- a) their colours and how they look;
 - b) the descriptions the sales-people give me;
 - c) their textures and what it feels like to touch them.
15. My first memory is of:
- a) looking at something;
 - b) being spoken to;
 - c) doing something.
16. When I am anxious, I:
- a) visualise the worst-case scenarios;
 - b) talk over in my head what worries me most;
 - c) can't sit still, fiddle and move around constantly.
17. I feel especially connected to other people because of:
- a) how they look;

- b) what they say to me;
 - c) how they make me feel.
18. When I have to revise for an exam, I generally:
- a) write lots of revision notes and diagrams;
 - b) talk over my notes, alone or with other people;
 - c) imagine making the movement or creating the formula.
19. If I am explaining to someone I tend to:
- a) show them what I mean;
 - b) explain to them in different ways until they understand;
 - c) encourage them to try and talk them through my idea as they do it.
20. I really love:
- a) watching films, photography, looking at art or people watching;
 - b) listening to music, the radio or talking to friends;
 - c) taking part in sporting activities, eating fine foods and wines or dancing.
21. Most of my free time is spent:
- a) watching television;
 - b) talking to friends;
 - c) doing physical activity or making things.
22. When I first contact a new person, I usually:
- a) arrange a face to face meeting;
 - b) talk to them on the telephone;
 - c) try to get together whilst doing something else, such as an activity or a meal.
23. I first notice how people:
- a) look and dress;
 - b) sound and speak;
 - c) stand and move.
24. If I am angry, I tend to:
- a) keep replaying in my mind what it is that has upset me;
 - b) raise my voice and tell people how I feel;
 - c) stamp about, slam doors and physically demonstrate my anger.
25. I find it easiest to remember:
- a) faces;
 - b) names;
 - c) things I have done.

26. I think that you can tell if someone is lying if:

- a) they avoid looking at you;
- b) their voices changes;
- c) they give me funny vibes.

27. When I meet an old friend:

- a) I say "it's great to see you!";
- b) I say "it's great to hear from you!";
- c) I give them a hug or a handshake.

28. I remember things best by:

- a) writing notes or keeping printed details;
- b) saying them aloud or repeating words and key points in my head;
- c) doing and practising the activity or imagining it being done.

29. If I have to complain about faulty goods, I am most comfortable:

- a) writing a letter;
- b) complaining over the phone;
- c) taking the item back to the store or posting it to head office.

30. I tend to say:

- a) I see what you mean;
- b) I hear what you are saying;
- c) I know how you feel.

Now add up how many A's, B's and C's you selected.

A's = B's = C's =

If you chose mostly A's you have a VISUAL learning style.

If you chose mostly B's you have an AUDITORY learning style.

If you chose mostly C's you have a KINAESTHETIC learning style.

Some people find that their learning style may be a blend of two or three styles, in this case read about the styles that apply to you in the explanation below.

When you have identified your learning style(s), read the learning styles explanations and consider how this might help you to identify learning and development that best meets your preference(s).

Now see the VAK Learning Styles Explanation.

Adapted from <http://www.vark-learn.com/english/page.asp?p=helpsheets>

APPENDIX 3

TOTAL ENGLISH PLACEMENT TEST

Choose the best answer. Mark it with an x. If you do not know the answer, leave it blank.

Part A.

1. _____ name is Robert.
a) Me; b) I; c) My.
2. They _____ from Spain.
a) is; b) are; c) do.
3. _____ are you from?
a) What; b) Who; c) Where.
4. What do you do? I'm _____ student.
a) the; b) a; c) the.
5. Peter _____ at seven o'clock.
a) goes up; b) gets; c) gets up.
6. _____ you like this DVD?
a) Are; b) Have; c) Do.
7. We _____ live in a flat.
a) don't; b) hasn't; c) doesn't.
8. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, _____
a) Saturday; b) Tuesday; c) Monday.
9. _____ he play tennis?
a) Where; b) Does; c) Do.
10. Have you _____ a car?
a) any; b) have; c) got.
11. We don't have _____ butter.
a) a; b) any; c) got.
12. _____ some money here.
a) There're; b) There; c) There's.

