**Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine**

**Illintsi State Agrarian College**



**English**

**Workbook**

**for the 1st Year Students**



**2020**

***Виконала***:

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**Анотація**

Даний робочий зошит забезпечує ефективність вивчення передбачуваного програмою матеріалу з предмету «Іноземна мова». Робочий зошит із англійської мови призначений для студентів І курсів вищих навчальних закладів І – ІІ рівнів акредитації. Корисно використовувати на аудиторних заняттях та під час самостійного вивчення мови для повсякденного спілкування.

Робочий зошит є інтегрованою складовою навчально-методичного комплекту з англійської мови для студентів І курсів навчальних закладів І – ІІ рівнів акредитації із відповідним лексичним та граматичним наповненням. Він містить вправи і завдання, що є тренувальним інструментарієм для формування та розвитку мовних і мовленнєвих навичок та вмінь студентів.

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UNIT 1

PEOPLE AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

1. Work in small groups. Discuss the questions.

1. Do you think it’s better to be the elder or the younger sister or brother in a family with two children? Why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Does a child’s position in the family have an influence on his/her personality?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Read the text. Which paragraph (1 - 5) mentions:**

a) about the youngest children\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) about the children who have to look after their younger brothers or sisters\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) about Tom Hughes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d) about the only children\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

e) about the most competitive children\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WHAT AFFECTS OUR PERSONALITY**

(1) In his book about the family’s influence on a personality the British psychologist Tom Hughes tells that our position in the family is the strongest factor that influences our personality.

(2) On his opinion, the oldest children get maximum attention from their parents, and the result is that they’re usually quite self-confident people. They make good leaders. For example, the famous Prime Minister Winston Churchill was a firstborn child. The oldest children are often ambitious. They’re more likely to go to university than their brothers or sisters. They often get the top jobs, too. They are also responsible people, because they often have to look after their younger brothers or sisters. The downside of this is that sometimes this means that when they’re older they worry a lot about things. They can also be quite bossy and even aggressive, especially when they don’t get what they want.

(3) The middle children are usually independent and competitive. It’s because they have to fight with their brothers and sisters for their parents’ attention. And they’re usually sociable, they like being with people, probably because they have always had other children to play with. However, on the negative side, the middle children are often jealous of their brothers and sisters and they can be moody.

(4) If a child is the youngest in the family, he or she will probably be very charming, affectionate and quite relaxed. On the other hand, the youngest children are often quite lazy. This is because they always have their older brothers and sisters to help them. And they can be quite manipulative — they use their charm to get what they want.

(5) The only children in the family don’t have to share with anyone — so they’re often spoilt by their parents and their grandparents. As a result, they can be quite selfish. They think of themselves more than of other people. On the positive side, the only children are usually very organized and responsible, and they can be very imaginative, too.

**3. Find the words in the article that have**

**the opposite meaning.**

1 well-bred\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2 unselfish\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 simple\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 hard-working \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5 rude\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6 calm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Complete the sentences with** **the adjectives from the Word File. Consult a dictionary if necessary. Write down the translation of the words.**

1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people always want to win.

2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people want to be successful in life.

3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_children behave badly because they are given everything they want.

4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people think about themselves and not about other people.

5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people think that someone loves another person more than them, or wants what other people have.

6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people are friendly and enjoy being with other people.

7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people get angry quickly and like fighting.

8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people have an attractive personality that makes people like them.

9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people are people you can trust.

10\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people show that they like people very much.

11\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people like giving orders.

12\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people are good at influencing others to do what they want.

13\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people are happy one minute and sad the next one and are often bad-tempered.

14 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people like doing things on their own without help.

***WORD FILE***

to affect\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

affectionate\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

aggressive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ambitious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

bossy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

charming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

competitive\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

energetic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

envious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

imaginative \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

jealous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

manipulative\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

moody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

responsible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

selfish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

sociable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

spoilt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

sensitive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Match the adjectives with their definitions. Use them to describe people you know well, as in the example.**

Example: Tom is very honest. He never tells lies.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| honest  jealous  talkative  shy  mean  loyal  imaginative  sociable | 1. never stop talking not say a lot 2. feel angry about not having what others have 3. talk to everybody 4. never betray friends 5. able to think of new ideas 6. never tell lies 7. hate spending money |

**6. Give a complete profile of yourself.**

* Introduce yourself (name, surname, age).
* Say something about your family, pets, hobbies, interests, likes and dislikes.
* Describe yourself (your appearance: hair, eyes, build, what you usually wear).
* Describe you character, giving examples to prove it. (Are you reliable, honest, lazy, boring, bossy, gossipy, hard-working, sporty, ambitions, a coach potato, a chatterbox, etc.?)
* Say something about your friends.
* Say something about your school, favourite subjects and teachers.
* Say what you would like to be when you grow up.
* Say something else that you think is important to know about you.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Read and explain the meanings of the following words. Write about your character.

Shy, confident, generous, selfish, hard-working, lazy, quiet, noisy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Think about the way your ideal man/woman looks like. Read the examples of the descriptions and write a paragraph on your own.

WHO IS YOUR IDEAL MAN?

My ideal man is incredibly good-looking. He is in his 20s, with medium-length brown hair and brown eyes, and he is clean-shaven. He weighs about 110 pounds, and he looks very strong. His features are slightly rugged, as if he spends a lot of time outdoors. He is about 6 feet tall and he dresses casually, usually in colours that match his hair and eyes.

WHO IS YOUR IDEAL WOMAN?

