

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
ЖИТОМИРСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

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**Англійська мова**  
для студентів 3-го року навчання  
**Social English Studies**  
for third year students

**НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ПОСІБНИК**



*Рекомендовано вченою радою  
Житомирського державного технологічного університету  
як навчально-методичний посібник для студентів усіх спеціальностей  
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Призначений для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів 3-го року навчання всіх спеціальностей ЖДТУ. Спрямований на засвоєння лексичного мінімуму тем навчальної дисципліни “Social English Studies”, розвиток комунікативних умінь та навичок за допомогою вирішення контрольних завдань, а також удосконалення вмінь писемного мовлення.

Стане у пригоді для широкого кола осіб, які мають різний рівень підготовки з англійської мови.

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## *Передмова*

На сучасному етапі розвитку політичне, економічне, наукове, спортивне життя всього світу перебігає англійською мовою. Англійська мова визначена офіційною і робочою мовою Організації Об'єднаних Націй, великої кількості самітів і зустрічей глав держав, підписання законів і указів, переговорів і дебатів. Міжнародна торгівля, робота банківської системи, діяльність транспортної системи на суші, на морі і в повітрі здійснюються англійською мовою. Ця мова є живим інструментом спілкування для академіків, докторів наук, учених усього світу. Адже міжнародні конференції, вивчення світового досвіду та обмін інформацією відбуваються лише з використанням англійської мови.

Знання англійської мови в сучасному світі є своєрідним вікном у світ. Володіючи цією мовою міжнародного спілкування, ви зможете досягти поставлених цілей за допомогою нових можливостей.

У зв'язку зі зростаючою необхідністю комунікативної компетенції в сучасному професійному суспільстві зростає роль іншомовної підготовки студентів. Тому відповідно до програми вибіркової дисципліни “Англійська мова” в немовному вузі навчання іноземної мови має носити комунікативно-професійно-орієнтований характер. *Метою дисципліни* є оволодіння студентами технічних спеціальностей високим рівнем комунікативної компетенції, який дає можливість використовувати іноземну мову практично в професійній діяльності, а також задля самоосвіти. Відповідно до програми спеціаліст повинен бути готовий до налагодження міжкультурних наукових зв'язків, участі в міжнародних конференціях, вивчення іноземного досвіду в певній галузі науки, техніки, культури, а також до здійснення ділових і партнерських контактів, що вимагає від фахівців технічних вишів знання іноземної мови.

Важливим чинником є те, що студенти немовних вузів виявляють зацікавленість і готовність до подальшого вивчення іноземних мов. Основними мотивами для опанування іноземної мови є подальше навчання в магістратурі та аспірантурі, спілкування з іноземцями закордоном, майбутнє працевлаштування.

Навчально-методичний посібник з вибіркової дисципліни “Social English Studies” призначений для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів Житомирського державного технологічного університету. Його мета – засвоєння лексичного мінімуму тем дисципліни, розвиток комунікативних

умінь та навичок за допомогою вирішення комунікативних завдань, а також удосконалення вмінь писемного мовлення.

Кожний із розділів містить лексичний мінімум відповідної теми, оглядові лексичні завдання, а також комунікативні вправи та ситуації для усного та писемного мовлення. Структура кожної теми (Meeting People, Traveling, Famous Landmarks, Customs and Traditions of English Speaking Countries, Shopping, World of News, Entertainment) підпорядкована меті – допомогти студентам розширити, узагальнити й систематизувати знання з англійської мови. Перевага навчально-методичного посібника полягає в тому, що завдання можуть опрацьовуватися разом із викладачем на заняттях або самостійно у різних режимах роботи. Навчальний матеріал представлений тематично згідно з навчальною програмою вибіркової дисципліни.

Лексичний матеріал має поступове нарощування обсягу і складності. Кожна тема 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 навчально-методичного посібника “Social English Studies” 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 з навчальною метою.

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*м. Житомир, 2017 р.*

**Real World:** talking about life

**Grammar:** Simple Tenses for factual or habitual actions

**Review:** Parts of speech

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

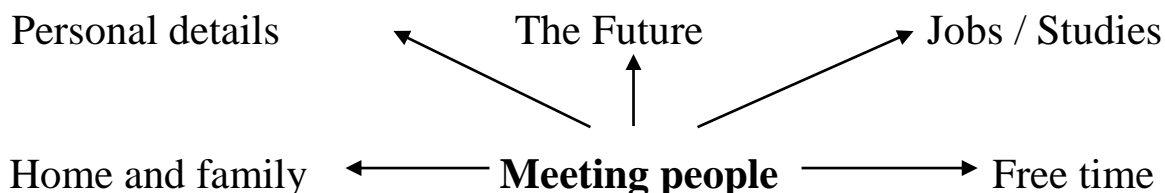
# MEETING PEOPLE

*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. What association does come across to your mind when you hear the word-combination "meeting people"? Put the words into columns according to part of speech.



e.g. I associate Meeting People with personal details.

I associate Meeting People with free time.

## Essential Vocabulary

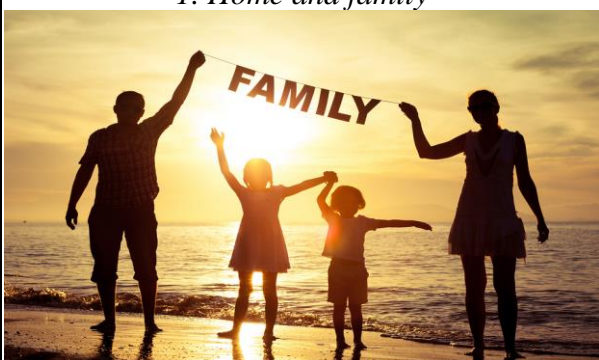

Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs	Phrasal Verbs
handshake	interested in	to wave	to find out
difficulties	open-minded	to succeed	to come across
maiden name	outgoing	to introduce	to work in
acquaintance	rude	to present	to work for
siblings	confident	to describe	to work with
extrovert	unemployed	to meet	to go out
introvert	attractive	to wait	to hang out

**Note:** The verb "meet" is used in the meaning "get acquainted with new people", and the verb "see" is used in the meaning "meet someone you already know".

Compare: a) Hello! My name is Nick. – Nice to meet you, Nick.

b) Hi, Anna! Nice to see you. How's your little sister?

## Useful Language (Introducing Yourself)

1. Home and family	2. The Past
	
Where .... you from? Where do you ...? Do you ... any brothers or sisters? Do you ... in a house or flat?	Where ... you born? Where did you ... English before? What did you ... last summer (last week / last month / yesterday)?



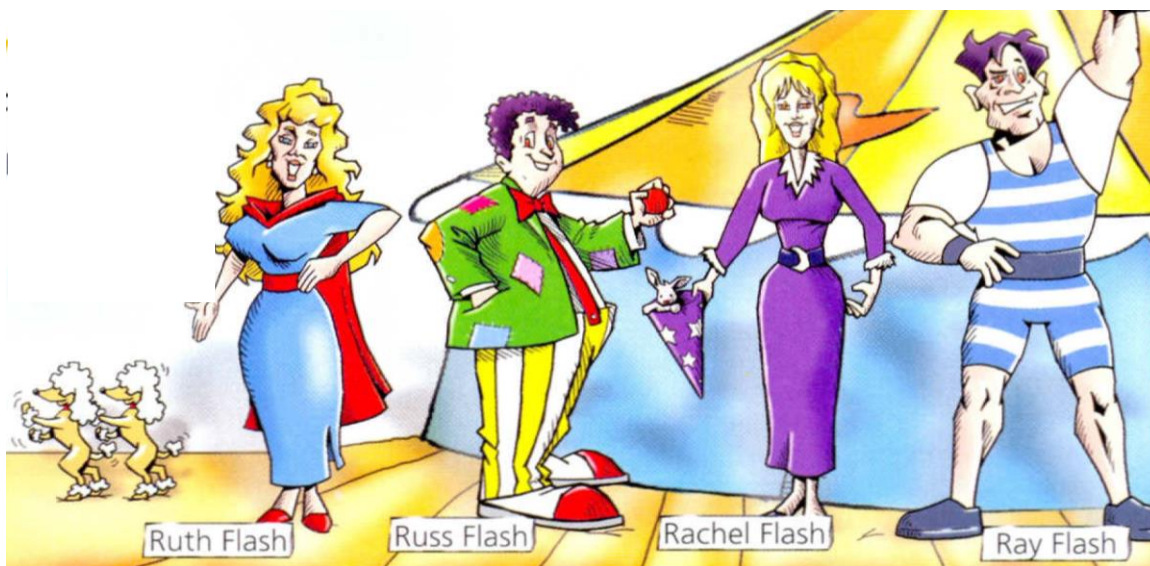
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>3. Job / Studies</i></p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>4. Free time</i></p> 
<p>What do you ...? Where do you ...? Do you ... any foreign languages? Which? Where did you ... English before?</p>	<p>What kind of music do you ... to? Do you ... TV? What programmes? Do you ... any sport? What? What books or magazines do you ...?</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>5. Date and Time</i></p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>6. The Future</i></p> 
<p>What day ... it today? What days ... you have English class? What ... the time now? When ... your birthday? When ... you born?</p>	<p>Where are you going to ... after the class? What are you going to ... this weekend? What are your plans for the future? When will you graduate? How will you use English in the future?</p>

### *Vocabulary Practice*

#### **2. Match the nouns to the phrases.**

<i>Words</i>		<i>Meaning</i>	
<b>1</b>	handshake	<b>a</b>	someone who is quiet and shy and prefers to be alone
<b>2</b>	difficulties	<b>b</b>	someone who you know but do not know well
<b>3</b>	maiden name	<b>c</b>	a sister or brother
<b>4</b>	acquaintance	<b>d</b>	someone who is very positive and likes being with other people
<b>5</b>	siblings	<b>e</b>	the action of taking someone's right hand and shaking it when you meet or leave each other
<b>6</b>	extrovert	<b>f</b>	the family name that a woman has before she gets married
<b>7</b>	introvert	<b>g</b>	problems in doing or understanding something

3. Look at the picture, read the information in the table and fill in the names.



<i>Ruth Flash</i>	...	...	...
<i>Appearance</i>			
quite short and pretty long, fair hair blue eyes	tall and handsome dark, wavy hair brown eyes	slim and good-looking straight, fair hair brown eyes	short and a little overweight dark, curly hair brown eyes
<i>Character</i>			
very kind and friendly	quite serious	very clever	very funny

4. Talk with your partner about the Flash family.

**A:** What does Ruth Flash look like?

**B:** She's quite short and pretty. She's got long, fair hair and blue eyes.

**A:** What's she like?

**B:** She's very kind and friendly

5. Match the qualities to the phrases. Use them to tell your partner about your acquaintance.

<i>Words</i>		<i>Meaning</i>	
1	interested in	a	not having a job
2	open-minded	b	saying exactly what you think without caring about people's feelings
3	outgoing	c	certain about your ability to do things well
4	rude	d	wanting to know about or take part in something
5	confident	e	beautiful or pleasant to look at
6	unemployed	f	someone who is friendly, talks a lot, and enjoys meeting people
7	attractive	g	willing to consider ideas and opinions that are new or different to your own

**6. Match the verbs to the phrases. Use them in the sentences.**

Words		Meaning	
<b>1</b>	to wave	<b>a</b>	to give someone a gift
<b>2</b>	to succeed	<b>b</b>	to say or write what someone or something is like
<b>3</b>	to introduce	<b>c</b>	to see and talk to someone for the first time
<b>4</b>	to present	<b>d</b>	to stay in place in expectation
<b>5</b>	to describe	<b>e</b>	to raise your hand and move it from side to side as a way of greeting someone
<b>6</b>	to meet	<b>f</b>	to tell someone another person's name the first time that they meet
<b>7</b>	to wait	<b>g</b>	to achieve something that you have been aiming for

**Speaking**

**7. Think about your answers to these questions. Use ideas from tasks 1 – 5 and your own ideas.**

1) Do you enjoy meeting new people?

*A: Yes, there is so much of excitement when you meet new people, because they have so new stories to tell. Different cultures, different language, different opinion.*

2) What are some good things to ask someone you just met?

*A: I think you could just ask how they are and how was their day. If they did something exciting or may be something very dull. We can talk about the company or the place where we meet, about some new technology or may be rather anything that does not have chances of having an argument because you have just met.*

3) What are some things you shouldn't ask people you just met?

*A: There are certain things which are surely a big NO NO when you meet a person for the first time or may be in the early of meetings. One is age, then salary, the price of the clothes they are wearing or things related to health. One should not talk about politics or for that matter any sensitive information should be avoided.*

4) Are you nervous when you are introduced to someone new?

*A: Sometimes yes, I do get nervous if that someone new is very senior to me, because then there are so many other things as well going in the head.*

*But, when the introduction is with my peer, I tend to be very jovial and enthusiastic to meet the other person.*

5) Where are some good places to meet people?

*A: I think the best place to meet new people is in clubs or groups where you can find like-minded people. Also, you can meet people in cafeterias where there are so many people who are sitting alone.*

**8. Describe a person who accidentally became your friend. You should say:**

- who the person is;
- how you met him / her;
- what made you two become friends;
- and explain how is your friendship now.

*(Example: <https://www.ielts-mentor.com/cue-card-sample/603-ielts-cue-card-sample-20-describe-a-person-who-became-your-friend>).*

**9. Compare and contrast the photographs saying main topic, who you see, what they're doing. Use the useful language (Appendix 1).**



### *Writing*

**10. What does your best friend look like? What's he / she like? Tell the class about him / her.**

## Grammar

### 11. Unscramble the sentences:

**Remember: Basic sentence structure in English**

#### AFFIRMATIVE

Subject (who / what)	Adverb of frequency (how often)	Verb (action)	Object (complements)	Place (where)	Time (when)
<b>Present Simple (be)</b>					
I She Dolphins		am is <b>never</b> are	a student. late. clever animals.		
<b>Present Simple (verb)</b>					
We The dog	often usually	go sleeps	swimming	in my bed.	in summer.
<b>Past Simple (be)</b>					
It We		was were	cold tired.		yesterday.
<b>Past Simple (regular verbs)</b>					
My friends		played	football		last week.
<b>Past Simple (irregular verbs)</b>					
They		went	home		at 9 p.m.
<b>Future Simple (will)</b>					
Jack		will buy	a new CD.		
<b>Future form (be going to)</b>					
My cousin		is going to visit	me		next week.

- 1) night / at / sleep / I
- 2) works / factory / He / in / a
- 3) I / up / get / don't / at / nine
- 4) Portuguese / doesn't / She / speak
- 5) don't / computers / We / use
- 6) yesterday / night / We / danced
- 7) French / last / year / You / studied
- 8) stay / you / here / Did / last / night?
- 9) ice-cream / did / not / She / an / want
- 10) We / weekend / with / cards / last / played / our / parents
- 11) going to / He / Saturday / is / the shopping mall / on
- 12) the airport / him / will / at / Linda / meet / noon / at
- 13) bring / to / will / the birthday cake / I / the party

14) out / take / I'll / tomorrow / the trash

15) Mary / is / Ronald / going / secret / to / his / tell

**12. Put the irregular verb in the correct form.**

1) A bird \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) in through the window.

2) The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (forbid) the students to leave the classroom.

3) Nick \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a lot of money years ago, but now he is very poor.

4) It was very warm so I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the windows open.

5) We \_\_\_\_\_ (read) about the accident in yesterday's newspaper.

6) I \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) the doorbell but there was nobody in the house.

7) The old lady was feeling lonely so she \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a dog.

8) The doctors \_\_\_\_\_ (do) everything they could to save the patient.

9) I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to the supermarket but couldn't find a parking space there.

10) Liza \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) her umbrella in the park.

**Reading**

**13. Work in pairs. Write the names of three famous British people.**

**Why are they famous?**



**14. Look at the photos. Why is Jamie Oliver famous?**

**15. Before you read, check these words with your teacher:**

<i>a celebrity</i>	<i>a chef</i>	<i>a recipe</i>	<i>a TV series</i>
<i>a campaign</i>	<i>the government</i>	<i>fresh ingredients</i>	<i>the drums</i>

**16. Read the profile of Jamie Oliver. Then match a - e to paragraphs 1 - 5.**

- a) Jamie's early life;
- b) Campaigning for healthy food;
- c) A world-famous chef;
- d) Family and home life;
- e) A restaurant with a difference.

## CELEBRITY PROFILE

### Jamie Oliver

**1** Jamie Oliver is one of the world's most famous chefs. You can watch him on TV in over 100 countries and read his recipe books in 29 languages. In fact, Jamie is the UK's second-biggest



selling author of all time, after JK Rowling. There are also Jamie Oliver DVDs, food products, restaurants, magazines and apps for your phone.

**2** Jamie was born in Essex, England, on 27th May 1975. When he was only eight he started helping in the kitchen in his parents' pub. After Jamie left college, he **worked** at the famous River Cafe in London for three years. He made his first TV series, The Naked Chef, in 1999. Jamie quickly became a celebrity and in the same year he cooked lunch for the British Prime Minister.

**3** In 2001, Jamie opened a restaurant in London called Fifteen – but it wasn't a typical restaurant. Jamie took 15 young unemployed people and

taught them to become chefs. The programme about the restaurant, Jamie's Kitchen, was on TV every week and became a big success. Jamie now has restaurants all over the UK and he **is going to open** restaurants in Australia and other countries around the world in the next five years.

**4** Jamie is also famous for his 'better food' campaigns. In 2005, he made a TV series called Jamie's School Dinners because he wanted schools to give children healthier meals. Because of Jamie's campaign, the British government agreed to spend an extra £ 280 million on school meals. In another series, Jamie's Ministry of Food, he helped people to stop eating fast food and taught them to cook meals using fresh ingredients instead.

**5** Jamie got married in June 2000 and he **lives** in London and Essex with his wife, Jools, and their four children. He loves traveling, playing the drums and riding around London on his scooter. At the moment, Jamie is writing a new book of recipes, and when he's at home he enjoys relaxing with his family – as well as cooking, of course!

