

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ЖИТОМИРСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

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Англійська мова
для студентів 2-го року навчання

English
for Second Year Students

НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ПОСІБНИК



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Призначений для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів 2-го року навчання всіх спеціальностей ЖДТУ. Спрямований на засвоєння лексичного мінімуму тем навчальної дисципліни “Англійська мова”, розвиток комунікативних умінь та навичок, а також удосконалення вмінь писемного мовлення.

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

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Передмова

*Знання однієї мови дозволяє увійти в коридор життя,
знання двох мов – відкриває вам усі двері у цьому коридорі.*

Франк Сміт

Знання іноземних мов – це ключ до успіху в сучасному світі, де спілкування іноземними мовами 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 володіє мовами, – різнобічно розвинута особистість, що має кращі здібності до вивчення нового, вільніша та більш упевнена у спілкуванні з людьми.

Стара приказка говорить: “Скільки мов ти знаєш, стільки разів ти людина”. Тобто чим більше мов на сьогодні ти знаєш, тим більше можливостей маєш для пізнання, відкриття нового.

Зокрема англійська мова – це офіційна мова міжнародного бізнесу та торгівлі, Інтернету і техніки, науки і мистецтв. 80% ділового мовного простору займає саме вона. Кожен із нас все частіше спілкується нею із партнерами по роботі і на відпочинку. Англійська мова використовується для заповнення анкет, складання резюме, у діловому та приватному листуванні. Володіння англійською мовою – вже не дивовижна навичка, а необхідність. Наразі її навчають у дитячих садках, школах, вузах, не кажучи вже про численні курси та тренінги.

У зв'язку зі зростаючою необхідністю комунікативної компетенції в сучасному професійному суспільстві зростає роль іншомовної підготовки студентів вищих навчальних закладів. Тому відповідно до стандарту дисципліни “Англійська мова” в немовному

вузі навчання іноземної мови має носити комунікативно-орієнтований та професійно-орієнтований характер. Метою дисципліни є опанування студентами технічних спеціальностей високого рівня комунікативної компетенції, який дає можливість використовувати іноземну мову практично в професійній діяльності, а також із метою самоосвіти.

Кожний із розділів навчально-методичного посібника містить лексичний мінімум відповідної теми, оглядові лексичні завдання, а також комунікативні вправи та ситуації для усного та писемного мовлення. Структура кожного розділу (From Hi-Fi to Wi-Fi, Earth Watch, Sports and Health (Body Talk), Getting Ahead) має на меті допомогти студентам розширити, узагальнити й систематизувати знання з англійської мови. Перевага видання 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 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 (розробка презентацій).

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

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

Автентичні матеріали використано виключно з навчальною метою.

І. С. Ковальчук
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MODULE 5

FROM HI-FI TO WI-FI



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge



Inventions

*Progress is made by lazy men
looking for easier ways to do things*

Robert A. Heinlein

Warming-up

1. Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what you think the people will learn from the activity they are doing? Which of these activities would you prefer to be doing?



Useful expressions:

Both pictures show

Whereas (while) in this picture..., in this picture ...

Perhaps / It seems like / They might have / It could be that

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
inspiration (n)	to discover (v)	beneficial (adj)	to make smth up
curiosity (n)	to modify (v)	scientific (adj)	to switch on / off
suggestion (n)	to solve (v)	impressive (adj)	to find out
<u>Phrases related to inventions</u>			
Re-invent the wheel – waste time doing smth that has already been done in an effective way)			
As easy-as-pie / a piece of cake – something simple or easy			
Burn the midnight oil – study or work all night			

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and choose the best title to it.

- a) Inventions throughout Time;
- b) Inventions that Changed the Modern World.
- c) Life Back and Now.

Word focus

Arduous: difficult and tiring;

Tedious: too long, slow, monotonous;

To come up with: to suggest or think of an idea or plan



Just a few hundred years ago, life was far different than **it** is today. When people wanted to travel or communicate, they had to go on foot or horseback. A journey of just a few miles by this method could be a long, arduous process. Whatever people owned – from clothing to tools – had to be made by hand. Work was manual, laborious, and often tedious. Illness was a constant threat; diseases rapidly spread through unsanitary conditions and were difficult to treat with the rudimentary medicines available.

Life has been transformed over the years through the efforts of the men and women **who** had the brilliance, diligence, and creativity to come up with new and better ways of doing things. Alexander Graham Bell's fascination with the idea of sending sound down a wire from the speaker to the listener gave birth to the telephone, which ultimately led to the cell phone, fax machine, modem, and a communication system that now links the entire globe.

These inventions, like many others, have clearly improved life by keeping people healthier, helping them to communicate and work more efficiently, and allowing them to travel farther. X-rays allowed doctors to look inside the human body to treat disease and injury. The electric light illuminated the darkness so people could work at night. Braille made it possible for blind people to read.

Other inventions were controversial because of their potential for destruction. Edward Teller, father of the hydrogen bomb, was described by one scientist as being one of the “most thoughtful statesmen of science.” However, another scientist referred to Teller as “a danger to all that’s important,” and claimed that the world would have been better off without **him**.

Even the most groundbreaking and world-changing inventions were not always recognized as such when they were introduced to the public. When Rutherford B. Hayes saw a demonstration of Alexander Graham Bell’s telephone in 1876, the president’s response was less than enthusiastic. “That’s an amazing invention, but who would ever want to use one of them?” he scoffed.

Sometimes it was the inventor’s own necessity **that** gave birth to invention. The old saying, “Necessity is the mother of invention,” couldn’t be more true.

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

- 1) Alexander Graham Bell invented X-rays.
- 2) X-rays enabled doctors to operate inside the human body.
- 3) When first demonstrated to the public, Alexander Graham Bell’s was highly praised.
- 4) The electric light illuminated the darkness so people couldn’t work at night.
- 5) Braille made it possible for blind people to write.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) Explain the adage: “Necessity is the mother of invention”.
- 2) Why did some inventions create controversy?
- 3) How does the author describe the men and women who changed our lives?
- 4) What was Rutherford B. Hayes reaction to Bell’s invention?
- 5) How was the Father of the H-bomb regarded by scientists of his time?

6. What or who do the underlined words refer to in the text?

- a) than **it** is today (1§);
- b) without **him** (4§);
- c) necessity **that** gave (6§).

7. Find in the text synonyms to:

- a) trip (1§); b) possessed (1§); c) perseverance (2§); d) need (6§).

8. Find in the text antonyms to:

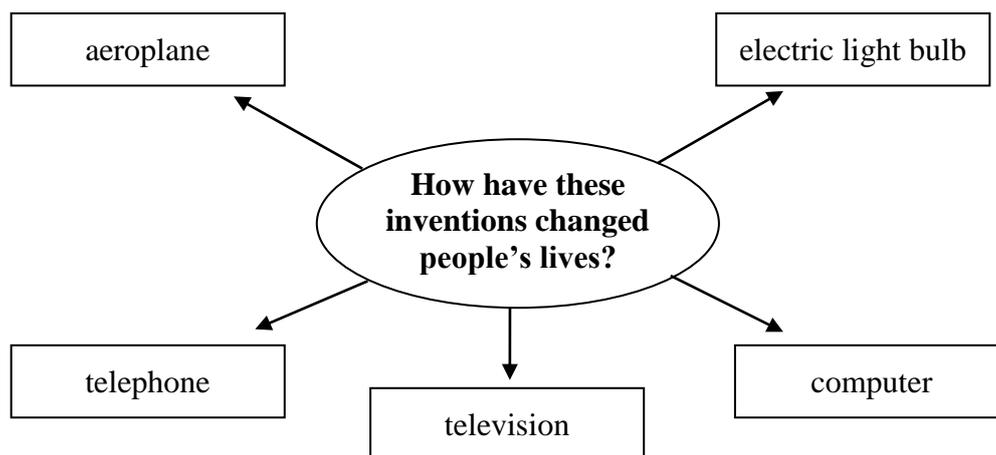
- a) similar (1§); b) easy (1§); c) light (3§); d) complex (1§).

9. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	To travel	
Invention Inventor		
		Different
	Communicate	
Creativity		

Writing

10. Write an essay discussing two of the inventions that changed people’s lives. You should explain which invention has changed more, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style.



Speaking

11. Think about your answers to these questions.

1) Which modern invention could you not live without? Explain your choice. How has technology improved our daily lives? Give examples and explain the advantages of technological advances.

2) What things should never have been invented? Why? Can you think of any disadvantages of technology?

3) What could never be replaced by technology? Explain why not.

4) What would you like to see invented in the future? Explain why.

5) In your opinion, which invention has had the greatest impact on society in the last 100 years? Explain your choice.

12. Describe an important invention that you think has positively influenced the human race. You should say:

- what the invention is;
- who invented it;
- what changes it brought;

and explain how it has positively influenced the human race.

13. Work with a partner. Discuss the quotation given at the beginning of the Unit 1.

<p><u>Ways to include your partner in the discussion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... don't you agree? • ... or do you have a different opinion? • ... or maybe you know more about it? • What's your idea? • What do you think? 	<p><u>Ways to agree or disagree</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I fully agree because... • Yes, that's right. And... • You're partly right, but... • I see exactly what you mean! • I'm not so sure about that, because...
<p><u>Delaying tactics/stalling for time</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well, now, let me see • Let me think ... • Oh, what a great question! • Well that's something I've never really thought about but, on reflection, I'd say that... 	<p><u>Ways to interrupt</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can I add something here? • Is it okay if I jump in for a second? • If I might add something ... • Sorry to interrupt, but ...

Home project

14. Make ppt presentation about an inventor who has a great contribution to the world. Choose inventors from countries given below.

<p style="text-align: center;">CANADA</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">The UK</p> 
<p style="text-align: center;">AUSTRALIA</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">NEW ZEALAND</p> 
<p style="text-align: center;">THE USA</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">UKRAINE</p> 

MODULE 5

FROM HI-FI TO WI-FI



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge



Transport

Life is like riding a bicycle.

To keep your balance you must keep moving

Albert Einstein

Warming-up

1. *Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? What are advantages and disadvantages of each of these means of transport? Which means of transport would you prefer to travel by?*



Useful expressions:

In both of these pictures there are ...

The main difference is ...

It looks like... / I suppose they are ...

If I were ...

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
jam (n) queue (n) rush (n)	to push (v) to suffer (v) to improve (v)	annoyed (adj) waiting (adj) safe (adj)	to hold up to get on / off to pick up
<u>Phrases related to transport</u>			
To miss (a bus / train)		To go on foot	
To drive a car		To be in the same boat	
To take a train		To stop a taxi (hail a cab)	

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and give the title to it.

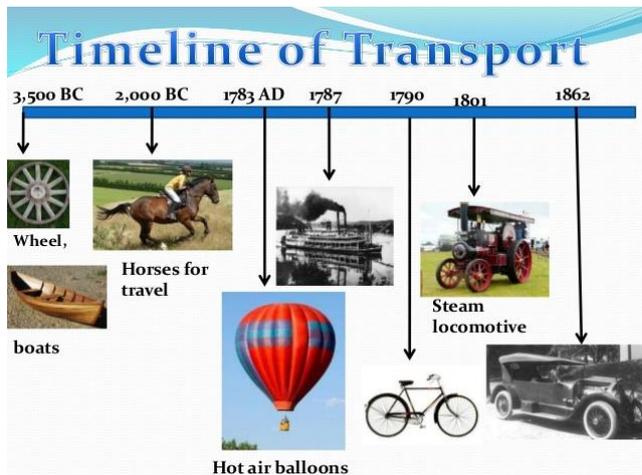
Word focus

Locomotion: movement or the ability to move from one place to another;

Wheel: a circular object connected at the centre to a bar, used for making vehicles;

Axle: a bar connected to the centre of a circular object such as a wheel that allows or causes it to turn;

Pulley: a piece of equipment for moving heavy objects up or down, consisting of a small wheel over which a rope or chain attached to the object can be easily raised or lowered



Since the beginning of time, people have been interested in locomotion and how to transport human beings and goods from place to place. Transportation has been a fascinating subject since the invention of the wheel about 5,000 years ago. Consider

some of the inventions of ancient civilizations (axle, pulley, wheel). Americans, too, have made great contributions in the transportation field.

Native Americans used canoes formed by hollowing out logs. These canoes were heavy and slow. In 1787, a man named John Fitch built a steamboat. His boat had large paddles on the sides and moved by a steam engine. He transported people on the Delaware River, but because the engine was so large, there wasn't room for many people. As a result, his business failed.

In 1804, another American named John Stevens invented a steamboat that was able to go the speed of eight knots. His Phoenix became the first

steamboat to take a sea voyage from New York to Philadelphia. In 1807, Robert Fulton had the first successful steamboat service on the Hudson River. His boat, the *Clermont*, could carry 24 people at a time, and goods. This steamboat had a paddlewheel instead of individual paddles. By 1846, there were approximately 1,200 steamboats on the rivers, transporting people and materials. River commerce became very important to the United States.

In 1830, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad began the first steam-operated railway service to carry passengers in the United States. The first train car was actually a “car” pulled by a horse. The railroad began in Baltimore. Service did not get to Ohio until 1863.

Charleston, South Carolina, had the first railway service using steam locomotives. The engineering faculty at the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York, was instrumental in building this locomotive, or steamengine car. The *Best Friend of Charleston* was shipped to Charleston. There, in 1830, it pulled a train of cars for six miles.

Railroads linked the two oceans in the United States, the Atlantic and Pacific. Modern locomotives are diesel-electric and are used mostly to transport goods instead of human beings.

There is a lot of confusion over the invention of the “horseless carriage,” known as the automobile in the United States. George B. Selden got a patent for the automobile in 1879. He kept it pending for 16 years, disallowing others from claiming the invention. Some say that Charles and Frank Duryea were responsible for the first gasoline automobiles in the United States. In 1895, Frank Duryea won the first car race with more than two participating cars. Others say that John William Lambert of Ohio invented the first gaspowered, single-cylinder car.

Automobiles were not well received initially because they were very loud and the noise scared horses and people. Also, they were a threat to the railroad and stagecoach businesses. Automobiles were essentially made only for the rich

until Henry Ford started mass-producing Model T's in 1908. He put workers on an assembly line. Each person had one specific job to do in creating the car. Cars were made more cheaply and quickly after this. Road mileage first became greater than rail mileage in 1915, and the difference has continued to grow.

Wilbur and Orville Wright were not engineers. They didn't even complete high school. They owned a bicycle shop in Dayton, Ohio. They became interested in flying. They left Dayton during the bicycle shop off-season and set up a tent at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. They were told by the weather bureau that Kitty Hawk was a very windy location and had high sand dunes.

On December 17, 1903, Orville Wright became the first man to take an airplane ride on the Flyer. The plane was made of wood, wire, and cloth. The plane had a gasoline engine. The pilot had to lie down in the middle and as he moved his hips, a wire attached from his waist to the wings would control the balance of the wings. Very little news came out about this flight, and at the time people did not seem to be interested.

Air travel has since become the fastest means of transportation in the world.

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

- 1) Japanese, too, have made great contributions in the transportation field.
- 2) Native Americans used cars formed by hollowing out logs.
- 3) In 1877, a man named John Fitch built a steamboat.
- 4) In 1807, Robert Fulton had the third successful steamboat service on the Hudson River.
- 5) Railroads didn't link the two oceans in the United States, the Atlantic and Pacific.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) What are some of the inventions of ancient civilizations mentioned in the text?

2) Who built steamboat in 1787?

3) Where was the first railway service using steam locomotives presented?

4) Who became the first man to take an airplane ride on the Flyer?

5) What is the fastest means of transportation in the world?

6. Find in the text synonyms to:

a) relatively;

b) were in charge of;

c) prosperous;

d) finish;

e) unique.

7. Find in the text antonyms to:

a) poor;

b) lost;

c) expensively;

d) products;

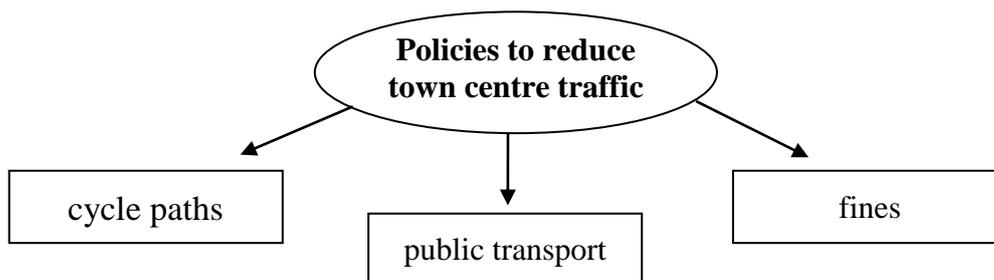
e) similarity.

8. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
		Fascinating
		Successful
confusion		
	to receive	
location		

Writing

9. Write an essay discussing two of the policies to reduce town centre traffic. You should explain which policy would help reduce congestion most, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style.



Speaking

10. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) Which means of public transport do you know? Make a list.
- 2) Driving causes pollution. How can we prevent this?
- 3) What do you think is the safest kind of transport? Why?
- 4) How could public transport in your city be improved ?
- 5) How can you travel in your town?

11. Describe your favourite means of transport. You should say:

- what it is;
- when and how often you use it;
- why you use it, its advantages and disadvantages;

and explain why it is your favourite transport.

12. Work with a partner. Discuss the quotation given at the beginning of the Unit 2.

<p><u>What you think about somebody/something</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As far as I'm concerned ... • As far as I know ... • In my view ... • I don't believe that ... • I've never come across the idea that ... 	<p><u>Asking for clarification</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What's your opinion? • Would you like to say something? • What do you mean? • What are your ideas? • What are you trying to say?
<p><u>Phrases to keep a discussion going</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let's get back to ... • As we just heard ... • Where were we? 	<p><u>Other opinions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They claim that ... • They also say ... • Opinion among scientists is that .

Home project

13. Make ppt presentation about history of transport around the world. Choose transport from countries given below.



MODULE 5

FROM HI-FI TO WI-FI



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge



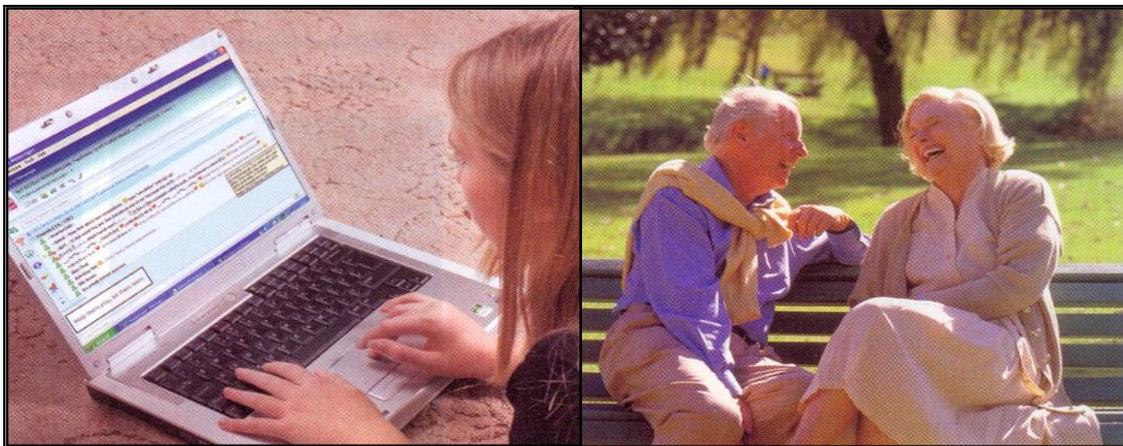
The Internet

The Internet is not a luxury, it is a necessity

Barack Obama

Warming-up

1. *Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? What do you think is enjoyable about communicating in these ways? Which way of communication would you prefer?*



Useful expressions:

*In the picture I can see ...
There's / There are ...
There isn't a ... / There aren't any ...
The man is ...ing / The people are ...ing*

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
a computer buff (n) high-spec (n) wireless hotspot (n)	to crash (v) to waste (v) to estimate (v)	average (adj) profound (adj) addictive (adj)	to boot up to push back to take back control
<u>Phrases related to internet</u>			
To download music over the Internet			
I prefer shopping on the Internet			
People use the Internet for ...			

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

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

THE INTERNET

The Internet is the world's largest computer network with over 100 million users worldwide and this number is doubling from year to year. The Internet is like an international highway of information. Now, you can sit at your computer, choose a route and arrive at your destination – that is, the information you need. Today, from your computer, you can access a library in one country, talk to an expert on a certain topic in a second country and send your own information to someone doing research in a third. So, we don't know what will be next in the not-too-distant future.