43. We _____ like to see the mountains.
 a) would; b) will; c) are.
44. They _____ ever check their emails.
 a) hard; b) harder; c) hardly.
45. They won't come, _____ they?
 a) won't; b) come; c) will.
46. He _____ know how to spell it.
 a) doesn't; b) hasn't; c) don't.
- 47 Carla _____ to the radio all morning.
 a) listening; b) heard; c) listened.
- 48 They _____ come to the cinema with us.
 a) doesn't; b) not; c) didn't.
- 49 I like this song. _____ do I.
 a) Either; b) So; c) Neither.
- 50 We _____ them at eight o'clock.
 a) meet; b) 're meet; c) 're meeting.

Part B

51. They are going _____ in America next month.
 a) to be; b) will be; c) be; d) being.
52. This is the cinema _____ we saw the film.
 a) when; b) which; c) that; d) where.
53. Have you ever _____ in a jazz band?
 a) seen; b) played; c) listened; d) wanted.
54. I'm _____ when I'm with you.
 a) happier; b) happier than; c) happier; d) the happy.
55. This is _____ than I thought.
 a) bad; b) badder; c) worse; d) worst.
56. Can you tell me the way _____ ?
 a) to the bank; b) is the bank; c) where is bank; d) of the bank.
57. Do you know what _____ ?

- a) time is it; b) time is; c) time is now; d) time it is.
58. Were you _____ to open the door?
a) could; b) can; c) able; d) possible.
59. Everybody _____ wear a seat belt in the car.
a) must ; b) mustn't; c) don't have to; d) doesn't have to.
60. Tom has lived in this town _____ three years.
a) since; b) from; c) after; d) for.
61. We _____ work in that factory.
a) use to; b) was; c) used to; d) then.
62. I think it _____ be sunny tomorrow.
a) will probably; b) probably; c) can; d) will to.
63. He _____ like his brother.
a) look; b) isn't; c) isn't look; d) can look.
64. _____ does your boyfriend look like?
a) How; b) What; c) Why; d) Which.
65. I've got _____ many problems.
a) too; b) a; c) enough; d) really.
66. If we get up in time, _____ catch the train.
a) we catch; b) we caught; c) we had caught; d) we'll catch.
67. They _____ to go to France for a year.
a) decide; b) deciding; c) decided; d) to decide.
68. I'm working _____ to pass my exam.
a) hardly; b) much; c) hard; d) good.
69. I'm writing _____ ask you to explain.
a) for; b) in order to; c) because; d) because of.
70. He said that most problems _____ by teenagers.
a) cause; b) caused; c) were caused; d) were causing.
71. What _____ to do at the weekend?
a) have you like; b) are you liking; c) do you like; d) is you like.
72. Football _____ in most countries.

- a) plays; b) players; c) is played; d) is playing.
73. Who was _____ the door?
a) at; b) on; c) in; d) of.
74. We _____ lunch when you telephoned.
a) was having; b) had; c) were having; d) are having.
75. Your work is _____ better.
a) being; b) doing; c) getting; d) falling.
76. She could play the piano _____ she could walk.
a) during; b) while; c) as well; d) before.
77. The train was cancelled, so we _____ .
a) couldn't go; b) wasn't go; c) didn't went; d) mustn't go.
78. The problem was _____ solved
a) easy; b) easy to; c) an easy; d) easily.
79. It was a difficult journey, but I _____ get home.
a) could; b) managed to; c) at last; d) was.
80. We had not _____ heard the news.
a) already; b) always; c) yet; d) today.
81. We arrived at the station, but the bus _____ earlier.
a) has left; b) had leave; c) has leave; d) had left.
82. We can _____ walk or go by car.
a) both; b) rather; c) either; d) neither.
83. If I _____ enough money, I'd buy a new car.
a) had; b) would; c) did; d) shall.
84. It _____ correctly.
a) hasn't done; b) hasn't been done; c) hasn't been do; d) not
been done.
85. The accident wouldn't have happened, if you had been more _____ .
a) careful; b) carefully; c) careless; d) caring.
86. It _____ be possible some time in the future.
a) can; b) hope; c) may; d) is.