**17. Read the profile again. Find the answers to these questions.**

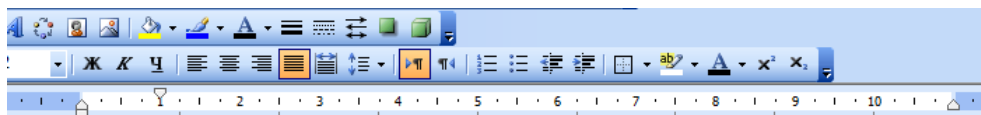
- 1) How does Jamie travel around London? *By scooter.*
- 2) When did he make his first TV series?
- 3) Which instrument can he play?
- 4) How often was Jamie's Kitchen on TV?
- 5) How many children has he got?
- 6) Where is he going to open his new restaurants?
- 7) How long did he work at the River Cafe?
- 8) How old was Jamie when he got married?
- 9) Who did he make lunch for in 1999?
- 10) Why did he make Jamie's School Dinners'?

**18. Underline the question words in Task 17.**



## Home Project

**19. Write an entry for the World English website. Give information about you and why English is important for you. Use Oleg's text to help you.**



www.worldenglish.net

### Who are you?

My name's Oleg Markiv. I'm from Zhytomyr in Ukraine. Zhytomyr is a very beautiful town. I speak Ukrainian and English.

### Why is English important for you?

*English is important for me for three reasons:*

1. The internet is great for University projects and homework and many websites on the Internet are in English.
2. English is the language of student chat rooms. My student chat room friends are in Great Britain, The USA.
3. English is very important for many jobs in Ukraine.

## Useful Resources

1. <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/speaking-skills-practice/meeting-people>.
2. <https://elt.oup.com/student/inenglish/starter/?cc=ua&selLanguage=uk>.
3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zKZ1Y6oH8Fc>.
4. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sRFEKvsw-vs>.
5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XLKTpo7M7iQ>.

## Additional Reading Section

**20. Who do you think knows you better, your family or your friends? Why?**

**21. Read the introduction to the article. Answer the questions:**

- a) Who is Richard?
- b) Who is Danny?

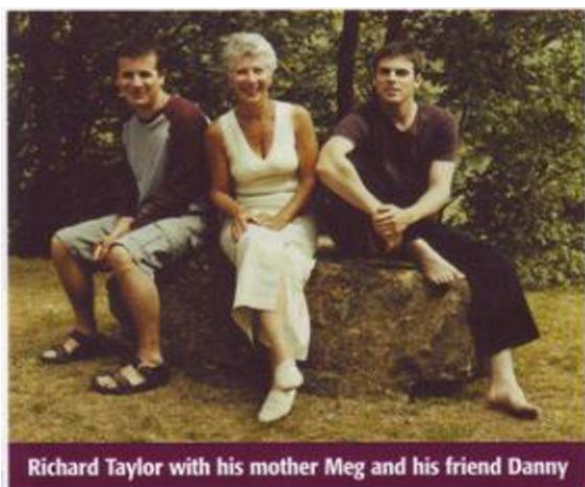
- c) What do Richard's mum and Danny try to do?
- d) What does Richard have to do?

**22. Now read what Richard says. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Correct the false ones.**

- a) He sometimes travels with his job. T
- b) He's friendly and extrovert.
- c) He likes music and parties.
- d) He prefers women who are shorter than him.
- e) He likes women who talk a lot.
- f) He doesn't talk to his family about girls.
- j) His mother doesn't think he's good at choosing girlfriends.

**23. Guess the meaning of the highlighted words or phrases.**

### Who Knows You Better, Your Family or Your Friends?



Richard Taylor with his mother Meg and his friend Danny

In our weekly “test” single people who are looking for a partner ask their mother and their best friend to help. Their mother chooses one partner and their best friend chooses another. The test is to see who can choose the best partner!

This week's single man is Richard Taylor, a 26-year-old musician from Southampton. His mother Meg chooses one girl, and his best friend Danny chooses another. Then Richard goes on a date with each girl. Which girl does he prefer? Who knows him better, his mother or his best friend? Who chooses the right girl for him?

“I usually work in England but sometimes I work **abroad** too. When I'm not working I like going to the cinema and eating in nice restaurants. I'm not very sporty and I don't do any exercise, but at least I don't smoke.

I think I'm open and friendly – get on well with most people – but I'm sometimes quite shy **too**. For example, I don't like going to parties. I prefer to meet friends individually or in small groups.

I like intelligent, funny women who make me **laugh**, and ideally who love music. Physically I prefer women with dark hair who are not taller than me. And I like women who are good listeners.

I'm sure that my friend Danny knows me better than my family because we often talk about girlfriends and the problems we have. I don't usually talk to my family about that kind of thing. My mum always says that I look for the **wrong** kind of girl but that's what mothers always say!"

#### **24. Complete the questions about Richard.**

1) Where does he live ?

*In Southampton.*

2) What \_\_\_\_\_ do?

*He's a musician.*

3) Where \_\_\_\_\_?

*In England and abroad.*

4) \_\_\_\_\_ smoke?

*No, he doesn't.*

5) \_\_\_\_\_ exercise?

*No, he doesn't. He isn't very sporty.*

6) What kind of women \_\_\_\_\_?

*Intelligent and funny ones.*

7) \_\_\_\_\_ to his mother about girls?

*No, he doesn't.*

**Real World:** talking about countries around the world

**Grammar:** Conditionals for real or unreal situations

**Review:** Continuous Tenses

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

# TRAVELING

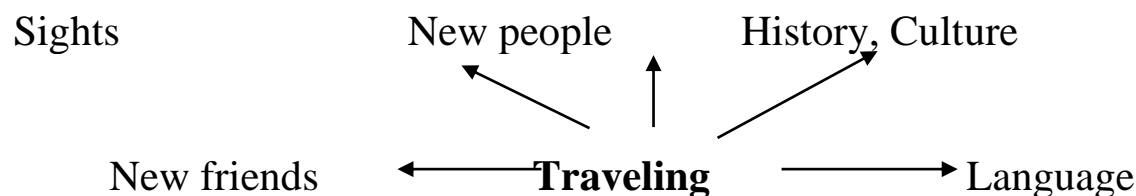
*Travel is the only thing you buy  
that makes you richer.*

*Unknown*



## Warming-up

**1. What association does come across to your mind when you hear the word “traveling”? Put the words into columns according to part of speech.**



e.g. *I associate Traveling with new friends.*

*I associate Traveling with sights.*

## Essential Vocabulary

Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs	Phrasal Verbs
arrival	expensive	to land	to take off
departure	dangerous	to avoid	to go off the beaten track
information desk	available	to try	to go abroad
tourist trap	optional	to explore	to eat out
accommodation	breathtaking	to regret	to set out
flight	picturesque	to remind	to get away
attractions	memorable	to forget	to hurry up

**Note:** *Travel (noun)* is a general word, meaning to move from place to place, usually over long distances (*air travel, food and travel, space travel, business travel, a travel agency*).

*Journey (noun)* means moving from one place to another, especially in a vehicle (*a bus journey, a train journey, the journey to school, my journey to work*). It is a single piece of travel. Let's say we go from London to Leeds then back again. That is two journeys (London to Leeds is the first journey, Leeds to London is the second journey).

*Trip (noun)* describes the whole process of going somewhere and coming back (*a day trip, a round trip, a round-the-world trip, a boat trip and a business trip*). It is more than one journey. Once again, let's go from London to Leeds then back again. That is two journeys, but it is one trip. We say go on a trip.

*Voyage (noun)* is less common nowadays. A voyage is a very long trip, usually at sea or in space (*a voyage around the world*). The French *Bon voyage!* translates into English as *Have a good trip!* or *Have a good journey!*

*More details:* <http://speakspeak.com/confusing-words/travel-journey-trip-voyage>.

## Useful Language

<b>Air Travel</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>10 Questions You Might Hear</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Could I see your boarding pass, please?</li> <li>2. Could I see your passport, please?</li> <li>3. Are you traveling alone?</li> <li>4. How much check-in baggage do you have?</li> <li>5. Do you have any carry-on baggage?</li> <li>6. Do you have a visa?</li> <li>7. Would you like a window seat or an aisle seat?</li> <li>8. Do you have anything to declare?</li> <li>9. Would you like chicken or beef?</li> <li>10. Would you like something to drink?</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>10 Questions You Might Ask</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Can we check-in now?</li> <li>2. How long is the flight?</li> <li>3. Is there an airport bus?</li> <li>4. Where can we transfer planes?</li> <li>5. Where is the taxi stand?</li> <li>6. Could we change our seats, please?</li> <li>7. Could I have a window seat, please?</li> <li>8. Where is Immigration?</li> <li>9. Where can I get a visa?</li> <li>10. Where can we exchange our money?</li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>10 Statements You Might Hear</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Passengers for Flight CX721 please proceed to Gate 64.</li> <li>2. Please put your bag here.</li> <li>3. Please open your bag.</li> <li>4. Flight CX721 has been cancelled.</li> <li>5. Flight CX721 has been delayed.</li> <li>6. Passengers may now begin boarding.</li> <li>7. Welcome aboard!</li> <li>8. Please put your tray back up.</li> <li>9. Please put your seat back in the upright position.</li> <li>10. Please fasten your seatbelts.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>10 Statements You Might Say</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We're lost.</li> <li>2. We lost our bags.</li> <li>3. I have two bags to check-in.</li> <li>4. We're traveling together.</li> <li>5. I don't feel well.</li> <li>6. We missed our flight.</li> <li>7. I'll have the chicken, please.</li> <li>8. We have nothing to declare.</li> <li>9. We're here on holiday / on business.</li> <li>10. We need a taxi.</li> </ol>

## Vocabulary Practice

### 2. Match the nouns to the phrases.

Words		Meaning	
<b>1</b>	arrival	<b>a</b>	a journey in an aircraft
<b>2</b>	departure	<b>b</b>	a crowded place that provides entertainment and things to buy for tourists
<b>3</b>	information desk	<b>c</b>	a place where you live or stay
<b>4</b>	tourist trap	<b>d</b>	something that makes people come to a place or want to do a particular thing
<b>5</b>	accommodation	<b>e</b>	a place in airport, where you can get information
<b>6</b>	flight	<b>f</b>	an occasion when someone or something arrives somewhere
<b>7</b>	attractions	<b>g</b>	the act of leaving a place, especially to start a journey to another place

**3. Match the qualities to the phrases. Use them to speak about traveling.**

Words		Meaning	
1	expensive	a	suitable or ready for use; of use or service; at hand
2	dangerous	b	having pleasing or interesting qualities; effective in appearance
3	available	c	worth remembering; notable
4	optional	d	costing a lot of money
5	breathtaking	e	not required or mandatory
6	picturesque	f	involving possible injury, pain, harm, or loss
7	memorable	g	very beautiful, remarkable, astonishing, exciting

**4. Match the verbs to the phrases. Use them in the sentences.**

Words		Meaning	
1	to land	a	to fail to remember; be unable to recall
2	to avoid	b	to think of with a sense of loss
3	to try	c	to cause to remember
4	to explore	d	to prevent from happening
5	to regret	e	to bring to or set on land
6	to remind	f	to test the effect or result
7	to forget	g	to traverse over a region, area for the purpose of discovery

### Speaking

**5. Think about your answers to these questions. Use ideas from tasks 1 – 5 and your own ideas.**

1) Have you ever been abroad? Where did you go?

A: *I've never been abroad but I'd like so much to have opportunity someday to know a new culture and new countries.*

B: *Yes, I'm lucky enough to have been abroad a few times now. By the way. I've been to London and New York.*

2) Advantages and disadvantages of your favourite means of transport?

A: *My favourite transport is plane. The advantage of traveling by plane is that we can cover very long distances in the short time. Usually, during flights meals and refreshments are served. The disadvantage of traveling by plane is that trip is expensive. Moreover, the weather has to be suitable to go by plane.*

*B: My favourite mean of transport is a car because I can travel at any time. I can also pack my whole family and a lot of luggage. I decide the route that to drive and I can stop the car and take short breaks when I need.*

3) Why do people travel?

*A: It is believed that the traveling rate of people today is higher than ever. There are various reasons why the traveling activities have increased significantly in the past recent years. Firstly, a lot of people travel intensively due to the existence of the low-cost airlines. Secondly, many companies have increased their export and import activities due to the globalisation. As a result, their employees have to do excessive business trips to other regions or other continents. Thirdly, as business competition gets tougher each day, the stress level of the workers has risen. Consequently, the number of people who travel for leisure activities has grown rapidly in the past few years.*

*B: It is true that traveling activities have increased rapidly in the past recent time, and people are traveling for various kinds of purposes. Some people are taking the trips for business activities, while others are for holiday.*

4) Where did you spend your last holiday?

*A: I will never forget this year's holidays. I spent them at the seaside with my family. I can say my holidays were one of the best in my life. I went with my parents by the sea. We spent 3 weeks there! We lived at nice, but quite expensive hotel. There were two rooms, huge bathroom and a swimming-pool in front of the building. The hotel was near the sea, it was really comfortable. Sometimes, we were going back from the beach late at night, quite tired and hungry. During those three weeks, I met a lot of interesting and kind people. In fact, I spent with them most of the time. They have become my friends. We were building sandcastles, we were swimming, we visited many interesting places and we were sunbathing. The weather was great. I enjoyed my holidays. This year's holidays were worth remembering.*

5) What is your favourite country (city)? Why?



*A: Sydney is my favourite city among the cities I have visited so far. Sydney is the state capital of New South Wales of Australia. This city is situated on the bank of the Tasman Sea and has around 4.6 million people. I have visited this city in 2008. Sydney has many attractive natural areas, botanic gardens, parks, and high rising buildings. This city has many heritage listed buildings that attract the tourists and visitors. The Sydney Opera House is one of the most recognised landmarks in Australia and is a great place to visit.*

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

- where you were going
- how you were traveling
- why you were making the journey

and explain what made the journey so memorable.

(Example: <http://www.ieltscuecard.com/2015/09/describe-a-journey-you-remember-well.html>).

**7. Compare and contrast the photographs saying why you think people choose these different types of holiday. What do you prefer?**

(Example: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5q37fbYmqzI>).

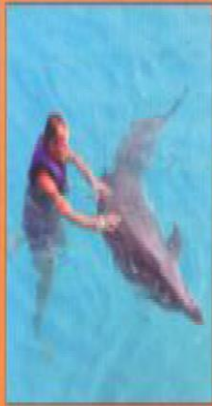




**Writing**

**8. Imagine you work for a travel agent's. Write an internet advert for a 13-day tour in your country. Use the advert as a model.**

@ Mexico

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## 13-DAY Mexican Adventure Tour

Have you ever wanted to hike through a **jungle**, go cliff diving or climb a pyramid? Have you always dreamed of swimming with dolphins and relaxing on white sandy beaches?

If you haven't lived your dream holiday yet, here's your **chance** to do all these things and more!

**Mexico City, Guadalajara, Acapulco, Oaxaca, Cancun, Chichen Itza**

**Accommodation:** Stay in luxurious 5-star hotels – single or double rooms and **suites** available.

**Sports activities:** Try a wide **range** of water sports – water-skiing, snorkelling, windsurfing, white water rafting or jet skiing. Play golf, tennis or go horse riding. Take a hike through the jungle or try something more relaxing like **deep-sea fishing**.

**Entertainment:** Go to beach barbecues, and night clubs. Take part in **cultural** events with traditional costumes and dances. Eat quality food at a variety of restaurants and try delicious local dishes.

**Other activities:** Visit museums and galleries. Buy **handmade** souvenirs. Take a tour of **ancient ruins** and **temples** and climb the pyramid at Chichen Itza. Walk along narrow, **cobbled** streets. See the famous cliff divers diving from 45m and even try it yourself! Relax on white sandy beaches and swim with the dolphins.

**Total cost:**

Single room:	£2,500
Double room:	£3,500
Suite:	£5,200

**Prices include:** Flight, hotels, meals and tour and transport costs.

## Grammar

### 9. Fill in the blanks. Remember:

CONDITIONALS CONDITION + RESULT			
<b>ZERO conditional</b>	<i>If you stand in the rain</i>	,	<i>you get wet</i>
	<i>If you heat ice</i>	,	<i>it melts</i>
	PRESENT SIMPLE	+	PRESENT SIMPLE
<b>USES:</b> 1) Facts which are generally true or scientific facts; 2) The condition always has the same result.			
<b>FIRST conditional</b>	<i>If it rains</i>	,	<i>we will cancel the trip</i>
	<i>If you study</i>	,	<i>you will pass the exam</i>
	PRESENT SIMPLE	+	WILL / WON'T + VERB
<b>USES:</b> 1) Possible situation in future; 2) Predicting a likely result in the future (if the condition happens).			
<b>SECOND conditional</b>	<i>If I won the lottery</i>	,	<i>I would travel a lot</i>
	<i>If they sold their house</i>	,	<i>they would be rich</i>
	PAST SIMPLE	+	WOULD + VERB
<b>USES:</b> 1) Hypothetical or unlikely situations; 2) Unreal or improbable situation now or in the future.			
<b>THIRD conditional</b>	<i>If you had studied</i>	,	<i>you would have passed the exam</i>
	<i>If I hadn't been sick</i>	,	<i>I would have gone to your party</i>
	PAST PERFECT	+	WOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE
<b>USES:</b> 1) The person is imagining a different past; 2) Imaginary situation that did not happen.			

- 1) They \_\_\_\_ (spend) a lot of money when they \_\_\_\_ (go) to London.
- 2) If we \_\_\_\_ (go) to Paris, we \_\_\_\_ (visit) the Eiffel Tower.
- 3) The world \_\_\_\_ (be) a better place if everyone \_\_\_\_ (make) a change.
- 4) We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / visit) Paris if we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/save) enough money.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (Liz / visit) The Opera House if she \_\_\_\_ (go) to Australia this summer?
- 6) If Sue \_\_\_\_\_ (send) the postcard today, they \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) it this week.
- 7) You (travel) around the world if you (work) for that company.
- 8) I (believe) you if you (not lie) to me before.

9) If I (have) more time, I (start) learning English.

10) If we (have) more money, we (can go) on vacation this year.