The Internet was born when scientists attempted to connect the American Defence network to other satellite networks in order to exchange information. Soon, scientific and educational institutions as well as research departments became interested in linking up, and, before long, the Internet had expanded into an international information and communication network.

The Internet now reaches all the countries in the world. You can be connected to the Internet directly through your own computer or you can hook up to an access system which allows you to use some of the Internet's services.

To tell the truth, there are problems with modern technology like the Internet. For example, copyright laws and other media regulations haven't managed to come to grips with the Internet yet. Unfortunately, some unscrupulous people have already recognized the commercial potential of the Internet. They have used it to sell stolen goods illegally and even pornography, which would obviously make the Internet unsuitable for use in

schools. Both governments and computer experts are concerned about the misuse of such a system and must do their best to prevent it. Nobody actually owns the Internet, nobody runs it and no one has the power to switch it off. Thus, the nature of the Internet will be shaped by the culture and morality of the people who use it.

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

- 1) The Internet can work everywhere in the world.
- 2) It is not simple to solve some questions concerning the Net.
- 3) The Internet was born when scientists attempted to connect the American Defence network to other satellite networks in order to exchange information.
- 4) Copyright laws and other media regulations have managed to come to grips with the Internet.
- 5) Everybody actually owns the Internet, everybody runs it and no one has the power to switch it off.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

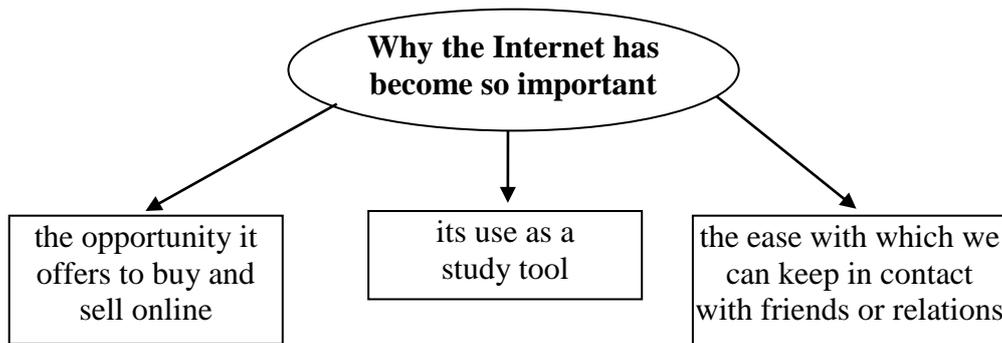
- 1) Why is the Internet like an international highway of information?
- 2) Where was the Internet born?
- 3) What are some of the misuses of the Internet?
- 4) What are the advantages of the Internet, according to the text?
- 5) What are the disadvantages of the Internet mentioned in the text?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	to effect	
activities		
	to continue	
		optimistic
entertainment		

Writing

7. Write an essay discussing two of the reasons given for the importance of the Internet. You should explain which reason is most important, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style.



Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) How important is the Internet to you?
- 2) Do you use the Internet more for work or in your free time? Why? Why not?
- 3) What are your favourite websites? Why? Why not?
- 4) Are there any negative things about the Internet? Why? Why not?
- 5) What are the advantages and disadvantages of on-line shopping?

9. Describe the most important benefit of the internet. You should say:

- what it is;
- why you prefer it;
- how students can take advantages of it;

and explain what the importance of it is in your country.

10. Work with a partner. Discuss the quotation given at the beginning of the Unit 3.

What you think about somebody/something

- As far as I'm concerned ...
- As far as I know ...
- In my view ...
- I don't believe that ...
- I've never come across the idea that ...

Asking for clarification

- What's your opinion?
- Would you like to say something?
- What do you mean?
- What are your ideas?
- What are you trying to say?

Phrases to keep a discussion going

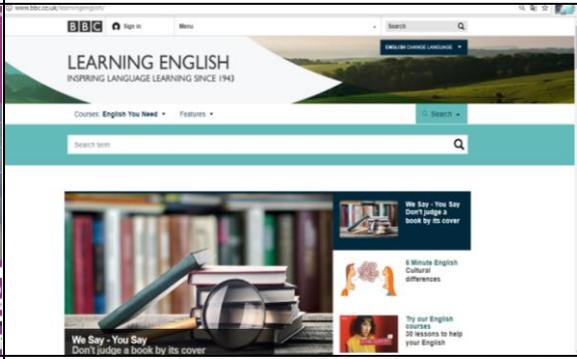
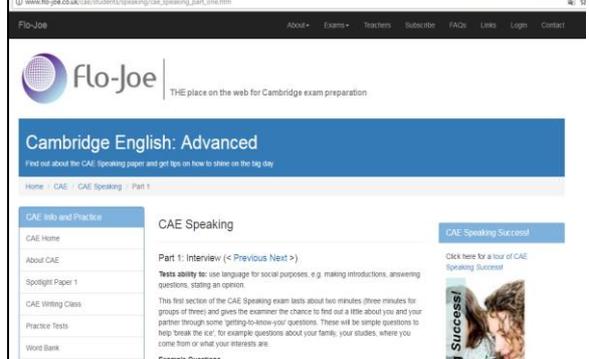
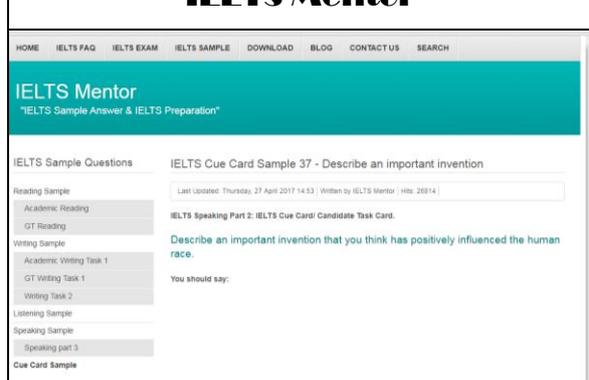
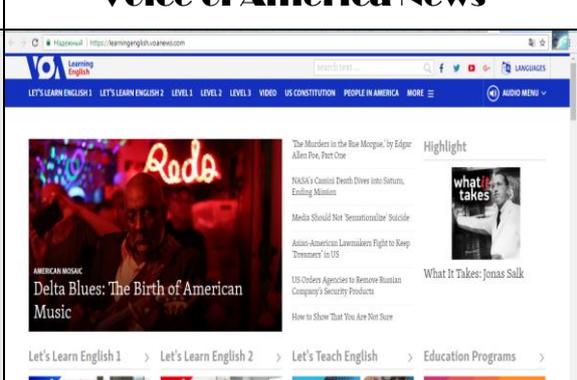
- Let's get back to ...
- As we just heard ...
- Where were we?

Other opinions

- They claim that ...
- They also say ...
- Opinion among scientists is that ...

Home project**11. Make ppt presentation about website for learning English.**

Describe the website.

<p>British Council</p> 	<p>BBC Learning English</p> 
<p>Flo-Joe</p> 	<p>Learn English with Emma</p> 
<p>IELTS Mentor</p> 	<p>Voice of America News</p> 

Objective: to activate students' background knowledge

GADGETS



Life is not just eating, drinking, television and cinema... The human mind must be creative, must be self-generating ; it cannot depend on just gadgets to amuse itself.

Lee Kuan Yew

Warming-up

1. Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what role gadgets play in their lives? Which way of studying would you prefer?



Useful expressions:

Children in the first picture, and so do the children in the second picture.

One thing that picture A and picture B have in common is that

The most obvious / important difference (for me) between ... and ... is ...

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
laptop (n)	to consume (v)	portable (adj)	to plug in
tablet (n)	to increase (v)	up-to-date (adj)	to turn off / on
facilities (n)	to search (v)	versatile (adj)	to look for
<u>Phrases related to gadgets</u>			
Handy gadgets		Full of smart appliances	
To become too dependent on		Rapid technological progress	
To underestimate the role of new technologies in our life			

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and be ready to answer the questions after the text.

ARE TODAY'S GADGETS MAKING PEOPLE SICK?

Glossary: **gadget**- small mechanical tool / **malady**- health problem / **to swell up**- when part of the body becomes bigger after injury / **bacteria**- germs / **ailment**- mild illness / **numbness**- torpor / **rash**- an area of red spots on the skin / **pinch**- squeeze / **blurred**- indistinct / **tingling**- stinging

Lots of casual technology users are paying a very high price for the modern conveniences that their gadgets afford them: their health, and, in some cases, even their lives, are in jeopardy. Here you have the examples of some “modern-day maladies” caused by people’s lifestyle and love for gadgets.



Sore Thumbs. The diminutive keyboards on BlackBerrys, and other qwerty phones can damage one's ability to signal approval with a good old "thumbs up." Pain, numbness, swelling and tendinitis are all symptoms of what the American Physical Therapy Association officially recognizes as “BlackBerry Thumb,” caused by overworking the

one digit that separates us from the apes.

A Pain in the ... Hands. Though carpal tunnel syndrome's shining moment in the media spotlight may have come and gone, the ailment is still very much real for many a hobbled keyboard jockey. According to AOL Health, carpal tunnel occurs when the median nerve in your forearm



becomes pinched due to swelling. The effect is numbness, tingling and pain in the palm side of your thumb, index and middle fingers.



Acne and Rashes. According to microbiologists from England's Manchester Metropolitan University, your cell phone is home to more bacteria than your toilet seat – bacteria that can cause very serious illnesses such as pneumonia and meningitis. In most cases, though, a visit from the acne fairy is the worst it gets.

Poor Vision. Missile-locking your eyes to a monitor all day can lead to Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS), the symptoms of which include blurred vision, light sensitivity and headaches. That's because we humans weren't built for computer work.



Addiction. Like just about everything else that's fun in this world, the Internet is a magnet for compulsive types. Whether it's in the form of a poker site, role-playing video games or even eBay, online addiction is estimated to affect between 5 and 10% of the population,

ruining lives and relationships along the way.

Mobile Elbow. Wrist injury experts say that the nerves in your elbow get “stressed” if they are stretched too much during phone conversations. This could result in long-term injuries to your hands and wrists.



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

1) Lots of casual technology users are paying a very low price for the modern conveniences that their gadgets afford them.

2) According to AOL Health, carpal tunnel occurs when the median nerve in your forearm becomes pinched due to swelling.

3) According to microbiologists from England's Manchester Metropolitan University cell phone can't cause very serious illnesses.

4) Online addiction is estimated to affect between 5 and 100 % of the population, ruining lives and relationships along the way.

5) Wrist injury experts say that the nerves in your elbow get "stressed" if they are stretched too much during phone conversations.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

1) What health problems can some gadgets cause?

2) Which seem to be the 2 major causes of these ailments?

3) Have you ever felt that a certain gadget was harming your health? In what way?

4) How many gadgets do you have?

5) In your opinion what can people do to reduce the health risks caused by these gadgets?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
conveniences		
	damage	
effect		
		stretched
addiction		

Writing

7. Write an essay discussing the impact of new technology on your life now. You should also explain what further changes are likely to take place in the near future and how these could affect you. You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style.

Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

1) Are there any new gadgets that you really want to get?

2) Give some examples of technology that have made the world worse.

3) Do you like new gadgets or do you prefer to use technology you are comfortable with?

4) What do you think robots should be used for?

5) Why do people like gadgets?

9. Describe an electronic gadget you like the most. You should say:

- what it is;
- when and from where you got it;
- what you use it for;

and explain why it is so important to you.

10. Work with a partner. Discuss the quotation given at the beginning of the Unit 3.

Just following from what X was saying, I also feel ...
While generally agreeing with X, I must say that ...
Adding to what X has just said, I think ...
One thing X didn't mention is ...
Surprising, as it may seem, I don't support X's view on ...
Perhaps it should be also emphasized that ... / it should be pointed out that ...

Home project

11. Make ppt presentation about using gadgets. Describe its advantages and disadvantages.

<p>a microwave</p> 	<p>a dishwasher</p> 	<p>a washing machine</p> 
<p>an e-book reader</p> 	<p>a hair dryer</p> 	<p>a coffee maker</p> 

MODULE 5

FROM HI-FI TO WI-FI



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge

Virtual Reality



Once you have perfect virtual reality, what else are you supposed to perfect?

Palmer Luckey

Warming-up

1. *Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? What are the effects of virtual reality for society?*



Useful expressions:

In the first picture I can see In contrast, people in the second picture

People in both pictures have a lot in common, for example.....

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
tutorial (n)	to differentiate (v)	cognitive (adj)	to speed up
visionary (n)	to facilitate (v)	collaborative (adj)	to take on
guidance (n)	to emphasize (v)	interactive (adj)	to build up
<u>Phrases related to virtual reality</u>			
Virtual reality creates a whole new and artificial environment			
Data Glove or "wired glove"			
Virtual Reality can be mapped along Reality, Interaction, and Movement			

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and choose the best title to it.

- a) The Future of Cyberspace;
- b) Computers.
- c) The Internet.

THE FUTURE OF CYBERSPACE

Peter Taylor finds out how computers and the Internet are going to effect our lives.

In the last thirty years, the Internet has grown dramatically. In 1983, there were only 200 computers connected to the Internet; now there are around 50 million and this growth is clearly going to continue.

Some experts are pessimistic about the future. One worry is the activities of cybercriminals. Even now, young hackers can get into the computers of banks and governments. In the future, cyberterrorists may ‘attack’ the world’s computers, cause chaos, and make planes and trains crash.

However, many people are optimistic about the future of the Internet. Already, users can buy books, find out about holiday offers, book tickets, and get all sorts of information from the Internet.

“In the next few years,” says Angela Rossetto of *Cyberia* magazine, “it is clear that we are going to see an explosion of shopping on the Internet.”

She also believes that, in the future, we will get entertainment from the Net and that television will probably disappear. The postal service may also disappear with the increasing use of e-mail.

Some specialists see our future in virtual reality – the use of computers with sounds and images that make you feel as if you are in a real situation.

“Personally, I think virtual reality will become part of modern life,” says Australian expert Peter Wojciechowsky. “I see people living and working in a virtual world. We will work in virtual offices, shop in virtual supermarkets, and we will even study in virtual schools.”

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

- 1) In the last thirty years, the Internet has grown dramatically.
- 2) In the future, cyberterrorists may not ‘attack’ the world’s computers, cause chaos, and make planes and trains crash.
- 3) The postal service may also disappear with the increasing use of e-mail.
- 4) We will work in virtual offices, shop in virtual supermarkets, and we will even study in virtual schools.
- 5) Optimists worry about the activities of cybercriminals.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) What does Peter Taylor find?
- 2) What has happened to the Internet in the last 30 years?
- 3) What do the experts say about the Internet?
- 4) What could happen to the Internet in the future?
- 5) What is virtual reality?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	to effect	
activities		
	to continue	
		optimistic
entertainment		

Writing

7. Write an essay discussing whether violence in media (on television and in computer games) has or doesn't have a damaging effect on the society. You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style. (<http://ielts-up.com/writing/ielts-essay-sample-1.html>)

Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What are the examples of “virtual reality” that already exist?
- 2) What are the ways that “virtual reality” technology can be used?
- 3) How will new innovations change the way people live, work, and interact in the future?

4) Do you like video games? Why or why not?

5) What are the ways virtual reality is improving healthcare?
(<https://theconversation.com/five-ways-virtual-reality-is-improving-healthcare-79523>)

9. Describe the benefits and dangers of virtual reality. You should say:

- what virtual reality is;
- why people prefer it;
- how people can take advantages of it;

and explain what the importance of it is in your country.

10. Work with a partner. Discuss the quotation given at the beginning of the Unit 3.

<u>Personal Point of View:</u>	<u>General Point of View</u>
• In my experience...	It is thought that...
• I'd like to point out that...	Some people say that...
• I believe that...	It is considered...
• What I mean is...	It is generally accepted that...

Home project

11. Make ppt presentation about virtual reality in

Medicine



Education



Army



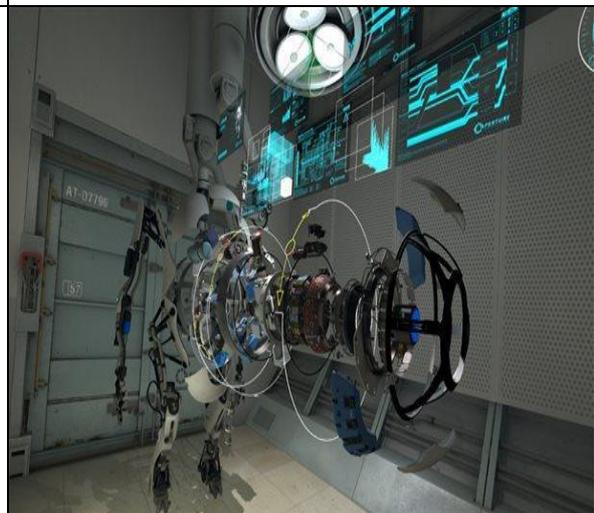
Computer Games



Sport

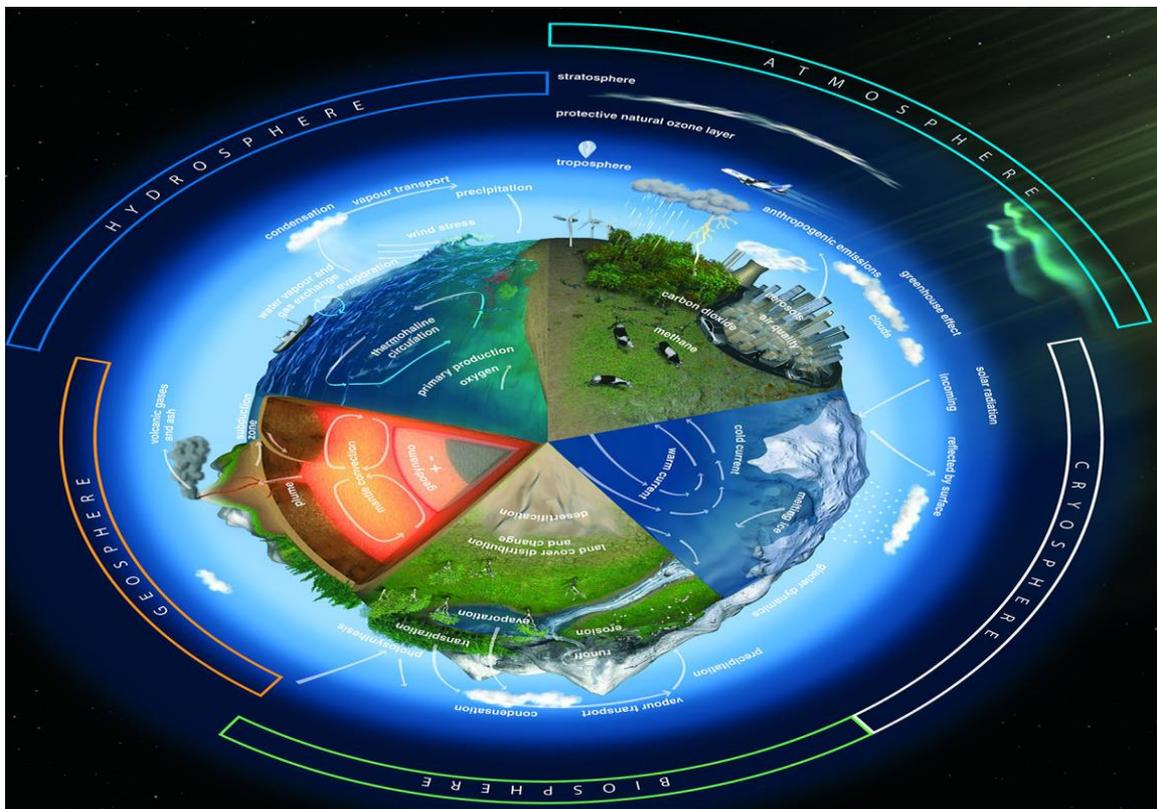


Science



MODULE 6

EARTH WATCH



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge



The Environment

We won't have a society if we destroy the environment.

Margaret Mead

Warming-up

1. Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? How are these pictures similar? How are these pictures different? What are people doing to protect the environment?



Useful expressions:

I think they are probably

It is essential to

Because of this ...

I believe

Essential vocabulary

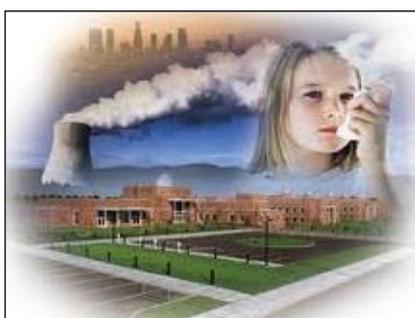
<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
countryside (n)	to litter (v)	industrial (adj)	to pick up
noise (n)	to pollute (v)	environmental (adj)	to wipe out
deforestation (n)	to protect (v)	renewable (adj)	to focus on
<u>Word-combinations and phrases related to the environment</u>			
Exhaust fumes		Carbon footprint	
Natural surroundings		Climate change	
The green house effect		Eco-friendly	

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and choose the best title to it.

a) *Types of Pollution* b) *A Threat to Our Planet* c) *Recycling Waste*



No part of our environment has escaped the effects of pollution. All over the world, our land, air and water have been contaminated by an increasing number of waste materials and substances that issue daily from factories, homes and vehicles. In some cases, this waste is only an eyesore, which spoils the beauty of our surroundings, while in other cases, it is a serious threat to our health and can result in death.