My ideal woman is probably Marilyn Monroe. She was extremely beautiful and with her curly blond hair and bright red lips, she had the classic Hollywood look. In her films, she often played woman who were not very smart, but she was actually a very funny and intelligent actress. Her films, such as ‘Some Like It Hot’ and ‘The Seven Year Itch’, are still popular today.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Tick to show how important to do these things in English are for you.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | not | quite | very |
|  | important | important | important |
| Receive visitors | □ | □ | □ |
| Read newspaper and magazine articles | □ | □ | □ |
| Make telephone calls | □ | □ | □ |
| Read business or technical texts | □ | □ | □ |
| Read for enjoyment | □ | □ | □ |
| Understand information on the internet | □ | □ | □ |
| Understand presentations | □ | □ | □ |
| Understand films and TV programmes | □ | □ | □ |
| Write and read notes and memos | □ | □ | □ |
| Write and read personal letters | □ | □ | □ |
| Write and read business letters | □ | □ | □ |
| Pass an exam | □ | □ | □ |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |  |

1. **Answer the following questions “Yes” or “No”. And then write down a short story “What sort of person I am”.**

***What Sort of Person You Are***

1.Are you usually smiling and happy?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.Do you enjoy the company of other people?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.Do you find it difficult to meet new people?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.Is it important to you to succeed in your career?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.Does your mood change very often suddenly for no reason?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.Do you notice other people’s feelings?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.Do you think the future will be good?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8.Can your friends depend on you?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9.Is your room often in a mess?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10.Do you get annoyed if you have to wait for anything or anybody?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
11.Do you put off until tomorrow what you could do today?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12.Do you work hard?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13.Do you keep your feelings and ideas to yourself?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14.Do you often give presents?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15.Do you talk a lot? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16.Are you usually calm and not worried by things?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**11.** **Write about your best friend. Use the questions below.**

* How long have you known each other?
* What does your friend look like?
* What is your friend’s character?
* Why is he /she your best friend?
* What do you have in common?
* What about you? Are you a good friend? Can you prove it?
* What do you do together?
* Have you ever quarreled?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**12.** **Read the article and write out short characteristics of both sisters. Then put ten questions of different types to the text.**

I sometimes think that poor Cathy has spent all her life competing with me. She was a very quiet and shy child, while I was very talkative – I was awful! I was not interested in studying, all I wanted to do was going to parties, and Cathy used to tell my parents. So, I was horrible to her – I used to bite her.

I was very jealous of Cathy also because she was more attractive than me. But she always defended me when other people criticized me, and sometimes it seemed as if she was the older sister and I was the younger one. Although we were complete opposites, we were also very close and had a lot of fun together. We still do.

I think I suffered because my father had left us when we were small, but Cathy had helped me to understand that Dad loved us, but in a different way. She also taught me that I could not blame other people for my problems, I had to look at my myself.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**13. Ask and answer the questions in pairs.**

1 Do you get on well with your parents?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2 Do your parents trust you?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 Do you sometimes talk back to them?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 Are you often grounded?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5 What did you do the last time you were grounded?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6 Do you always obey your parents?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7 Do you think you are a good child to your parents?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8 Are your parents often nervous?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9 Do they keep their promises?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10 Are your parents violent?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11 Do you often slam1 the door and go to your room?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12 Are your parents understanding?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13 Do your parents always have time to listen to your problems?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14 Do your parents know about all your problems?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15 What do you like about your parents? What do you dislike?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16 What would you do if you were in your parents' place?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17 Would you behave the same way or differently?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18 What are the possible conflicts between children and parents?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19 What do you and your parents usually argue about?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**14. Put “+” if you argue and put “-“ if you don’t argue about the following word-combinations**

Is it:

• college and marks?

• staying out late?

• pocket money?

• friends?

• clothes?

• posters on the wall?

• telephone bills?

• your untidy room?

• doing the housework?

• doing your homework?

• listening to music too loudly?

• watching TV?

• brothers and sisters?

• playing computer games?

• going to the disco?

• wearing make-up?

**15. Read and translate the article**

**“Why Do I Fight With My Parents So Much?”**

The clothes you wear. The food you eat. The color of your bedroom walls.Where you go and how you get there. The people you hang with. What time you go to bed.

What do these things have in common, you are asking? They are just a few examples of the many hundreds of things that your parents controlled for you when you were a child. As a kid, you did not have a say in very much that went on; your parents made decisions about everything from the cereal you ate in the morning to the pajamas you wore at night. And it's a good thing, too — kids need this kind of protection and assistance because they aren't mature enough to take care of themselves and make careful decisions on their own.

But eventually, kids grow up and become teens. And part of being a teen is developing your own identity — one that is separate from your parents'. It is totally normal for teens to create their own opinions, thoughts, and values about life; it's what prepares them for adulthood.

But as you change and grow into this new person who makes his or her own decisions, your parents may have a difficult time adjusting. They are not used to the new you yet — they only know you as the kid who had everything decided for you and didn't mind.

In most families, it is this adjustment that can cause a lot of fighting between teens and parents. You want to cover your walls with posters; they do not understand why you don't like your kiddy wallpaper anymore. You think it is OK to hang at the mall every day after school; they would rather that you play a sport.

Clashes like these are very common between teens and parents — teens get angry because they feel parents do not respect them and aren't giving them space to do what they like, and parents get angry because they aren't used to not being in control or they disagree with the teens' decisions.

It is easy for feelings to get very hurt when there are conflicts like these. And more complicated issues — like the types of friends you have or your attitudes about sex and partying — can cause even bigger arguments, because your parents will always be intent on protecting you and keeping you safe, no matter how old you are.

The good news about fighting with your parents is that in many families the arguing will lessen as parents get more comfortable with the idea that their teen has a right to certain opinions and an identity that may be different from theirs.

It can take several years for parents and teens to adjust to their new roles, though. In the meantime, concentrate on communicating with your parents as best you can.

Sometimes this can feel impossible — like they just don't see your point of view and never will. But talking and expressing your opinions can help you gain more respect from your parents, and you may be able to reach compromises that make everyone happy. For example, if you are willing to clean your room in order to stay out an hour later, both you and your parents walk away with a good deal.

Keep in mind, too, that your parents were teens once and that, in most cases, they can relate to what you are going through.