## Reading

10. Read the article and match the headings with paragraphs

A - D.



→ Space Invaders;

→

Small Children;

→ Conversation Makers;

→

Nervous Fliers

### NOT NEXT TO ME, PLEASE!

*When you're traveling by plane or train, there are some passengers you just don't want to have next to you...*

**A** \_\_\_\_\_. Perhaps you normally like them, but when you are sitting next to them on a plane it's a different thing. They usually spend all the flight moving around and dropping their toys on the floor, and when they're drinking their orange juice it ends up on your trousers. Then they decide they want to play with you, so you can't have the little siesta that you were planning.

**B** \_\_\_\_\_. You recognize this type as soon as you sit down. They immediately start talking about the plane, or the weather, or they ask you a personal question. It's very difficult not to talk to these people, and you'll probably have to continue talking until the plane lands.

**C** \_\_\_\_\_. These are the people with white

faces who sit down and immediately ask for a double whisky. Every five minutes they call a flight attendant to ask if there are any problems with the plane. They also tell you about air disasters (which you are not interested in!). The best thing to do is to buy them a few drinks or pretend to sleep.

**D** \_\_\_\_\_. These people are not necessarily very big, but they have a terrible habit of taking up all their room, and some of your room too. They usually sit so that you can't move, with their arms and legs in your space. They also have a lot of hand luggage which takes up all the room in the overhead locker.

**11. Tick (v) the things the writer says.**

- 1) You can't sleep if there are children next to you.
- 2) Children eat all your food.
- 3) Some people want to talk all through the flight.
- 4) 'Space invaders' have long arms and legs.
- 5) Nervous fliers have a drink every five minutes.

**12. What do the highlighted words mean? Circle a or b.**

- 1) a. letting (toys) fall from your hand;  
b. putting (toys) somewhere.
- 2) a. say hello to;  
b. know and understand.
- 3) a. goes into the air;  
b. touches the ground.
- 4) a. try to do something;  
b. give the impression of doing something
- 5) a. space  
b. seat.

**14. Home Project**

**13. Make ppt presentation about the best place you would like to visit and write a postcard.**



### *Useful Resources*

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sDL1x23hdGg>.
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A-63Yawo0zI>.
3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VfG7A3ASblU>.
4. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PEvi3np6ncc>.
5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QVtdM-76Mfg>.

### *Additional Reading Section*

**14. Look at photos A – C. Have you ever tried these types of street food? If so, did you like them? If not, which would you like to try?**

#### **Steve's STREET FOOD BLOG**



I **live** in London, but I travel all over the world for my job (I'm a photographer) and I always **try** the street food wherever I go. For me

there's nothing better than sitting in a square or a park eating cheap, freshly-cooked street food - it's the best way to get to know a country and its people. I started blogging about street food over three years ago and my blog **is becoming** more popular every year. Now I'm **writing** a book about street food around the world – when I'm not working, blogging or eating, of course!

**April 27th** More and more people **are visiting** Thailand on holiday these days, but most of them don't stay in Bangkok for very long. Big mistake. I **come** here every year and I can tell you that the country's capital **has got** some fantastic street food – take pad thai, for example. It's very quick to make – stir fry some noodles, then add eggs, fish sauce, chillies, chicken, peanuts, herbs and spices - and it's one of the most incredible dishes you've ever tasted.

**May 19th** I'm **blogging** from a busy food market in the centre of Jakarta. People till **eat** a lot of street food in Indonesia, and satay is probably the country's most popular dish. When people make satay, they often grill the lamb or chicken, but it tastes better if it's barbecued over an open fire. Then cover the cooked meat with a spicy peanut sauce and serve with onions, cucumber and rice cakes. Delicious!

**June 5th** We're **working** in Mexico for a few days and at the moment I'm **sitting** in one of Mexico City's busy parks – and I've just eaten one of the best burritos I've had in my life! If you want to make the perfect burrito, start with a freshly-made flour tortilla – a type of flat bread – then fill it with grilled beef or chicken and serve with beans, rice, sour cream, onions, lettuce and avocado. So why was this one so good? The extra-hot chilli sauce!

**15. Read the blog again. Answer these questions.**

- a) Why does Steve travel a lot?
- b) Why does he like eating street food?
- c) When did he start his blog?
- d) How often does he visit Bangkok?

- e) Where was Steve on May 19<sup>th</sup>?
- f) Does he like spicy food?

**16. Discuss these questions:**

- a) What kinds of street food can you buy in your country?
- b) What are the ingredients? How is it cooked?
- c) Do you ever eat street food? If so, what do you eat?

**17. Present Continuous and Present Simple**

***a. Look at Steve's Street Food Blog again. Match the verb forms in blue to these meanings. There are two verb forms for each meaning.***

We use the Present Continuous for things that:

- a) are happening at the moment of speaking or writing, 'm blogging;
- b) are temporary and happening around now, but maybe not at this exact moment;
- c) are changing over a period of time.

We use the Present Simple for:

- a) habits and routines with always, sometimes, never, every day, every year, etc.;
- b) things that are permanent, or true for a long time;
- c) verbs that describe states (be, have got, want, etc.).

***18. Look at these verbs. Do they usually describe activities (A) or states (S)? Do we usually use state verbs in the Present Continuous?***

*be S      watch A      talk      seem      spend      agree      eat*  
*taste      prefer      know      learn      own      buy      understand      cook*  
*remember      believe      take      need      happen      love*

***19. How do we make the positive, negative and question forms of the Present Continuous and Present Simple?***



**Real World:** talking about famous landmarks

**Grammar:** Continuous Tenses for actions in progress

**Review:** Simple Tenses

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

# FAMOUS LANDMARKS

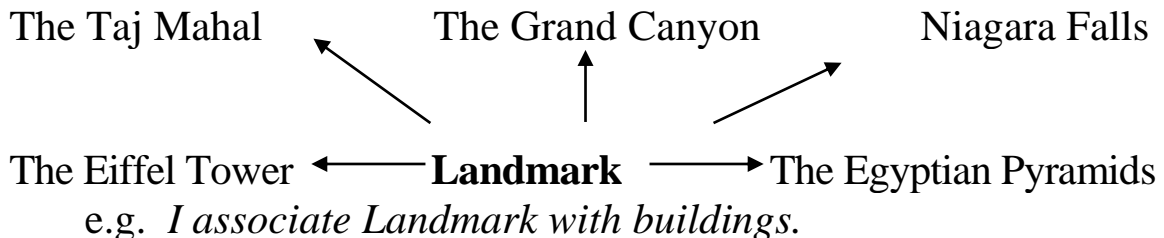
*Better to see something once  
than to hear about it thousand times*

*Asian proverb*



### *Warming-up*

**1. What association does come across to your mind when you hear the word "landmark"? Where are the following landmarks? What do you know about them?**



*I associate Landmark with beauty.*

### *Essential vocabulary*

<b>Nouns</b>	<b>Adjectives</b>	<b>Verbs</b>	<b>Phrasal Verbs</b>
destination	well-known	to go sightseeing	to look for
excursion	contemporary	to book	to find out
sightseeing	magnificent	to purchase	to come across
monument	crowded	to collect	to check in
building	luxurious	to enjoy	to check out
brick	ancient	to decide	to figure out
steel	fascinating	to stay	to get round to

**Note:** The term "landmark" comprises both artificial and natural landmarks.

### *Useful Language*

Useful advice for writing a postcard:

→ We usually begin a postcard with (a) \_\_\_\_\_ or Dear and the person's first name.

→ Then, we ask about the person we are writing to using (b) \_\_\_\_\_ are you? and I (c) \_\_\_\_\_ you're well.

→ Next, we talk about where we are and what we are doing. We use the (d) \_\_\_\_\_ continuous to talk about what we are doing.

→ When we talk about things we did before writing the postcard, we use the (e) \_\_\_\_\_ simple.

→ We usually end a postcard with Wish you were (f) \_\_\_\_\_, (g) \_\_\_\_\_. Bye for now or See you soon and our first name.



### Vocabulary Practice

#### 2. Match the nouns to the phrases.

Words		Meaning	
1	destination	a	a structure or building that is built to honour a special person or event;
2	excursion	b	a structure with walls and a roof, such as a house or factory;
3	sightseeing	c	a rectangular block of hard material used for building walls and houses;
4	monument	d	a short journey usually made for pleasure, often by a group of people;
5	building	e	a strong metal that is a mixture of iron and carbon, used for making things that need a strong structure, especially vehicles and buildings;
6	brick	f	the activity of visiting interesting places, especially by people on holiday;
7	steel	g	the place where someone is going or where something is being sent or taken

**3. Match the qualities to the phrases. Use them to speak about famous landmarks.**

Words		Meaning	
1	well-known	a	very good, beautiful, or deserving to be admired
2	contemporary	b	known or recognized by many people
3	magnificent	c	very comfortable and expensive
4	crowded	d	having lasted for a very long time
5	luxurious	e	extremely interesting
6	ancient	f	existing or happening now
7	fascinating	g	is full of people

**4. Match the verbs to the phrases. Use them in the sentences.**

Words		Meaning	
1	to go sightseeing	a	to live or be in a place for a short time as a visitor
2	to book	b	to get pleasure from something
3	to purchase	c	to go about seeing places and things of interest
4	to collect	d	to choose something, especially after thinking carefully about several possibilities
5	to enjoy	e	to get and keep things of one type such as stamps or coins as a hobby
6	to decide	f	to buy something
7	to stay	g	to arrange to have a seat, room, performer, etc. at a particular time in the future

### *Speaking*

**5. Think about your answers to these questions. Use ideas from tasks 1 – 5 and your own ideas.**

1) If you had the opportunity to visit a famous landmark, which would you choose? Why?

*A: I like to travel and in my opinion, this enhances my experiences and broadens my horizon. So, if I had the opportunity to visit a foreign country I would visit Egypt. I think it is a great and very interesting country with a marvellous history.*

*B: I think traveling is a great opportunity to meet new people, gain more knowledge and experience, and learn new customs and traditions. I personally like traveling, and if I had the chance to travel overseas for two weeks, I would like to visit China, which is located in the northern part of Asia region. There are a lot of beautiful landscapes in the country, such as*

mountains, hills and valleys which are well known for their purity and originality. Furthermore, the country is also famous for its culinary. There are various types of food in China, from the spicy ones until the extreme type such cockroaches or spiders.

2) Are there any monuments in your hometown?

A: Yes, of course. There are such monuments in Ukraine: Kyiv Founders' Monument (Kiev), Monument to the 12th Chair (Odessa), People's Friendship Arch (Kiev), Sailor's Wife Monument (Odessa), Eternal Glory Memorial (Zhytomyr).

3) Do you like to visit historical buildings?

A: Yes. I really like visiting historical buildings as it helps me to practice social studies skills, like asking questions, gathering data, and drawing conclusions.

4) Have you ever visited a famous place?

A: I have a special interest in visiting famous places and on my list historical places always get preferences. I have visited many historical places like Machu Picchu in Peru, The Pyramids at Giza, Taj Mahal, Parthenon in Greece and many more. The historical significance and the site attractions sometimes mesmerised me. The historical place that I would like to talk about today is Colosseum (also known as Coliseum, also known as the Flavian Amphitheatre) which is situated in Rome, Italy.

5) Are there any landmarks in your hometown?

A: Yes, of course. There are such famous places in Ukraine: S. Korolyov Memorial House Museum (Zhytomyr), Sergiy Korolyov Astronautics Museum (Zhytomyr).

**6. Describe a famous landmark in your hometown. You should say:**

→ where it is;

→ how old it is;

→ how it looks;

→ and explain why you think it is an important landmark.

(Example: <https://www.ielts-mentor.com/cue-card-sample/2375-ielts-cue-card-sample-440-famous-building-landmark-in-your-home-town>).

**7. Compare and contrast the photographs saying what the people are looking at and why. Use the useful language (Appendix 1).**



*Writing*

**8. Choose one famous landmark and write guidance how to visit it. How much does it cost? Tips for visiting, etc.**



## Grammar

### 9. Unscramble the sentences in Present Continuous or Past Continuous.

**Remember: Basic sentence structure in English**

#### AFFIRMATIVE

Subject (who / what)	Adverb of frequency (how often)	Verb (action)	Object (complements)	Place (where)	Time (when)
<b>Present Continuous</b>					
I		<b>am writing</b>	a test		right now.
The sun		<b>is shining.</b>			
We		<b>are speaking</b>			now.
<b>Past Continuous</b>					
She		<b>was listening to</b>	the speech.		
They		<b>were running</b>		to the shop	
<b>Future Continuous</b>					
I		<b>will be eating</b>	my birthday cake	in Bali	this time
I		will be studying			next week
You		will be working		in Honda	by Christmas
					next Monday

- 1) football / is / her / She / . / friends / playing / with
- 2) The cat / and / are / the / staring / each other / at / mouse
- 3) piano / cat / trying / The / to play / the / is
- 4) waiting / weren't / for / us / They
- 5) were / We / Italian / studying
- 6) at / sleeping / Were / you / eleven?
- 7) at three / . / Tomorrow / will be / Josh / o'clock / cooking
- 8) I / be / call / . / will / when / this / TV / evening / watching / you
- 9) I / all / will be / night / in the / working / restaurant
- 10) they / all / long / ? / What / doing / night / will be

## Reading

### 10. 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"!

**11. 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"?

**12. 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.

### *Home Project*

#### **13. Make landmark with your own hands.**



### *Useful Resources*

1. <https://ieltsintaiwan.wordpress.com/2015/08/11/ielts-vocabulary-architecture-and-buildings/>.
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b4qkrzr7xvs>.
3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oicI-yb6xII>.
4. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rWU\\_8aGWUW0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rWU_8aGWUW0).
5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R7QKWgACiGA>.

### *Additional Reading Section*

**14. Read the descriptions of famous landmarks and choose from the table its name. Then match the famous landmarks with the pictures.**

<i>Sphinx</i>	<i>Colosseum</i>	<i>Niagara Falls</i>	<i>St. Peter's Basilica</i>	<i>White House</i>
<i>Great Barrier Reef</i>	<i>Stonehenge</i>	<i>Mount Rushmore</i>	<i>Grand Canyon</i>	<i>Leaning Tower of Pisa</i>
<i>Sahara Desert</i>	<i>Parthenon</i>	<i>Taj Mahal</i>	<i>Great Wall</i>	<i>Eiffel Tower</i>
<i>Golden Gate Bridge</i>	<i>Big Ben</i>	<i>Statue of Liberty</i>		

- 1) This ancient stadium is located in Rome. It was built from 72 to 80 A.D. It seated 45,000 spectators and was four stories high.
- 2) This is one of the most spectacular natural wonders in North America. It is located on the border between the United States and Canada. It is almost 58 m high. This elegant mansion has got 132 rooms and is the home to the President of the United States and his family.
- 3) This ancient Greek temple was built almost 2,500 years ago. It was built to honour Athena, goddess of wisdom in Greek mythology.
- 4) This beautiful tomb is in Agra in Northern India. It was built between 1563 and 1632 in memory of the Shah's wife.
- 5) This is the largest Christian Church in the world. It is in Rome, Italy. It is built in the shape of a cross. The magnificent dome was painted by Michelangelo.
- 6) This mysterious arrangement of stone is in Wiltshire, England. These giant stones were put there more than 3,500 years ago.
- 7) This place covers 9.1 million square kilometers. It stretches across northern Africa from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea. It consists mostly of

huge plain of sand called ergs.

8) This amazing place is in Arizona, USA. Parts of it are 1.6 km deep and 29 kilometres wide. It's got 640 km of hiking trails.

9) The sculptor Gutzon Borglum started carving the heads of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt in 1927. Each face is about 18 m from chin to forehead. They are carved into the Black Hills of South Dakota, USA.

10) This extraordinary statue stands near the Great Pyramid in the hot Sahara Desert of Egypt for almost 4,500 years. It is 73 m long and 20 m high.

11) This is the largest, most magnificent coral formation of the world. It is found along the northeast coast of Australia.

12) This is a white marble bell tower in Italy. Its foundations were laid in the year 1173. By the time the builders were up to the third tier, the tower began to lean and continues increasing its leaning by 2.56 cm every nine years.

13) This suspension bridge is in San Francisco, California. It was designed by Joseph B. Strauss in 1937. It is 7,721 m long.