Some of the most dangerous waste substances are, without a doubt, those produced by factories. Industrial waste often contains toxic substances that can kill plant and animal life. When there is no proper government control, factories allow these substances to pour into rivers, while their chimneys fill the atmosphere with poisonous fumes, sometimes in areas no more than a few kilometers from heavily populated cities.

Nuclear waste is even more hazardous than industrial waste. Although everything is done to ensure that it is buried safely at great depths, the fact remains that plutonium waste continues to be dangerously radioactive for 24,000 years, while uranium waste remains so for 700 million years.

In towns and cities, the use of fossil fuels (oil, coal, and gas) for heating results in large amounts of carbon dioxide filling the atmosphere. Although some cities have been made “smokeless zones” where no coal or oil fires are allowed, the exhaust fumes from vehicles on the roads has meant that air pollution continues to be a major problem.

But, if we stop to think, each of us is guilty of polluting our environment to some extent. Almost everything we buy today comes in some sort of container or packaging, made of paper, plastic, glass, or aluminium which we usually throw away. Besides, being expensive to collect, many of these materials – especially plastic, glass and aluminium – are very difficult to get rid of and lie in huge dumps on the outskirts of many cities, one of the ugliest types of pollution. Attempts have been made to encourage factories to recycle these materials, but few have shown any interest.

How much longer can we allow this pollution to continue? Scientists tell us that the increased amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere may soon have disastrous effects. They fear that it will raise average temperatures around the world and cause the polar ice caps to melt. If this happens, they say the level of the world's oceans will rise by twelve to eighteen feet (four to six meters), and vast populated areas of our planet will be covered by water. Can we afford to make such risks by continuing to pollute our environment?

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

- 1) Waste is not a real threat to our health.
- 2) The government is responsible for the waste factories produce.
- 3) Industrial waste is more dangerous than nuclear waste.
- 4) The increased amount of carbon dioxide is the cause of global warming
- 5) The more goods we buy, the more waste we produce.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) Why is industrial waste very dangerous?
- 2) How do factories dispose of nuclear waste?
- 3) What are the causes of air pollution?

- 4) What are “smokeless zones” in your opinion?
- 5) What are the results of rising temperatures?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
investigation		
	to prefer	
achievement		
	to qualify	
		dangerous

Writing

7. Write an essay discussing the greatest threats to the environment in your country today and the solutions (example: <http://cpesamplewritings.blogspot.com/2015/09/cae-report-sample-for-2015-exam.html>).

Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What are some of the most serious environmental problems in the world?
- 2) What are some local environmental problems you have noticed?
- 3) What would you do to save our environment?
- 4) Which countries are leaders in caring about the environment?
- 5) What kinds of technologies do you know of that might help stop environmental problems?

9. Describe a problem that affects the environment in the area where you live. You should say:

- what the problem is;
- what causes it;
- what people feel about the problem;

and explain what you think could be done to solve it.

(Example: <http://www.ielts-mentor.com/cue-card-sample/951-describe-a-problem-that-affects-the-environment>)

10. Work in a group. Take part in a role-play “Environmental problems”.

 <p><u>Gregory Brown / Margaret Brown</u> Welcome the public: Hello and welcome to Say the topic: Today we are speaking about Let me introduce the guests: Let’s listen to ... / What about Mister?/ What do you think about it Miss...?</p>	 <p><u>Mary and Lindsey</u> The girl-scouts Speak about how to protect the environment Invite people to join a clean-up day.</p>
 <p><u>Ben, 53</u> Pensioner Lives in the country. A lot of people come on picnics and leave rubbish They listen to loud music and add to noise pollution You are very upset You think young people need to have environmental education and stop acting this way</p>	 <p><u>Alicia/ Alex, 18</u> A student Thinks there is no big problem Likes to smoke and drive a car Thinks she should not clean up because there are special people for this All Greenpeace actions are just a waste of time and money!</p>
 <p><u>Roger, 32</u> A Greenpeace leader Speak about the environmental problems in the world Together we can make our world a better place!</p>	

Home project

11. Make ppt presentation about Environment

Deforestation	Water pollution	Air pollution
		

MODULE 6

EARTH WATCH



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge



Environmental pollution is an incurable disease.

It can only be prevented.

Barry Commoner

Warming-up

1. Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? What kind of pollution is the most dangerous?



Useful expressions:

Both these pictures make me think of ...

I (don't) like this picture because ...

From my point of view ...

Essential vocabulary

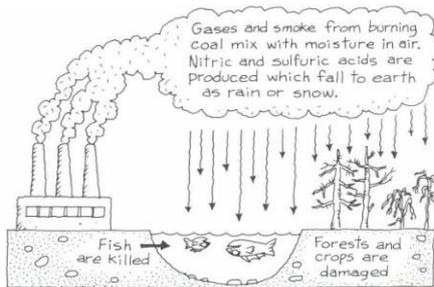
<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
importance (n) habitat (n) biodiversity (n)	to reduce (v) to contaminate (v) to relate (v)	hazardous (adj) harmful (adj) relevant (adj)	to die out to get back to nature to be under threat
<u>Phrases related to pollution</u>			
Melting of the ice caps	Road and air traffic		
Increased energy consumption	Burning of household waste		
Industrial development	Induce illnesses in plants, animals and humans		

2. **Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.**

Reading

3. **Read the text and choose the best title to it.**

Environmental Pollution. There are three types of environmental pollution: air, ground, and water pollution.

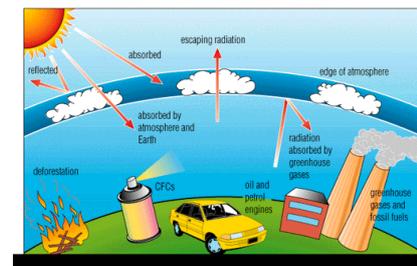


Air Pollution. Historically, air pollution comes from industries and transport. Factories, power stations and cars burn oil and coal. This rises into the air as different forms of sulphur and nitrogen. The sulphur and nitrogen combine

with water in the air to make sulphuric or nitric acid. This falls to the ground as **acid rain**.

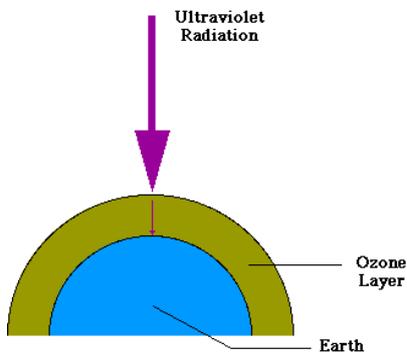
We burn large quantities of coal and oil, and this creates millions of tonnes of acid rain. The wind carries the rain long distances, and this creates problems. One country makes acid rain, and it falls to the ground in another country, for example, Canada gets a lot of acid rain from the USA, and Norway gets a lot of acid rain from Britain.

The Greenhouse Effect. Industrial countries also cause the greenhouse effect (also called “global warming” or “climate change”). Burning coal and oil produces carbon dioxide (CO₂). The (CO₂) increases in the Earth’s atmosphere, and retains heat from the sun (it works like the glass in a greenhouse - it lets heat in, but doesn’t let the heat out).



The Earth is getting hotter. Weather patterns are changing: some places have no water for years, and some places have floods. When a country has no water, the effects are very hard- in Chile in 1999, the result was

electricity cuts around the country. There was no water for the hydro-electric power stations.



Ozone Layer Depletion. The ozone layer is a band of gas around the Earth. It protects us from dangerous ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun. It is vital to human and animal survival.

Unfortunately, we are producing chemicals which destroy the ozone layer. The damage starts in the Antarctic and spreads. Sheep in the Magallanes are becoming blind because the ozone layer is thinner. In Australia, a lot of people are getting skin cancer from the sun.

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

- 1) You can see the effects of ozone layer depletion in Chile.
- 2) The text describes different types of air pollution.
- 3) Canada sends acid rain to the USA.
- 4) Global warming is also called climate change.
- 5) Industrial countries cause the “greenhouse effect”.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) Which problems are described in the text?
- 2) Is the writer worried or not worried about environmental problems?
- 3) What is ozone layer?
- 4) Why are sheep in the Magallanes becoming blind?
- 5) Where are a lot of people getting skin cancer from the sun?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
description		
	to damage	
pollution		
	to solve	
		changing

Writing

7. Write an essay discussing problems with environmental pollution that have become so serious that many countries are trying to solve them. Suggest possible solutions and give your own opinion. You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style. (<http://www.ieltsmentor.com/writing-sample/writing-task-2/1498-ielts-writing-task-2-sample-472-problems-with-environmental-pollution-have-become-serious>).

Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What different forms of pollution do you know? What kind of pollution is worst for our health?
- 2) What do you know about air, marine and river pollution?
- 3) Which countries cause the most pollution?
- 4) What will happen if we keep polluting the environment?
- 5) What simple, everyday thing could help reduce pollution most?

9. Describe a place you visited that has been affected by pollution.

You should say:

- where it is;
- why and when you went there;
- how it has been affected by the pollution;

and explain what are the reasons for this pollution.

(Example: <http://www.ieltsmentor.com/cue-card-sample/2497-place-you-visited-that-has-been-affected-by-pollution>).

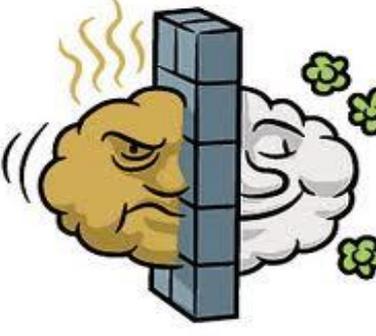
10. Work in a group. Take part in the role – play “Environmental problems”. Discuss the Recycling.

Role A	Role B
<p>You believe in recycling and doing all in your power to help the environment. Your friend is totally against recycling because she/he thinks it is all a lie, that nothing will help the environment and it's just a means to charge you more for energy and eco-friendly appliances. Try to give solid arguments in favour of recycling and reusing.</p>	<p>You believe that recycling is a sham. It is a means to charge you more money for energy and appliances. Your friend is very eco-conscious and will try to convince you to make an effort towards looking after the environment.</p>

Home project

11. Make ppt presentation about effects of pollution: 1) on people; 2) on the environment.

Effects of pollution on people		
Breathing problem	Headache	Disease / sickness
		

Effects of pollution on the environment		
Hole in the ozone layer	Acid rain	Smog
<p>Hole in the Ozone Layer?</p> 		

MODULE 6

EARTH WATCH



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge



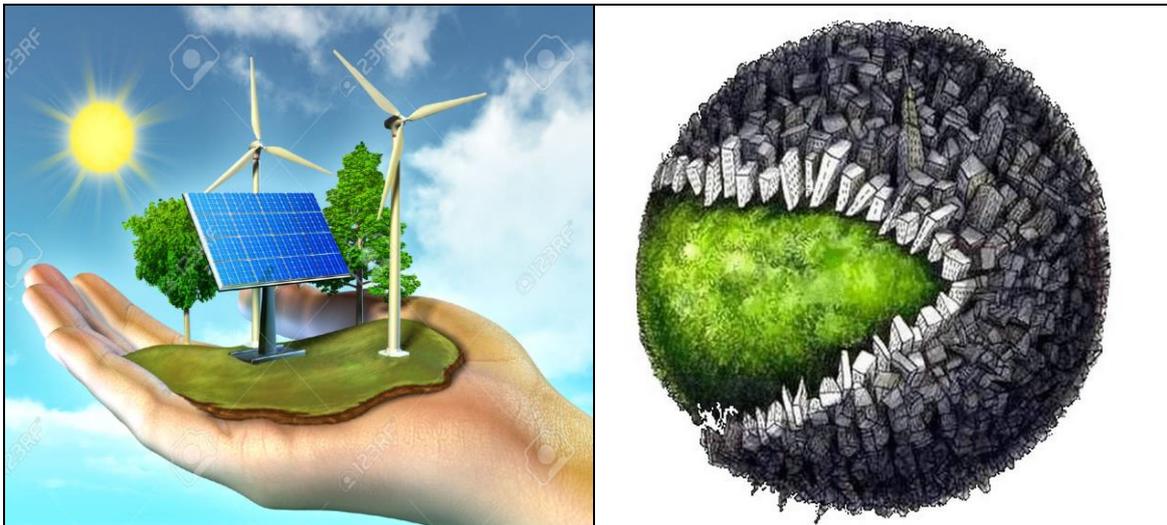
Conservation

Conservation means the wise use of the earth and its resources for the lasting good of men.

Gifford Pinchot

Warming-up

1. Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? How are these pictures similar? How are these pictures different? What do you know about environmental conservation?



Useful expressions:

I have no doubt that ...

I am sure / I am certain that ...

It goes without saying that ...

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
industry (n)	to recycle (v)	nuclear (adj)	to run out (of)
supply (n)	to save (v)	polluted (adj)	to come from
demand (n)	to provide (v)	solar (adj)	to flow into
<u>Phrases related to conservation</u>			
A breath of fresh air		To vanish into the air	
To add fuel to the fire		To sail close to the wind	
To be in deep water / be in hot water		To make waves	

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and do activities after it.



Water Conservation. Water conservation means saving fresh water. If we do not conserve water our supplies of clean fresh water will run out. A bath uses more water than a shower.

Living things cannot survive without water. People need about 20 litres of fresh water each day to meet all their needs. We need to drink two to three litres of clean fresh water a day to keep healthy. Water is the most common liquid on Earth. We also use fresh water for washing, for watering our gardens so that plants can grow, for animals on our farms, for making electricity and for processes in our industries.

There is a growing demand for fresh water. The world's population is getting bigger and more people want water. (We need to find new sources of fresh water. More than 97 % of the world's water is salt water found in oceans.) Some climates are getting hotter and drier. This means people will need more water to keep cool and to keep their crops and gardens growing.

Human activity is polluting our water. When water is polluted it can kill the living things that depend on it. Water pollution is caused by waste from houses, farms and factories flowing into streams, rivers and groundwater. Smoke from factories pollutes the air.

If we do not conserve water there will not be enough clean water for people in the future. We can conserve water by preventing the pollution of our water supplies. We can also save water by using less of it. At least 75 % of the world's fresh water is stored under the ground.

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

1) A shower uses more water than a bath.

- 2) Living things can survive without water.
- 3) There is a growing supply for fresh water.
- 4) When water is polluted it can't kill the living things that depend on it.
- 5) At least 95% of the world's fresh water is stored under the ground.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) How can we conserve water?
- 2) What is water conservation?
- 3) How much water do people need each day?
- 4) Why will the world need more water in future?
- 5) What causes water pollution?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	to survive	
		stored
conservation		
preventing		
watering		

Writing

7. Write an essay discussing which one comes first economic development or environmental conservation. You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style. (<https://www.bartleby.com/essay/Which-One-Comes-First-Economic-Development-or-P3J6Z46ATC>).

Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What kind of energy do you use to heat your home?
- 2) What kind of energy do you use to cook?
- 3) Do you practise conservation? Is enough attention given to conservation in your country's schools and media?
- 4) In your opinion, which will be the best source of energy in future?
- 5) Which countries have the best and worst records on conservation?

9. Describe the role of students in conserving the natural resources and limit the waste?

10. Work in a group. Find video about environment conservation using site National Geographic (<https://www.nationalgeographic.org>).

Home project

11. Make ppt presentation about the importance of conservation “As responsible citizen we have to conserve: ...”.



MODULE 6

EARTH WATCH



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge



Eco-tourism

Eco-tourism – global travelling with global thinking
Unknown

Warming-up

1. *Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic are both photos connected to? How are these pictures similar? How are these pictures different? What eco destinations are depicted in the pictures? (Greenland, Palau).*



Useful expressions:

*It's clear to me that ...
One thing I'm sure of is ...
I might be wrong but ...*

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
expedition (n) earthquake (n) research (n)	to harm (v) to diminish (v) to foment (v)	complex (adj) responsible (adj) local (adj)	to take (smth) into consideration to force out to take (smth) in
<u>Phrases related to eco-tourism</u>			
Activities include excursions, sightseeing, scientific survey, exploration, and eco-agriculture tours			
To protect our natural environment			
The key to sustainable development			

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and choose the best title to it.

Eco-tourism

(<http://www.english-online.at/travel/ecotourism/ecotourism-sustainable.htm>)



Eco-tourism is the opposite of mass tourism. People travel to remote areas and visit faraway places without destroying or ruining the environment. Ecotourism is intended for small groups of tourists who want to learn more about nature in a certain area and help people who live there. Eco tourists travel to places where plant and animal life is the main attraction. They want to know more about how people live side by side in a natural habitat.

Ecotourism makes people aware of how beautiful the land and countryside is. Local tour guides show visitors how important our environment is. They know how the region has developed over time. Tourists stay in small local houses, as opposed to gigantic hotel complexes in mass tourism regions.

Other aims of ecotourism are:

- helping conserve nature in a faraway place
- educating tourists about the place they are travelling to
- respecting the culture of people who live there
- the conservation of animal and plant species that are in danger of becoming extinct

- minimizing the impact of tourism in the area
- helping people who live there
- leaving a small carbon footprint

Among the most important destinations of eco-tourism are:

- the Galapagos Islands
- Costa Rica and other parts of Central America
- the Amazon rain forest
- East Africa

Ecotourism started out in the 1970s as an alternative to mass tourism. Today it is one of the fastest growing sectors of the tourism industry because more and more people are becoming aware of it. As a result, some countries are using ecotourism to gain money and profits. In some areas, it is operated by foreign investors who are only interested in their own profits. Bringing too many people to a remote place could, however, damage local culture.

Eco tourists can help preserve the local environment by:

- walking instead of using motor vehicles
- using less water
- turning off electricity if they don't need it
- eating locally produced food
- not throwing things away
- keeping to footpaths
- wearing clothes that do not offend the locals
- not scaring animals
- respecting the local customs and traditions.

Madagascar – Example of Ecotourism

Madagascar is a good example for an ecotourist destination. 80% of the plants and animals on the island have always been there and cannot be seen in anywhere else. While Madagascar has the potential to become a mass

tourism country, much of it is not fully developed and lacks infrastructure. Most people live in poverty, especially in rural areas.

The island attracts tourists who are interested in nature and wildlife and not those who long for the noise and activities of overpopulated beaches. They can go on wildlife adventures, whale-watching trips or hiking with local guides.

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

1) Eco tourists don't travel to places where plant and animal life is the main attraction.

2) Eco-tourism makes people aware of how beautiful the land and countryside is.

3) Costa Rica and other parts of Central America are among the most important destinations of ecotourism.

4) Eco-tourism started out in the 1790s as an alternative to mass tourism.

5) Madagascar attracts tourists who are interested in nature and wildlife.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

1) What are the peculiarities of ecotourism?

2) Where do eco tourists travel?

3) Where do eco tourists stay?

4) What are the aims of ecotourism?

5) How do eco tourists preserve the local environment?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	to attract	
		produced
investor		
	to offend	
respect		

Writing

7. The community is organizing a campaign to make people aware of the damage tourists and tourist companies are causing to the environment in order to encourage Eco-tourism. Write an essay discussing benefits of eco-tourism as compared to the traditional one. You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style. (http://fcwritingskills1discursive texts.blogspot.com/2013/05/blog-post_3.html).

Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What is eco-tourism?
- 2) Why is eco-tourism important?
- 3) How popular is eco-tourism?
- 4) What are the principles of eco-tourism?
- 5) What are some of the pros and cons of eco-tourism?

9. Describe a famous eco tourist destination. You should say:

- what it is;
- what the main attractions of this place are;
- what someone can see / do there;

and say why you would recommend this place to a tourist.

10. Work in a group. Group A is against ecotourism "Eco-tourism is a bad idea". Group B is for ecotourism "Ecotourism is a good idea".

Home project

11. Make ppt presentation or find video about "Travel Tips: Eco-Travel".

MODULE 6

EARTH WATCH



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge



Animals

Animals are such agreeable friends – they ask no questions, they pass no criticisms."