**16. Look through the article again. Complete the sentences.**

1. Your parents made… \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. It is totally normal…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Parents are not used to…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. You want…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Teens get angry…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Parents get angry…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Parents get more comfortable…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Concentrate on…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Talking and expressing…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Your parents were…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**17. Translate the words into Ukrainian.**

an approach \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

an intention \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a judgement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a negotiation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to annoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to assume \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

irritating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to bring up\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**18. Refer the phrases (1-22) to the appropriate headings (A-C). Explain your choice.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A) Successful parents | В) It is not advisable for adults | C) Good children |

1 treat their parents in the way they'd like to be treated themselves ( )

2 be good friends to their brothers and sisters ( )

3 develop a sense of responsibility in their children ( )

4 spoil their children in every possible way ( )

5 never forget to praise their children when they deserve it ( )

6 be genuinely interested in their parents' problems ( )

7 don't give their children any freedom of choice or give them too much freedom

( )

8 not to treat all the children in the family equally, have favourites ( )

9 always find time to spend with their children, hear them out and discuss their problems ( )

10 raise their kids ( )

11 be prepared to compromise and meet their parents halfway ( )

12 make children feel low or ignored ( )

13 give promises and break them ( )

14 give their children plenty of love and patience ( )

15 do their best to develop their children's minds and give them a good education ( )

16 offer any possible help to their parents ( )

17 lose their temper and shout at their kids ( )

18 take part in all sorts of activities that can unite their families ( )

19 critisize their children too much and deprive them of self-respect and self-confidence ( )

20 try and make the atmosphere in the house cheerful and friendly ( )

21 teach their children to be virtuous and decent to other people ( )

22 teach them good manners ( )

**19. Brush up personality adjectives.**

**a) Group up the adjectives into the appropriate columns.**

tactful fussy hard-working tactless

responsible polite quiet lazy

talkative rude nervous mature

strict tidy sensitive relaxed

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| usually positive | usually negative | could be either |
|  |  | *critical* |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**20. Complete the sentences with the adjectives from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| easy-going, arrogant, generous, sensitive, self-confident |

1 I find John a bit *arrogant*, he always thinks first about the practical side of life.

2 Kate's parents are very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They do not really mind what Kate and her brother do.

3 Helen is a very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_person. She is always sure that she can do things very well.

4 You really have been too\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I certainly never expected such a lovely gift.

5 Jane is the most\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_person I know. She really understands how other people feel.

**21. Match the questions with the answers to make an interview.**

*Interviewer:* What's wrong with today's teenagers?

*A:*

*Interviewer:* For example?

*B:*

*Interviewer:* Do you have any problems with your teenage children?

*C:*

*Interviewer:* What do you think about your parents, Paul?

*P:…*

**1**  My son's fine, he works hard at school, but I have problems with my daughter Susan. She never listens to us. I think she does not even like us. She and her friends just use the house like a convenient hotel, and she wears these terrible clothes. I think she does it to upset us.

**2** They want to be treated like adults, but they won't take adult responsibilities. They just sit around, listening to loud music.

**3**  Well, they're so boring. I mean, they want us to be like them and accept their way of life.

**4** That's easy — everything.

**UNIT 2**

**CHOOSING THE CAREER**

1. Play the vocabulary game.

* In pairs, try to write as many different jobs as you can in five minutes.
* The pair with the longest list reads it aloud. If you have the job you hear on your list, cross it out. The pair with the longest list with the jobs left is the winner.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Complete the text choosing the appropriate words from the box.

staff, experience, profession, requires, application, apply,

well-paid, salary, graduated, fluently, Master’s degree, offers, Bachelor’s degree

My cousin Liza is an interpreter. She gets a good (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Liza speaks English and French (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She studied at the university and travelled a lot. It helped her to improve her language skills, learn more about culture and traditions. Liza has an (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of working as an interpreter for seven years.

My older brother Denis is a manager. His job is (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Although it is sometimes difficult to get in touch with him during the day, but his (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very interesting.

First he (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from a university where he got (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in economics. Denis’ work (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of teamwork. I know he is quite successful. I’m proud of him.

As for me, I am a secretary at a textile factory. We receive many letters of (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, because our factory (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good work conditions. Next year I am going to get a (11)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in psychology and to (12)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a position of a personnel manager. I know the director needs a person who can help to work with the (13)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Match the jobs on the left with the workplaces on the right.

**JOBS** **WORKPLACES**

ski instructor a) at beaches and swimming pools

nanny b) at Alpine resorts

camp counselor c) in private homes

language teacher d) in restaurant kitchens

cook e) at summer camps

lifeguard f) at universities and schools

1. **Write about your future profession. Do you like your choice?**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. Write a list of the professions of your parents and relatives.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Write a ‘Profession Alphabet’. Continue the list.

Artist, builder, chef, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.Write about some of your skills, abilities, personal qualities and experience as in the example.

Example: I can use a computer.

I am good at speaking foreign languages.

I am hard-working. I have teaching experience.

I can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I am good at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I am\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Match to make sentences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. An accountant 2. We discussed 3. My brother found 4. Journalists should 5. A system administrator 6. It is important | 1. the ways of applying fresh knowledge in practice. 2. inform the-society about events. 3. to learn about new laws and rules. 4. often gathers financial reports. 5. a vacancy in the local newspaper. 6. is responsible for the safety of documents and files. |

1. **Look at the chart below and fill the missing jobs, skills and personal qualities with words from the box.**

*cook’s helper, using computers, filing, outgoing, talkative, creative, energetic, flight attendant, skiing, giving instructions*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Jobs | Skills | Personal Qualities |
| office worker |  | well-organized, responsible |
| children’s art teacher | teaching, drawing, painting |  |
|  | cooking, carving | hard-working, reliable |
| ski instructor |  | athletic, patient |
| telemarketer | selling, convincing people |  |
|  | speaking foreign languages, serving food | friendly, polite |

**10. Imagine you are at a job interview. Answer the questions.**

What is your name? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Where are you from? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What do you do in your free time? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What skills do you have? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Do you have any work experience? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What are your best qualities? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How much are you going to earn? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why do you want this job? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**READING**

11.Read and translate some interesting information about the first president of the USA.

**The Story of George Washington**

In 1775, when the American War of Independence began, George Washington was chosen to lead the American army. Washington knew that his job would be difficult. The army was small. The soldiers were untrained and had few guns. The British army was large and strong. Its soldiers were very well trained. Early battles showed Washington’s problems. His army was easily defeated in the Battle of New York. Then Washington thought of a plan. On Christmas night in 1776, he had his soldiers attack the enemy in the city of Trenton, New Jersey. The enemy soldiers never expected an attack on such a night. They were having a Christmas party. Washington won his first victory. Washington’s army won the final battle in Yorktown in 1781. George Washington was a great leader and respected by all his men. He was not interested in fame or money, but only in helping his country. There are many stories about George Washington. Many are probably not true. The most famous story, though, is about the cherry tree. When his father asked who cut down the tree, George confessed and said, “I cannot tell a lie”. In 1789 leaders from all the states met to choose the first president of the United States. The vote was unanimous. Everyone voted for George Washington. He became the country’s first president, and is remembered as the “Father of the Country”.