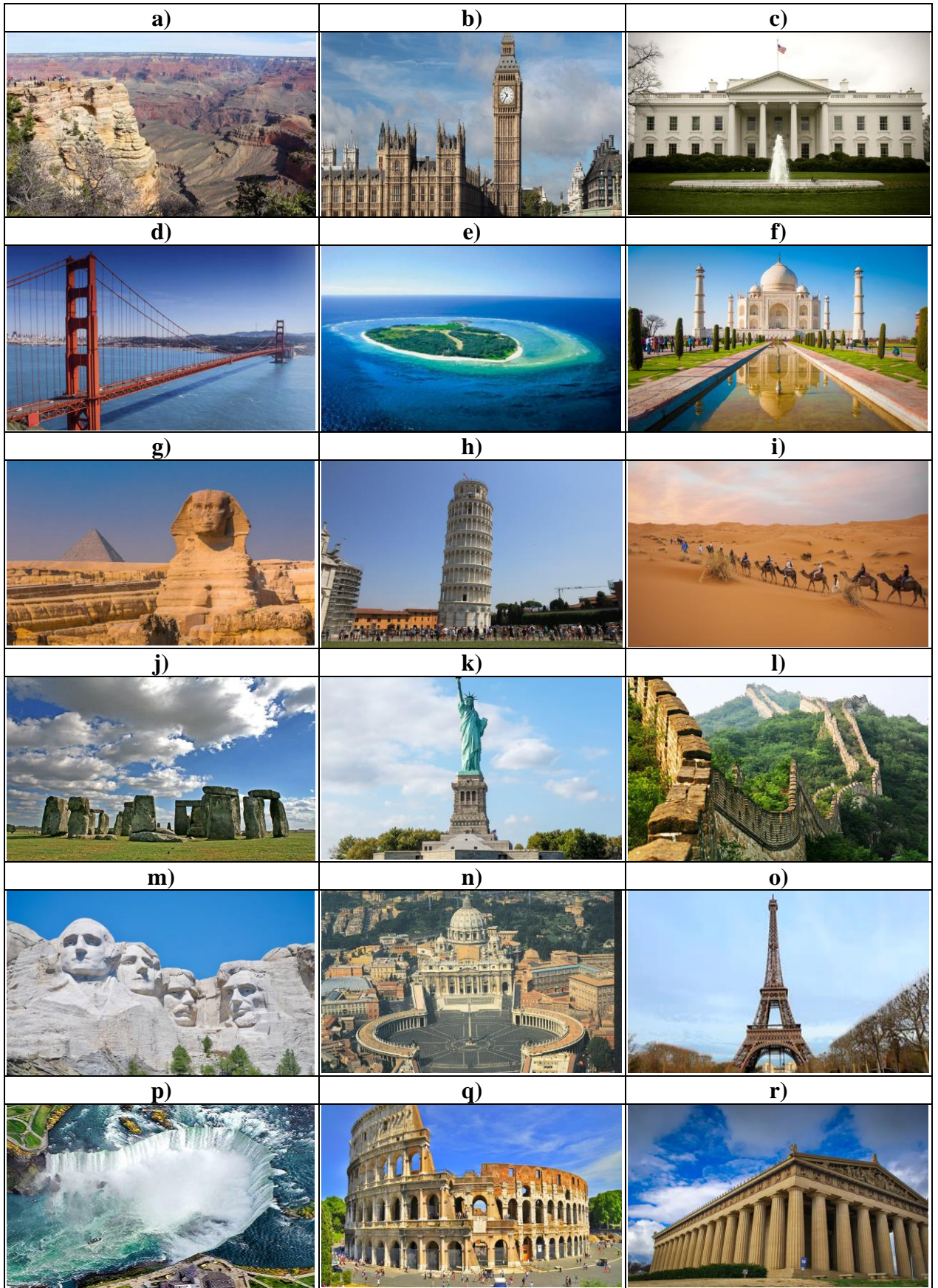
14) This huge clock tower is in England. There is a huge bell inside it which got its name from Sir Benjamin Hall.

15) This statue stands on Liberty Island in New York Harbor. Its real name is "Liberty Enlightening the World". It was a gift from France to the USA and it was designed by Frederic Auguste Bartoldi in 1885.

16) This city in Italy lies on 118 islands linked by over 400 bridges. The main water street is called the Grand Canal. The traditional means of transport are called gondolas.

17) It was designed and built in Paris in 1889 to honor the French Revolution. It is 298 m tall and was designed by Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel.

18) This construction is 6,400 km long and it was built by hand. It twists and turns like a dragon over mountains and hills and around deserts. It's in China.



**Real World:** talking about customs and traditions of English Speaking Countries

**Grammar:** Present Simple vs Present Continuous

**Review:** Conditionals

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

# CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

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

*Benjamin Disraeli*



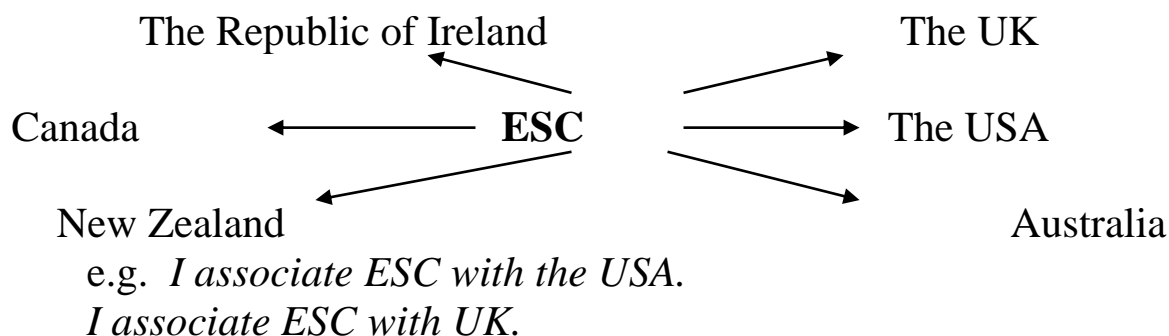
USA



ENGLAND

### Warming-up

**1. What association does come across to your mind when you hear the words “English Speaking Countries”? Put the words into columns according to Part of speech.**



### Essential vocabulary

Nouns	Adjectives
world	official
language	second
nationality	important
country	several
city	international
town	famous
village	appropriate

**Note:** *Custom* means a way of behaving or a belief that has been established for a long time (*a local / ancient custom*). *Tradition* means a belief, principle, or way of acting that people in a particular society or group have continued to follow for a long time. *Habit* means something that you do often and regularly, sometimes without knowing that you are doing it.

### Vocabulary Practice

**2. Match the nouns to the phrases.**

Words	Meaning
<b>1</b> world	<b>a</b> a group of people of the same race, religion, traditions, etc.;
<b>2</b> language	<b>b</b> a large town;
<b>3</b> nationality	<b>c</b> the earth and all the people, places, and things on it;
<b>4</b> country	<b>d</b> a group of houses and other buildings that is smaller than a town, usually in the countryside;
<b>5</b> city	<b>e</b> a system of communication consisting of sounds, words, and grammar.;
<b>6</b> town	<b>f</b> a place where people live and work, and usually larger than a village but smaller than a city;
<b>7</b> village	<b>g</b> an area of land that has its own government, army, etc.

**3. Match the qualities to the phrases. Use them to speak about English Speaking Countries.**

Words		Meaning	
1	official	a	is highly valued, or is necessary;
2	second	b	is used to refer to an imprecise number of people or things that is not large but is greater than two;
3	important	c	means between or involving different countries;
4	several	d	well known;
5	international	e	approved by the government or by someone in authority;
6	famous	f	suitable or acceptable for a particular situation;
7	appropriate	g	coming directly after the first in numbering or counting order

### Speaking

**4. Think about your answers to these questions. Use ideas from tasks 1 – 3 and your own ideas.**

1) How many countries are there in the world?

A: There are \_\_\_\_ countries in the world.

2) In how many countries is English official language?

A: English is an official language in \_\_\_\_ countries.

3) What do you know about English Speaking Countries (capital city, famous sights, famous shops, famous museum)?

A: The capital city of \_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_. The most famous sights of \_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_. The most famous shops are \_\_\_\_\_. The most famous museum is \_\_\_\_\_.

4) What famous people of English Speaking Countries do you know?

A: The most famous person in \_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_. He / She is well known for \_\_\_\_\_.

5) What currencies do English Speaking Countries use?

A: The official currency of \_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Describe English Speaking Country (city) you have never been to and you would like to visit it. You should say:**

→ where the country is;



- when you will go there;
- why you would like to go there;
- and explain why this is a good country to visit.

(Model answer: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Nfd9Zmab\\_o](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Nfd9Zmab_o)).

### **6. Write a report: What are the differences between British and American English?**

(Model answer: <http://learnersdictionary.com/qa/what-are-the-differences-between-British-and-American-English>).



### **Writing**

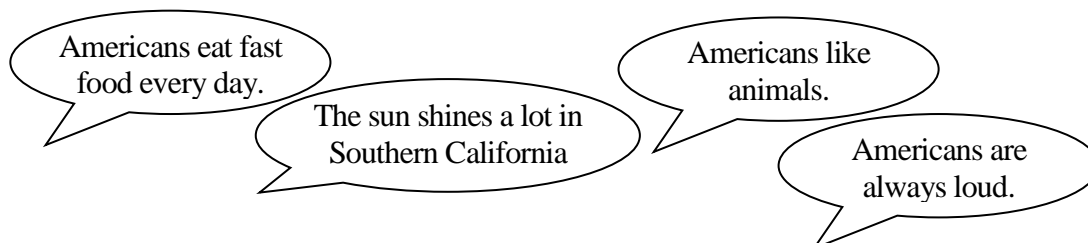
### **7. Write an essay answering the question to what extent do you agree or disagree with statements:**

a) Studying the English language in ESC is the best option. (Model answer: <https://www.ielts-mentor.com/writing-sample/writing-task-2/2105-ielts-writing-task-2-sample-956-studying-the-english-language-in-an-english-speaking-country-is-the-best-option>).

b) Studying the English language in ESC is the best but not only way to learn a language. (Model answer: <https://www.testbig.com/ielts-essays/studying-english-language-english-speaking-country-best-not-only-way-learn-language-do>).

## Grammar

**8. Look at four things people say about the US and Americans. Do you think they are true or not true? Then read the text and check your answers.**



### **Americans – is it true?**

*Four foreigners, who live in the US talk about the things people say about Americans ...*

**Americans eat fast food every day.** Pei from China

It's true that Americans **eat** a lot of fast food, but they **don't eat** fast food every day. I share an apartment with an American woman, and she **cooks** all the time. She only **eats** fast food on some days – with me!

**The sun shines a lot in Southern California.** Alberto from Mexico

The weather **changes** quickly in many places in the US, but not in Southern California. The sun **shines** a lot there. It **doesn't shine** every day, but be careful when it **shines**. It **gets** very hot! I always wear **sunglasses** when I **go out**.

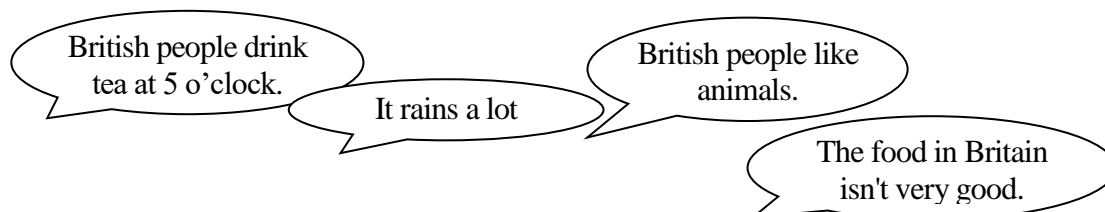
**Americans like animals.** Naomi from Japan

I **have** a lot of friends here and many of them have a dog, a cat or a bird. One American family that I know **has** a dog, a cat and two birds. American people **love** animals!

**Americans are always loud.** Gianni from Italy

Some Americans are very loud, but I **work** with an American man at a coffee shop, and he's really quiet and polite. He **doesn't talk** very much. But he's a very nice guy!

**9 Look at four things people say about Britain and the British. Do you think they are true or not true? Then read the text and check your answers.**



### ***The British – is it true?***

*Four foreigners who live in Britain talk about the things people say about the British...*

**British people drink tea at 5.00.** Kati from Hungary

It's true that British people **drink** a lot of tea (and coffee) but they **don't drink** tea at a special time. I work for a British company here and my boss drinks tea all the time.

**It rains a lot.** Marina from Ukraine

It **rains** a lot, but it **doesn't rain** every day. Be careful because the weather **changes** quickly. I always **take** an umbrella when I go out.

**British people like animals.** Norma from Mexico

I have a lot of friends here and they all **have** a dog or a cat. One family that I know **has** two dogs and five cats. British people **love** animals!

**The food in Britain isn't very good.** Hasan from Turkey

The restaurants are quite expensive but they are great, and the food is good in a lot of pubs, too. I **share** a flat with a Scottish boy, and he **cooks** every night. He **watches** all the cooking programmes on TV and he **makes** great curries!

**10. Answer the questions with a partner about texts 8 and 9.**

1) Look at the highlighted verbs. Why do some verbs end in -s?

2) Write the he / she / it form of these verbs.

change    have    talk    go    cook    eat    make    watch

3) Find negative verbs. How are they different from affirmative verbs:

- a) for he/ she/ it;
- b) for all other persons?

## *Reading*

**11. Read the article. Do you know any more words that are British English, not American English?**

**British and American English – the same, but different**

*British and American people speak the same language –  
English, but with some small differences*

**VOCABULARY.** Some words are different in British English, for example, British people say postcode, not zip code, holiday, not vacation, and mobile phone, not cell phone. Some words have different meanings, for example in American English, a purse is a woman's bag. In British English, a purse is a small thing (like a wallet) where women have their money and credit cards.

**SPELLING.** Color, favor, and other words that end in -or in American English end with -our in British English, e.g., colour, favour. Center, theater, and other words that end in -ter in American English end with -tre in British English, e.g., centre, theatre.

**GRAMMAR.** British grammar is very similar to American grammar, but with some small differences, especially prepositions. For example, British people say See you on Friday, but Americans say See you Friday.

**PRONUNCIATION.** The most important difference between American and British English is pronunciation. American accents and British accents are very different, and when a British person starts speaking, American people know he or she is British, and vice versa.

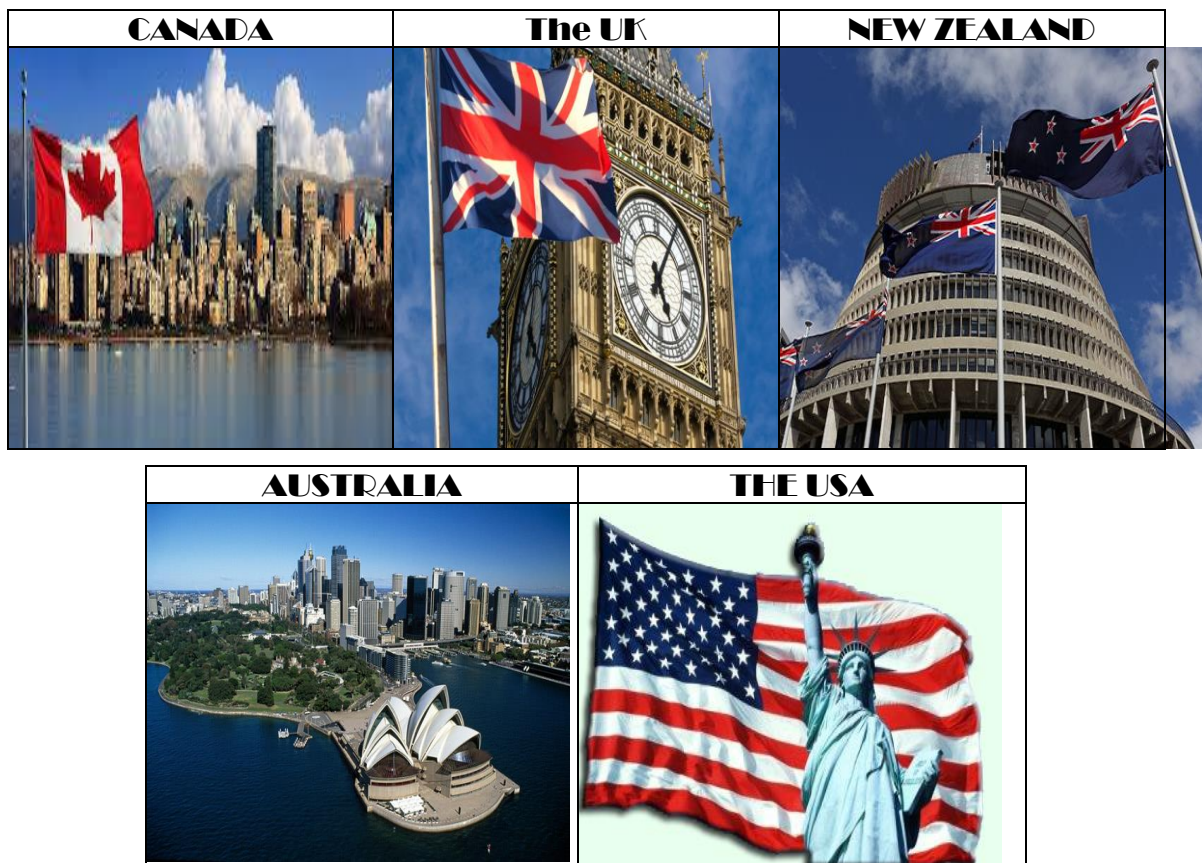
**12. Look at the highlighted words in the text and guess their meaning.**

**13. Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).**

- 1) American English and British English are very different.
- 2) Holiday and postcode are the same in British and American English.
- 3) Purse has different meanings in American and British English.
- 4) Neighbour is British spelling.
- 5) British and American grammar are not very different.
- 6) It's difficult to know from their accent if a person is British or American.

**Home Project**

**14. Make ppt presentation about customs and traditions in English speaking countries**



**Useful Resources**

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P2WQBD6nNY4&feature=plcp>.
2. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L0r0VTos\\_wU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L0r0VTos_wU).
3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y48Jqdglal0>.

4. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vT\\_-viaUegI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vT_-viaUegI).

5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rhFsvaYrEc0>.

### *Additional Reading Section*

**15. Look at the photos in the text. In which one can you see ... ?**

	a drive-through		a ride
	a car lane		a redwood forest
	a cup of coffee		a driver
	a theme park		a hamburger

**16. Read the article. Mark the sentence T (true) or F (false). Say why the F ones are false.**

1) A large cup of coffee in Australia is the same as a small cup of coffee in the US.

2) California doesn't have a lot of state parks.

3) Jenny doesn't like the salespeople in shopping malls.

4) The fall is very cold in California.

5) It's easy to drive in the US.

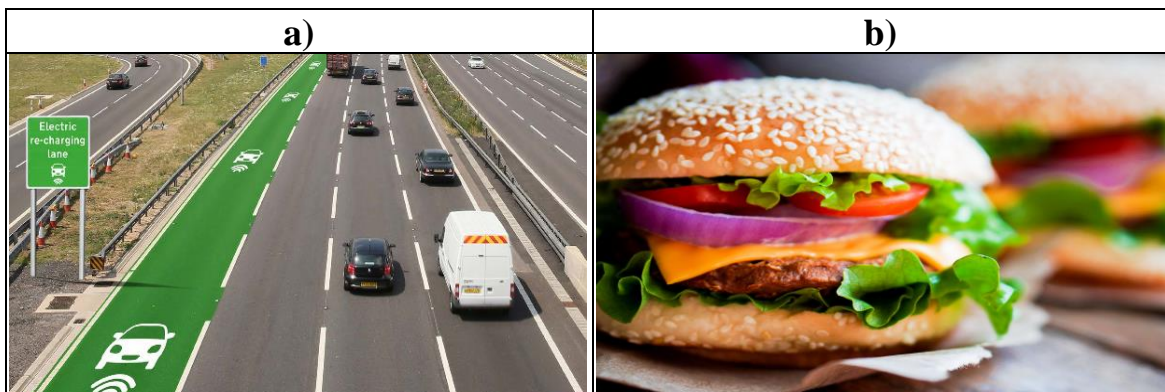
6) Jenny doesn't like the long lines for rides at theme parks.