87. Schools then _____ having more children in the class.
a) was used to; b) were used to; c) was use to; d) were use to.
88. We _____ to go to work at six in the morning.
a) must; b) would; c) had; d) did.
89. They _____ an old photograph of the place.
a) came up; b) came across; c) came into; d) came after.
90. I _____ I had been able to meet her.
a) hope; b) want; c) think; d) wish.
91. We'll have taken our exams _____ this time next month.
a) by; b) on; c) during; d) for.
92. I will do badly in my work, _____ try harder.
a) if I'm not; b) if I wasn't; c) if I haven't; d) if I don't.
93. I _____ wasted my time when I was at university.
a) regret; b) shouldn't; c) ought not to; d) shouldn't have.
94. This is going to be my chance to _____ any difficulties.
a) repair; b) sort out; c) solve; d) improve.
95. It was difficult at first, but I soon got _____ it.
a) got used to; b) get used to; c) changed to; d) used to.
96. How did you manage to cook _____ a good meal?
a) so; b) that; c) absolutely; d) such.
97. The solution had been found, _____ we hadn't realised it.
a) however; b) therefore; c) although; d) even.
98. She _____ I had been doing for all that time.
a) asked to me; b) asked for me; c) asked with me; d) asked me.
99. They _____ heard us coming, we were making a lot of noise.
a) must have; b) must; c) might; d) could.
100. He _____ to help me with the decorating.
a) suggested; b) offered; c) invited; d) told.

TOTAL ENGLISH PLACEMENT TEST: KEY

Place students as follows:

- 00-20 Below Elementary
- 21-35 Elementary
- 36-60 Pre-intermediate
- 61-85 Intermediate
- 86-100 Upper Intermediate

KEYS**PART A**

1 c / 2 b / 3 c / 4 b / 5 c / 6 c / 7 a / 8 a / 9 b / 10 c
11 b / 12 c / 13 a / 14 a / 15 b / 16 c / 17 c / 18 a / 19 b / 20 a
21 c / 22 c / 23 a / 24 c / 25 a / 26 b / 27 c / 28 c / 29 c / 30 a
31 b / 32 b / 33 c / 34 a / 35 c / 36 b / 37 b / 38 c / 39 c / 40 a
41 c / 42 c / 43 a / 44 c / 45 c / 46 a / 47 c / 48 c / 49 b / 50 c

PART B

51 a / 52 d / 53 b / 54 c / 55 c / 56 a / 57 d / 58 c / 59 a / 60 d
61 c / 62 a / 63 b / 64 b / 65 a / 66 d / 67 c / 68 c / 69 b / 70 c
71 c / 72 c / 73 a / 74 c / 75 c / 76 d / 77 a / 78 d / 79 b / 80 c
81 d / 82 c / 83 a / 84 b / 85 a / 86 c / 87 b / 88 c / 89 b / 90 d
91 a / 92 d / 93 d / 94 b / 95 a / 96 d / 97 c / 98 d / 99 a / 100 b

APPENDIX 4

USEFUL RESOURCES FOR LEARNING ENGLISH

ENGLISH CHANNELS

Learn English with Ronnie

English with Jennifer

Rachel's English

Anglo-Link

EnglishClass101

BBC Learning English

Learn English with Steve Ford

AlexESLvid's Free English Lessons

Learn English with Let's Talk

SPEAKING

italki.com

coeffee.com

easylanguageexchange.com

READING

rong-chang.com

english-e-books.net

english-online.at

gutenberg.org

LISTENING

esl-lab.com

newsinlevels.com

englishcentral.com

lyricstraining.com

GRAMMAR

perfect-english-grammar.com

englisch-hilfen.de

englishcentral.com

englishteststore.net

КОВАЛЬЧУК Ірина Сергіївна

СИВАК Олена Борисівна

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