**Task 1. Mark + if the statement is true, - if it is false.**

1. George Washington was made president in 1775.
2. The British army was bigger than the American army.
3. The American army easily won the Battle of New York.
4. The Americans won all the battles.
5. The British soldiers were better trained than the American soldiers.
6. The American soldiers had a party at Christmas in Trenton.
7. George Washington was not interested in fame or money.
8. George Washington cut down his father’s cherry tree.
9. George Washington was the first president of the United States.
10. In 1789 all the British leaders met to choose the first president of the United States.

**Task 2. Circle the correct letter A, B, C or D.**

1. When two armies fight, it is called a …
2. party.
3. vote.
4. battle.
5. attack.
6. When an army wins, it is called a …
7. plan.
8. victory.
9. leader.
10. infantry.
11. To be the “Father of a Country” you must have …
12. a wife.
13. many children.
14. sacrifice.
15. respect.
16. A war fought for independence means that it is fought for…
17. freedom.
18. religion.
19. territory.
20. occupation.
21. When people have a good opinion of someone else, he or she is…
22. respected.
23. strong.
24. famous.
25. ignored.

UNIT 3

WHY GO TO THE COLLEGE? BEING A STUDENT

1. Read and learn the below information about Illintsi State Agrarian College. Put 10 questions of different types to the text.

Illintsi State Agrarian College

As you know, I am a student of Illintsi college. Our college is one of the oldest educational institutions in Podillia. It was founded in 1921. For more than 90 years 17 000 students have graduated from the college and made good career in agriculture.

Our college is situated in the centre of a small town Illintsi. It is a four-storeyed building. We attend classes five times a week. Our classes start at twenty past eight and last till twenty past three p.m.

Illintsi college calls 9-and-11 grade school-leavers to become full-time students on the following specialities and specializations – Agronomy, Livestock Science, Agricultural Management, Accounting, Tinned Products Technology and Forestry. After the successful graduation from the college one can continue his studies as the third year of full-time or part-time students of Kyiv, Vinnytsia, Bila Tserkva, Odesa Agrarian Universities or Uman Agricultural Academy.

There are two museums, a library and a reading-room, a big and light gymnasium, a modern assembly hall and a canteen. Non-residential students live in three big hostels.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Read the article and choose the sentence (A-D) that best fits each gap (1-4).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. In particular, you should try to talk to other students from your own country who have been to a language school to find out what you should expect | 1. So most things are published in English, and if you want to keep up with the latest ideas in any subject, you need English. |
| 1. This is a good opportunity to improve your English and to learn a lot about everyday life. | 1. There are courses in General English, Technical English, Business English and so on. |

|  |
| --- |
| English is the language of international communication in many areas of life: trade, air and sea transport, tourism, sport and entertainment. More and more people also need English for studying at universities and colleges. New ideas in science, technology and medicine happen so quickly that it is impossible and very expensive to translate everything into different languages. (1)...  Millions of people around the world want to learn English. Many of them come to Britain and other English-speaking countries to study at language schools, especially in the summer. There are thousands of different schools. They offer courses for children, teenagers and adults. (2)...  You should always try to find out as much information as possible before you choose a school. (3) ...  If you go to a language school, you should try to speak English as much as possible. Students usually stay with a local family. (4) ...  You should also try to mix with students from other countries. This will help you with your English, and will also show you how important English is for international communication. |

**WHY GO TO THE COLLEGE?**

1. **a) Read and translate the following text.**

**I am a student**

I am Kovalenko Katya. So, I am a student now. I’m a first-year student of the day-time department. I’ve entered State Tax Service Academy of Ukraine after finishing a secondary school. You know, that was my dream to enter this Institute. No wonder, as all members of our family are economists.

My father taught me to understand and love mathematics. I realize now mathematics is a corner-stone of all sciences. My father works as a financier at the Planning Economic Department of the plant.

My mother is a book-keeper at a book-keeping department of the factory. She likes her specialty very much. I love a sister. She is twenty. And she is also an economist. She works as a cashier at the post-office savings-bank. She combines her work with studies at the Institute. She is a second-year student of non-resident instruction at this Institute.

As you see, I took my parents’ way. I worked hard to pass my entrance examinations well. And now I’ve become a happy member of the great, young family of students.

Many new things and notions came into my life with it. At first, I didn’t know what they meant. Now I became familiar with such words as “a freshman”, “a sophomore”, “an undergraduate” and such terms as “a period”, “a seminar”, “labworks”. I know what it means “to make notes”, “to pass thousands”, etc.

I’m still to know more, and first of all how to save time to be able to not only study well, but to take an active part in the students’ life, to join some students’ scientific society and to sing in our Academy choir, to become a member of our Academy famous football team and to visit interesting students’ evening-parties.

I’m fond of everything at my Academy. I like its great beautiful building, sport complex, it’s lecture halls, laboratories, studies.

I’m a freshman, as they call the first-year students. It’ll take time to take time to know everything about our Academy.

**Word List**

1. **a student of the day-time department** – студент денного відділення; syn. a student of resident instruction; a full-time student

2. **no wonder** – не дивно

3. **all the members** – всі члени; syn. whole – увесь; remember: the whole world but all the students; the whole family but all the books

4. **the Planning Economic Department** – планово-економічний відділ

5**. a book-keeper** – бухгалтер; syn. – an accountant; **a book-keeping department** – бухгалтерія

6. **a cashier – касир**; syn. a teller; **cash** – гроші (готівка) syn. money

7**. the post-office savings-bank** – ощадбанк на поштампі

8. **non-resident instruction** – заочне навчання; syn. extra-mural education

9. **to take somebody’s way** – піти чиїмось шляхом

10**. at first** – спочатку; **first of all** – перш за все

11. ...**became familiar with**... – дізналась

12. **a freshman** – a first-year student; **a sophomore** – a second-year student; **undergraduate** – student of senior courses

13. **I’m still to know more** –я маю дізнатись ще більше

14. **to join some students’ scientific society** – стати членом студентського наукового гуртка; **to join the army** – піти до армії; **to join a team** – увійти до складу команди (спортивної)

15. **students’ evening-parties** – студентські вечори

16. **a lot more** – багато іншого; **a lot of** – багато; a lot of books, a lot of time syn. many, much, a great deal of, plenty of

17. **to be fond of** – любити, подобатись; syn. to like

18**. like** – подібно як; **to be like** – бути схожим

He is like his father – Він схожий з батьком.