7) Jenny eats hamburgers and French fries at Red Robin.

### **State Parks, Freeways, and Other Things**

#### **I love about the US**

*Jenny Clark, an Australian mom and college student who lives in California, says the US isn't just OK – it's paradise*





These are some of her reasons ...

**Coffee.** American cups of coffee are very big! A small cup of coffee in the US is like a large cup of coffee in Australia. If you're in a hurry, you go to a drive-through and buy coffee from your car. It's so easy!

**State Parks.** California has 278 state parks, and they are beautiful. At the weekends, I bring my family to a state park in my area. We explore the forest, find small animals, and enjoy the tall redwood trees.

**Malls.** I love shopping, and in the US, the malls are very big. People walk around and shop for hours. US malls have many different stores, and the salespeople are friendly and help you find things.

**Fall.** I love the fall weather in the US. A good fall day in California is cool, but not too cold. I also love the trees. They change from green to yellow, red, and brown.

**Freeways.** I prefer the roads in the US. The freeways are very fast, and in California they have a lot of car lanes. It's really easy to drive from one place to another.

**Theme Parks.** Theme parks are very popular in the US, and we live near the Great America Theme Park. My children like the rides and water slides. Sometimes the lines for the rides are long, but that's OK. We need rest!

**Red Robin.** Red Robin is a restaurant that has great hamburgers. I don't eat meat, but I like the French fries and lemonade at Red Robin. I think the fried cheese sticks are fantastic, but sometimes they aren't on the menu. Maybe that's because they aren't very healthy!

**17. Underline these verbs in the text. What do they mean? Compare your ideas with a partner.**

buy bring explore find enjoy walk  
help prefer drive need think

**18. Look at the photos in the text. In which one can you see ... ?**

	a chemist		a waiter
	a zebra crossing		cash machine (ATM in American English)
	a cup of coffee		a cyclist
	a pedestrian		a driver

**19. Read the article. Mark the sentence T (true) or F (false). Say why the F ones are false.**

- 1) Britain is a good country for cyclists and pedestrians.
- 2) It's expensive to use ATMs in Britain.
- 3) British drivers are nice to other drivers.
- 4) In Britain people don't have ID cards.
- 5) Summers in Britain are very hot.
- 6) In Starbucks in Britain waiters don't use your first name.

### **Starbucks, summer, and other things I love about Britain**

*Mark Vanhoenacker, an American journalist  
who lives in London, says the UK isn't just OK – it's Magic*





These are some of his reasons ...

**Walking.** Britain isn't a good place for cyclist. But for pedestrians it is wonderful. When you walk on a zebra crossing, all the drivers stop.

**Banks.** British banks are great – you do everything online, and you don't pay when you take money out of an ATM. And if you want to change banks, the banks do all the work.

**Drivers.** The British are very polite when they drive. They don't hoot, and they are patient with other drivers. They always say thank you when you let them pass.

**Boots the Chemist.** Chemists in the UK are wonderful, friendly shops and completely different from US pharmacies. Boots sells everything you want, not just medicine, and the shop assistants give you good advice.

**No ID Cards.** Britain is one of the only places in the world, where people don't have ID cards. In the US you need ID when you buy a drink, go to a club, use a credit card, or take an intercity train.

**Summers.** I love British summers! A good summer day in Britain is dry and warm, but not very hot.

**Starbucks.** Starbucks isn't British, of course, but I prefer the Starbucks in Britain. They are nice, friendly places where people read the newspaper and drink good coffee. And the waiters don't write your name on the cups. I feel stupid in America when the waiter calls "Mark, your tall cappuccino with extra chocolate!"

**20. Underline these verbs in the text. What do they mean? Compare your ideas with a partner.**

walk pay drive sell give need buy use prefer feel call

**21. Read the guidebook extract about things to do in New York City, and find the answers to the "Where can you ... ?" questions. Answer with BP (Bryant Park), CL (The Cloisters), or HL (the High Line).**

## **WHAT TO DO IN NEW YORK CITY ...**

### 1. WHEN IT'S VERY COLD

*Go ice skating at Bryant Park.* Bryant Park is a beautiful park in midtown Manhattan, behind the New York Public Library in Sixth Avenue. In winter, the area behind the library is made into an ice-skating rink. There is a skating school where you can take lessons, and there is a cafe where you can enjoy lunch or dinner after you skate. From October to January, Bryant Park's walking paths become an outdoor shopping center called the Holiday Shops at Bryant Park.

### 2. WHEN IT'S RAINING

*Go to Fort Tryon Park and visit The Cloisters.* You can take a subway or a bus from midtown Manhattan and visit The Cloisters (part of the Metropolitan Museum of Art) in Fort Tryon Park in the north of Manhattan. The Cloisters is very popular with adults and children. Adults like this museum because it is full of interesting old art and architecture. Children like this museum because the building looks like a castle! If the sun comes out, walk outside and look at the amazing views of the George Washington Bridge or the New Jersey Palisades across the Hudson River.

### 3. WHEN THE SUN IS SHINING

*Go to the High Line, New York City's newest park.* On the west side of Manhattan between Gansevoort Street and West 34th Street, the High Line is a 1 – mile public park on old train tracks. The High Line has flower gardens with chairs so you can sit and enjoy the sun. It has beautiful views of the Hudson River and interesting art. It's a perfect place for a picnic in the afternoon or a walk in the evening. It's a beautiful place and you can't believe that you are in the middle of a busy city.

## **WHERE CAN YOU ... ?**

1		learn to do something new
2		take a walk in the evening
3		have a very good view
4		see art
5		exercise
6		do some shopping
7		see a bridge
8		see a very interesting building

**22. Talk to a partner and ask following questions:**

- a) Which of the three places would you prefer to go to? Why?
- b) Where is a good place to go in your town ... ?
  - when it's very cold;
  - when it's raining;
  - when the sun is shining.
- 3) What can you do in these places?

**23. Read the guidebook extract about things to do in London, and find the answers to the "Where can you ... ?" questions. Answer with SH (Somerset House), SK (South Kensington), or HH (Hampstead Heath).**

**WHAT TO DO IN LONDON ...**

1. WHEN IT'S VERY COLD

*Go ice skating at Somerset House.* Somerset House is a beautiful 18 th century building on the river Thames. In winter, the area in front of the house is made into an ice-skating rink. There is a skating school, where you can have lessons, and there are also late-night sessions and DJ nights. In November and December there is an enormous Christmas tree, and the café serves special Christmas food.

2. WHEN IT'S RAINING

*Go to South Kensington, and visit three wonderful museums.* You can walk from one to the other because they are all very near. The Science Museum is very popular with adults and children, and also the Natural History Museum, which has life-size robotic dinosaurs and other

fascinating exhibits. The third museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, is full of art and design from all over the world. It has an amazing collection of fashion from the 17 th century to the present day. And if the sun comes out, I cross the road into Kensington Gardens, one of London's many parks, and visit the famous statue of Peter Pan.

### 3. WHEN THE SUN IS SHINING

*Go to Hampstead Heath, London's biggest park.* From the top of Parliament Hill, in the south part of the Heath, you can see many of London's famous monuments, including St Paul's Cathedral and the London Eye. Have a picnic, and then, if it's hot, walk to the open-air swimming pool, where you can swim with plants and trees all round you. It is a magical place, and you can't believe that you are in the middle of a capital city.

### **WHERE CAN YOU ... ?**

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	learn to do something new
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	eat outside
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	have a fantastic view
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	see beautiful old clothes
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	do some exercise
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	have fun after 9 p.m.
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	see some animals that don't exist today
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	see a famous character from a book

**24. Talk to a partner and discuss the question "Which of the three places would you prefer to go to? Why?"**

**Real World:** talking about shopping

**Grammar:** Countable and Uncountable nouns, Quantifiers

**Review:** Much / many; a lot of; few / a few; little / a little

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

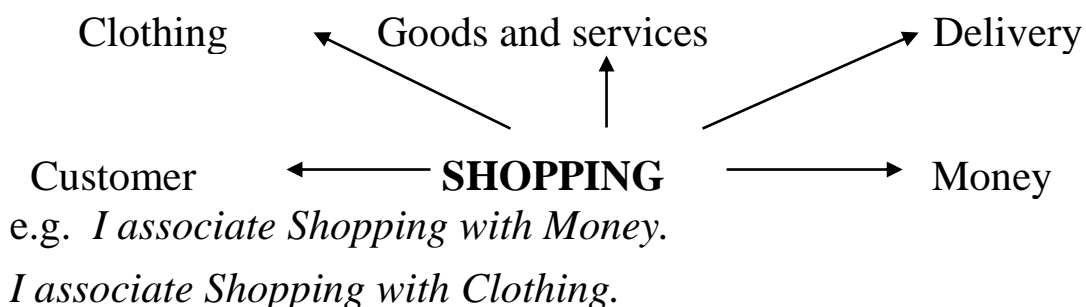
# SHOPPING

*I am not a shopaholic.  
I am helping the economy!  
Unknown*



## Warming-up

1. What association does come across to your mind when you hear the word “shopping”? Put the words into columns according to Part of speech.



## Essential Vocabulary

Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs	Phrasal Verbs
cash register	expensive	to do shopping	to pack up (wrap up)
cashier	cheap (inexpensive)	to go shopping	to get into debt
shop, store	casual	to purchase	to pick up a bargain
department store	free	to exchange	to shop around
quality	damaged	to pay	to try something on
quarantee	high	to repair	to mark down
shop assistant	low	to slash prices	to feel down

### Note: Shop VS. Store

**Br (E):** *Shop* може вживатися і як іменник, і як дієслово. От наприклад, англійці можуть сказати і “*Let’s go to the grocery shop*”, і “*Yesterday, I shopped a lot*”. Причому вони часто вживають це слово в множині, наприклад “to the shops” або “down the shops”. А от слово *Store* англійці вживають лише у словосполученні “department store”, що перекладається як “універмаг”.

**Am (E):** найчастіше можна почути слово *Store*, яке означає місце, де можна купити будь-які речі, продукти тощо. Такими великими *Store* у них є брендові Tesco, Wal-Mart, Safeway тощо. Та деколи в США можна почути і слово *Shop*, яке вживається для позначення будь-якого дуже маленького магазинчику. І американці також уживають фразу “go shopping”, та йдуть вони найчастіше до Stores, а не в Shops.

*More details: <https://greenforest.com.ua/journal/read/shop-vs-store>*

### Note: Go shopping VS. Do the shopping

“**Go shopping**” is more general. It could mean buying things you need regularly, or shopping for fun.

“**Do the shopping**” implies shopping is a chore.

## Useful Language

### Useful Shopping Expressions

SHOP ASSISTANT	CUSTOMER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • Can I help you?</li> <li>• • What can I do for you?</li> <li>• • Are you being served ?</li> <li>• • Sorry, we don't sell stamps.</li> <li>• • Anything else?</li> <li>• • It's on offer.</li> <li>• • Buy two for the price of one.</li> <li>• • How much / many would you like?</li> <li>• • What size do you take?</li> <li>• • Sorry, we are out of bread</li> <li>• • Would another colour do?</li> <li>• • Would you like to try it on?</li> <li>• • The fitting room is over there.</li> <li>• • The dress suits you very well.</li> <li>• • Pay at the cash desk /till, please.</li> <li>• • I'll take this to the cash desk /till for you.</li> <li>• • Here you are. / Here you go.</li> <li>• • You're welcome.</li> <li>• • That's 20 euros/euro altogether</li> <li>• • You don't happen to have any change, do you?</li> <li>• • We only accept Visa cards.</li> <li>• • How would you like to pay?</li> <li>• • Here's your change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I need ...</li> <li>• I'd like a bottle of milk, please.</li> <li>• Have you got souvenirs?</li> <li>• Do you sell stamps?</li> <li>• Where can I buy post cards?</li> <li>• Where can I get a film for my camera?</li> <li>• Where can I find newspapers?</li> <li>• I'm looking for a jumper.</li> <li>• It doesn't fit me.</li> <li>• It doesn't suit me.</li> <li>• I don't like it.</li> <li>• It's too small / big / wide / loose / tight/ expensive.</li> <li>• I'm size ...</li> <li>• Have you got this in another size / colour?</li> <li>• May I try this on, please?</li> <li>• Where can I try this on, please?</li> <li>• How much is it?</li> <li>• That's all.</li> <li>• Where is the cash desk / till?</li> <li>• Could I get a receipt , please?</li> <li>• Could I get a (plastic) bag, please?</li> <li>• (I'm afraid/ Sorry) I don't have any change.</li> <li>• Do you accept credit cards?</li> </ul>

### Vocabulary Practice

#### 2. Match the nouns to the phrases.

Words		Meaning	
1	cash register	a	a place where you can buy goods or services;
2	cashier	b	a large shop divided into several different parts, each of which sells different things;
3	shop, store	c	promise to repair or change product if a fault develops within a particular period of time;
4	department store	d	a machine in a shop or other business that records sales and into which money received is put;
5	quality	e	someone who serves customers in a shop;
6	quarantee	f	how good or bad something is;
7	shop assistant	g	a person whose job is to receive and pay out money in a shop, bank, restaurant



### 3. Match different departments to the translation listed below.

1	the baker's (at the bakery)	a	м'ясний магазин
2	the boutique	b	продовольчий магазин
3	the shoe shop	c	бакалія
4	the newsagent's	d	магазин одягу
5	the greengrocer's	e	рибний магазин
6	the grocery store	f	взуттєвий магазин
7	the fishmonger's	g	молочний магазин
8	the butcher's	h	газетний кіоск
9	the dairy	i	овочевий магазин
10	the dry grocery	j	магазин канцелярських товарів
11	the stationer's	k	хлібний магазин

### 4. Match the qualities to the phrases. Use them to speak about shopping.

Words		Meaning	
1	expensive	a	not formal or not suitable for special occasions;
2	cheap (inexpensive)	b	costing nothing, or not needing to be paid for;
3	casual	c	harmed or spoiled;
4	free	d	costing a lot of money;
5	damaged	e	costing little money or less than is usual or expected;
6	high	f	not measuring much from the base to the top;
7	low	g	greater than the usual level or amount

### 5. Match the verbs to the phrases. Use them in the sentences.

Words		Meaning	
1	to do shopping	a	the act of giving someone something and receiving something else from them;
2	to go shopping	b	to buy food and other things you need regularly;
3	to purchase	c	to fix something that is damaged, broken, split, or not working properly;
4	to exchange	d	formal to buy something;
5	to pay	e	to greatly reduce prices;
6	to repair	f	to go to one or more shops to buy things, often for enjoyment;
7	to slash prices	g	to give someone money for something you buy or for a service

## Speaking

### 6. Think about your answers to these questions. Use ideas from tasks 1 – 5 and your own ideas.

1) Who does most of the shopping in your household?

A: There isn't one person who **does** most of the **shopping**. I'd say it's a shared responsibility because we tend **to go shopping** together as a family.

B: My father often **does** most **shopping**, but sometimes when he is busy my mother **goes shopping** with her close friend.

C: Actually, my mother often **does** most **shopping**, however I hardly ever **go shopping** with my friends.

2) What kind of shopping do you like doing?

A: I quite like **shopping for presents** for people's birthdays or for Christmas. My favourite **type of shop** would have to be a bookshop.

B: I love **shopping books, clothes and food**. My favourite **type of shop** would have to be pet shop, hobby shop, candy shop and presents shop.

C: To be honest, I don't like shopping so much, but I **do shopping** for only clothes, books as well as presents for birthday.

D: I **prefer to shop** special items which are gifts, clothes or decoration materials. **Shopping of vital goods** like meals doesn't attract my interest.

E: Well, I like **one stop shopping**. For example, my favorite mart is Ashan. The reason is that I can purchase everything I need **at one time in the same place** rather than searching different products in different places. It's quite troublesome.

3) Is shopping a popular activity in your country?

A: Yes, it's very popular. Saturday is the **busiest shopping day**, and lots of people treat **shopping as a kind of leisure activity**, rather than something practical.

B: I think the answer is **Yes**. Most of Ukrainians like to go shopping at weekends. The shopping centers are always crowded and busy on normal weekday night and at weekends.

C: **Sure**, Friday is the busiest shopping day.

D: Yes, it has been **extremely popular** for last decades. Especially at weekends, families prefer shopping as a leisure time activity.

*E: Yes, it is **quite popular**. In my country, you can see a lot of malls and shopping centers. Also, people think that shopping is kind of relaxing activity.*

4) What types of shops do teenagers like best in your country?

*A: I guess they like **buying clothes, music, gadgets ...** that kind of thing.*

*B: I think teenagers prefer **buying electronic games, music and clothes**.*

*C: It's easy to answer this question for me because I am also a teenager. So in my country teenagers go shopping **to buy clothes, technical items and especially books**.*

5) Do you enjoy shopping?

*A: Well, I **love shopping** because spending time on some of my favorite and essential things makes me feel happy. It is my favorite time pass which always elevates my mood.*

*B: Actually, I **don't like to go shopping** very frequently. As far as I think, it's a waste of time and money. We should spend our earnings very carefully as we burn the midnight oil to be financially strong. So, we should spend on our needs not on accessories.*

*C: Well, for me, shopping is a soothing and relaxing experience. It is about buying some essential commodities.*

**7. Describe a shopping center you often go to. You should say:**

→ where the shopping center is

→ how often you go there

→ what it looks like

and explain why you often go to this shopping center.

*(Example: <https://www.ielts-mentor.com/cue-card-sample/623-ielts-cue-card-sample-40-describe-a-shopping-center-you-often-go-to>).*

**8. Compare and contrast the photographs saying why you think the people choose such kind of shopping. What kind of consumer might these places attract? What might be the advantages of shopping in each**

of them? Say what kind of shopping you would prefer and explain why. Talk about action, location, people, feelings. Use the useful language (Appendix 1).