George Eliot

Warming-up

1. *Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? How are these pictures similar? How are these pictures different? What are the places of animal's living?*



Useful expressions:

*Well, they are clearly both connected to the topic of ...
In the first one, there is (are) ... I guess it (they) could be ...
In contrast, the second picture is of ...*

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
hunting (n)	to combat (v)	disastrous (adj)	to pig out
predator (n)	to adapt (v)	domestic (adj)	to horse around
scent (n)	decline (v)	wild (adj)	to duck out
<u>Phrases related to inventions</u>			
Flora (plants) and fauna (animals)			
A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush			
It's a dog's life			

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and do tasks after it.

Six Wise and Funny Lessons on Aging – From Animals

Aging gracefully can present challenges. Just for fun, we pulled these six examples of animal inspiration.



1. Tortoises – Take life slow and enjoy the ride. Tortoises are one of the most ancient creatures on the planet, living up to age 150. With an average speed of 17 mph, they're not winning the sprints, but they are highly effective at

burrowing and have evolved to survive the harsh conditions of the desert. They endure. Tortoises may not be the cutest animals around, but they teach an important life lesson: Slow and steady wins the race.



2. Elephants – Share your memories. Elephants' brains, which are the largest among land mammals at about 10.5 pounds, are complex. They have the ability to grieve and elephants have been observed performing burial-like ceremonies. Elephants also have excellent problem solving skills; the example of Asian elephant named Bandula unhooking the shackles on her feet and then freeing other captive elephants shows a keen intelligence. Scientists have found that older elephants are better at making crucial decisions, such as searching for food and protecting the herd from predators, because of their remarkable memory. We humans can look to elephants for inspiration to share our lifetime of experiences and use our hard-earned knowledge as leaders.



3. *Dolphins – Stay true to your friends and family.* Dolphins are extremely social and form tight-knit groups, called pods, which range from five to hundreds of members. These aquatic animals are so loyal that they have

been observed staying with sick or injured pod members. Dolphins can be friendly to humans, and there are numerous news stories of dolphins rescuing people from drowning and from sharks. Their sense of community and altruism exemplifies how we should approach relationships, which play a critical role as we age. Older adults tend to lose social connections after they retire or as their adult children move out of the house or start their own family, so it's vital to maintain close ties with friends and family – our pods.

4. *Zebras – Celebrate your uniqueness.* Each zebra has its own stripe pattern – no two are alike. Researchers think that zebras' stripes help them hide in the grass, making it difficult for their predators to pick out one individual animal to attack. Another theory is that the stripes ward off pesky insects. Their unique colors set these mammals apart from all other animals, but their hides also save them. The human lesson is to be grateful for the skin you're in.



5. *Rabbits – Adopt a healthy lifestyle.* Rabbits have a healthy lifestyle. These little vegans eat mainly green leafy foods. Plus, they are active and agile. Their physically fit and flexible bodies allow them to do the “happy bunny dance.” This move is when rabbits jump into the air and twist their head and body in opposite directions. If we humans ate more vegetables and hopped (or even walked) around all day, maybe with practice we could do the “happy bunny dance”, too.

6. *Monkeys – Keep having fun.*

Monkeys groom each other on a daily basis for two reasons: hygiene and social interaction. This grooming goes beyond the “you scratch my back, I’ll scratch yours” mentality because of the social bonding that is created from this activity. Monkeys can make



most anything fun – even caregiving. These mischievous, curious primates teach us the importance of social bonds, and also to remember to have fun.

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

- 1) Tortoises don’t live very long.
- 2) The elephant Bandula managed to unlock her own shackles and other elephant’s also.
- 3) Zebras’ stripes are all exactly the same.
- 4) Rabbits do not eat meat
- 5) Dolphins live together in groups called pods.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) What is the lesson we can learn from tortoises?
- 2) What is one way you can “share your memories” from the Elephant’s lesson?
- 3) What is the “happy bunny dance”?
- 4) Which is your favorite lesson from the 6 animals and why?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
danger		
	to hunt	
	to cause	
impact		
measures		

Writing

7. Write an essay discussing the issue concerning the fact that around the world many wildlife species are in danger of extinction (pollution, hunting). How can we protect endangered animals? You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style. (<http://examwriting.blogspot.com/2015/09/how-can-we-protect-endangered-animals.html>).

Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) Why do you think people should protect wildlife? Why not?
- 2) What impact do you think human actions have caused on wild life?
- 3) Why are animals important to us?
- 4) Can you list a few items that are made from animals?
- 5) What measures could we take to protect wildlife?

9. Describe an animal that is important in your country. You

should say:

- where you can find it
- what it looks like
- what recent news there has been about it

and explain why this animal is important.

10. Work in a group. Take part in the role play "Pet Wanted". The following people are looking for a pet. Recommend something to each of them. Don't forget to give reasons for your choices.

	<p>Jane is an elderly lady living alone in a small flat in the suburban area. She feels lonely as her children live far from her and would like to have a small pet which requires little care. She has difficulty walking.</p>		<p>Anna is an 8-year-old school girl. She'd like to have cute and fluffy pet but she's allergic to cats and she's afraid of dogs. Her parents want to find something which she can look after on her own.</p>
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	<p>Laura and Adam are university students. They are roommates. They spend little time at home; still they'd like to have a pet. They want something which needs little care or attention. They don't want a "traditional pet", they want something exotic.</p>		<p>The Jonhsons would like to have a pet. There are two children in the family (they are 9 and 13 years old), and the parents want the children to learn some responsibility, so they'd have to look after the new pet on their own. They live in a house with a big garden.</p>
	<p>Andrew is a 10-year-old boy. He wants to have a pet but his parents are not so keen on the idea. They rent a small flat in the city centre. Andrew wants to have a pet he can play with or can teach some tricks to. It can't be a cat or a dog, the landlady wouldn't allow anything furry.</p>		<p>Kim and Josh, a young couple with no children, live in a nice studio apartment in the city centre. They'd like to have a pet but they'd have little time to look after it. They want something else than a cat or a dog but Kim is afraid of insects or reptiles.</p>

Home project

11. Make ppt presentation about wild animals.

Polar Bears	Lions	Monkeys
		
Elephants	Dolphins	Penguins
		

MODULE 6

EARTH WATCH



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge



Natural Disasters

Sometimes it takes a natural disaster to reveal a social disaster.

Jim Wallis

Warming-up

1. Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? How can natural disasters affect the economy and social life in countries?



Useful expressions:

*The first photograph shows ...
I think the common theme here is ...
I wouldn't like to be in their shoes*

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
consequences (n)	to damage (v)	violent (adj)	to calm down
casualty (n)	to rescue (v)	unpredictable (adj)	to break down
shelter (n)	to destroy (v)	seasonal (adj)	to go on
<u>Phrases related to natural disasters</u>			
To search relatives		Traffic was dislocated by the ...	
To be evacuated		Thousands of buildings collapsed	
To support victims		... did a lot of harm to the ...	

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and do tasks after it.

NATURAL DISASTERS

A disaster is an event that could hurt people and cause damages.

Tornadoes are violent wind movements. They are also called twisters or cyclones. Most people recognize them as a towering black funnel extending downward from the base of a large cumulonimbus cloud. It rotates at speeds up to 300 miles per hour or in some rare cases, even faster. The speed of the wind is the primary cause of deaths and destruction of property. Many people are killed by flying objects and debris (missiles). They happened in certain parts of Australia, the Midwestern and Southern of the United States. They also occur more frequently in the spring and summer months.

Hurricanes are seasonal storms and are most prevalent in August and September. Hurricanes are huge tropical cyclones that originate over oceans near the equator, such as the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. However, if they do reach land, destruction of property is imminent. Wind speeds of a hurricane range from seventy to one hundred fifty miles per hour. One of the most destructive elements of a hurricane is the huge waves that are formed because of the strong winds and heavy rains. These waves called a storm surge can rise several feet above water levels, especially during high tide.

Tsunami is a large sea wave caused by a submarine earthquake or volcanic explosion. When the ocean floor is tilted or offset during an earthquake, a set of waves is created. Usually tsunamis move entirely across an ocean to the shore. A tsunami can have wavelengths of 60 to 120 miles and may reach speeds of 800 km/h. Tsunamis have incredible energy because of the great volume of water affected. Hawaii is the highest risk area.

Lightning is characterized by the discharge of electricity between rain clouds or between a rain cloud and the Earth. It is usually seen as an arc of extremely bright light which can be many kilometers in length; however, there are other forms as well. Accompanying the lightning is the giant roar of thunder. The thunder is caused by the expansion of air that has been heated by the lightning which then collides with cooler air, creating the sound of an explosion. Lightning and thunder occur together, however we hear the thunder after we see the lightning. Sound waves travel about one mile in five seconds, while light travels at more than 186,000 miles per second. Therefore, lightning is seen immediately when it occurs, and thunder is heard a little later.

Earthquake is a shaking of the ground caused by the sudden dislocation of material within the earth's outer layer, or crust. When forces pushing on a mass of rock overcome the friction holding the rock in place and blocks of rock slip against each other an earthquake may occur. Some earthquakes are so slight, and some occur in such remote areas, that they are barely felt. Others are so violent that they cause extensive damage. Earthquakes take place or have taken place in all parts of the world. There are two major scales in which earthquakes are measured: the Mercalli Scale and the Richter Scale.

Avalanche occurs when a mass of snow falls down a mountainside. That is because new snow (which is not wet) accumulates on a more heavy snow layer. Since the new snow layer is not compact, it could slide down toward the base of the mountain. Skiers, snowboarders and climbers could also cause an avalanche.

Wildfires are dangerous for all people living near woodlands. In the wild, wildfires are ignited by lightning. But some wildfires are caused by careless campers who did not extinguish their campfire or by walkers who threw their cigarettes in the woods. 80 % of wildfires are caused by careless people. Wildfires do not only have bad effects. In fact, the many dead pin needles, leaves and tree trunks on the ground are burnt to ashes by wildfires. These ashes are full of minerals and help the growth of new trees.

Floods happen when a watercourse overflows. They could be caused by rain, thaws of ice jams.

Drought is a period or condition of unusually dry weather within a geographic area where rainfall is normally present. During a drought there is a lack of precipitation. Droughts occur in all climatic zones. However, its characteristics vary significantly from one region to another.

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

- 1) A disaster is an event that couldn't hurt people and cause damages.
- 2) Tornadoes are seasonal storms and are most prevalent in August and September.
- 3) Tsunami is a large sea wave caused by a submarine earthquake or volcanic explosion.
- 4) Avalanche occurs when a mass of snow falls down a mountainside.
- 5) Wildfires happen when a watercourse overflows. They could be caused by rain, thaws or ice jams.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) What are nature disasters mentioned in the text?
- 2) Where do tornadoes mostly happen?
- 3) When are hurricanes most prevalent?
- 4) What is the reason of thunder?
- 5) Why does avalanche occur?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
		prevalent
explosion		
		careless
climber		
expansion		

Writing

7. Write an essay discussing the ways of minimizing the effects of natural disasters. You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style.

Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

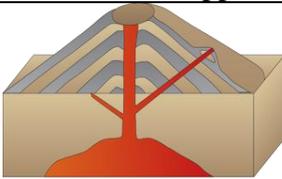
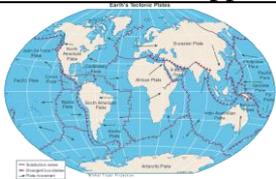
- 1) How many types of natural disaster can you name? Which is the worst?
- 2) What natural disasters are common in your country?
- 3) What is the best / worst natural disaster movie you have seen?
- 4) Think of three natural disasters. What can you do to stay safe during and after those natural disasters?
- 5) Which country has the most natural disasters?

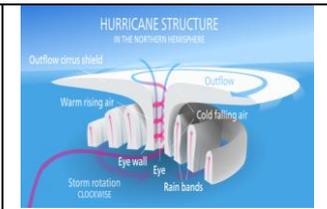
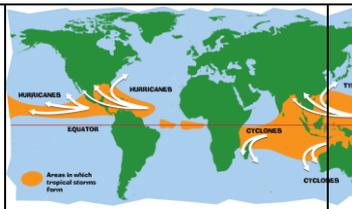
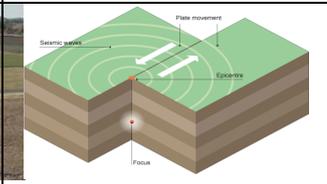
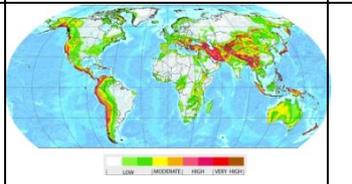
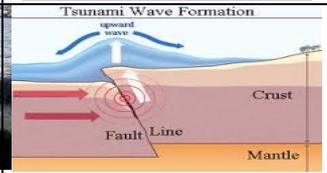
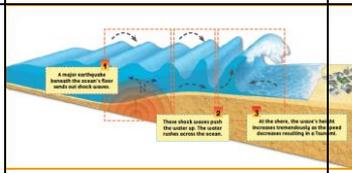
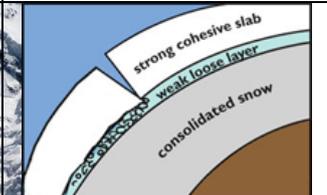
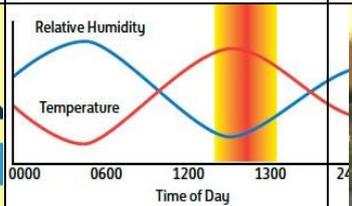
9. Describe a natural disaster you heard about. You should say:

- what it was and where it happened;
- when it happened;
- how you heard about it;

and explain how people reacted when they heard about this disaster.

10. Work in a group. Take part in the role play. Group A describes natural disaster and Group B has to guess what it is. And then visa versa. Before discussing watch video "Learn English Words with Pictures: Natural Disasters" (<https://www.espressoenglish.net/learn-english-words-with-pictures-natural-disasters/>)

What is this?	How does it happen?	Where does it happen?	How can you be safe?
 <p>This is a _____.</p>	 <p>_____</p>	 <p>_____</p>	 <p>I _____.</p>

 <p>This is a _____.</p>			 <p>I _____.</p>
 <p>This is an _____.</p>			 <p>I _____.</p>
 <p>This is a _____.</p>			 <p>I _____.</p>
 <p>This is a _____.</p>			 <p>I _____.</p>
 <p>This is an _____.</p>			 <p>I _____.</p>
 <p>This is a _____.</p>			 <p>I _____.</p>
<p>hurricane, wildfire, volcano, earthquake, tsunami, avalanche, landslide</p>	<p>warm and cold air mixes, snow gets too heavy, rain makes the mountain soft, earthquakes underwater, magma explodes, lightning and cigarettes, earth plates move</p>	<p>near the sea, between the earth plates, around the earth plates, in hot and dry forests, at mountains and hills, in snowy mountains, over the ocean</p>	<p>don't pass warning signs, find cover, wait in a vault, drive away, cover mouth and eyes, go to high ground, watch out for rocks</p>

Home project

11. Make ppt presentation about "What to do before, during, and after a Disaster".



MODULE 7

SPORTS AND HEALTH (BODY TALK)



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge

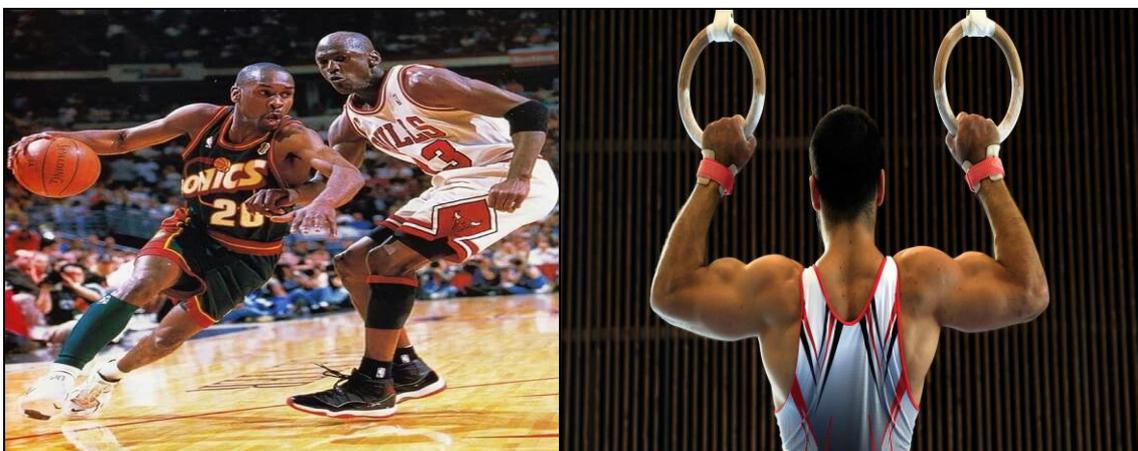


Even the greatest was once a beginner. Don't be afraid to take that first step

Muhammad Ali

Warming-up

1. Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? Is it more difficult to play an individual sport rather than a team sport?



Useful expressions:

*Personally, I would say that ...
I'm not really very interested in ...
It's very hard to say, but ...
If I had to choose ..., I would*

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
Award (n)	to require (n)	tiring (adj)	to be out of condition
treadmill (n)	to defend (v)	competitive (adj)	to work out
workout (n)	to practice (v)	recreational (adj)	to get into shape
<u>Phrases related to sport activities</u>			
To keep fit		To drop the ball	
To go in for sport		At this stage in the game	
To be good at		To be on target	

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read and translate the text.

Sport in Our Life

Sport is probably as old as the humanity itself. It is very important in our life. It's popular among young and old people. Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning, train themselves in fitness clubs and gyms, and take part in sport competitions. The others like sports too, but they only watch sport competitions, listen to sports news. They prefer reading interesting articles about sportsmen and sport events, but they don't go in for sports. There are sports grounds and stadiums near institutes and universities. A lot of different competitions are held there, a great number of students take part in them. All participants try to get good results and become winners.

There are summer and winter kinds of sports. The summer kinds of sports are: swimming, athletics, football, volleyball, basketball and others. The winter kinds of sport are figure skating, skiing, ice hockey etc.

We all need to do exercises. Regular exercises give you more energy and make you feel and look better. The best exercise is one, which is involved, in repeated movements: walking, jogging, swimming. Bending and stretching will add flexibility and feeling of lightness. Sport not only helps people to become strong and to develop physically but also makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities.

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

- 1) Sport is probably as young as the humanity itself.
- 2) Many people don't do morning exercises, jog in the morning, train themselves in fitness clubs and gyms, and take part in sport competitions.
- 3) The spring kinds of sports are: swimming, athletics, football, volleyball, basketball and others.
- 4) The autumn kinds of sport are figure skating, skiing, ice hockey etc.

5) Regular exercises give you more energy and make you feel and look better.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) Why is sport important? Give reasons.
- 2) What are the most popular summer kinds of sport?
- 3) What are the most popular winter kinds of sport?
- 4) Why are regular exercises useful?
- 5) What are the most common places for going in for sport?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	to defend	
		recreational
		dangerous
education		
presentation		

Writing

7. Write an essay "A lot of Young People don't Think It's Cool to Take Part in Sports". You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style.

Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What do you think is the most popular sport in the world?
- 2) What is the most dangerous sport?
- 3) What is the most expensive sport?
- 4) What is the most popular sport in your country?
- 5) What do you do to keep fit?

9. Describe a game or sport you enjoy playing. You should say:

what kind of game or sports it is;

who you play it with;

where you play it;

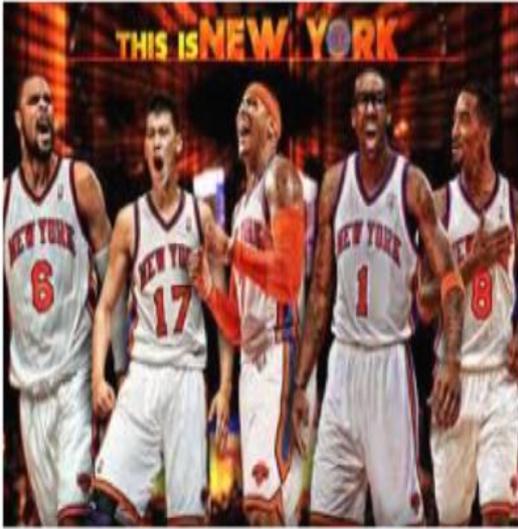
and explain why you enjoy playing it.

10. Work in a group. Some people believe that competitive sports have a positive effect on children's education, while others believe

there is no place for such sports in schools. Discuss both points of view and give your own opinion.