He likes skating – Він любить кататися на ковзанах

He is a student like me – Він, як і я, студент

19. **It’ll take time** – знадобиться час

**b) Find the Ukrainian equivalents in the right-hand column for the following**

1. the planning economic department 1. студент першого курсу

2. the post-office savings-bank 2. денне відділення

3. a sophomore 3. вступати до інституту

4. a book-keeping department 4. планово-економічний відділ

5. to take one’s parents’ way 5. бухгалтерія

6. a freshman 6. ощадбанк на поштамті

7. to pass ”thousands” 7. студент другого курсу

8. the day-time department 8. піти шляхом батьків

9. a lot more 9. студент старшого курсу

10. an undergraduate 10. здавати ”тисячі”

11. to enter the Institute 11. студентський науковий гурток

12. It’ll take time to know 12. ще більше

13.students’ scientific society 13. знадобиться час, щоб дізнатися

1. **Complete the text with the words from the box. Translate the text.**

|  |
| --- |
| check, do, draw, remember, repeat, rub out, write, write down (x2), use |

**HOW TO LEARN NEW WORDS**

(1) *Repeat* the words and phrases two or three times to help you (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_them. (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_new words in a notebook, with the meaning in English or your own language, or (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a picture. (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_any other important information about a word or phrase, e.g. words that often go together or constructions with verbs. (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your own example sentences. (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a pencil for the exercises. (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your answers, then (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_them\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_them again a week later.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **Read funny stories about teachers and their students. Write down unknown words and translate them.**
2. TEACHER: Sarah, go to the map and find North America.

SARAH: It is right here.

TEACHER: That’s correct. Now class can you tell me who discovered North America?

CLASS: Sarah!

1. TEACHER: Jane why are you doing your math multiplication on the floor?

JANE: You told us to do it without using tables.

1. TEACHER: Johnny how do you spell the word ‘crocodile?’

JOHNNY: K-R-O-K-O-D-I-A-L

TEACHER: No, Johnny unfortunately that is wrong

JOHNNY: Maybe but you asked me how I spell it.

1. TEACHER: Jackie, name one important thing we have today that we didn’t have ten years ago.

JACKIE: Me!

1. TEACHER: David, why do you always get so dirty?

DAVID: Because I’m a lot closer to the ground than you are.

1. Karen, give me a sentence starting with ‘ I. ‘

KAREN: I is..

TEACHER: No, Karen….. We always say, ‘I am.’

KAREN: All right… ‘I am the ninth letter in the alphabet.’

1. TEACHER: George Washington not only chopped down his father’s cherry tree, but also admitted it. Now, Carl, do you know why his father didn’t punish him?

CARL: Because George still had the axe in his hand….

1. TEACHER: Jack, your composition on ‘My Dog’ is exactly the same as your brother’s… Did you copy his story?

JACK: No, sir. It’s just the same dog.

1. TEACHER: David, what do we call a person who keeps on talking when people are no longer interested?

DAVID: We call that person, a teacher!

1. WHEN I FIRST STARTED COLLEGE**...**

When I first started college, the Dean came in and said "Good Morning" to all of us. When we echoed back to him, he responded "Ah, you're Freshmen."

He explained. "When you walk in and say good morning, and they say good morning back, it's Freshmen. When they put their newspapers down and open their books, it's Sophomores. When they look up so they can see the instructor over the tops of the newspapers, it's juniors. When they put their feet up on the desks and keep reading, it's seniors."

"When you walk in and say good morning, and they write it down, it's graduate students."

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**6. Read and translate the words.**

1. an assessment - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. a superstition - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. to boost - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. to cheat - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. to reckon - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. to pace - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. average - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. exhausted - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. to steer clear (of) -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. a distraction - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. to revise - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Speak on how you feel when you hear the word 'exams'. What feelings does this word evoke?**

*You can start this way:*

I feel...

It makes me think of…

I am...

It sounds like...

I feel as if ...

It reminds me of...

***a)*** ***Choose ten of the following pieces of advice that maybe given to a person as the most important if he or she is scared before an exam.***

A) Always believe in yourself.

B) Be confident and think positive.

C) Think calm thoughts, ignore negative thoughts.

D) Learn to concentrate.

E) Plan your time. Take breaks.

F) Use your imagination.

G) Surround yourself by certain colours which are believed to help in stress problems.

H) Fresh air, fresh mind.

I) Focus on just one subject at a time.

J) Write keywords (things) on papers for notes and stick them in places you come across.

K) Choose music that makes you feel relaxed.

L) Never give up.

M) Speak to others when you feel as though you need extra support.

N) Remember that you are more than your exam results!

О) Watch your diet.

***b) Share your results with a partner. Explain your choice.***

***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

**8. Read, translate and discuss the information in pairs.**

A **summary** is a short statement that gives only the main points and not the details of a longer text.

A well-written summary should be *concise* (only essential information should be included), *complete* (all important information must be included) and *clear,* i.e. understandable to the reader. At last, a summary must be correct. It must convey the exact meaning of the original text.

A summary must be written in full sentences.

Don't mix up paraphrasing and summarising! Paraphrasing is "rewriting" information from another source in your own words without changing its meaning. Since you have to include almost all the original information, a paraphrase is almost as long as the original. On the other hand, a summary includes only the essential information, which makes it much shorter than the original text.

However, changing the original meaning is not allowed in either a summary or

a paraphrase.

**9. Write a summary of your studying in the college.**

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**UNIT 4**

NATIONAL CUISINE

1. **Read the article and name:**

* ***all the meal times in Britain***
* ***the ingredients of Christmas Pudding***

**TRADITIONAL BRITISH MEALS**

In the morning an Englishman has his favourite breakfast of cornflakes with milk and sugar or porridge followed by fried bacon and eggs. Breakfast is generally a bigger meal than they have on the Continent. Some marmalade might be spread on the toast and butter. Perhaps some frut will also be eaten.