### Writing

9. What do you prefer window shopping or internet shopping? Give your reasons. Complete the following table with advantages and disadvantages about online shopping and window shopping from the words and phrases below or suggest your ideas:

Safe- dangerous	try things on	tiring	boring	available at any time
easy	expensive because of shipping costs	inspect new products	takes long time	hackers

Online shopping		Window shopping	
Advantages	Disadvantages	Advantages	Disadvantages
	shipping costs	safe	

### Grammar

10. Cross the odd word out, then make sentence. Match the nouns to the group.

1) bread, doughnuts, butter, buns, cakes;	a) fruit
2) shrimp, octopus, egg, lobster, oyster	b) vegetable
3) carrot, cucumber, cat, eggplant, onion;	c) bakery
4) melon, prune, peach, pear, plum;	d) see food
5) beef, pork, fish, lamb, veal	e) meat

**11. Put the nouns in the correct box. Then, add two more nouns to each category.**

- milk • honey • lemon • pear • flour • butter • sugar • strawberry • egg •
- onion • bread • water • melon • orange

<i>Countable</i>	<i>Uncountable</i>

**12. Underline the correct quantifier.**

- 1) Are you thirsty? There is some/any juice in the fridge.
- 2) We've got a lot of / a little onions, so you don't have to bring any.
- 3) I've got a little / a few time so I can go shopping.
- 4) There are a few / a little biscuits in the box.
- 5) I can't make an apple pie I haven't got any / some apples.
- 6) If you're hungry, there's some / a few soup left.
- 7) We haven't got much / any potatoes, so we can't make a shepherd's pie.
- 8) There's a lot of / a few coffee in the cupboard, but no tea at all.
- 9) Would you like some / many salt on your chips?
- 10) If you want to make a cake, you need much / a few more eggs.
- 11) Don't buy any apples or oranges as we've got a lot of / a little fruit in the fridge.
- 12) We haven't got many / much milk left. Can you get some from the shop?
- 13) There are a little / a few pasta dishes on the menu, but not many.

### *Reading*

**13. Work with a partner. Discuss what you like and dislike about shopping for clothes.**

**14. Read the newspaper article below and choose which of the paragraphs opposite (A-G) fit into the gaps (1-6). There is one extra paragraph which does not fit in any of the gaps.**

**A.** As they pass racks of clothing, tags programmed with a selection of pre-recorded responses interact with the device and talk to the customer, advising on the garment's likely fit.

**B.** By doing so, the device will also enable customers to shop by mail order more satisfactorily. This is something which customer groups have been pressing for.

**C.** Any garment, from a top-of-the-range suit to underwear, could be programmed to chat to its buyer, with warnings such as "This is nice but not quite right for you" or encouragements along the lines of "I'm a perfect fit" or "Suits you, Sir".

**D.** "That card could then be used to guide the customer automatically to the clothes which fitted them best."

**E.** For some customers the prospect of successive pairs of trousers - in sizes that once might have fitted - loudly announcing that they are far too small could turn shopping into a humiliation - but the system is likely to be designed with them in mind.

**F.** Customers who agree to take part will be led to a scanning booth by M&S staff, who will ask them to strip off and stand still while intense beams of white light are played over their bodies. A computerised scanner will turn the results into a "virtual reflection" - an electronic recording of their exact shape.

### Talking Clothes Get Our Measure

They could be the trousers that will not belt up. Customers in some of Britain's top clothing stores may soon find their prospective purchases telling them whether they would be a good fit.

The system, which can also be applied to jackets, skirts and almost any other garment, is heralded as the most exciting innovation in retailing in years. It could cut the hours spent trying on clothes that will never fit and, once perfected, could mean the end of the changing room.

1	
---	--

A version of the technology is already being worked on by Marks and Spencer, whose next big sizing survey, the first in more than 10 years, will make use of the latest three-dimensional scanning technology. M&S will use

the information to determine the shapes of its future clothing and to run a trial in which selected customers can use the cards to order bespoke suits and other clothes.

2	
---	--

The technology has already been taken further in the United States, with smart cards holding an individual's scan details being designed to plug in to a portable device that shoppers carry round the store with them.

3	
---	--

The beauty of scanning systems, as opposed to conventional tape measures, is that they detail an individual's shape as well as their size. "A tape measure may tell you that a lady's hips are 36 inches, but it tells you nothing about where on her hips the bulk of those inches lies," said Jerry Dunleavy, specialist clothing manager at M&S. "With a scanner you can see exactly."

4	
---	--

'The most likely scenario, and one which is already possible, is that the shopper, once scanned, would be given a smart card holding all the information about their body type," said Stephen Gray, head of the computer clothing research centre at Nottingham Trent University.

5	
---	--

According to Gray, it will be possible for shops to go a step further and allow customers to use their smart cards to order made-to-measure clothing. "Translating three-dimensional images into two-dimensional clothing patterns is a skill we have lost as traditional tailoring has disappeared," said Gray. "However, it is something clothing manufacturers are going to have to relearn and then automate."

6	
---	--

Instead of loud speakers, customers can opt for a small ear-piece, so that their potential trousers, suit or even underwear would not need to talk. They could just whisper softly in the ear.

### *Home Project*

**15. Compose a dialogue with your partner on one of the situations given.**

- a) You want to buy a present for your friend's birthday. Ask your group mate to give you a piece of advice.
- b) Ask you friend to help you to choose for yourself: 1) a suit; 2) shoes.
- c) Your friend is in your city for the first time. Tell him where he can buy different things and goods.
- d) Speak to a shop-assistant. You want to buy a suit, a shirt and shoes.

### *Useful Resources*

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Y8movCX9zY>.
2. <https://lefroyee.com/ielts/2015/02/ielts-speaking-topic-shopping/>.
3. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xgq8iV-\\_PjA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xgq8iV-_PjA).
4. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_QC3qte95ho](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_QC3qte95ho).
5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oHXqOvMntc0>.

### *Additional Reading Section*

**16. Complete this text with the following words or expressions:**

*In excellent condition – as good as new – the latest model – state of the art – second-hand – used – available now – on the market – hand-crafted – brand new – made by hand – still in its packaging – feature – includes – some wear and tear – not in perfect condition – unique – one of a kind – come in a wide range of colours and sizes – choose from a selection of*

### ☺ **Let's Go Shopping the Net** ☺

Buying and selling on the Internet has become popular in the last ten years, especially since mobile phones have become more and more essential.



One of my favourite apps is *Wallapop*, which allows you to buy and sell (1) ..... things that are (2) ....., one click access.

Some products might be (3) ....., but others can be (4) ....., although I think they can't be (5) ..... as when you get them from the shop. However, it's possible to find something (6) ....., because the owner never opened the box or because the product was a present and he/she had already had a similar one. Things in *Wallapop* are usually (7) ..... or with (8) ..... and because of that, users must ask for a lower price. The app is not a shop, so of course you can't (9) ..... models. If you are looking for online shopping, the best option is *Asos*, where you can find clothes which (10) ..... This website (11) ..... some filters to look for specific things, and everything is (12) .....

Another (13) ..... of *Wallapop* is the possibility of finding (14) ..... products, whose sellers have (15) .....: brooches, necklaces, dolls. They may be (16) ..... and probably a (17) ....., much better than the things you can find in the traditional stores, so this is perfect if you want to have something (18) ..... So think about it: whether you want to get (19) ..... or you are an antique lover, the net has a lot to do for you because nowadays almost everything is (20) .....

**17. Read the text once to get the general idea.**

**SHOP 'TIL YOU DROP!**

Elton John spent £ 40 million in 20 months while Imelda Marcos, former first lady of the Philippines, wasted her country's money on jewellery and 3,000 pairs of shoes!

However, it's not just the rich and famous who like to "shop 'til they drop". We live in a "spend-happy" society. Whether we earn a little or a lot, we sometimes spend money we don't have and regret our purchases the next day. Does this mean we have a problem? Well, not necessarily. A true shopaholics shop because they simply can't stop.

What about you? Can you save, or do you reach for your credit card and blow your salary on things you don't need when you're feeling a bit down?

“My bank account is always empty. Sometimes, I even borrow money or get into debt to buy new things. My cupboards are full of clothes I’ve never worn.”

*Claudia, Lancaster*

“I hardly ever walk out of a shop without a receipt in my hands. Jumpers, jeans, shirts, handbags, chocolate you name it. I’ll buy it! My finances are a mess!”

*Susan, Stafford*

“I know people who buy 10 CDs at a time or 5 shirts, perhaps in slightly different colours or styles. I even read about a man who bought 55 cameras! I enjoy shopping, but I think it’s important to stay in control.”

*Samuel Warrington*

**18. Read each question then scan the text to find the part that refers to that question. Look for synonyms or rephrasing. This will help you to choose the right answer.**

1. According to the writer, shopaholics:
  - a) have got lots of money.
  - b) spend a lot on shopping.
  - c) like jewellery and shoes.
2. Why does Claudia sometimes borrow money?
  - a) because she wants to put it in her bank account.
  - b) because she needs it to pay for her shopping.
  - c) because she hasn’t got enough clothes.
3. When Susan goes shopping:
  - a) she always buys clothes and sweets.
  - b) she never throws her receipts away.
  - c) she rarely leaves a shop without something new.
4. Samuel thinks that:
  - a) you should be sensible when you go shopping.
  - b) it’s OK to buy lots of the same thing at one time.
  - c) people who go shopping are out of control.

**Real World:** talking about news

**Grammar:** Present Perfect Tense for recent events

**Review:** Past Simple Tense

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

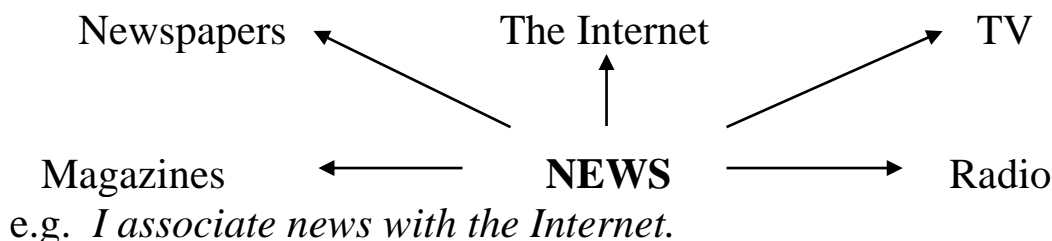
# WORLD OF NEWS

*The bad news is time flies.  
The good news is you're the pilot.  
Unknown*



## Warming-up

1. What association does come across to your mind when you hear the word “news”? Put the words into columns according to parts of speech.



## Essential Vocabulary

Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs	Phrasal Verbs
news flash	unbiased	to broadcast	to pick up
rolling news	revealing	to receive	to tune in
column	well-researched	to publish	to look through
broadsheet	detailed	to cover	to cover up
editorial	educational	to manipulate	to hot up
breaking news	informative	to forbid	to come out
tabloid	factual	to educate	to turn up

**Note:**

*Articles* (= pieces of writing about an important subject, e.g. an article about drugs)

*Headlines* (= title in large letters above the report/article, e.g. a front-page headline)

*Reviews* (= articles giving an opinion of new films, books, etc., e.g. a review of ...)

*Adverts* (= words and pictures about a product, to make people buy it, e.g. an ad for ..)

## Useful Language

### Giving good and bad news

GOOD NEWS	BAD NEWS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'm really <b>pleased</b> to tell you ...</li> <li>• I've got a bit of good news to tell you ...</li> <li>• I've got some good / brilliant / great / wonderful news ...</li> <li>• <b>You know what!</b> I've got a bit of great news for you ...</li> <li>• Great news for you ...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'm afraid I've got some bad news for you ...</li> <li>• I'm sorry I've got a bit of bad news <b>to tell you</b> ...</li> <li>• I really don't know how to say it, but ...</li> <li>• <b>I'm sorry to have to say this</b>, but ...</li> <li>• I really feel <b>bad / sad</b> to have to say this, but ...</li> </ul>

**Responding to news**

GOOD NEWS	BAD NEWS	SURPRISING NEWS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oh, that's good</li> <li>• Wow, that sounds exciting!</li> <li>• That's great!</li> <li>• How fantastic!</li> <li>• What fantastic / good / brilliant / great / wonderful / splendid news!</li> <li>• That's good / brilliant / great / wonderful / splendid news!</li> <li>• That sounds like great news!</li> <li>• Congratulations!</li> <li>• That's wonderful / fantastic!</li> <li>• I'm glad to hear that!</li> <li>• Great news!</li> <li>• Incredible!</li> <li>• Superb!</li> <li>• Sounds great!</li> <li>• Lucky you!</li> <li>• Oh, how wonderful!</li> <li>• I can't believe that!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oh, dear. Are they OK? Yes, isn't it awful?</li> <li>• I'm awfully sorry that ...</li> <li>• I'm sorry to hear that ...</li> <li>• I'm sorry to hear such terrible news.</li> <li>• My goodness!</li> <li>• I can't believe it!</li> <li>• Poor you!</li> <li>• I do sympathize with you.</li> <li>• Please, accept my deepest sympathy.</li> <li>• I know how you must be feeling.</li> <li>• That must be awful</li> <li>• Oh, dear !</li> <li>• Too bad !</li> <li>• That's awful / a pity / unfortunate.</li> <li>• Oh no, that's terrible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You're joking!</li> <li>• Really?</li> </ul>

**Note:** *awful* and *terrible* have the same meaning (= very bad).

**Note:** We say *What happened?* not *What did happen?* in this context. This is because *What* is the subject of *happened*, and in subject questions we use the Past Simple form, not *did* + infinitive.

### *Vocabulary Practice*

#### **2. Match the nouns to the phrases.**

Words		Meaning	
1	news flash	a	is a piece of writing in a newspaper which is written regularly by the same person.
2	rolling news	b	is a newspaper which reports more serious news.
3	column	c	is an article which expresses opinion and the paper's political viewpoint.
4	broadsheet	d	is a short news report, giving the most recent information about an important or unexpected event.
5	editorial	e	is a popular newspaper with many pictures, reporting 'soft' news.
6	breaking news	f	is continuous news broadcast – 24 hours a day.
7	tabloid	g	is news that is happening and being reported or revealed at this moment.

3. Match the headlines to the different sections of a newspaper listed below.

1	NEW HIGH-TECH PLANE FLIES AT CALIFORNIA AIR BASE	a	Sports
2	SOMERSET HOUSE TRANSFORMS INTO A GIANT OPEN-AIR CINEMA FOR 10 NIGHTS IN AUGUST	b	Education
3	NEW GOVERNMENT RAISES RETIREMENT AGE LIMIT TO 67	c	Politics
4	POP STAR GIVES BIRTH TO BABY BOY	d	Arts
5	WWF LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO SAVE SOUTH AFRICAN FISHERIES	e	World News
6	EARTHQUAKE ROCKS INDONESIA LEAVING THOUSANDS HOMELESS	f	Science/Technology
7	HENRY TO RETURN TO PRO TENNIS TOUR	g	Entertainment
8	MINISTER OF EDUCATION SUGGESTS NEW APPROACH TO SCHOOL DISCIPLINE	h	Environment

4. Match the qualities to the phrases. Use them to tell your partner what makes a good magazine/newspaper.

Words		Meaning	
1	unbiased	a	contain or be based on actual facts
2	revealing	b	teach something you did not know before
3	well-researched	c	contains a lot of information or details about sb/sth
4	detailed	d	comment fairly on events without being influenced by other people's opinions
5	educational	e	give the reader useful facts ideas of
6	informative	f	study the topics carefully and discover facts about them
7	factual	g	discover facts about sb/sth

A good newspaper should be **unbiased** so that it comments **fairly** on events without being influenced by other people's opinions.

### Speaking

5. Think about your answers to these questions. Use ideas from tasks 1 – 5 and your own ideas.

1) How do you usually find out about the news? Where do you get news from (the Internet, TV, newspapers, magazines, the radio)? Which do you prefer? Why?

A: I usually keep up with **news** by reading daily **newspapers**. I find them **well-researched** and **unbiased**.

*B: I prefer reading **magazines**, especially the **arts** and **entertainment** sections, as some of the articles can be very **informative**, and **revealing** when it comes to the life of the stars.*

2) What sort of news are you most interested in? Are you interested in local, national or international news? Are you interested in sports news? Celebrity news? Business news?

*A: I usually read the **world news section** because I'm **interested in** what's happening in the world. I never read the **sports section**, though, because I'm not really **interested in it**.*

3) What stories are in the news at the moment? Think of an important story that you have heard.

4) Are old people and young people interested in the same news? (Why? / Why not?)

5) How do you think people will get their news in the future?

**6. Describe different ways of getting the news. You should say:**

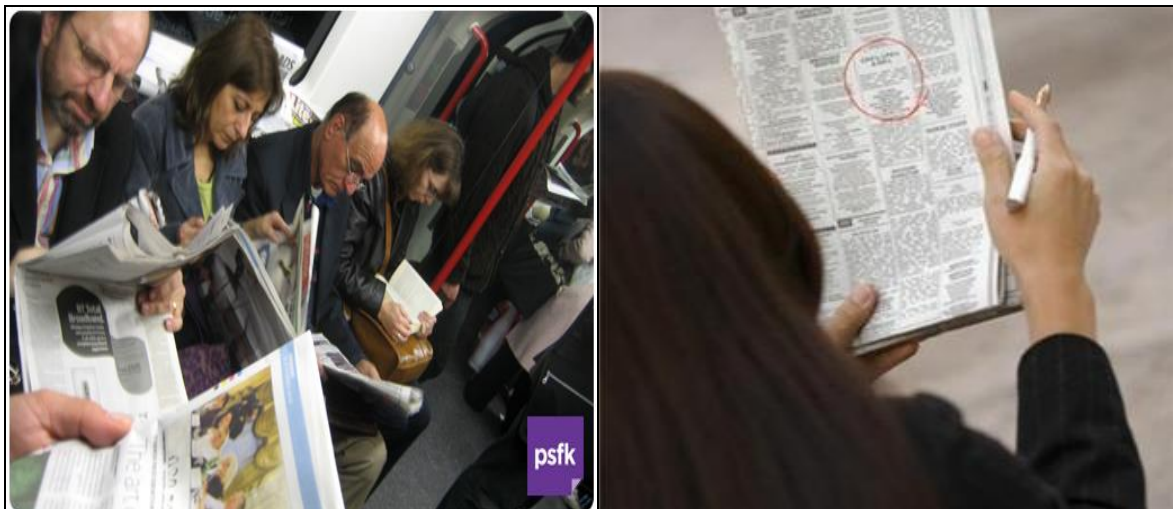
→ whether you get the news every day;

→ if the news is national or international;

→ how you get your news (TV, radio, newspaper, Internet);

→ and say how important you think it is to be up to date with news.