Home project

11. Make ppt presentation about sport.

<p>Favorite Team</p>	<p>Favorite Sportsman</p>
 <p>A group of five New York Knicks basketball players in white uniforms with red and blue accents, celebrating on the court. The background features a banner that says "THIS IS NEW YORK".</p>	 <p>A collection of soccer jerseys displayed on a rack. The jerseys are for various national teams: Argentina (number 10), Germany (number 8), France (number 7), Netherlands (number 9), Brazil (number 10), Portugal (number 7), Spain (number 8), and Italia (number 9). A "PetFriend" logo is visible in the top left corner.</p>
<p>Favorite Game</p>	<p>Sport Event</p>
 <p>Four children standing in a line, wearing soccer uniforms. From left to right: a boy in a red jersey with number 9 holding a soccer ball, a girl in a white jersey with "GRAF" and number 21, a boy in a red jersey with "FORD" and number 11, and a boy in a white jersey with a black helmet and a baseball bat.</p>	 <p>The Olympic flag, featuring the five interlocking rings (blue, yellow, black, green, red) on a white background, waving on a flagpole against a blue sky.</p>

Objective: to activate students' background knowledge



Let food be the medicine and medicine be the food
Hippocrates

Food

Warming-up

1. Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? What kinds of food are there? Which would you prefer? Why?



Useful expressions:

Many people think that ...
For me, one of the most important..... is

Personally, I would say that...
If I had to choose ..., I would

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
beverages (n)	to spoil (v)	thirsty (adj)	to eat out
grains (n)	to purchase (v)	hungry (adj)	to order in
utensils (n)	to measure (v)	delicious (adj)	to snack on
<u>Phrases related to food</u>			
Ukrainian cuisine		Favourite receipt	
Popular dish		Substantial meal	
To have breakfast / dinner / supper		A variety of ingredients	

2. *Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.*

Reading

3. *Read the text and do tasks after it.*

Top 10 Superfoods

A superfood is not just ordinary food, it is food that for some reason is especially good for your health, nature's own medicine!

1. *Honey* is natural and much better for you than sugar because it contains many vitamins, it can even heal wounds if you put some kinds of honey on your skin.



2. *Blueberries* contain anti-oxidants which reduce toxins in your body and improve your memory.

3. *Dark chocolate*. If your chocolate has 70% or more cocoa, eating a little dark chocolate can be very good for you and can actually reduce blood pressure.

4. *Pistachio nuts* are the least fattening nut, also proven to reduce cholesterol levels in the body.



5. *Egg whites*. The healthier part of the egg, the egg white can help you maintain strong bones, muscles, nails, and hair.



6. *Broccoli* is a rich source of vitamin A, vitamin C, and bone-building vitamin K, and has plenty of fiber to fill you up and help control your weight.

7. *Sweet potatoes*. Orange vegetables can be especially good for you because they



contain so many vitamins. Sweet potatoes make a great alternative to ordinary potatoes because they contain healthier potassium instead of sodium.

8. *Almonds* are high in protein and in Vitamin E, and calcium. You can also make them into healthy almond milk.

9. *Salmon* is a super food because of its omega-3 fatty acid content. Studies show that omega-3 fatty acids help protect heart health.



10. *Goji berries* have been used in Chinese medicine for centuries. They are high in vitamins B, C & E, and support a healthy immune system, liver and heart.

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

- 1) Sweet potatoes are better for your health than ordinary potatoes.
- 2) Omega-3 fatty acids are good for your liver.
- 3) Eating any kind of chocolate is good for your health.
- 4) Honey is better for your health than sugar.
- 5) Blueberries do not help reduce toxins in your body.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) Which superfood can be made into milk?
- 2) Which superfood can heal wounds?
- 3) Which superfood can reduce blood pressure?
- 4) Which two superfoods can protect your heart?
- 5) Which superfood is good for your bones?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	to cook	
	to depend	
	to recommend	
	to describe	
	to enjoy	

Writing

7. Write an essay. Your local newspaper is asking its readers to write a review of a restaurant where you have eaten recently and would recommend to others. You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style (<http://cpesamplewritings.blogspot.com/2014/07/cpe-restaurant-review.html>).

Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What is your favorite food that your mother/father cooks?
- 2) How would you describe your country's food?
- 3) What is your favorite foreign food? How is it different from your country's cuisine?
- 4) Where is the best place to eat in your town? Why is it so good?
- 5) Do you eat different foods depending on the season or weather? Give some examples.

9. Describe a traditional meal that you prepare in your country on special occasions. You should say:

- when you eat that meal;
- how you prepare it (recipe);
- what ingredients are used to prepare it;

and explain why you enjoy it.

10. Work in a group. Make up menu for Group A "The Fatty Cow" and Group B "The Running Pig".

<p><i>Welcome to</i> The Fatty Cow</p>				<p><i>Welcome to</i> The Running Pig</p>	
<p><i>Today's Special</i></p> <hr/>		<p><i>Today's Special</i></p> <hr/>			
<p><i>Starters</i></p>  <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p><i>Main Courses</i></p>  <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p><i>Starters</i></p>  <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p><i>Main Courses</i></p>  <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>		
<p><i>Drinks</i></p>  <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p><i>Desserts</i></p>  <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p><i>Drinks</i></p>  <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p><i>Desserts</i></p>  <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>		

Home project

11. Make ppt presentation about Food.



MODULE 7

SPORTS AND HEALTH (BODY TALK)



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge

Health Resorts



Take care of your body. It's the only place you have to live.

Jim Rohn

Warming-up

1. Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? Which health resort would you choose? Why?



Useful expressions:
I wouldn't mind ...but on the other hand ...
If I had to choose
I think I would say ...
To be honest I haven't thought much about it ...

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
lodging (n)	to include (v)	luxurious (adj)	to check in / out
excursions (n)	to book (v)	exciting (adj)	to give up
expenses (n)	to entertain (v)	relaxed (adj)	to get back
<u>Phrases related to health resorts</u>			
Provides various facilities and treatments intended to improve			
Treatments such as massage, facials, body wraps, or hydrobaths			
Treatments intended to cleanse the body of poisons or toxins			

2. *Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.*

<http://www.highlevellistening.com/travel-vocabulary-part-3/>

Reading

3. *Read the text and answer the question. What is the writer's main purpose?*

- a. *to explain the medical benefits of massage*
- b. *to describe a personal experience*
- c. *to discuss the positive and negative features of a spa*

A Unique Resort and Spa in the Eastern Province

by Eric Marchand

The benefits of massage have been well pointed out by doctors around the world. A massage helps relieve pain and stiffness in the muscles and joints, lowers blood pressure and increases blood circulation as well. Some people also believe that massages promote a healthy mind in a healthy body by helping you to relax and reduce your anxiety. I decided to put the theory to the test when the editors of several magazines were invited to Al Khobar to spend a complimentary weekend there.

When I got to Al Khobar, a magnificent hotel stood out like an oasis under the scorching sun. The hotel buildings were surrounded by many palm trees and plants, a sight with which the bare mountains of the Saudi landscape made a striking contrast. I found it hard to believe that such a place existed there in the middle of the desert.

The moment I stepped into the spa, I was surrounded by a welcoming staff who were willing to cater for my every need. Before I even got a chance to introduce myself, I was led to my luxury suite. When I opened the door of my suite, I saw the marvellous view of the three swimming pools and the blue sky in the background. It was hard not to rest on the king-size bed right away, but I decided to go straight to the massage area.

The hotel offers a variety of massages, including hot stone massage and hydrotherapy. I decided on the hot stone treatment. When I was on the massage table, I watched the hot steam coming off the stones that were about to be put onto my body and had second thoughts. However, the moment the masseur placed the first hot stone on my skin, I felt a calm, warm energy spread throughout my entire body. The masseur told me to relax as he placed more stones on my back and I found myself drifting off to sleep.

When I woke up, I was completely relaxed. I realised there was another man in the room, and he was massaging my face. He put a warm mask on my face, and told me it would help clean my skin. When he washed off the mask, he told me it was time to sit in the Jacuzzi for a while. At first, I found it hard to get off the massage table because I wanted to stay there and sleep; however, switching to the Jacuzzi turned out to be a wonderful idea. I relaxed in the warm water for about an hour.

Meanwhile, dinner had been prepared for me in my room. I had an impressive meal of fresh fish, steamed vegetables and a selection of exotic fruit for dessert. I ate my dinner and lay down on my bed. It was so quiet and peaceful that I fell asleep right away.

The next day, I woke up earlier than usual and full of energy. I had a light but delicious breakfast of freshly squeezed orange juice and yoghurt with fresh fruit, then went to the gym. After an hour of exercising, I decided to go for a dip in the pool. I felt refreshed and relaxed and decided to explore the desert on a camel. This might seem unbelievable, but it is something I had never done before.

My instructor and I rode our camels into the desert. As a light breeze was blowing, I felt like a nomad crossing the dry land. My instructor said that I was doing great, even though I was afraid of falling off the camel. We rode back to the resort and, although I was quite hungry after all the morning's activities, I had

a light lunch consisting of only iced tea, salad and fruit. I spent the afternoon in the gardens of the resort, feeling completely relaxed.

I woke up the next morning with the sun shining on me, and I realised my weekend there was at an end. I left the resort feeling healthy and at peace, knowing that I would definitely return some day.

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

1) A massage helps relieve pain and stiffness in the muscles and joints, lowers blood pressure and increases blood circulation as well.

2) The author decided to put the theory to the test when the editors of several magazines were invited to Al Khobar to spend a complimentary weekend there.

3) Al Khobar is a magnificent hotel stood out like an oasis under the scorching sun.

4) The author had a light lunch consisting of only iced coffee, salad and fruit.

5) The author left the resort feeling healthy and at peace, knowing that he wouldn't definitely return some day.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) What does the writer say about the hotel?
- 2) How did the author feel about going to the Jacuzzi?
- 3) What did the author think about the breakfast?
- 4) How did the author describe his camel riding experience?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	to decide	
treatment		
	to invite	
	to increase	
		magnificent

Writing

7. Write an essay discussing why people visit health resorts. You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style.

Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What are famous health resorts in Ukraine?
- 2) Why do you think people enjoy going to spas?
- 3) Would you like to spend a weekend at a spa? Why? Why not?
- 4) What are some things that cause stress? How can you reduce stress in your life?
- 5) If you were President of Ukraine, what would you do to improve Ukrainians' health?

9. Describe something you do to keep healthy. You should say:

what this activity is;

when you do it;

and how often you do it;

and explain why you think it's a good way to look after your health.

Home project

10. Make ppt presentation about health resort.

Seagaia Ocean Dome	Rio Tinto, Spain
	

MODULE 7

SPORTS AND HEALTH (BODY TALK)



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge

Health Problems

Health is not valued till sickness comes.

Thomas Fuller



Warming-up

1. *Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? How good might these forms of exercise be for the people in the photos?*



Useful expressions:

Many people think that ...

Apart from that ...

And there's another thing ...

The most important factor for me is

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
overweight (n) addict (n) painkiller (n)	to prevent (v) to occur (v) to treat (v)	weak (adj) exhausted (adj) pale (adj)	to phone in sick to calm down to be under the weather
<u>Phrases related to health problems</u>			
To miss classes because of illness			
To take the day off sick			
To suffer from ... disease			

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and choose the best title to it.

Health is the Greatest Wealth

Is there anything more important than health? I don't think so. "Health is the greatest wealth," wise people say. You can't be good at your studies or work well when you are ill.

If you have a headache, heartache, toothache, backache, earache or bad pain in the stomach, if you complain of a sore throat or a bad cough, if you run a high temperature and have a bad cold in your head, or if you suffer from high or low blood pressure, I think you should consult a doctor.

The doctor will examine your throat, feel your pulse, test your blood pressure, take your temperature, sound your heart and lungs, test your eyes, check your teeth or have your chest X-rayed. After that he will prescribe some treatment, pills, tablets or some other medicine which we can buy at the chemist's. He will recommend you to stay in bed for some time, because there might be serious complications. The only thing you have to do is to follow his recommendations.

Speaking about doctors' recommendations, I can't help telling you one funny story. An old gentleman came to see the doctor. The man was very ill. He complained of weakness, insomnia, memory loss and serious problems with his heart, lungs and liver. The doctor examined the patient and said that no medicine could cure his disease.

Do you want to know what the doctor's advice was? He told his patient to go to a quiet place for a month and have a good rest. He also advised him to eat a lot of meat, drink two glasses of red wine every day and take long walks. In other words, the doctor recommended him to follow the rule: "Eat at pleasure, drink with measure and enjoy life as it is." The doctor also said that if the man wanted to be well again, he shouldn't smoke more than

one cigarette a day. A month later the gentleman came into the doctor's office. He looked cheerful and happy. He thanked the doctor and said that he had never felt a healthier man. "But you know, doctor," he said, "it's not easy to begin smoking at my age."

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

- 1) You can be good at your studies or work well when you are ill.
- 2) You shouldn't consult the doctor if you feel bad.
- 3) After doctor examines you he will prescribe some treatment .
- 4) The only thing sick person has to do is to follow doctor's recommendations.
- 5) The doctor is always right.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) What do you usually do when you have a headache, heartache, toothache, backache, earache or bad pain in the stomach?
- 2) What does doctor have to do if you are sick?
- 3) Why does doctor recommend you to stay in bed for some time?
- 4) What funny story did the author tell us?
- 5) Do you know some funny stories about visiting the doctor?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
Responsibility		
	to repair	
	to offer	
recovery		
prescription		

Writing

7. Write an essay. Some people believe that it is the responsibility of individuals to take care of their own health and diet. Others however believe that governments should make sure that their citizens have a healthy diet. Discuss both views and give your opinion. You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260

words in appropriate style. (<http://www.ieltsbuddy.com/diet-and-health.html>).

Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) Which country do you think has the best health care?
- 2) What things do you do that might damage your health?
- 3) How can people be encouraged to stay healthy?
- 4) Why do you think some people continue bad habits when they know that they are damaging to their health?
- 5) Do women pay more attention to their health than men? Why? Why not?

9. Describe a health problem you or someone you know had. You should say:

- what it was;
- how you had this health problem;
- what you or this person had to do to get better;

and discuss how you/ this person felt about this health problem.

10. Work in a group. Ask your classmates for advice. Please fill in the missing ailments. Next, practice the conversation and write down the advice.

<p><u>Example 1</u> Student A: What's wrong? Student B: I have a headache Student A: You have a headache? You should take some aspirin. Student B: Ok, thanks!</p>	<p><u>Example 2</u> Student A: What's wrong? Student B: I am nauseous Student A: You are nauseous? You should lie down. Student B: Ok, thanks!</p>
--	--

Ailments	Advice
I have a headache ...	You should take some aspirin
I have the flu ...	You should
I have stomachache ...	You should
I have heartache	You should
I have toothache ...	You should
My back hurts	You should

Home project

11. Make ppt presentation about the healthiest people in the world and reasons they are so healthy?

The World's oldest woman

BESSE COOPER **115**
The World's Oldest Woman

Birthdate: August 26, 1896
Country of origin: United States
Secret to longevity: "I mind my own business and I don't eat junk food."



The World's oldest man

JIROEMON KIMURA **115**
The World's Oldest Man

Birthdate: April 19, 1897
Country of origin: Japan
Secret to longevity: Eats small portions of red bean cake and rice with meals three times each day



MODULE 7

SPORTS AND HEALTH (BODY TALK)



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge

Physical Fitness



"Physical fitness is not only one of the most important keys to a healthy body, it is the basis of dynamic and creative intellectual activity.

John F Kennedy

Warming-up

1. *Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? For whom and in a what way are these physical activities beneficial? What activities would you prefer?*



Useful expressions:

*There are different ways in which you can ...
On the one hand ... / On the other hand, ...
I think that ... I prefer A to B ... / I like A more than B ... /
I like A, but I dislike B ... / A is more ...*

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
achievement (n)	to contribute (v)	helpful (adj)	to tire out
challenge (n)	to cure (v)	energetic (adj)	to burn off calories
courage (n)	to develop (V)	scientific (adj)	to warm up
<u>Phrases related to physical fitness</u>			
To back on your feet / back into shape			
To be full of beans		To have a cast-iron stomach	
I've been shopping all day. My dogs are barking!			

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and choose the best title to it.

Benefits of Exercise



People are less active nowadays, partly because technology has made our lives easier. We drive cars or take public transport. Machines wash our clothes. We entertain ourselves in front of a TV or computer screen. Fewer people are doing manual work, and most of us have jobs that involve little physical effort.

Work, house chores, shopping and other necessary activities are far less demanding than for previous generations. We move around less and burn off less energy than people used to.

Research suggests that many adults spend more than seven hours a day sitting down, at work, on transport or in their leisure time. People aged over 65 spend 10 hours or more each day sitting or lying down, making them the most sedentary age group.

Given the results of conveniences, it seems obvious that we should all be physically active. It's essential if you want to live a healthy and fulfilling life into old age. It's medically proven that people who do regular physical activity have:

- up to a 35% lower risk of coronary heart disease and stroke;
- up to a 50% lower risk of type 2 diabetes;
- up to a 50% lower risk of colon cancer;

- up to a 20% lower risk of breast cancer;
- a 30% lower risk of early death;
- up to an 83% lower risk of osteoarthritis;
- up to a 68% lower risk of hip fracture;
- a 30% lower risk of falls (among older adults);
- up to a 30% lower risk of depression;
- up to a 30% lower risk of dementia.



<http://www.nhs.uk/Livewell/fitness/Pages/Whybeactive.aspx>

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

1) People are more active nowadays, partly because technology has made our lives easier.

2) Work, house chores, shopping and other necessary activities are far less demanding than for previous generations.

3) Research suggests that many adults spend more than seventeen hours a day sitting down, at work, on transport or in their leisure time.

4) People aged over 65 spend 10 hours or less each day sitting or lying down, making them the most sedentary age group.

5) It's medically proven that people who do regular physical activity improve their health.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

1) Why are people less active nowadays?

- 2) How many hours do many adults spend sitting down, at work, on transport or in their leisure time?
- 3) Why should we all be physically active?
- 4) What diseases can regular physical activity prevent?
- 5) On what does disease regular physical activity have the greatest impact?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
		active
	to prevent	
impact		
		demanding
	to prove	

Writing

7. Write an essay discussing how people should be encouraged to improve their general health and fitness (possible ways: government regulation, media campaigns, increased sport facilities). You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style.

Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What is the difference between physical activity and physical fitness?
- 2) What are the benefits of physical fitness to physical health?
- 3) What are the benefits of physical fitness to mental health?
- 4) What are the benefits of physical fitness to emotional health?
- 5) What does sedentary lifestyle mean?

9. Describe an activity you do for your health or fitness. You should say:

- what you do;

- how often you do it;
- where you do it;

and explain how you think this activity helps you stay healthy or fit.

10. Work in a group. Play the game "Give me 5".

Health and fitness: Give me 5				
1.	5 things that are good for you			
	1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____
5.	_____			
2.	5 things that are bad for you			
	1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____
5.	_____			
3.	5 ways to stay healthy			
	1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____
5.	_____			
4.	5 adjectives to describe healthy people			
	1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____
5.	_____			
5.	5 physical health problems			
	1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____
5.	_____			

Home project

11. Find article about physical fitness in the magazine and present it.

MODULE 8

GETTING AHEAD



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge



Career choices

It's a beautiful thing when a career and a passion come together.

Unknown

Warming-up

1. Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? What might these people find satisfying about their job? What problems might they experience?



Useful expressions:

I think the common theme here is ...

What strikes me about the first picture is the fact that ...

In contrast, the person (people) in the second image ...

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
holiday (n)	to postpone (v)	ambitious (adj)	to come up with
obligation (n)	to struggle (v)	confident (adj)	to apply for
opportunities (n)	to negotiate (v)	temporary (adj)	to keep on
<u>Phrases related to career choices</u>			
To graduate from		Post-graduate education	
To follow in smb's steps		To make one's own way in the world	
Bachelor's degree / Master's degree		Higher education	

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and do tasks after it.

Working Holiday

A working holiday is a great way to see the world and earn money at the same time. Every year, thousands of students travel and work in other countries. Some do it because they want to learn a skill (for example, how to speak a second language). Others just want to have fun. Often, you can do both!

Today, there are many companies that can help you get started. Usually these companies can help you get a job and plan your trip. You usually pay for your own travel expenses (for example, your airfare and taxi fares).

What kind of work and travel projects can you do? Here are some ideas! You can:

- work for a popular teen magazine in the United Kingdom.
- teach music or sports to children in Madagascar.
- work on a Norwegian cruise ship or at an Argentinean ski resort.
- work at an amusement park (for example, Disneyland) in the United States.

Some people go for a month. Some others stay for six months to a year. What do you want to do? Think about your goals and then decide.

Here are some tips from other students about what to bring on your trip:

- Bring an ATM card. You might need cash for food, clothes, or travel.
- Make two or three copies of important documents (for example, your passport).

Have fun!

4. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) What is the meaning of the title Working Holiday?
- 2) According to the passage, why do people take working holidays?
- 3) How long can you work in another country?
- 4) What does the passage say about money?
- 5) What kind of work and travel projects can you do?