For a change one can have cold ham, or perhaps fish, some coffee and a roll.

The main meal of the days is called dinner. Dinner is eaten either in the middle of the day or in the evening. If it is eaten in the evening (about 7 pm), the midday meal is called lunch (about 1 pm). If dinner is in the middle of the day, the evening meal is called supper.

The usual midday meal consists of two courses — a meat course accompanied by plenty of vegetables. After it comes a sweet pudding or some stewed fruit. Most Englishmen like what they call good plain food. Usually they have beefsteaks, chops, roast beef and fried fish and chips. They are not overfond of soup, remarking that it leaves them without free room for the more important meat course.

Afternoon tea one can hardly call a meal. This may mean a cup of tea and a cake taken in the sitting-room or at work. For many Englishmen it is a social occasion when people often come in for a chat over their cup of tea. But some people like to have the so-called ‘high tea’ which is quite a substantial meal. They have it between five and six o’clock. In a well-to-do family it will consist of ham, tongue and tomatoes and salad, or kipper, or tinned salmon, or sausage, with strong tea, bread and butter, then stewed fruit, or a tin of pears, apricot or pineapple with cream and custard, and pasties, or a bun. The evening meal goes under various names: tea, ‘high tea’, dinner or supper (as we have mentioned already) depending upon its size and the social position of those eating it.

It is well-known that every national cuisine has got its famous specialties. It isn’t possible to imagine some holidays and celebrations without them. For example, Christmas Pudding for British cuisine means very much. Some English people could dispense with turkey and goose, but a Christmas dinner in Britain without a traditional Christmas pudding would be strange indeed!

The Christmas pudding is a direct descendant of the old time plum porridge, beloved by English people in the Middle Ages.

Nowadays, in addition to the basic mixture of flour, bread-crumbs and eggs, the ingredients of Christmas pudding include raisins, currants, candied peel, chopped almonds and walnuts, grated carrot and a good measure of brandy, whisky or old ale. In many households the mixing of the pudding is quite a ceremony with all the members of the family taking  
turns to stir and make a whisk.

After being boiled for several hours, the pudding is stored until the time comes for heating it on Christmas Day when it is brought to the table on a large dish, big, round and dark-brown. The Christmas pudding is covered with white sauce burning in brandy.

Receiving each slice, the guests are warned to eat carefully because sixpenny bits, shillings, a tiny silver bell and a silver horseshoe have been put in it. Those who find the ‘treasure’ are supposed to have money in the coming year, whoever gets the bell is to be married and the horse-shoe is the traditional sign of good luck.



**2. Answer the following questions.**

What food was beloved by English people in the Middle Ages? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What is the method to cook Christmas pudding nowadays? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What little ‘surprises’ can we find in a slice of Christmas pudding? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What does ‘a good plain food’ mean? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What social occasion is connected with afternoon tea? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What does ‘high tea’ consist of? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.Read each statement to the text “Traditional British Meals” and put “true” or “false”.**

1. The most favourite Englishman’s breakfast consists of cornflakes with milk (or porridge) and fried bacon and eggs.
2. The main meal of the day in Britain is served in the evening.
3. Most Englishmen consider soup as the most important midday course.
4. High Tea is a social occasion when Englishmen meet for a chat.
5. The evening meal in Britain goes under various names.
6. The tradition of Christmas pudding took its history in Middle Ages.
7. The Christmas pudding is covered with chocolate and nuts.

8.The Christmas pudding is always full of surprises.

**4. Read and guess what a Ukrainian specialty each paragraph mentions.**

**A** It is a brawn made from boiling pigs’ trotters. The meat is picked off the bone and the gravy sets around it into a jelly as it cools; served with horseradish or mustard.

**varenyky**

**B** Pancakes, often made with soured milk for a lighter batter. Thinner pancakes are called nalysnyky, which are rolled and served with a stuffing, usually fruit or jam.

**C** Cabbage rolls stuffed with rice and vegetables, or possibly with spiced minced meat, and stewed slowly in the oven.

**D** Soup based on beetroot with meat and other vegetables; served with sour cream. There are many regional varieties.

**E** Pork fat — no description of Ukrainian cuisine would be complete without it. Ukrainians like their pigs to be fat for it. Spices are rubbed into the skin. It’s eaten in thin slices on black bread with garlic and salt. Especially delicious is the smoked version.

**F** Ravioli-like pasta stuffed with potato, cabbage, mushrooms, meat or cheese, or with cherries as a sweet dish.

**G** A domestic sausage, but it can’t be called saliami. The only way to sample true home-prepared sausage is by experiencing it for yourself with the sights and smells of the markets of Ukraine.

**H** Pancakes made from grated potato and flour and fried; served with sour cream.

**5.Match the word combinations with the pictures**.

□boiled rice □ roast chicken □ baked potatoes

□ grilled sausage □ fried eggs □ steamed vegetables

**6.Complete the sentences with the adjectives from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| *fresh, frozen, home-made, low-fat, raw, spicy, sweet, takeaway* |

1. Food which is kept very cold is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. These eggs are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I bought them today.
3. I like my mum’s cooking. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_food is always the best.
4. This tea’s very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You’ve put too much sugar in it!
5. Indian food like curry is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food is food you buy at a restaurant and take home to eat.
7. Sushi is made with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fish.
8. People on a diet often try to eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food.

**7.**Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

|  |
| --- |
| *Home-made, raw, spicy, diet, steak, takeaway, frozen* |

1. His \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is terrible: he eats too many sweet things.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vegetables have more vitamins than when they are cooked.
3. I love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food but I don’t have much time to cook.
4. She likes her\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_well done.
5. I’m very busy so I often just buy a \_\_\_\_ meal and heat it up in the microwave.
6. She doesn’t like Mexican food because it is too\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. We often buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food on Fridays — either Chinese or Indian food.

8.Write a ‘Food & Drink Alphabet’. Continue the list.

Apple, bread, coffee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9.Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

|  |
| --- |
| *fast food, junk food, takeaway food, staple food* |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a basic type of food that is needed and used all the time.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is food you buy at a restaurant, then take home to eat.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is food such as hamburgers, which is prepared and served quickly in a restaurant, and which you can take away with you.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is food that is not healthy, because it contains a lot of fat, salt, sugar, etc., and does not contain the things that your body needs.