**7. Compare and contrast the photographs saying why you think the people are reading newspapers. Talk about place, people, clothes, feelings. Use the useful language (Appendix 1).**



## Writing

**8. Choose any newspaper (magazine) and complete the following sentences:**

- 1) The newspaper carries an article on / about ...
- 2) The author describes different problems connected with ...
- 3) The aim of the article is to discuss / to show / to comment on ...
- 4) The most interesting feature is about ...
- 5) The most striking photograph shows ...
- 6) An article about ... on page ... made me feel ...
- 7) We can draw the conclusion that...
- 8) This article helps me to understand / gives me useful information about ...

**Note:** Learn English, Hot English Magazine

## Grammar

**9. Unscramble the sentences:**

### **HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS YET?**

- 1) abroad. / They / never / have / been
- 2) How / long / has / here? / she / lived
- 3) Mum / delicious / has / cookies. / just / made
- 4) made / haven't / yet. / bed / I / my
- 5) neighbours / roof. / their / have / fixed / Our / already
- 6) eaten / never / before. / have / seafood / I
- 7) to / haven't / party. / his / since / birthday / talked / I / Paul
- 8) My / vegetarian / several / sister / a / been / months. / for / has
- 9) We / haven't / Alan / seen / since / yesterday.
- 10) suitcase / Have / you / your / yet? / packed
- 11) Dad / has / coffee. / drunk / black / just
- 12) never / golf. / Sue / played / has
- 13) come / home / kids / haven't / back / yet. / The





14) the / you / sent / yet? / Have / invitations

15) married / thirty / for / been / grandparents / have / five / My / years.

16) of / Who / last / cake? / piece / the / eaten / has

17) prize? / you / main / Have / won / ever / the

**10. Read these news stories. Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect Tense active or passive.**

**Remember:** we use the Present Perfect Simple for giving news about something that happened a short time ago, but we don't say exactly when.

**Examples:** At least forty people have been arrested.

The UK has failed to meet its targets.

The government's pay offer<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (reject) by the Transport Union. The union leader, Alan Stone, <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (just confirm) that train drivers will go on strike at midnight.

However, next week's postal strike <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (call off) after the union accepted a pay offer of 3.4 %.

Scientists in Cambridge <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. (find) the gene that causes asthma. The gene is one of many allergy genes that<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) in the last few years.

Rock singer Heidi Gee<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (just arrive) in the UK for her sell-out tour. Her second album, Serenity, <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (already sell) over five million copies.

And we <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (just hear) that the actor Henry Robson <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (take) to hospital after a car accident. His condition <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (describe) as serious.

**11. Put the words in brackets in the correct places in these sentences.**

**Remember:**

'just' comes between the auxiliary verb ('have') and the past participle.

'yet' is used in questions and negatives and usually comes at the end of the sentence.

'still' usually comes in 'mid-position'

'already' usually comes in mid-position.

(for practice use <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/quick-grammar/just-yet-still-already>).

- 1) The strike has lasted three weeks, (already)
- 2) The Prime Minister has arrived. (just)
- 3) The relatives haven't been told, (yet)
- 4) He's been questioned by the police, (already)
- 5) Two men have been arrested. (just)
- 6) Has the match finished? (yet)
- 7) The results haven't been published, (still)

**12. Match each infinitive to its irregular Past Simple form.**

<i>Infinitive</i>					<i>Past Simple</i>				
lose	find	take	say	fall	chose	lost	told	won	put
break	choose	win	put	tell	found	broke	said	fell	took

**Reading**

**13. Look at the headlines of news reports 1 and 2. Which TV news stories are they about, do you think?**

**EVEREST CLIMBERS FOUND**

Terry and Carla Ellis, the British couple who wanted to be the first husband-and-wife team to climb Everest, are now safe. An army helicopter found them on the side of the mountain yesterday afternoon and took them to a hospital in Kathmandu.

"The weather was terrible and climbing was very difficult," said Carla. "Two days ago Terry fell a hundred metres down the mountain and broke his leg. He lost the radio when he fell and so we stayed on the mountain and waited for help. We were really happy to see the helicopter. We're lucky to be alive."

Do they want to try and climb Everest again in the future? "Maybe," said Terry from his hospital bed. "Carla really wants to come back next year. I'm not so sure."

## DOG WINS LOTTERY!

Wednesday night's lottery winner Joe Hall received a cheque for over £13 million yesterday at the supermarket where he works. His dog, Max, who chose the winning numbers, was with him.

"I usually choose the numbers," said 28-year-old Joe from Liverpool. "But I never win anything. So this time I asked Max to choose the numbers for me - and I won over £13 million!"

But how did the dog choose the numbers? "I wrote the numbers 1 to 49 on envelopes and put a dog biscuit in each envelope," Joe explained. "I put the envelopes in different places in my house and told Max to find the biscuits. Then I wrote down the numbers from the first six envelopes he found - and now I'm a millionaire!"

Now Joe wants Max to find him a girlfriend!

**14. Work in two groups (in pairs). Group A (Student A), read report 1 and answer questions 1 – 5. Group B (Student B), read report 2. Answer questions a) – e).**

1) Where are Terry and Carla now?	a) Where did Joe receive the cheque?
2) When did Terry fall?	b) What did Joe write on the envelopes?
3) What did he break when he fell?	c) Where did Joe put them?
4) Why didn't they call for help?	d) Why did the dog want to find the envelopes?
5) Do they want to come back next year?	e) What does Joe want his dog to do now?

### Home Project

**15. Create advertisement for the following.**



a) You are looking for a pen-friend. Write an advertisement for the "Personal" column of an international magazine describing yourself, your interests.

b) You have lost something valuable. Write an advert for the “Lost and Found” column of an English-speaking newspaper.



c) You want to sell your car. Write an ad for the newspaper describing the car (condition, mileage, reasons for selling it)

**16. Answer the questions with facts from the article.**

**NAME OF THE NEWSPAPER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE OF THE NEWSPAPER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**HEADLINE OF ARTICLE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**TENSE USED IN ARTICLE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**EXAMPLES OF VERBS:** \_\_\_\_\_

<b>WHAT?</b>	What event / thing happened?
<b>WHO?</b>	Who were the people involved in the event / thing?
<b>WHERE?</b>	Where did the event / thing happen?
<b>WHEN?</b>	When did the event / thing happen?
<b>WHY?</b>	Specifically, why did the event happen?
<b>HOW?</b>	Specifically, how did the event happen?

### Useful Resources

1. [bbc news one minute news](http://bbc.com/news/one-minute)
2. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/features/with>.
3. <https://www.newslevels.com/>
4. <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/>
5. <https://learningenglish.voanews.com/z/957>.

### *Additional Reading Section*

**17. Newspaper headlines often proclaim a new scientific breakthrough or discovery. You are going to read an article about the “sweet tooth gene”. Before reading, discuss these questions with a partner.**

- a) Where do you get most of your information about new scientific discoveries from – newspapers, documentaries or your studies?
- b) Have you got a sweet tooth? Does this trait run in your family?
- c) If scientists could discover a sweet tooth gene, what could they do with this information?

**18. Read the article and then decide if the following statements are true or false.**

- a) Having a sweet tooth is an inherited trait.
- b) A drug has been developed which can put off sweet food.
- c) The two teams of researchers used different types of mice.
- d) The sweet tooth gene produces a protein.
- e) Aubrey Sheiham believes dieting is futile if you have the sweet tooth gene.
- f) It is natural for humans to be attracted to sweet foods.
- g) This discovery may lead to the production of a new type of chocolate.

**19. What scientific developments do you think we will see in the near future as the result of work on DNA.**

#### **IF BINGEING ON CHOCOLATE MAKES YOUR TROUSERS TOO TIGHT, BLAME THE GENES**

Chocoholics no longer need to feel guilty about their craving. They are simply the victim of their genes, scientists have found.

The so-called “sweet tooth gene” has been identified by separate teams of researchers and helps explain why some find it harder to resist chocolate bars and cream cakes.

It also raises the possibility of designing a drug which could “switch off” the gene and help people resist sugary foods. Children, in particular, risk their health by eating too many sweets and chocolates.

To identify the gene, the research teams – based at Harvard Medical School in Boston and Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York – conducted almost identical experiments using mice which have differences in their ability to taste sweet foods. They compared the DNA of the two types of mice and noticed differences in the gene, called T1R3.

Dr. Gopi Shanker, of the Mount Sinai team, said: “It contains information which produces a protein called the sweet taste receptor.

This recognises the sweet content of food and initiates a cascade of events which signal to the brain that a sweet food has been eaten.” Dr. Shanker added: “Exactly the same gene exists in humans, so it means that if your parents have a sweet tooth then you probably will as well.”

Research by the Harvard team has come to the same conclusion.

But Aubrey Sheiham, professor of dental public health at University College, London, said the results did not provide chocoholics with an excuse to give up dieting.

He said: “We have always known that some people have a sweeter tooth than others. But it has also been proved that if you gradually expose people to less sugar, then the body becomes accustomed to less. They will be satisfied with a lower level of sweetness.”

Mr. Sheiham warned against any form of gene therapy which sought to deactivate the sweet tooth gene.

“We have produced this gene so through evolution because sweet foods in nature are not poisonous and also give us energy. We all need to have some sugar in our diet.”

The U.S. researchers are using their discovery to develop artificial sweeteners without an aftertaste.

**20. Fill the gaps (1 - 10) in the article below with the linking devices from the box. There are two linking devices which do not fit.**

and what's more	as	but	because	by then	even
despite	provided	resulted in	so to cap it all	then	

### **30,000 Runners Take London in Their Stride**

(0) ....No sooner.... had the gun sounded than we were all off, including me and my running flatmate. Fran, jostling for position (1) ..... we crossed the starting line, which was awash with plastic bags, unwanted clothing, bottles and banana skins.

The real running began as Greenwich came into view and the crowds, which were already big, increased even further. People shouted at friends. Anyone with their name on their vest became public property (2) ..... everyone wanted to be part of this event. Screams of encouragement mixed with brass bands and Beatles tribute bands.

The 12-mile point. I must have lived this part at least a dozen times from my armchair. I could hear a commentator murmuring about how plucky we all were.

(3) ..... the halfway mark was within reach and it was getting tiring. Tower Bridge loomed, magnificent, with thousands of people screeching encouragement.

I knew what was coming. At 13 miles out I saw a small Hag fluttering and annoying someone's ear and then the words: “There he is.” My parents had spotted me. I stopped for a chat, and went on my way. (4) ..... Someone was watching after all.

(5) ..... regularly ingesting isotonic fluid and strawberry and banana flavoured gels (350 calories a sachet) we were getting only fleeting benefits. Children were pressed to the barriers offering support and sometimes sweets.

Through a haze of discomfort Canary Wharf appeared. It went on forever. Things were flagging. Knees were sore, ankles pinching, (6) ..... my arms were tingling. Twenty miles gone and it was agony. I guessed this was my wall coming. Tall and slippery with broken glass on the top. How I got past that point without hiring a cab I have yet to unravel.

Things worsened. The closer to home, the harder it became. My feet were sticking to the floor. Fran was looking worried. We did not stop and walk (7) ..... just ran at a walking pace.

The last mile felt like the first 13. Nothing was much fun. I was gone. (8) ..... I was hungry.

(9) ..... turning past Big Ben I saw a man holding an advert for McDonald's bacon double cheese burger. Unbelievable cruelty. (10) ..... I would have eaten my hand if it was encased in a bun and covered in mayo with a couple of those gherkin-type things for relish. And I am a vegetarian.

The finish was in sight. Past Buckingham Palace and a couple of screeching friends and to the end. The full stop finish, no more, never again. Around me people staggered, their faces covered in dry salt deposits from sweat, lips trembling, a few crying.

Strangers offered congratulations, touched our backs, smiled the brightest smiles, spoke the most beautiful words. I loved the world and it loved me.



**Real World:** talking about free-time activities

**Grammar:** Tenses Review

**Review:** Linking Words

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

# ENTERTAINMENT

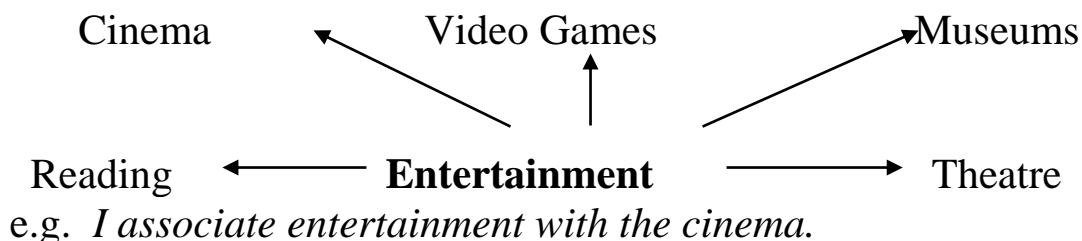
*We aren't in an information age,  
we are in an entertainment age.*

*Tony Robbins*



## Warming-up

1. What association does come across to your mind when you hear the word "Entertainment"? Put the words into columns according to Part of speech.



I associate entertainment with the theatre.

## Essential Vocabulary

Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs	Phrasal Verbs
admission	gripping	to arrive	to go out
advertisement	hilarious	to continue	to stay in
commercial	magnificent	to depart	to call off
display	enjoyable	to expect	to let down
performance	affordable	to suggest	to show off
review	luxurious	to permit	to take off
amusement	tiring	to raise	to go down (as)

## Useful Language

### WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU'RE THERE?

You go to the **cinema** to **watch** a **film** or a **movie**.

You can say, "I'm going to the **cinema** / **films** / **flicks** / **pictures**." We also call it the **silver screen**.

You go to the **theatre** to **watch** the **performance**, it could be a **play**, a **show**, a **musical**, a **gig**, a **pantomime**, a **puppetshow**, an **opera** or a **ballet**.

You go to a **museum** or an **art gallery** to **see** an **exhibition**.

You go to a **casino** to **gamble** and to try and **win** money, but you'll probably **lose** it instead.

You go to a **zoo** to **watch** or **look at** or **see** the animals.

You go to a **disco** to **listen to music** and **dance**.

You go to a **circus** to **watch** the **acts**.

You go to a **fun fair** to **go on** the rides, **see** the **side shows**, and to **play** the **games**.

#### BUYING A TICKET

"I'd like one adult and one child for Cinema 3, please."

"Can I get one ticket for the matinee?"

"Are there any seats left for the 1:45 show?"

#### ORDERING REFRESHMENTS

"I'd like a large popcorn and a small soft drink, please. Do those nachos come with cheese? Oh and I'll have a box of chocolates too. Thanks".

## Vocabulary Practice

### 2. Match the nouns to the phrases.

Words		Meaning	
1	admission	a	an essay or article that gives a critical evaluation (as of a book or play)
2	advertisement	b	a feeling of delight at being entertained; a diversion that holds the attention
3	commercial	c	the fee charged for entrance to a show
4	display	d	a dramatic or musical entertainment
5	performance	e	a commercially sponsored ad on radio or television
6	review	f	something shown to the public
7	amusement	g	a public promotion of some product or service

### 3. Match the qualities to the phrases. Use them to speak about entertainment.

Words		Meaning	
1	gripping	a	very impressive and beautiful, good, or skillful
2	hilarious	b	inexpensive enough for ordinary people to afford
3	magnificent	c	very expensive and comfortable
4	enjoyable	d	exhausting
5	affordable	e	very funny
6	luxurious	f	holding one's interest intensely
7	tiring	g	something that gives you pleasure

### 4. Match the verbs to the phrases. Use them in the sentences.

Words		Meaning	
1	to arrive	a	to recommend
2	to continue	b	to allow
3	to depart	c	to think that something will be / happen a certain way
4	to expect	d	to leave
5	to suggest	e	to lift
6	to permit	f	to keep going
7	to raise	g	to reach a destination

## Speaking

### 5. Think about your answers to these questions. Use ideas from tasks 1 - 4 and your own ideas.

1) What forms of entertainment are most popular in your country?

A: Different kinds: TV, music, live events, computer games. **It probably depends on where you live, how old you are and what things you like to do in your free time.**

*B: When I was at school I used to play a lot of computer games and listen to music and watch TV. Now I'm older I go out more and listen to live music and watch more DVDs. I guess **the most popular** for the majority of people would be TV, watching movies, either at the cinema or on DVD, and going out to parties or to a restaurant with friends.*

2) Do you think men and women have different tastes in entertainment?

*A: Sometimes maybe, but not always. There are definitely some things like music and books which are quite different for men and women.*

*B: There are lots of things that men and women like doing for entertainment that are the same. Comedy is a good example. Most comedians are funny for both men and women. If you like eating out in a nice restaurant then usually it's the same for men and women also.*

3) What kinds of entertainment do young people / children / adults like?

*A: For example, my younger sister spends hours chatting to her friends and even people she doesn't really know on the Internet. She loves it. That's something I never really did much of – but she likes it more than watching TV or going out sometimes. In general though I think most young people like watching TV, movies, listening to music and chatting to their friends.*

*B: Children like watching TV, playing games on the computer and listening to music. Some like reading a lot like my little brother, and they like going to the movies to see a film.*

4) How have the forms of popular entertainment changed over the years?

*A: The society has changed a lot, and now we seem to be rushing all the time and want to consume everything a lot faster, so I think every form of entertainment is also reflecting that kind of very fast, quick way of wanting something different and wanting something very quickly.*

5) Describe your typical weekday and your typical weekend.