Writing

5. Write an essay discussing the question "If you could have any job anywhere in the world what would you choose and why". You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style.

Speaking**6. Think about your answers to these questions.**

- 1) What are some common jobs for men and women in your country?
- 2) Is it important to get a job quickly after graduating? Why?
- 3) What are some questions that are frequently asked in a job interview?
- 4) What job do you want to have in five years' time?
- 5) What three adjectives would describe yourself as a worker?

7. Describe an important decision/ choice that you made in your life. You should say:

- what the decision was;
- when you took the decision;
- what the results of the decision were and whether it was a good choice;

and explain why it was an important decision or choice for you.

8. Work in a group. Discuss what people might have to consider when deciding on a career path.

Home project

9. Make a report about qualifications these jobs require.

<p style="text-align: center;">Faculty of Accounting and Finance</p>  <p>Credit Supervisor; Director of Finance; Finance Manager; Finance Analyst; Financial Controller; Accountant; Chief Accountant; Tax Inspector; Tax controller; Tax Adviser; Head of company; Chief Financial Officer; Financial analyst; Chief Accountant; Auditor;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Teacher of economic sciences at higher education institutions</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Faculty of Information and Computer Technology</p>  <p>Developer; System Administrator; Web site developer; Web Designer; Computer Network Administrator and Designer; Software Tester; Database Administrator; Head of Computer Center; Computer System Engineer; Computer System Analyst; Telemechanics and Automation Technician; Appliances and Equipment Technician; Computer System Researcher; Chief Expert in Automation; Head of Enterprise Technical Unit; Lecturer at University</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">The Faculty of Mining and Ecology</p>  <p>Mining master; Chief production officer; Chief engineer; Engineer of a department; Mining engineer, Production engineer; Mining engineering inspector; Director of mining company; Research engineer;</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Faculty of Economics and Management</p>  <p>HR inspector; Recruiter; Labour economist; Personnel manager; Demographer; Labour expert</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Faculty of Mechanical Engineering</p> <p>Design engineer Engineer in production processes Mechanization and automation, Engineer in production equipment arrangement and probation, Engineer in scientific-technical information, Operator in equipment redecoration and maintenance, Consulting engineer in selling industrial equipment</p>

MODULE 8

GETTING AHEAD



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge



Odd jobs

Working hard and working smart sometimes can be two different things.

Byron Dorgan

Warming-up

1. Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? Imagine you are a careers adviser and you are talking to a group of students about getting work during their free time. Which job would be the best for students?



Useful expressions:

So, weighing up the pros and cons, ...

Well, it is considered that

A clear difference is ...

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
an application (n) retirement (n) unemployment (n)	to involve (v) to strive (v) to exceed (v)	patient (adj) ambitious (adj) skilful (adj)	to let smth down to move on to sort smth out
<u>Phrases related to odd jobs</u>			
A casual or isolated piece of work		Nonspecialized job or task	
To have many different responsibilities		Involve repairing or cleaning things	
To earn a little extra money		To get a part-time job	

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text quickly without paying any attention to the missing sentences. What are the three jobs described in it?

ODD JOBS: ALL IN A DAYS WORK

Doctor, police officer, lawyer, teacher... Everybody has heard of these jobs, but the most interesting jobs are not always the most obvious. Here are a few people who think they have some of the best jobs in the world – and it is possible that you have never even considered them.

Brad Taylor has enjoyed examining paintings since he was a child. He could tell the difference between a Van Gogh and a Da Vinci before he was seven. **1** □ What, you may ask, is that? Well, Brad makes his living by using various techniques to distinguish between a real painting and a fake.

‘I think what I do is a service to mankind’ says Brad. ‘Paintings by Botticelli and Renoir are priceless not only because they are exceptionally beautiful works of art, but because they tell us a lot about the period of time in history in which they were painted. **2** □ These paintings are therefore a rich source of information for us and it is essential that they be preserved and protected.

Brad works for a prestigious company that examines paintings for museums. **3** □ ‘I might spend most of my time alone with only an old painting to keep me company, but I wouldn’t change what I do for anything in the world!’ he says with a big smile on his face.

Gus Wong is a fingerprint analyst at a police station. His job is responsible, and maybe more exciting than Brad’s. Analysts use fingerprints to identify criminals. ‘Criminals can move away, change their hair colour,

even their names,’ says Gus. ‘But they can’t change their fingerprints.’ 4 □

That way, even if a criminal has changed his name, he can be identified.

5 □ Many employers also require them to have a post-secondary degree. ‘You need good computer skills, an eye for detail and a lot of patience,’ adds Gus. ‘I have analysed thousands of individual fingerprints over my career. It is often exhausting, but I have seen many criminals convicted because of evidence that I found.’

Richard Beamish also does a job that is beneficial to the public, but in a different way. Richard is an avalanche forecaster and he works for a ski resort in the Monashee Mountains. It’s his job to take a look at mountain weather, check the snow and write up forecasts, reports and special warnings in order to inform people.

For the past three years, every winter, Richard has been heading out into the mountains before the sun rises in the morning to see what has happened to the snow since his last forecast. He examines the snow, performs tests and takes note of any changes in the weather. 6 □ After getting samples of the snow from different areas, Richard prepares an avalanche advisory that people can access by Internet, phone or e-mail to find out about how safe it is to travel in the area.

Richard loves the outdoors and doesn’t mind the fact that he spends 75 % of his time sliding around in the snow. He has a science degree although it is not a formal requirement for the job. All avalanche forecasters must be certified by the Canadian Avalanche Association, but Richard says, “The one thing that is absolutely necessary in our world of unpredictable snow is personal experience.”

4. Read the text again and reconstruct a gapped text. Six sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which best fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

A. He compares the prints found at a crime scene with those in the police database.

B. That gives him a sense of satisfaction because he is helping make the world a better place.

C. The equipment he uses to do this includes shovels, rulers, magnifying glasses and thermometers.

D. Fingerprint analysts need to take a special course to learn the skills needed for their job, which they may do at a college or through the police station.

E. It, therefore, did not come as a surprise to all those who know him when he decided to become a painting authenticator.

F. He spends his day in a special fully-equipped laboratory dressed in a lab coat, baggy tracksuit and trainers.

G. By examining the real thing we learn not only about the lifestyle, ideas and beliefs of those people but also about the materials and techniques in use at that time.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

1) Which of the three jobs mentioned in the text appeals to you most? Why?

2) What's more important, money or job satisfaction? Why?

3) Which three jobs do you think are the most important in society? What makes them so important?

4) Are there any jobs you would refuse to do, regardless of the pay?

5) What do you think the job of being an English teacher is like?

Writing

6. Write an essay discussing what things you should and shouldn't do for a job interview. You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style.

Speaking

7. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What is your ideal job? What are the reasons for your choice?
- 2) What unusual or strange jobs do you know?
- 3) What are the advantages of having your own business rather than working for someone else?
- 4) What company is the best to work for?
- 5) What is the best way to find a job?

8. Describe your ideal job. You should say:

what this job is;

whether you would need any qualifications;

whether it would be easy to find work;

and say why you would enjoy this job in particular.

9. Work with a partner. Make your own job ad. Use the example to help you.

DJ Needed!

DJ2Day is a small company. We need three new DJs to work with us NOW. This is a great part-time job for a student.

Job: about 10–15 hours a week at different locations: company parties, weddings, nightclubs

Looking for: an outgoing, fun, lively person. Knows all kinds of music. 18 and over only.

Pay: \$30 an hour

Contact: Email us with information about yourself at jobs@dj2day.heinle.com.



10. Work in a group. Take part in the role play.**Role A – Software designer**

You think a software designer is the best job. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them things that are wrong with their jobs. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): a farmer, a flight attendant or a teacher.

Role B – Farmer

You think a farmer is the best job. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them things that are wrong with their jobs. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): a software designer, a flight attendant or a teacher.

Role C – Flight Attendant

You think a flight attendant is the best job. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them things that are wrong with their jobs. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): a farmer, a software designer or a teacher.

Role D – Teacher

You think a teacher is the best job. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them things that are wrong with their jobs. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): a farmer, a flight attendant or a software designer.

Home project

11. Find 10 unusual questions that might be asked during the interview and answer them (<https://www.thebalance.com/unusual-job-interview-questions-help-select-the-best-1918487>; <http://www.henry4school.fr/Vocabulary/Jobs/jobs.htm>)

MODULE 8

GETTING AHEAD



Objective: to activate students' background knowledge

Job qualifications



The most important qualification for a job is passion. The rest you can learn.

Linda Poindexter

Warming-up

1. Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? Which person has the most difficult job?



Useful expressions:

The photos are linked by ...

I would guess that ...

To my mind ...

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
satisfaction (n) maternity leave (n) sick leave (n)	to meet a deadline (v) to run (your own business) (v) to employ (v)	hardworking (adj) honest (adj) punctual (adj)	to be called for an interview to get ahead to figure smth out
<u>Phrases related to job qualifications</u>			
Full-time job	Professional development		
Part-time job	Work experience		
Job description	Most relevant skills and strengths		

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and choose the best title to it.

The Right Job for Your Personality

Choosing a career is an important life decision, yet many people settle on one based on the opinions of friends and family. It's very difficult to find something you really enjoy doing, but scientists have devised tests to help people come closer to finding their dream job.

One of the most widely-used tests is the Holland Code. Psychologist John Holland worked for more than 50 years to develop his theories about personality and career choice. He created a set of six personality types to help people understand what careers might be best for them. Dr. Holland believed that people work best in environments that match their personalities, and the key to finding a satisfying career is to match your fundamental interests with an occupation.

Take a look at the six personality types below and see which jobs might be right for you. Most people are a combination of two or three types.



Realistic. Realistic people like to work with things they can see or touch. They are inclined to solve problems by doing them, rather than thinking or talking about them. They generally like to work outside and are good with tools, machines, plants, and animals. *Job matches:* carpenter, chef, nurse, pilot.

Investigative. People of this personality type value ideas and are strong at tasks that allow them to investigate facts and figure out complex problems. They are better at individual work like research and study, rather



than leading groups of people or working in teams. *Job matches:* computer programmer, historian, psychologist, surgeon.

Artistic. Artists are creative people. They don't work well with structure and

rules, and thrive instead in environments that allow communication and a free flow of ideas. They enjoy tasks that allow them to express themselves and mix with people. *Job matches:* actor, art therapist, graphic designer, writer.



Social. Social personalities love to work with people. They get the most satisfaction out of teaching and helping others, and are driven to serve the community as opposed to making money.

Job matches: coach, counselor, social worker, teacher.

Enterprising. Many great leaders and business people have enterprising personalities. These are persuasive people who are good at making decisions and leading teams. They tend to value money, power, and status, and will work toward



achieving them. *Job matches:* business owner, event manager, lawyer, salesperson.



Conventional. Conventional people appreciate rules and regulations, and like having structure to their lives. They are logical thinkers

and have a lot of self-control, making them the perfect people to work with data and details. *Job matches*: accountant, analyst, editor, librarian.

Nowadays, anyone can take a Holland Code personality test online (<https://www.truity.com/test/holland-code-career-test>) to find what jobs might be right for them. Why not try it today?

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

- 1) A person can fit into several personality types.
- 2) Realistic and conventional people like working with objects.
- 3) Most people consider their personality type before choosing a job.
- 4) Both social and investigative types like working with other people.
- 5) You need to see an expert to take a Holland Code test.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) What are some jobs in which people investigate things? Would you enjoy doing these jobs?
- 2) What is the best way to persuade someone to do something?
- 3) Do you think regulations are important in a job? Why, or why not?
- 4) What is Holland Code personality test?

Writing

6. Write an essay. You have recently had a class debate in which students discussed whether knowledge or social connections were more useful in achieving success. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay giving your opinion on the following statement: "It's not what you know, but who you know that counts". You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style. (<http://cpesamplewritings.blogspot.com/2014/09/cae-essay.html>).

Speaking

7. Think about your answers to these questions.

1) Which 3 things are the most important for you and why?

the salary	a company car	opportunities for promotion
location of the job	a company pension	a friendly working environment
good facilities (canteen)	flexible working hours	opportunities for travel
long holidays	opportunities for creativity	others

2) What is more important to you: money or happiness? Why?

3) What career advice should be given to young people?

4) Which jobs would you say are the most respected in your country?

5) What are disadvantages of working from home?

8. Describe a job that you consider highly important. You should say:

what the job is;

what the job involves;

why it is important;

and explain if people who do this job are appreciated enough by society.

9. Work in a group. You have decided to take a risky job for the summer so that to be able to get some quick money to travel round the world. Discuss all the advantages and disadvantages of each plan and arrive to a final decision.



Home project

10. Write your own resume and cover letter using the samples.

CV (curriculum vitae, BE)/résumé (AE)

	<p>OBJECTIVE Obtain a specialist position in aerospace engineering or mechanical engineering</p>
<p>JARED BOSWORTH</p>	<p>EDUCATION 2013-2017 University of Leicester Master's Degree in Mechanical Engineering 2015 Erasmus Year in Toulouse, France 2006-2013 Leicester Grammar School A-levels: Physics (A), Maths (A), Chemistry (B)</p>
<p>Address 36 Grange Ln Leicester LE2 7EH</p>	<p>EXPERIENCE 06.2015-10.2015 Internship at Leadership University Toulouse 05.2013-09.2013 Internship at Meggitt Polymers and Composites 2011-2013 Opinion polls for Leicester Mercury</p>
<p>Contact +44 116 254 0654 jared.bosworth@gmail.com</p> <p>Date of Birth 26.10.1995</p>	<p>SKILLS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High knowledge of web technologies HTML ✓ Experience in programming android applications ✓ Supervising advertising campaigns in social media
<p>LANGUAGES</p>	<p>TRAINING Knowledge in improving usability of websites</p>
<p>English ●●●●○ French ●●●●○ Spanish ●●●○○</p>	<p>HOBBIES</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  New technologies </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Fitness </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Photography </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Travel </div> </div>
<p>SOFTWARE SKILLS</p>	
<p>Microsoft Word ●●●●● Microsoft Excel ●●●●○ Corel Draw ●●●●○ Adobe Photoshop ●●●●○ Webdesign ●●●●○</p>	
<p>PERSONALITY</p>	
<p>✓ optimistic ✓ patient ✓ hard-working ✓ adaptable ✓ loyal ✓ creative</p>	

Covering letter (BE)/cover letter (AE)

Akiko Tanaka
52 Orchard Street
London
W2 3BT
Mobile: 07960 999999
E-mail: akiko9999@hotmail.com

Fortnum & Mason's
181 Piccadilly
London
W1A 1ER

3 August 2018

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Job as a part-time sales assistant (reference: JBW5014)

I would like to apply for the job of part-time sales assistant in the food section of Fortnum & Mason's in Piccadilly, as advertised in "Recruit Now" on 2 August. Please find attached a copy of my CV.

My previous jobs include two years as a sales assistant in an organic food shop in Japan. This has given me experience of dealing with customers, as well as cashier skills and a basic knowledge of food retailing.

I have been living in London since last September, and am currently studying English at a language school. I have good English communication skills (recently I passed the Cambridge First Certificate in English exam). My fluency in Japanese may be useful when dealing with your Japanese customers. I am an enthusiastic worker, and enjoy working in a team. My student visa entitles me to work up to 20 hours per week (or longer during my school holidays), and I could start work immediately.

I would welcome the opportunity to discuss the job vacancy with you on the telephone or at an interview. I can be contacted most easily on my mobile telephone or by e-mail (see details at the top of this letter).

Yours faithfully,

Akiko Tanaka

QUESTIONS

- 1) Which modern invention could you not live without? Explain your choice.
- 2) How has technology improved our daily lives? Give examples and explain the advantages of technological advances.
- 3) What things should never have been invented? Why? Can you think of any disadvantages of technology?
- 4) What could never be replaced by technology? Explain why not
- 5) What would you like to see invented in the future? Explain why.
- 6) In your opinion, which invention has had the greatest impact on society in the last 100 years? Explain your choice.
- 7) Which means of public transport do you know? Make a list.
- 8) Driving causes pollution. How can we prevent this?
- 9) What do you think is the safest kind of transport? Why?
- 10) How could public transport in your city be improved ?
- 11) How can you travel in your town?
- 12) How important is the Internet to you?
- 13) Do you use the Internet more for work or in your free time? Why? Why not?
- 14) What are your favourite websites? Why? Why not?
- 15) Are there any negative things about the Internet? Why? Why not?
- 16) What are the advantages and disadvantages of on-line shopping?
- 17) Are there any new gadgets that you really want to get?
- 18) Give some examples of technology that have made the world worse.
- 19) Do you like new gadgets or do you prefer to use technology you are comfortable with?
- 20) What do you think robots should be used for?
- 21) Why do people like gadgets?
- 22) What are the examples of “virtual reality” that already exist?
- 23) What are the ways that “virtual reality” technology can be used?
- 24) How will new innovations change the way people live, work, and interact in the future?
- 25) Do you like video games? Why or why not?
- 26) What are the ways virtual reality is improving healthcare?
- 27) What are some of the most serious environmental problems in the world?
- 28) What are some local environmental problems you have noticed?
- 29) What would you do to save our environment?
- 30) Which countries are leaders in caring about the environment?
- 31) What kinds of technologies do you know of that might help stop environmental problems?

- 32) What different forms of pollution do you know? What kind of pollution is worst for our health?
- 33) What do you know about air, marine and river pollution?
- 34) Which countries cause the most pollution?
- 35) What will happen if we keep polluting the environment?
- 36) What simple, everyday thing could help reduce pollution most?
- 37) What kind of energy do you use to heat your home?
- 38) What kind of energy do you use to cook?
- 39) Do you practise conservation? Is enough attention given to conservation in your country's schools and media?
- 40) In your opinion, which will be the best source of energy in the future?
- 41) Which countries have the best and worst records on conservation?
- 42) What is ecotourism?
- 43) Why is ecotourism important?
- 44) How popular is ecotourism?
- 45) What are the principles of ecotourism?
- 46) What are some of the pros and cons of ecotourism?
- 47) Why do you think people should protect wildlife? Why not?
- 48) What impact do you think human actions have caused on wild life?
- 49) Why are animals important to us?
- 50) Can you list a few items that are made from animals?
- 51) What measures could we take to protect wildlife?
- 52) How many types of natural disaster can you name? Which is the worst?
- 53) What natural disasters are common in your country?
- 54) What is the best / worst natural disaster movie you have seen?
- 55) Think of three natural disasters. What can you do to stay safe during and after those natural disasters?
- 56) Which country has the most natural disasters?
- 57) What do you think is the most popular sport in the world?
- 58) What is the most dangerous sport?
- 59) What is the most expensive sport?
- 60) What is the most popular sport in your country?
- 61) What do you do to keep fit?
- 62) What is your favorite food that your mother/father cooks?
- 63) How would you describe your country's food?
- 64) What is your favorite foreign food? How is it different from your country's cuisine?
- 65) Where is the best place to eat in your town? Why is it so good?
- 66) Do you eat different foods depending on the season or weather? Give some examples.
- 67) What are famous health resorts in Ukraine?

- 68) Why do you think people enjoy going to spas?
- 69) Would you like to spend a weekend at a spa? Why? Why not?
- 70) What are some things that cause stress? How can you reduce stress in your life?
- 71) If you were President of Ukraine, what would you do to improve Ukrainians' health?
- 72) Which country do you think has the best health care?
- 73) What things do you do that might damage your health?
- 74) How can people be encouraged to stay healthy?
- 75) Why do you think some people continue bad habits when they know that they are damaging to their health?
- 76) Do women pay more attention to their health than men? Why? Why not?
- 77) What is the difference between physical activity and physical fitness?
- 78) What are the benefits of physical fitness to physical health?
- 79) What are the benefits of physical fitness to mental health?
- 80) What are the benefits of physical fitness to emotional health?
- 81) What does sedentary lifestyle mean?
- 82) What are some common jobs for men and women in your country?
- 83) Is it important to get a job quickly after graduating? Why?
- 84) What are some questions that are frequently asked in a job interview?
- 85) What job do you want to have in five years' time?
- 86) What three adjectives would describe yourself as a worker?
- 87) What is your ideal job? What are the reasons for your choice?
- 88) What unusual or strange jobs do you know?
- 89) What are the advantages of having your own business rather than working for someone else?
- 90) What company is the best to work for?
- 91) What is the best way to find a job?
- 92) Which 3 things are the most important for you and why?

the salary	a company car	opportunities for promotion
location of the job	a company pension	a friendly working environment
good facilities (canteen)	flexible working hours	opportunities for travel
long holidays	opportunities for creativity	others

- 93) What is more important to you: money or happiness? Why?
- 94) What career advice should be given to young people?
- 95) Which jobs would you say are the most respected in your country?
- 96) What are disadvantages of working from home?