**10.Match the words with their definitions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. cuisine 2. specialty 3. delicacy 4. serve 5. portion 6. serving 7. helping | a) to give someone food by putting it in front of them, especially at a restaurant or a formal meal.  b) a particular style of preparing food, which is typical of a country or area.  c) an amount of food that someone takes or is given at one time.  d) the amount of food that is cooked or prepared for each person — used especially in recipes or on food packaging.  e) a rare and expansive kind of food which people think is very good to eat, especially the people of a particular country or area.  f) an amount of food that is enough for each person, especially one served in a restaurant, bar, etc.  g) a type of food that is always very good in a particular restaurant, country or area. |

**11.Write a paragraph about your tastes in food. You may use the words from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| *spicy, raw, cooked, salty, hot, sweet, fatty* |

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**12.Choose three of the things you think they are the most important in an ideal restaurant. Write a few sentences about an ideal restaurant using some of the words from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| *Pleasant atmosphere, good wine, music, excellent food, good service,*  *nice decor* |

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**13.Write the recipe of your favourite dish.**

**14. Explain the meaning of the following proverbs in English and translate them into Ukrainian.**

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can’t eat a cake and have it.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The appetite comes with eating.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Man does not live by bread alone.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Too many cooks spoil the broth.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

First catch your hare then cook him.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Enough is as good as a feast.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Hunger is the best sauce.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dog doesn’t eat dog.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Tastes differ.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**15. Are these sentences true or false? If they are false, correct them.**

Lobster is a kind of fruit.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Salad is usually a mixture of uncooked vegetables.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A lamb is a baby sheep; lamb is also the name of the meat of that animal.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A calf is a young pig.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Salmon is a kind of shellfish.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Oil and vinegar are often used with a green salad.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Peas, courgettes, aubergines and cucumbers are all the same colour.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**16. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place. Translate into Ukrainian.**

|  |
| --- |
| Recipe, menu, fast food, take-away, eat out, waiter, dish, snack, bill, tip, cookery books, ingredients. |

I’m a terrible cook. I’ve tried hard but it’s no use. I’ve got lots of (a)…………………, I choose a (b)………………… I want to cook, I read the (c)………………… , I prepare all the necessary (d)………………… and follow the instructions. But the result is terrible, and I just have a sandwich or some other quick (e)………………… . So I often (f)………………… .

I don’t like grand restaurants. It’s not the expense, it’s just that I don’t feel at ease in them. First the (g)………………… gives me a (h)………………… which I can’t understand because it’s complicated and has lots of foreign words. At the end of the meal when I pay the (i)………………… I never know how much to leave as a (j)………………… . I prefer (k)………………… places, like hamburger shops where you pay at once and sit down and eat straightaway. And I like (l)………………… where you buy a meal in a special container and take it home.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**17. Match the words on the left with the examples/definitions on the right.**

**1**. bitter **a**. a lot of sugar

**2.** sour **b**. no flavour at all

**3.** hot, spicy **c**. pleasant, slightly salty or with herbs

**4**. sweet **d**. has a good taste/flavour

**5**. bland **e**. e.g. fruit which is not ripe

**6.** salty **f**. like a beautiful, ripe strawberry

**7**. sugary **g**. sharp/unpleasant

**8.** savoury **h**. e.g. a strong Indian curry

**9.** tasty **i**. a lot of salt

**10**. tasteless **j**. rather negative, very little flavour

**18. Read, translate and make the summary of the text.**

**Meals in Britain**

The usual British meals are breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner and supper.

Traditional breakfast is a very big meal - sausages, bacon, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms, etc. But nowadays many people just have cereal with milk and sugar, or toast with marmalade, jam, or honey. Marmalade and jam are not the same! Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. The traditional breakfast drink is tea, which people have with cold milk. Some people have coffee, often instant coffee, which is made with just hot water. Many visitors to Britain find this coffee disgusting!

For many people lunch is a quick meal. In cities there are a lot of bars, where office workers can choose the kind of bread they want - brown, white, or a roll - and then all sorts of salad and meat or fish to go in the sandwich. Pubs often serve good, cheap food, both hot and cold. Schoolchildren can have a hot meal at school, but many just take a snack from home - a sandwich, a drink, some fruit, and perhaps some crisps.

Afternoon tea means two things. It is a drink and a meal! Some people have afternoon tea with sandwiches or cakes. Cream teas are very popular. You may also have scones (a kind of cake) with cream and jam.

The evening meal is the main meal of the day for many people. They usually have it quite early, between 6 and 8 pm, and often the whole family eats together.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch. They have roast meat, either beef, lamb, chicken, or pork with potatoes and gravy. Gravy is a sauce made from the meat juices.

The British like food from other countries, too, especially Italian, French, Chinese, and Indian. People often get takeaway meals - you buy the food at the restaurant and then bring it home to eat. Eating in Britain is quite international.

**19. Translate into Ukrainian Colloquial Phrases. Using phrases make up your own dialogue.**

**Colloquial Phrases.**

These strawberries have a beautiful flavour. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

May I help you to…? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

May I pass you…? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Help yourself to…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Have some more… , please. (Have another helping, please). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Quite a small piece, please. (Just a taste, please). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I suppose I could do with some more. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

No, I’m not a big eater. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Anything will do for me! I’m not particularly hungry. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I’ve eaten to my heart’s content. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I am full. (I am fed up). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The soup is first-class. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The beef-steak is done to a turn. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I hate having to hurry over my meals. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The midday meal is our chief meal.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In the evening we have a simpler meal. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Soup is a common article in our diet. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Meat appears at least once a day.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I’ll make a scratch dinner in a moment. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The table groaned with food.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I prefer coffee to tea. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Let’s have a light meal somewhere.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I am faint from hunger. (I am starving). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I feel empty (puckish). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I feel like eating. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I feel like having a snack. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I’m as hungry as a hunter.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I wouldn’t mind a snack. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I will miss out the first course. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I have been without a bite all day. (No food has passed my lips all day). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A biscuit will take away the edge of your appetite. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Come over to me and we shall have a talk over a cup of tea. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What do you say to a cup of tea? (Will you have a cup of tea?) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