*A: **On a typical weekday** I have to wake up a bit early and revise my university lessons and then I rush to the university to attend the lecture. At around*

2.00 pm I eat my lunch in the cafeteria and spend the whole evening in the library. After I return home at around 7.00 pm I spend my time in my study room and have my dinner with my family members. I watch a news channel for an hour and then get back to my room. I read a storybook for a while and at around 1.00 am I go to bed.

On the contrary, **at a typical weekend**, I wake up late and take my breakfast in the TV room while surfing the TV channels. I go shopping with my father at around 12.00 and eat my lunch with my family members. I either take a nap or play computer games at noon and in the evening I meet my friends. At night I watch a movie and take my dinner late than usual. I surf the Internet and watch TV sometimes at night.

**6. Describe a place of entertainment (e.g. theatre, cinema, sports centre) that you would like to have where you live. You should say:**

- what this place would be;
- where it should be;
- whom it would be for, or who would use it;
- and why you think this place of entertainment is needed.

**7. Compare and contrast the photographs saying what kinds of entertainment do young people like? Do you think young people can learn anything from entertainment? Talk about place, people, clothes, feelings. Use the useful language.**



### *Writing*

**8. What films have you seen lately? What did you think? Look at the film review and tell us about a film you've seen. But don't give away the ending!**

#### PEARL HARBOR

“Pearl Harbor” is one of the most historical films I have seen. It combines a historical event with a love story, and stars Ben Affleck as Rafe McCawley, Josh Harnett as Danny Walter and Kate Beckinsale in the role of Evelyn Johnson.

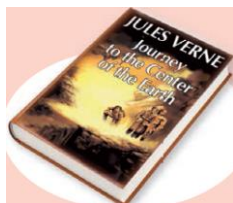
The film is set in the past, when The United States enter a war due to the Japanese attack to Pearl Harbor. Is included a romantic story between the three main characters. Danny and Rafe had been since they were children, both of them were North American pilots. Rafe started a beautiful love relationship with Evelyn (a lovely nurse). But friendship between Rafe and Danny ended when Danny and Evelyn fell in love while they thought wrongly that Rafe was dead. The cast is very strong and the film features a surprisingly competent performance from Ben Affleck.

I would recommend the film to anyone who likes love stories. If you ignore the complexities of the plot and just enjoy the romance scenes, you will not feel disappointed!

### *Reading*

**9. How much free time do you have? What do you like doing in your free time?**

**10. Read the texts A – D quickly. What topic do the four passages have in common?**



**A. Saad (16 years old).** I'm what you call a **bookworm**.

I find nothing more entertaining than staying at home and reading a good book. I read anything from adventure to

science fiction. If I start reading a book, I don't put it down until I finish it. My parents are **constantly** complaining that I don't do anything else, but I've no **intention** of changing. I've recently started writing and I hope to write a best seller in the future. I also spend a lot of time in bookshops. Last week, I **came across** a book about famous writers. Since I started reading it, I've had the opportunity to learn that lots of writers had similar interests to mine when they were young, and it's nice to know that I'm not so out of the ordinary.



**B. James (17 years old).** My idea of fun is anything that's related to sports. I've always been sporty and athletic and I'm **willing** to try whatever will get my adrenalin going. Unlike many people my age, I don't enjoy going out to cafés. I love doing things that keep me outdoors in the natural environment. I became a member of a rock climbing club about three years ago, and I must admit that I've had a lot of fun. I've met lots of interesting people and I've also been to a lot of interesting places. Besides this, I also find water sports great. I've been windsurfing for ages and I've also recently started taking scuba-diving lessons.



**C. Faisal (18 years old).** I'm really into surfing the Net and playing strategy games on my computer. I've been playing computer games ever since my father got me my first computer when I was six. When I'm not playing computer games, I **tend to** be out and about. My friends and I hang out at the local sports club so, although I'm not so athletic, I do get some exercise. I'm also into hanging out at the local mall where my friends and I either go to a restaurant or to a café.



**D. Bob (19 years old).** I'm very sociable so I have lots of friends and love meeting people. At the weekends, I usually play tennis with my friends. When I was five, my father took me to the local tennis club and, since then, I have never stopped playing. I also love food so I go to restaurants very

often. On top of that, I'm a member of a local football team, and we play every once in a while. We have a lot of fun practising, but it's hard work, too. Since I joined the team, I've taken part in three matches, and I scored a few goals. It's not only fun but also very rewarding.

**11. Read the texts A - D again and answer the questions 1 - 9 below. Write A, B, C or D in the boxes.**

Which teenager/s mention/s

not being interested in activities done by people their age?	1	
being interested only in outdoor activities?	2	
doing only activities that keep them indoors?	3	
doing an activity their parents helped them begin?	4	5
doing an activity their parents are not happy about?	6	
doing an activity that made it possible for them to go to different places?	7	
starting an activity at a very young age that they still do?	8	9

**12. Match the highlighted words / phrases in the text with their meanings.**

1. bookworm	a. found by chance
2. constantly	b. a plan about what you will do
3. intention	c. ready
4. came across	d. do something usually or often
5. willing	e. sometimes but not very often
6. tend to	f. someone who likes reading
7. every once in a while	g. all the time

### *Home Project*

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

### *Useful Resources*

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xs2NvtV697U>.
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u2nRzP5BM7Y>.



3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AGkbqEGIwpc>.
4. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oADRAv9zmRA>.
5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rnww09Zol6w>.

### *Additional Reading Section*

**14. Are you happy where you live? Why / Why not? For what reasons would you consider moving to another place?**

**15. Read the essay and answer the questions that follow.**



It is a fact that many young people today would like to live in a large city. The obvious reason for this is that a big city has more things to offer a young person who is starting out in life.

Firstly, there are better study and employment opportunities in cities compared to small towns. The universities and other educational institutions in cities offer courses that might not be available to students in smaller towns. Students also have the chance to meet people with similar interests during their studies. In addition, cities support a large number of businesses and organisations which are all a source of employment.

Another reason why cities are so attractive is because they offer a wide range of entertainment. For instance, you can find museums, galleries and libraries. There are also different kinds of restaurants and cafés where young people can meet. Furthermore, with the giant shopping centres and big department stores, shopping is also more exciting.

In my opinion, living in a city can be a beneficial experience for a young person. A city offers a wealth of opportunities and entertainment choices and also broadens your mind by giving you the chance to meet new people.

**16. Answer the questions.**

1. What is the function of the sentences underlined in the essay?
  - a) to summarise what the writer has said in the previous paragraph;

- b) to introduce the main idea of the paragraph.
2. What does the writer do in paragraph 2?
- a) gives examples of many universities and job opportunities;  
b) explains what he/she means in the first sentence.
3. What does the writer do in paragraph 3?
- a) gives examples of what he/she mentions in the first sentence;  
b) explains the reasons why people like entertainment.

**17. Look at the words highlighted in the essay and use them to complete the table below.**

<i>You can use the following linking words/phrases to:</i>	
List points	_____, to begin with, in the first place, finally
Add points	_____, _____, _____, _____, moreover, what is more
Give examples	_____, such as, for example, especially
Give your opinion	_____, I believe, from my point of view

# QUESTIONS

- 1) Do you enjoy meeting new people?
- 2) What are some good things to ask someone you just met?
- 3) What are some things you shouldn't ask people you just met?
- 4) Are you nervous when you are introduced to someone new?
- 5) Where are some good places to meet people?
- 6) If you had the opportunity to visit a famous landmark, which would you choose? Why?
- 7) Are there any monuments in your hometown?
- 8) Do you like to visit historical buildings?
- 9) Have you ever visited a famous place?
- 10) What are the landmarks in your hometown?
- 11) Have you ever been abroad? Where did you go?
- 12) Advantages and disadvantages of your favourite means of transport?
- 13) Why do people travel?
- 14) Where did you spend your last holiday?
- 15) What is your favourite country (city)? Why?
- 16) How many countries are there in the world?
- 17) In how many countries is English official language?
- 18) What do you know about English Speaking Countries (capital city, famous sights, famous shops, famous museums)?
- 19) What famous people of English Speaking Countries do you know?
- 20) What currencies do English Speaking Countries use?
- 21) Who does most of the shopping in your household?
- 22) What kind of shopping do you like doing?
- 23) Is shopping a popular activity in your country?

- 24) What types of shops do teenagers like best in your country?
- 25) Do you enjoy shopping?
- 26) How do you usually find out about the news? Where do you get news from (the Internet, TV, newspapers, magazines, the radio)? Which do you prefer? Why?
- 27) What sort of news are you most interested in? Are you interested in local, national or international news? Are you interested in sports news? Celebrity news? Business news?
- 28) What stories are in the news at the moment? Think of an important story that you have heard.
- 29) Are old people and young people interested in the same news? (Why? / Why not?)
- 30) How do you think people will get their news in the future?
- 31) What forms of entertainment are most popular in your country?
- 32) Do you think men and women have different tastes in entertainment?
- 33) What kinds of entertainment do young people / children / adults like?
- 34) How have the forms of popular entertainment changed over the years?
- 35) Describe your typical weekday and your typical weekend.

## ВИСНОВКИ

Знання англійської мови – це ключ до успіху в сучасному світі, де спілкування та обробка величезних обсягів інформації набуває все більшого значення. Інтерес до вивчення мов традиційно великий, адже перефразовуючи відомий вислів, можна сміливо сказати, що той, хто володіє мовами, володіє світом. Загалом людина, яка опанувала мови, – різнобічно розвинута особистість із кращими здібностями до вивчення нового, вільніша та більш впевнена у спілкуванні з людьми.

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 цього погляду є комунікативні завдання, ігрові методи та презентації.

Головна мета навчально-методичного посібника “Social English Studies” з вибіркової дисципліни “Англійська мова” для студентів Житомирського державного технологічного університету – закріплення, поглиблення та оцінювання мовленнєвих навичок із трьох видів діяльності (читання, письма, говоріння), які необхідні студентам ВНЗ під час складання заліку / екзамену з англійської мови.

Кожна тема містить нову лексику, а також мовні ситуації, вправи на закріплення лексичного матеріалу, завдання для самостійного опрацювання. Метою навчально-методичного 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 немовних вузів необхідне педагогічне керівництво цим процесом із боку науково-педагогічних працівників, що дозволить: розвинути у студентів ініціативу, самостійність, активність; взаємодію та партнерство між ними; формувати й розвивати у студента як суб'єкта навчання мотивації до навчально-пізнавальних дій та комунікативної діяльності.

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# APPENDIX 1

## HOW TO DESCRIBE PICTURES

### 1. Introduction

- The photo / picture shows ...
- There's / There are / There isn't a ... / There aren't any ...
- It's a black-and-white / coloured photo.

### 2. What is where?

- In the foreground / background you can see ...
- In the foreground / background there is ...
- In the middle / centre there are ...
- At the top / At the bottom there is ...
- On the left / right there are ...
- Behind / In front of ... you can see ...
- Between ... there is ...
- ...next to...

### 3. Who is doing what?

Here you describe the persons in the picture or you say what is happening just now.

Use the Present Continuous.

### 4. What I think about the picture

- It seems as if ...
- The lady seems to ...
- Maybe ...
- I think ...
- ... might be a symbol of ...
- The atmosphere is peaceful / depressing ...
- I (don't) like the picture because ...
- It makes me think of ...

### 5. Similarities

- One similarity is that ...
- These pictures are similar because ...
- Unlike photo 2, photo 3...
- In both pictures 2 and 4 we can see ...
- These photos have some things in common ...
- I suppose that one similarity is that ...

### 6. Differences

- The photos 1 and 2 are quite different ...
- In photo 2... whereas / while in photo 3 ...
- In photo 2, ... there are more / fewer... than in photo 4.
- In photo 1... people...
- There's not much in common between...

## APPENDIX 2

### ESSAY Writing

#### Opening:

It is often said that.../ Many people claim that...  
 In this day and age.../ Nowadays.../ These days...  
 ...is a hotly-debated topic that often divides opinion.  
 It goes without saying that.../ Needless to say...  
 The following essay takes a look at both sides of the argument.



#### Introducing points:

Firstly,.../To start with,.../ First of all,.../ First and foremost,...  
 Secondly,.../Thirdly.../Lastly,.../Finally,.../Last but not least,...  
 Furthermore,.../ In addition,.../ What is more,.../On top of that,...  
 Another point worth noting is.../Another factor to consider is...

#### Presenting ideas & giving examples:

When it comes to <b>noun/gerund</b> ,...	According to experts,...
In terms of <b>noun/gerund</b> ,...	Research has found that...
Not only...but also...	There are those who argue that
With respect to <b>noun/gerund</b> ,...	For instance.../ For example.../ such as...

#### Expressing result & reason:

As a result, .../As a result of <b>noun/gerund</b> , <b>noun/gerund</b> has led to/resulted in...	Although/Even though subject+verb,...
Consequently,.../Therefore,...	Despite/In spite of <b>noun/gerund</b> ,...
On account of <b>noun/gerund</b> /due to <b>noun/gerund</b>	Despite the fact that subject + verb,...
One reason behind this is...	On the one hand...On the other hand...
	However,.../Nevertheless,.../Even so...

#### Contrasting:

#### Concluding:

To sum up,.../In conclusion,...  
 All things considered,...  
 Taking everything into consideration,...  
 Weighing up both sides of the argument,...  
 On the whole,.../By and large,.../In general,...

#### Opinion:

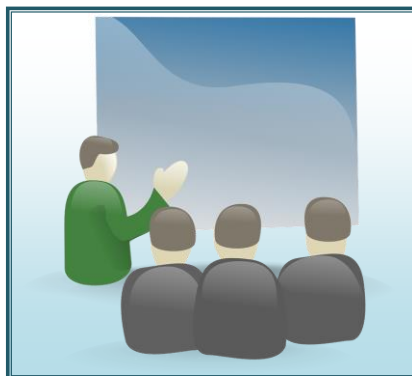
As far as I am concerned,...  
 From my point of view,...  
 In my opinion,...  
 My own view on the matter is...

# APPENDIX 3

## HOW TO GIVE A MINI PRESENTATION ON NEWS

### Preparation:

- Choose an article from <http://www.newsinlevels.com>
- Read your article. Try to understand it even if you don't know every single word.
- Look up unknown words in a dictionary.
- Listen to the article. Stop the video after every sentence and repeat the sentence.
- Take notes (only words, not sentences) of the most important information.
- Print the picture of your article.
- Practice your "mini presentation" aloud:
- Summarize the information (using the notes as a help).
- Give a personal comment (Why you chose this article and what you think about the topic. The question underneath the video might help you).



### During your presentation:

- Always keep eye contact with the other students.
- Make short pauses.
- Explain unknown words.
- Vary the tone of your voice.
- Include the picture.

### Useful phrases:

#### 1. Start

- Right, ladies and gentlemen. Shall we begin?
- OK, I'd like to begin.
- Right then, everybody ...

#### 2. Name the topic of your article

- I want to look at ...
- I'd like to talk about ...
- The news I want to report on is about ...

#### 3. Explain what your article is about

#### 4. Summary & your opinion











- All in all... because ....
- To sum it up, I would say that... because ...
- As far as I can see... because...
- I think... because...
- If you ask me... because...
- Overall... because...

## APPENDIX 4

<b>EXPRESSING OPINIONS</b>	
<b>PERSONAL POINT OF VIEW</b>	<b>GENERAL POINT OF VIEW</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ As far as I'm concerned ...</li> <li>✓ Speaking for myself ...</li> <li>✓ In my opinion ...</li> <li>✓ Personally, I think ...</li> <li>✓ I'd say that ...</li> <li>✓ I'd suggest that ...</li> <li>✓ I'd like to point out that ...</li> <li>✓ I believe that ...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ It is though that ...</li> <li>✓ Some people say that ...</li> <li>✓ It is considered ...</li> <li>✓ It is generally accepted ...</li> <li>✓ Most people agree that ...</li> <li>✓ It is widely believed that ...</li> </ul>
<b>AGREEING WITH AN OPINION</b>	<b>DISAGREEING WITH AN OPINION</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Of course.</li> <li>✓ You're absolutely right.</li> <li>✓ Yes, I agree.</li> <li>✓ I think so too.</li> <li>✓ That's a good point.</li> <li>✓ Exactly.</li> <li>✓ I'd go along with that.</li> <li>✓ That's true.</li> <li>✓ So do I / Neither do I.</li> <li>✓ I agree with you entirely.</li> <li>✓ I couldn't agree more.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ I don't agree with you (on that).</li> <li>✓ That's not entirely true.</li> <li>✓ I'm sorry to disagree with you, but ...</li> <li>✓ Yes, but don't you think ...</li> <li>✓ That's not the same thing at all.</li> <li>✓ I'm afraid I have to disagree.</li> <li>✓ I'm not so sure about that.</li> <li>✓ I must take issue with you on that ...</li> <li>✓ It's unjustifiable to say that ...</li> <li>✓ On the contrary ...</li> </ul>

# APPENDIX 5

## USEFUL RESOURCES

-  [Puzzle English](#) — відеоуроки з різних тем: граматика, поради з вивчення мови.
  
-  [Albert Kakhnovskiy](#) — вивчення англійської мови за методом Реймонда Мерфі.
  
-  [Англійська мова в Школі Джобса](#) — розважальний канал з вивчення англійської мови.
  
-  [Learn English with Ronnie](#) — граматика.
  
-  [English with Jennifer](#) — граматика, вимова.
  
-  [Rachel's English](#) — канал для покращання вимови.
  
-  [Anglo-Link](#) — граматика.
  
-  [EnglishClass101](#) — канал для покращання спілкування.
  
-  [BBC Learning English](#) — відеоролики англійською мовою.
  
-  [Learn English with Steve Ford](#) — вивчення англійської мови.
  
-  [AlexESLvid's Free English Lessons](#) — популярний канал для вивчення англійської мови.
  
-  [Learn English with Let's Talk](#) — уроки з англійської мови.
  
-  [Eslbuzz.Com](#) — цікаві пояснення щодо вивчення англійської мови.

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**СИВАК Олена Борисівна**

Навчальне видання

**“АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА”**  
**для студентів 3-го року навчання**  
**“English Social Studies”**  
**for third year students**

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