ВИСНОВКИ

У світі існує безліч країн, а мов, якими розмовляють їх жителі, ще більше. Як же населенню Землі зрозуміти один одного? Для цього існують міжнародні мови, які і дають змогу всім нам спілкуватися, незалежно від національності та місця проживання. Однією з міжнародних мов є *англійська*. Значення англійської мови в сучасному світі важко переоцінити. Адже не можна не зважати на вибір понад 1 мільярда людей, які її використовують. І якщо для половини з них вона є рідною, то близько 600 мільйонів вибрали саме її як іноземну.

Яку ж роль в нашому житті зараз відіграє англійська мова? В цілому політичне, економічне, наукове, спортивне життя всього світу “протікає” англійською мовою. Всілякі саміти і зустрічі глав держав, підписання указів, дебати – все це проводиться англійською мовою. Міжнародна торгівля, робота банківської системи, діяльність транспортної системи здійснюється англійською мовою. Міжнародні конференції, вивчення світового досвіду та обмін інформацією відбувається лише з використанням англійської мови. Та що там говорити – олімпійські ігри і всілякі змагання між країнами вибрали офіційною мовою саме англійську. Ми ще не враховували кіноіндустрії та музичного олімпу. Фільми американського виробництва міцно ввійшли в наше життя, а будь-який поп-виконавець вважає престижним заспівати не менше однієї пісні англійською мовою.

Значення англійської мови в сучасному світі настільки велике, що її знання не є розкішшю. Її вчать скрізь: у школах, університетах, на курсах. Будь-яка освічена людина просто зобов’язана володіти англійською мовою, тому що саме вона є ключем до подальшої самоосвіти та самовдосконалення. Хочете подорожувати і не відчувати себе білою вороною, а вільно спілкуватися з людьми різних національностей? Хочете

стати студентом закордонного університету? Хочете престижну роботу з просуванням по кар'єрних сходах? А, може, ви бажаєте працювати закордоном? Порада одна – вивчайте англійську мову!!!

Головна мета навчально-методичного посібника “Англійська мова” для студентів 2-го року навчання Житомирського державного технологічного університету – закріплення, поглиблення та оцінювання мовленнєвих навичок із трьох видів діяльності (читання, письма, говоріння), які необхідні студентам ВНО 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 з боку науково-педагогічних працівників, що дозволить: розвинути у студентів ініціативу, самостійність, активність, взаємодію та партнерство між ними; формувати й розвивати у студентів як суб'єктів навчання мотивацію до навчально-пізнавальних дій та комунікативної діяльності.

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APPENDIX 1

READING 1

1. In the text, the journalist, Ann Halliday, describes what are for her the seven wonders of the modern world. Read about them.

2. In what way does she say modern wonders are different from ancient wonders? Put them in order, 1 - 7, according to which you think is the most important (1 = the most important, 7 = the least important).

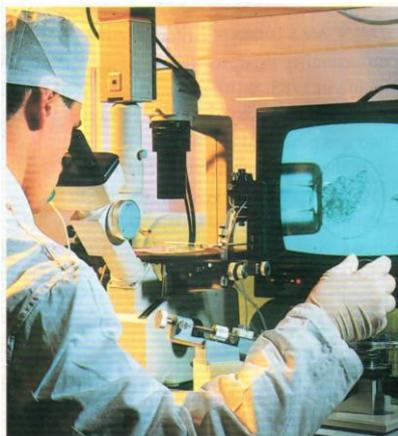
	<i>computers</i>		<i>space travel</i>
	<i>medical science</i>		<i>holidays</i>
	<i>the Olympic Games</i>		<i>agriculture</i>
	<i>we are still here</i>		

Discuss your decisions as a class.

Wonders of the Modern World

by Ann Halliday

I DON'T believe that today's wonders are similar in kind to the wonders of the Ancient World. They were all buildings and statues. In the last two centuries we have seen unprecedented technical and scientific achievements. These are surely our modern wonder Here is my list.



1. Computers

They have already revolutionized the way we live a work. But it is early days for computers. We don't know how much they are still changing the world. More computer wonders are yet to come.

2. Space Travel

Only a few years before men were walking on the moon, reputable scientists declared that it was impossible. But in 1969 Neil Armstrong stepped out of his space cap; and made his famous statement: "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind".

3. Medical Science

Surely nothing has done more for the comfort and happiness of mankind than the advance of medical knowledge! How many millions of people have benefited from the humble aspirin? How many live; has penicillin saved? Average life expectancy in Europe has risen dramatically over the last hundred years, from about 50 years in 1906 to about 75 years today.

4. Holidays

Yes – holidays! In fact there have always been holidays – in ancient Rome there were more than 150 a year – but a holiday used to mean simply a day when you didn't work. Now holidaymakers travel to all parts of the world. Perhaps you don't like so many tourists in your country, but you must agree that a phenomenon



which sees the population of Greece treble in summer, and which sends office workers and shop assistants to Spain, Turkey, or the Caribbean is a wonder of the world.

5. The Olympic Games

It is true that the Olympic Games are now commercialized and there is greed and drug abuse. However, it is a competition in which every country in the world takes part. Every four years, for a brief moment, we see these countries come together in peace and friendship. We feel hope again for the future of mankind.

6. Agriculture



In 1724, Jonathan Swift wrote, “Whoever makes two blades of grass or two ears of corn grow where only one grew before serves mankind better than the whole race of politicians”. In Europe our farmers have done this. In 1709, whole villages in France died of hunger. Now, in Europe we can't eat all the food we produce. If only the politicians could find a way to share it with those parts of the world where there is still famine.

7. We Are Still Here

The last wonder of the modern world is simply that we are still here. We have bombs that could destroy the world but we have not used them. This is surely the greatest wonder of all!

3. Comprehension check. Here are seven more statements made by Ann about her choice of wonders. Which statement goes with which wonder? Discuss your answers with a partner.

- a. Surgeons can perform the most amazing operations.
- b. We see people from warring countries shake hands.
- c. Small children can program them, sometimes more easily than adults!
- d. No government dares to use such weapons,
- e. Maybe visiting one country a day is not your idea of the best way to see the world!
- f. We produce enough to feed the world.
- g. Progress in this area is slower now. Not as much money goes into research as in the 1960s.

APPENDIX 2

READING 2

1. In the text, the author describes what is the Internet.

Read about it.

Faces of the Internet

What the Internet is

The Internet is an International computer Network made up of thousands of networks linked together. All these computers communicate with one another; they share data, resources, transfer information, etc. To do it they need to use the same language or protocol: TCP / IP (Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol) and every computer is given an address or IP number. This number is a way to identify the computer on the Internet.

Getting Connected

To use the Internet you basically need a computer, the right connection software and a modem to connect your computer to a telephone line and then access your ISP (Internet Service Provider).

The modem (modulator-demodulator) converts the digital signals stored in the computer into analogue signals that can be transmitted over telephone lines. There are two basic types: external with a cable that is plugged into the computer via a USB port, and internal, an expansion card inside the computer. A PC card modem is a different, more versatile option for laptops and mobile phones.

At first most computers used a dial-up telephone connection that worked through the standard telephone line. Now a broadband connection, a high data transmission rate Internet connection, has become more popular: either ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line), which allows you to use the same telephone line for voice and fast access to the Internet, or cable, offered by most TV cable providers.

The basic equipment has changed drastically in the last few years. You no longer need a computer to use the Internet. Web TV provides email and access to the Web via a normal TV set plus a high-speed modem. More recently, iGeneration mobile phones and PDAs, personal digital assistants, also allow you to go online with wireless connections, without cables.

Telephone lines are not essential either. Satellites orbiting the earth enable your computer to send and receive Internet files. Finally, the power-line Internet, still under development, provides access via a power plug.

Components of the Internet

The Internet consists of many systems that offer different facilities to users.

WWW, the World Wide Web, a collection of files or pages containing links to other documents on the Net. It's by far the most popular system. Most Internet services are now integrated on the Web.

Email, or electronic mail, for the exchange of messages and attached files.

Mailing lists (or listservs) based on programs that send messages on a certain topic to all the computers whose users have subscribed to the list.

Chat and instant messaging, for real-time conversations; you type your messages on the keyboard.

Internet telephone, a system that lets people make voice calls via the Internet.

Video conference, a system that allows the transmission of video and audio signals in real time so the participants can exchange data, talk and see one another on the screen.

File Transfer Protocol (FTP), used to transfer files between computers.

Newsgroups, where people send, read and respond to public bulletin board messages stored on a central computer.

TELNET, a program that enables a computer to function as a terminal working from a remote computer and so use online databases or library catalogues.

2. Read A and B opposite and decide if these sentences are true or false. If they are false, correct them.

- a. The Internet and the World Wide Web are synonyms.
- b. Computers need to use the same protocol (TCP / IP) to communicate with each other.
- c. Web TV can provide access to the Net.
- d. ADSL and cable are two types of dial-up connections.
- e. External, internal and PC card are types of connections.
- f. Information can be sent through telephone lines, satellites and power lines.
- g. The computer IP number is a way to identify it on the Internet.

3. What Internet system from C opposite should these people use?

- a. I like receiving daily updates and headlines from newspapers on my computer.
- b. I'm doing some research and need computer access to the University library.
- c. I'd like to avoid flying to Japan to attend the meeting but I want to see what's going on there.
- d. I want to read people's opinions about environmental issues and express my views.
- e. I have designed a web page and want to transfer the data to my reserved web space.
- f. I'd like to check my students' draft essays on my computer and send them back with my suggestions.
- g. I don't want to spend too much money on international phone calls but I love hearing his voice.
- h. I live in a small village where there are no other teenagers. I wish I had the chance to meet and chat with friends.

APPENDIX 3

READING 3

1. You are going to read some extracts from a story by the French writer, Jean Giono (1895-1971), called *The Man Who Planted Trees*. In it Giono describes the world of a solitary shepherd who plants trees, while in the background there are two world wars. Read the extracts and answer the questions after each one.

THE MAN WHO PLANTED TREES

Extract 1. About forty years ago, I was taking a long trip on foot over mountain heights quite unknown to tourists. All around was barren and colourless land. Nothing grew there but wild lavender.

After five hours' walking I had still not found water. All about me was the same dryness, the same coarse grasses. I thought I saw in the distance a small black silhouette. It was a shepherd. Thirty sheep were lying about him on the baking earth. He gave me a drink and took me to his cottage on the plain.

I felt peace in the presence of this man. I asked if I might rest here for a day. He found it quite natural – or, to be more exact, he gave me the impression that nothing could surprise him. I didn't actually need to rest, but I was interested and wished to know more about him.

1. Giono wrote the story in 1953. In which year does the actual story begin?
2. The story takes place in France. Which part of France do you think it is? Why? What is the countryside like?
3. Why do you think the writer is interested in the shepherd? What do you think he likes about his lifestyle?

The shepherd puts a large sack of acorns onto the table. He inspects each acorn and carefully chooses one hundred perfect ones before going to bed. The writer is curious. The next day when he goes out with the shepherd into the hills, he discovers what the acorns are for.

Extract 2. I noticed that he carried for a stick an iron rod as thick as my thumb and about a metre and a half long. He began thrusting his iron rod into the earth, making a hole in which he planted an acorn; then he refilled the hole. He was planting oak trees.

After the midday meal he resumed his planting. I suppose I must have been fairly insistent in my questioning, for he answered me. For three years he had been planting trees in this wilderness. He had planted one hundred thousand. Of the hundred thousand,

twenty thousand had sprouted. Of the twenty thousand he still expected to lose half. There remained ten thousand oak trees to grow where nothing had grown before.

That was when I began to wonder about the age of this man. He was obviously over fifty. Fifty-five he told me. His name was Elzeard Bouffier. I told him that in thirty years his ten thousand oaks would be magnificent. He answered that if God granted him life, in another thirty years he would have planted so many more that these ten thousand would be like a drop of water in the ocean.

The next day we parted.

4. How old do you think the writer was at the time of the story? A boy in his teens? In his twenties? Middleaged? Older? Why?

5. How old will Elzeard be in thirty years time? What year will it be?

6. What do you think Elzeard's ambition is? What is his vision of the future?

For the next five years the writer is a soldier and fights in World War I. The war ends in 1918 and his thoughts turn again to the tree-planter in the mountains. He returns to look for him.

Extract 3. I had seen too many men die during those five years not to imagine easily that Elzeard Bouffier was dead, especially since, at twenty, one regards men of fifty as old men with nothing left to do but die. He was not dead. As a matter of fact, he was extremely well. He had changed jobs. He had got rid of the sheep because they threatened his young trees. For, he told me, the war had disturbed him not at all. He had imperturbably continued to plant.

The oaks were then ten years old and taller than both of us. It was an impressive spectacle. I was literally speechless, and as he did not talk, we spent the whole day walking in silence through his forest. It measured eleven kilometres in length and is three kilometres at its greatest width. When you remembered that all this had come from the hands and the soul of this one man, you understood that men could be as effective as God in ways other than destruction.

7. Why did the writer think that Elzeard might have died?

8. How had the war affected Elzeard?

9. Why is the writer speechless?

10. What thoughts about human behaviour does he have in the last sentence?

The writer returns for a final visit in 1945 after World War II. Elzeard is still alive. The writer is amazed at what he sees. Not only is there the forest, but many villages have been rebuilt, and by 1953 more than ten thousand people in the area owe their happiness to Elzeard Bouffier.

Extract 4. The bus put me down in Vergons. In 1913 this village of ten or twelve houses had three inhabitants. All about them nettles were feeding upon the remains of abandoned houses. Now everything had changed.

Even the air. Instead of the harsh dry winds, a gentle breeze was blowing, laden with scents. A sound like water came from the mountains: it was the wind in the forest. Most amazing of all, I heard the actual sound of water falling into a pool. I saw a fountain had been built. Ruins had been cleared away, and five houses restored. Now there were twenty-eight inhabitants, four of them young married couples. It was now a village where one would like to live.

When I think that one man was able to cause this land of Canaan to grow from wasteland, I am convinced that in spite of everything, humanity is good.

Elzeard Bouffier died peacefully in his sleep in 1947.

11. What has happened in the writer's life that could have made him pessimistic? Is he in fact pessimistic about the world? Give a reason for your answer.

12. How is it that so many people owe their happiness to one man? What are the results of his tree-planting?

13. How old is Elzeard when he dies? Why is it so important that he had a long life? What do you think?

2. Work in groups and discuss the questions.

1. Do you think the story about Elzeard is true? Do you think Elzeard was ever married? Give reasons for your opinions. Your teacher will tell you if you are correct.

2. How would you describe the personality of Elzeard Bouffier? Do you know any people like him in your life?

3. In the context of the twentieth century and its two world wars, what message is Giono trying to make about nature and the importance of individual human beings?

3. Write a review on a book.

4. Write an essay, giving you opinion concerning the quotation:

"Only when the last tree has died and the last river has been poisoned and the last fish has been caught will we realize that we can't eat money".

APPENDIX 4

READING 4

1. Read about three charity appeals and fill in the chart:

<i>Who or what the charity tries to help?</i>	<i>How the charity helps?</i>	<i>Some of their successes and / or problems</i>

The RSPCA

Founded in 1824, the RSPCA is the world's oldest animal welfare organization. We work to promote kindness and to prevent cruelty to animals within all lawful means throughout England and Wales. Every year we find new homes for about 80,000 animals, we treat over 200,000 sick animals ranging from hedgehogs to horses, and we investigate over 100,000 complaints of cruelty.

We also work for the welfare of animals in the wild, such as whales and badgers. We are the world experts at cleaning and rehabilitating birds that have been damaged in oil spills. Every year nearly 3 million animals are used in research laboratories, and we oppose all experiments that cause pain and suffering.

We work with both governments and the farming industry to promote humane methods in the rearing of farm animals. Intensive farming methods can cause many animal welfare problems.

The society is a charity, and receives no aid from the government. Our running costs amount to £38 million a year. Please give generously.

Drought and Famine in Africa

Drought and famine have come to Africa again this year, just as they have every year for the past fifteen years. In some parts of Africa it hasn't rained for three years. There have been no crops, and the animals on which many people depend died long ago. Refugees are pouring from the countryside into the towns in their desperate search for food, and it has been estimated that over a thousand people are dying every day.

We are supplying towns and camps with food and medical supplies, but our efforts are drops in the ocean. We need a hundred times more food and medical supplies, as well as doctors, nurses, blankets, tents, and clothes. Your help is needed now before it is too late. Please give all you can. No pound or penny will ever be better spent or more appreciated.

2. Work in pairs and discuss the following question: Have you ever given money or things to charity, or worked for a charity?

3. Work in groups and imagine that you have £ 5.000 that you want to give to charity. Who would you give the money to? How would you divide it.

APPENDIX 5

READING 5

1. Read about three people talking about their favourite sport or leisure activity and make notes under the following headings:

- Which sport or activity are they talking about?
- How often do they do it?
- Where do they do it?
- What equipment do they need?
- Why do they like it?
- Are they good at it?

Sports Talk

1. Suzanne. I love many sports, but best of all – skiing. I first skied when I was six years old, and lived in Canada, and then for many years, in fact decades, I wasn't able to ski again because I was living in hot places. But since I've been living in England, I've resumed skiing and it's even better than it was. For me now the place to ski is the Alps, and particularly France. I live in England and the winters are gloomy, and there's not much sun, so one of the wonderful things about skiing for me, is the light and the brilliant sunshine that you find high, high up in the mountains. A lot of other people like it, too, and it can be rather crowded, especially around the lifts because you now have mechanical lifts that take you zooming up, flying up the mountains like a god, whereas in Canada I had to walk up if I wanted to ski down.

The equipment you need ... skis, and boots, and poles. Many people own their own equipment but I hire mine in the resort. I do have my own clothes though, and clothes are very important because skiing is quite a fashionconscious sport. Also, it's necessary to have clothes that will protect you because the weather can be very severe. You need a ski-suit, a hat, goggles to protect your eyes, socks, mittens, and a rucksack is useful to carry around your bits and pieces. Now at this point, have to confess that I am not the world's greatest skier. I would say I am a respectable skier. I'm a safe skier, but that doesn't stop you having a wonderful time. Also, there is the social life that is such an important part of skiing. You can eat and drink as much as you want because you know you're burning it all off. And then at the end of the day there's the evening, food and wine with friends and everybody talking about their excitements during the day. I love it!

2. Dorothy. I'm an elderly lady of eighty-three and I've always been interested in keep-fit, yoga and anything to keep myself mobile, and er ... two years ago, I joined a little club run by the Salvation Army, where about eighteen of us meet together and we go through all our movements with music – it's very enjoyable. Needless to say, I am the eldest one there, but I'm able to do most of the exercises, when I feel OK. When I've got a bad bout of sciatica, I've got to ease up a bit.

How often? I go once a week on a Thursday for ..., oh we exercise for about three quarters of an hour, and then we end up with having a nice lunch, which is always very good, and that is at the Salvation Army Hall in Branksome. Who with? Lots of my friends; I have made friends since joining because I was a complete . stranger when I went there but now there's a lot of people I can call my friends. And for this keep-fit we just wear a leotard with a nice bright yellow top and feel very smart. And across the top it says, "Branksome is fighting fit". And am I good at it? Well – I think I am ... and the instructress tells me, or tells the others rather, that I am an example to the rest of them.

I = Interviewer M = Martin

I: So Martin, what sports do you play?

M: I play football, volleyball, tennis, and table tennis but volleyball is my favourite game as it's a team game and you can play it with your friends, and enjoy it as a team.

I: Is it quite a fast game as well?

M: Yeah. It is a fast game and that's another reason why I enjoy it.

I: How exciting ...

M: Yes.

I: Where do you play, then?

M: I play at local sports centres more during the winter and sort of play in tournaments around England. I also, in the summer, play beach volleyball.

I: Is beach volleyball different from the volleyball you play in the centres?

M: Yes, it's a very different game. Instead of six players on a team, it's only two players.

I: You mentioned you played in tournaments – now do you do quite well in the tournaments?

M: Yes, I've played for South West England and we've got through to the semi-finals of different England tournaments, and for Wessex, my other volleyball team, we've actually won a few tournaments. So yes, I have done quite well.

I: Oh well done! What sort of equipment do you need?

M: Well, first of all you need the ball and the net, and obviously the court ... but you may also need knee pads and your volleyball kit.

I: OK ... knee pads because you fall on your knees a lot?

M: Yes ... 'cos you ... when diving and things like that ...

I: Diving?

M: Diving ... yeah.

I: It sounds like swimming. That means jumping to catch the ball?

M: Yeah, jumping to get a ball up in the air.

I: Yes, all right. So how often do you play volleyball then Martin?

M: Well during the season, which is about September to June, I play twice a week. One of those is training, and one of those is a match. And during the summer I play beach volleyball, but that's only once a week.

2. Work in pairs. Discuss questions: 1) What sports do you do? Where? How often? Are you good at ...?

APPENDIX 6

READING 6

1. Work in pairs. Do you know any typical meals from the following countries?

France	Turkey	Italy	England	India	Spain
	Mexico		Switzerland	America	Greece

2. What do you think influences a country's food? What influences the food in your country?

3. Read the text.

In Search of English Food

by Verona Paul and Jason Winner

How come it is so difficult to find English food in England? In Greece you eat Greek food, in France French food, in Italy Italian food, but in England, in any High Street in the land, it is easier to find Indian and Chinese restaurants than English ones. In London you can eat Thai, Portuguese, Turkish, Lebanese, Japanese, Russian, Polish, Swiss, Swedish, Spanish, and Italian – but where are the English restaurants?

It is not only in restaurants that foreign dishes are replacing traditional British food. In every supermarket, sales of pasta, pizza and poppadoms are booming. Why has this happened? What is wrong with the cooks of Britain that they prefer cooking pasta to potatoes? Why do the British choose to eat lasagne instead of shepherd's pie? Why do they now like cooking in wine and olive oil? But perhaps it is a good thing. After all, this is the end of the 20th century and we can get ingredients from all over the world in just a few hours. Anyway, wasn't English food always disgusting and tasteless? Wasn't it always boiled to death and swimming in fat? The answer to these questions is a resounding 'No', but to understand this, we have to go back to before World War II.

The British have in fact always imported food from abroad. From the time of the Roman invasion foreign trade was a major influence on British cooking. English kitchens, like the English language, absorbed ingredients from all over the world – chickens, rabbits, apples, and tea. All of these and more were successfully incorporated into British dishes. Another important influence on British cooking was of course the weather. The good old British rain gives us rich soil and green grass, and means that we are able to produce some of the finest varieties of meat, fruit and vegetables, which don't need fancy sauces or complicated recipes to disguise their taste.

However, World War II changed everything. Wartime women had to forget 600 years of British cooking, learn to do without foreign imports, and ration their use of home-grown food.

The Ministry of Food published cheap, boring recipes. The joke of the war was a dish called Woolton Pie (named after the Minister for Food!). This consisted of a mixture

of boiled vegetables covered in white sauce with mashed potato on the top. Britain never managed to recover from the wartime attitude to food. We were left with a loss of confidence in our cooking skills and after years of Ministry recipes we began to believe that British food was boring, and we searched the world for sophisticated, new dishes which gave hope of a better future. The British people became tourists at their own dining tables and in the restaurants of their land! This is a tragedy! Surely food is as much a part of our culture as our landscape, our language, and our literature. Nowadays, cooking British food is like speaking a dead language. It is almost as bizarre as having a conversation in Anglo-Saxon English!

However, there is still one small ray of hope. British pubs are often the best places to eat well and cheaply in Britain, and they also increasingly try to serve tasty British food. Can we recommend to you our two favourite places to eat in Britain? The Shepherd's Inn in Melmerby, Cumbria, and the Dolphin Inn in Kingston, Devon. Their steak and mushroom pie, Lancashire hotpot, and bread and butter pudding are three of the gastronomic wonders of the world!

4. Read the article more carefully. Choose the best answer, a, b or c.

1. The writers believe that British cooking ...
 - a. has always been very bad.
 - b. was good until World War II.
 - c. is good because it is so international.
2. They say that the British ...
 - a. eat only traditional British food in their homes.
 - b. don't like cooking with foreign ingredients.
 - c. buy lots of foreign ingredients.
3. They say that the British weather ...
 - a. enables the British to produce good quality food.
 - b. often ruins fruit and vegetables.
 - c. is not such an important influence on British food as foreign trade.
4. They say that World War II had a great influence on British cooking because ...
 - a. traditional British cooking was rediscovered and some good cheap recipes were produced.
 - b. people had limitless supplies of home-grown food.
 - c. people started to believe that British food was boring, so after the war they wanted to cook more interesting and international dishes.
5. They say that ...
 - a. British tourists try lots of new dishes when they are abroad.
 - b. nowadays it is very unusual for British people to cook British food.
 - c. literature and language are more culturally important than food.
6. The writers' final conclusion about British cooking is that ...
 - a. there is no hope.
 - b. you will only be able to get British food in expensive restaurants.
 - c. you will be able to get more good traditional British dishes, especially in pubs.

5. Do you agree that food is as much a part of a country's culture as its landscape, language, and literature?

6. Which are your favourite places to eat in your country? Why?

APPENDIX 7

READING 7

1. You are going to read about three modern servants. Divide into three groups.

Group A Read about the nanny.

Group B Read about the cook.

Group C Read about the gardener.

2. Read your article and answer the questions. Use your dictionary to help with new words. Discuss your answers with your group.

- What and who influenced her / his choice of career?
- What did her/his parents want her / him to do?
- What was the parents' attitude to the choice of career at first?
- Has the parents' attitude changed? If so, why?
- In what ways do the parents think that times have changed since they were young?

3. Read your article again. Which of the following multi-word verbs can you find in your article? Underline them.

bring up (1)	look after, educate (a child)
bring up (2)	mention (in conversation)
carry on	continue
drop out	leave, not complete (a college course)
fall out	quarrel and no longer be friends
get on with	have a good relationship with
get over	recover from (an illness, a shock)
give up	stop (a job, a habit, e.g. smoking)
go through	experience
grow up	change from child to adult
look after	take care of
make up (1)	invent
make it up (2)	be friends again after an argument
pick up	learn unconsciously (e.g. a language)
put off	postpone
be taken aback	be surprised
take after	resemble
turn out	be in the end
take over	take control of

The modern servant – the nanny, the cook, and the gardener

The nanny. Amanda Peniston-Bird, 21, is the daughter of a judge and has just completed a two-year training course to be a nanny at the Norland Nursery Training College. She and her mother talk about her choice of career.

Amanda. My sister Charlotte was born when I was seven and my mother decided she needed a nanny to look after us. So we got Alison. She was very young, seventeen I think, and wonderful. I adored her. She only worked part-time with us before she started

her training at Norland College. She had to dress us in the morning and take me to school. After school she made us delicious teas and read us stories in bed. On Charlotte's birthday she organized a fantastic party.

When Alison left, we had a trained nanny who lived with us and worked full-time. She was called Nanny Barnes by everyone, including my parents. She was older and quite traditional and wore a uniform. It was then that I realized that I wanted to be a nanny. I have always got on well with children. I have always enjoyed taking care of my sister and younger cousins. My father wanted me to be a solicitor. I told Mummy very firmly that I wanted to be a nanny when I grew up. At the time she laughed. I know that she and Daddy thought it was just a childish phase I was going through, but it wasn't. They thought I would follow in my father's footsteps and study law. But I didn't. There were some terrible rows but I didn't go to university. I left school and spent a year working at Ludgrove School, where Prince I William used to go. Then I started my training course at Norland College. I finished the course last month and I've applied for the post of nanny to twins aged six months. Mummy and Daddy weren't angry for long, we made it up before I went to college, and they have encouraged me ever since.

Amanda's mother. Her father is still a wee bit disappointed that she didn't take after him and study law, but I think we're both proud, and also pleased, that she has made her own decisions in life and done so well. We have brought her up to be an independent thinker, so we can't complain. Everything has turned out for the best. I had a nanny when I was a child but I never thought of being one myself, but times have changed and 'nannying' has been socially acceptable for a long time. It wasn't just Princess Diana who made it fashionable!

The cook. Giles Mildmay, 24, has been a professional cook for three years. His father, George, owns a two-hundred-acre farm in Devon. The family have farmed in Devon for over three hundred years. Giles' younger brother Tobias is studying farm management at Exeter University. Giles and his father talk 10 about his choice of career.

Giles. My grandfather thinks I'm mad! I think I've always been interested in food. My grandparents (on my mother's side) lived in a huge old manor house in Lincolnshire and they had a wonderful cook. She made fantastic standard English food; her roast beef and Yorkshire pudding was out of this world. I used to love going down to the kitchen and watching her work, and I picked up a lot of cooking tips from her. I realized that I wanted to be a cook when I was about 12. I went to a boarding school and when other boys chose to do sport, I chose cookery. By the time I was 15. I had taken over the cooking at home for my parents' dinner parties, and I had started to make up my own recipes. I knew my parents would not approve of cooking as a career, so I decided to introduce them slowly to the idea. I told them that I wanted to do a cookery course for fun, and I went for a month to a hotel in Torquay. I enjoyed it so much, I knew I couldn't put off telling my parents any longer, so I brought the subject up one night over dinner.

At first there was silence, and then my father asked me why. I explained that cooking was like painting a picture or writing a book. Every meal was an act of creation. I could see that my father was not convinced, but he didn't get angry, he just patted me on the shoulder and smiled. My mother kissed me. And now that I have opened my own restaurant, I think they are very proud of me. However, my grandfather (on my father's side) is not so kind, he thinks I'm mad to have given up farming.

Giles' father. I know that times have changed, but I was brought up with a butler and a cook to look after me, and I never went near the kitchen. I was taken aback at first when Giles announced what he wanted to do. His grandfather still hasn't got over it, but his mother and I are delighted that he is doing something he enjoys. Nowadays anyone with a job that they enjoy is very lucky.

The gardener. Hugo Grantchester, 26, has been a gardener and a tree surgeon for four years. He went to Oxford University to study archaeology, but he dropped out after just one term. His father, Hector, is a surveyor and his mother, Geraldine, is an interior designer. Hugo and his mother talk about his choice of career.

Hugo. My parents were furious. When I was 11, we moved to a large Tudor house in East Anglia which had three acres of garden. We had a gardener who lived in a little cottage at the end of our drive. I used to spend hours watching him work and talking to him. I think I picked up a lot about gardening without realizing it, because one summer, when I was still at school, I took a job at a garden centre and I knew all the names of the plants, and I could give people advice. Then I went to university and it was a disaster. After a term T told my parents that I was going to give it up and go back to work in the garden centre. They were furious, we had a terrible row, and they didn't speak to me for months. But I knew it was a waste of time to carry on studying archaeology, and the moment I started gardening again, I knew I'd made the right decision. I've enjoyed every moment of the last four years and my parents have learnt to accept what I do, not only because they can see how happy I am 35 but also because a lot of my university friends have found it difficult to find good jobs or have been made redundant. Sometimes people are quite taken aback when they find out that their gardener went to university, but I think it makes them respect my opinion more when I'm helping them plan their gardens.

Hugo's mother. His father and I were so delighted when he went to Oxford, but when he gave it up so soon we were very, very angry. We thought manual labour was not the career for our only son. We fell out for months, Hector refused to allow Hugo into the house, and we all felt thoroughly miserable. But our daughter told us not to worry because Hugo would be a millionaire by the time he was forty. Anyway, we've made it up now we can see how happy he is, even though he hasn't become a millionaire yet!

Times have changed and all kinds of people do all kinds of work, and I think the world's a better place for it!

APPENDIX 8

LINKING WORDS

Personal opinion:
In my opinion, / In my view, / To my mind, / To my way of thinking, / Personally I believe that / It strikes me that / I feel very strongly that / I am inclined to believe that / It seems to me that / As far as I am concerned, / I think that the world would be a much better place without nuclear power.
To list advantages and disadvantages:
One advantage of / Another advantage of / One other advantage of / A further advantage of / The main advantage of / The greatest advantage of / The first advantage of travelling to work by bicycle is that it is cheap; you don't have to pay for fuel.
One disadvantage of / Another disadvantage of / One other disadvantage of / A further disadvantage of / The main disadvantage of / The greatest disadvantage of / The first disadvantage of travelling to work by bicycle is that you have no protection from the rain.
To list points:
Firstly, / First of all, / In the first place, / Secondly, / Thirdly, / Finally, / To start with, people who live in the country suffer fewer health problems than those who live in the city.
To list points in a specific sequence:
BEGINNING - First, / To start with, / To begin with, / First of all, wash the wound with cold water. CONTINUING - Secondly, / After this/that, / Afterwards, / Then, / Next, wrap a bandage around the cut. CONCLUDING - Finally, / Lastly, / Last but not least, place the patient in a comfortable position and allow them to rest.
To add more points on the same topic:
What is more, / Furthermore, / Apart from this/that, / In addition (to this), / Moreover, / Furthermore, / Besides (this), / ... not to mention the fact that cars are extremely expensive to maintain. Cars are also extremely expensive to maintain. Cars are extremely expensive to maintain too . Not only are cars harmful to the environment, but they are extremely expensive to maintain as well . Cars are both harmful to the environment and expensive to maintain.
To refer to other sources:
With reference to / According to the article in yesterday's Guardian, the unemployment rate is falling in Britain.
To give examples:
For instance, / For example, by reducing your intake of red meat you can decrease your chances of having a heart attack in later life. By reducing your intake of foods such as / like beef and lamb you can decrease your chances of having a heart attack in later life.

To express cause:
The government decided not to fund the scheme because /owing to the fact that / due to the fact that / on the grounds that / since / as it seemed likely to fail. In view of / Because of / Owing to the scheme's high chances of failure, the government decided not to fund it. The scheme is likely to fail; for this reason the government has decided not to fund it.
To express effect:
He passed his exams; thus, / therefore, / so / consequently, / as a result, / as a consequence, / for this reason, he was able to go to university.
To express purpose:
The government decided not to introduce the death penalty for fear (that) innocent people would die. The government decided not to introduce the death penalty so that innocent people would not die. The government decided not to introduce the death penalty so as to / in order to avoid the deaths of innocent people.
To emphasise what you say:
Clearly, / Obviously, / Of course, / Needless to say, if everyone were allowed to carry a gun, the crime rate would rise considerably.
To express reality:
It is a fact that / In effect, / In fact, / As a matter of fact, / The fact of the matter is (that) / Actually, / In practice, / Indeed, / To tell you the truth, a crash helmet would be quite useless in the event of a serious motorcycle accident.
To express the difference between appearance and reality:
Initially, / At first, / At first sight, his injuries seemed minor, but when the doctors examined him, they discovered he had fractured his skull.
To make partially correct statements:
Up to a point, / To a certain extent, / To some extent, / In a sense, / In a way, this is true as women in society are far less likely to use physical violence than men.
To express limit of knowledge:
To the best of my knowledge, / As far as I know, there is no firm proof of the existence of aliens.
To state other people's opinion:
It is popularly believed that / People often claim that /It is often alleged that / Some people argue that / Many argue that / A lot of people think that / A lot of people believe that the earth is the only planet in our solar system that has ever supported life.
To make contrasting points:
It is a known fact that smoking causes cancer, yet / however, / nevertheless, / but / at the same time / even so, / still, / nonetheless, millions of people around the world continue to smoke. Although / Even though / Regardless of the fact that / In spite of the fact that / Despite the fact that / While it is a known fact that smoking causes cancer, millions of people around the world continue to smoke.
To express balance (the other side of the argument):
Dogs are good pets in that they provide companionship; however, / but / on the other hand, / although / yet, / at the same time, / in contrast, feeding and grooming a dog can be expensive and time-consuming.

To express exception:
He read all the books but / apart from / except (for) one: “Oliver Twist”.
To clarify/rephrase:
In other words, / That is to say, / To put it another way , if people made more of an effort to protect the environment, the world would be a much healthier place to live in.
To express similarity:
Alcohol reduces our ability to concentrate on our work; similarly, / likewise, / in the same way , it reduces our ability to concentrate while driving.
To give an alternative:
We could switch to (either) solar power or wind power. We could switch to solar power. On the other hand, /Alternatively , wind power is also an environmentally friendly option.
To express condition:
I told him that he could borrow my car on the condition that / provided (that) / providing (that) / only if / as long as he didn't drive it too fast. In the event of trouble, / In the event that trouble should start, / If trouble should start, lock all the doors and windows. Take an umbrella in case of rain/ in case it rains. He asked me whether (or not) I wanted to go. You had better lock all the doors otherwise/or (else) you will be in trouble.
To express the consequence of a condition:
The company is hoping for a government loan; consequently, / then / so / in which case , it will be able to provide fifty new jobs. I'm hoping the club will be open tonight; if so , we'll have a great time, if not, / otherwise , we'll have to go home.
To express comparison:
This car is as fast as / more comfortable than / twice as fast as / less comfortable than mine.
To conclude:
Finally, / Lastly, /Above all, /All in all, /Taking everything into account, /On the whole, /All things considered, / In conclusion, /As I have said, /As was previously stated, /To sum up , it is unlikely that mankind will ever bring an end to all wars.
Reference:
I wish to make a complaint regarding / concerning one of your shop assistants. I am writing with respect / regard / reference to / in regard / reference to your recent letter of application.
Summarising:
In short / Briefly / To put it briefly , the film was the best I've ever seen.

APPENDIX 9

IRREGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE (PRESENT)	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
1st Group: IMPORTANT VERBS			
be (am-is-are)	was / were	been	
do (does)	did	done	
have (has)	had	had	
come (comes)	came	come	
get (gets)	got	got	
go (goes)	went	gone	
make (makes)	made	made	
say (says)	said	said	
tell (tells)	told	told	
2nd Group: PERCEPTION VERBS			
hear (hears)	heard	heard	
see (sees)	saw	seen	
smell (smells)	smelt	smelt	
3rd Group: NO CHANGE			
cost (costs)	cost	cost	
cut (cuts)	cut	cut	
hit (hits)	hit	hit	
hurt (hurts)	hurt	hurt	
let (lets)	let	let	
put (puts)	put	put	
read* (reads)	read*	read*	
shut (shuts)	shut	shut	
4th Group: I – E / O – E / I – EN and others			
bite (bites)	bit*	bitten	
break (breaks)*	broke	broken	
choose (chooses)*	chose	chosen	
drive (drives)	drove	driven	
eat (eats)*	ate*	eaten	
fall (falls)*	fell*	fallen	
give (gives)	gave*	given	
forget (forgets)*	forgot*	forgotten	
forgive (forgives)	forgave*	forgiven	
freeze (freezes)*	froze	frozen	
hide (hides)	hid*	hidden	
ride (rides)	rode	ridden	
rise (rises)	rose	risen	
shake (shakes)*	shook*	shaken	
speak (speaks)*	spoke	spoken	
steal (steals)*	stole	stolen	
take (takes)*	took*	taken	
wake(up) (wakes)*	woke	woken	
write (writes)	wrote	written	
5th Group : I / U*-A / U			
begin (begins)	began	begun	
drink (drinks)	drank	drunk	
ring (rings)	rang	rung	
sing (sings)	sang	sung	
swing (swings)	swung*	swung	
swim (swims)	swam	swum	

6th Group: AW-OW / EW / OWN			
blow (blows)	blew	blown	
draw (draws)	drew	drawn	
fly* (flies)	flew	flown	
grow (grows)	grew	grown	
know (knows)	knew	known	
throw (throws)	threw	thrown	
7th Group: -AUGHT / -OUGHT			
bring (brings)	brought	brought	
buy (buys)	bought	bought	
catch (catches)	caught	caught	
fight	fought	fought	
teach (teaches)	taught	taught	
think (thinks)	thought	thought	
8th Group: -STAND / -STOOD / -STOOD			
stand (stands)	stood	stood	
understand (understands)	understood	understood	
9th Group: -EE- / -E- / -E- /			
bleed (bleeds)	bled	bled	
feed (feeds)	fed	fed	
feel (feels)	felt	felt	
keep (keeps)	kept	kept	
meet (meets)	met	met	
sleep (sleeps)	slept	slept	
sweep (sweeps)	swept	swept	
10th Group : -D / -T / -T			
build (builds)	built	built	
lend (lends)	lent	lent	
send (sends)	sent	sent	
spend (spends)	spent	spent	
11th Group : -T / -T			
burn (burns)	burnt	burnt	
dream (dreams)	dreamt	dreamt	
learn (learns)	learnt	learnt	
leave (leaves)	left	left	
light (lights)	lit	lit	
lose (loses)	lost	lost	
mean (means)	meant	meant	
shoot (shoots)	shot	shot	
sit (sits)	sat	sat	
spell (spells)	spelt	spelt	
12th Group : MISCELLANEOUS			
become (becomes)	became	become	
find (finds)	found	found	
hang (hangs)	hung	hung	
hold (holds)	held	held	
lay (lays)	laid	laid	
lie (lies)	lay	lain	
pay (pays)	paid	paid	
run (runs)	ran	run	
sell (sells)	sold	sold	
shine (shines)	shone	shone	
show (shows)	showed	shown	
wear (wears)	wore	worn	
win (wins)	won	won	

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