My daughter has a sweet tooth. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**20. Choose the best alternative a) or b) to complete each sentence.**

1 The man who serves you in a restaurant is the *waiter.*

*a) servant b) waiter*

*2* The woman that serves you in a restaurant is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*a) waitress b) barman*

3 If you eat soup at the beginning of a meal, it is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*a) mail course b) starter*

4 The principal part of the meal is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*a) main course b) dessert*

5 The extra money that you give the waiter or waitress is called a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*a) service b) tip*

6 A cook in a good restaurant is called a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*a) cooker b) chef*

7 If you like meat cooked for a short time, you like it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*a) raw b) rare*

8 If you like meat cooked for a long time, you like it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*a) well-done b) rare*

9 Hamburgers, pizzas, etc., are known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_food.

*a) good b) fast*

10 The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tells you what food is available in a restaurant.

*a) list b) menu*

**21. Read the letters the customers wrote about their visits to the restaurant 'The Old Sea'. Who said that:**

**a** the waiters are too slow

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**b** the fish is very good

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**c** the restaurant is too expensive

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**d** the food is not hot enough

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**e** they will go there again

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**f** the drinks are excellent

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**g** the staff are friendly

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**h** the restaurant looks nice

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**KATE**

I spent an evening with friends at *The Captain's Table* and had a good evening. The service was slow but my fish was very good — fresh and beautifully cooked. I liked the friendly staff and the barman made some wonderful cocktails. Sure, I'll go again.

**ANN**

What a disappointment! This is the most money I've ever spent in a restaurant but my food was cold and my friend was given the wrong order. He asked for a seafood salad and was given fish pie!

**PAUL**

My wife and I enjoyed a wonderful meal I at this beautiful restaurant. The waiters were excellent and the food delicious. If you like fish, try it as soon as possible — but don't expect great wine

**22. Write a letter complaining about meal to the manager of the restaurant.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**23. Complete the recipe with the words from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| add, bake, boil, chop, dish, flour, fry, mash, minced, oven, peel, stir |

INGREDIENTS

300 g (1) *minced* beef

300 g potatoes

1 large onion

1 carrot

2-3 chopped tomatoes

300 ml beef stock

1 tablespoon of (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Butter, salt, and pepper (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the potatoes and (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until just cooked. Then (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them with butter. (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the onion and carrot. (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the meat and vegetables quickly, then (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the flour and cook for one minute. (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the stock, tomatoes, salt and pepper, and let it all cook slowly for 20 minutes. Then put it in a large (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_, cover with the mashed potato and some butter, and (11)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in a hot (12)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for 30 minutes.

**24. Read Luigi's presentation of his restaurant, then or disagree with the statements below. Tick (*V*) are true or cross {*X*) if they are not.**

Hello! Welcome to my restaurant! I am Luigi and we serve traditional Italian meals. My grandparents opened this place when they came to England and they brought with them their secret recipe for the best pizza. And not just that! Sit down at a table and look around. There is a big map of Italy on the wall and a small one on every napkin and tablecloth. On each plate you can find a picture of a different type of pasta. The wine list tells you what region your wine comes from. And the menu, which offers typical Italian starters, main courses, side dishes and desserts, gives you a lot of information about Italian culture and cuisine as well. Would you like to order anything?

1 Luigi opened his restaurant when his grandparents came to England. ( )

2 His grandparents brought with them a secret recipe for pizza. ( )

3 There is a map of Italy on each menu. ( )

4 The napkins and tablecloths are small. ( )

5 The wine list shows pictures of different types of pasta. ( )

6 The menu offers information about Italian culture and cuisine. ( )

**UNIT 5**

**COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES**

1. **Make a list of ten inventions and decide on:**

* the best invention
* the worst invention
* the most important invention to you in your daily life

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Look at the different uses of computers. Choose what you like to use computers for. Add two more ideas.**
2. send emails, b) write letters, c) do homework, d) surf the Web, e) do shopping, f) play\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Read the text using the following interactive reading strategy: put some marks on the margins:**

*-* information you know;

? information that contradicts your ideas;

+ new information;

! information you are interested in.

**THE INTERNET INNOVATIONS**

*WAP, broadband, wl-fi, 3G* — phone technology and the Internet change so rapidly that we barely have time to get used to one new con­cept before it is immediately replaced by another and becomes out­dated.

What's New?

This week we look at the latest technological advances for the in­ternet. Be prepared! By 2015, you'll wonder how we even managed to do without them.

*Broadband*

What is it? A combination of the latest cable and radio technology means that huge amounts of electronic data can now be transmitted from computer at incredibly high speed. It's like changing from a nar­row pipe delivering your waster to a much broader pipe.

Benefits for the user: much faster, more reliable Internet connec­tion; it's turned on all the time (you pay a fixes sum every month, so you don't have to keep dialing up); you can do two Internet operations at the same time. (E.g. Collect emails and download a picture from the Internet.)

*Wireless*

What is it? Computing without phone lines, similar to cordless phone technology.

Benefits for the user: use freedom to use a laptop or notebook without connecting it to a phone line (as long as you don't go too far away from the wireless hub — the main unit of the network that is con­nected to a phone line.

*3G*

What is it? 'Third generation' mobile technology (still in develop­ment) that will be able to transmit data quickly to your phone.

Benefits for the user: access to the complete, real Internet (not the mobile — only WAP network) quickly and in colour over your mobile; the ability to download music and video to your mobile.

**4.Answer the following questions.**

1. Is broadband quicker than an ordinary Internet connection?

2. How do you pay for a broadband connection?

3. What are advantages of wireless technology?

4. What are the limits of wireless technology?

5. Has 3G technology been completely developed yet?

6. What will you be able to do with 3G technology on your mobile?

**5*.* Match these technological words to their definitions.**

To dial up\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

To download\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Wireless\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Laptop\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Notebook\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Network\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) without cables or wires

b) a small mobile computer, about the size of a large book

c) a very small mobile computer that will fit in your hand

d) to make a connection to a phone line

e) a group of computers that are connected

f) to copy something from the Internet on our computer

**6. Group up the devices in the box into two columns**

|  |
| --- |
| *keyboard, speakers, monitor, scanner, headphones, printer, microphone* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input devices** | **Output devices** |
|  |  |

**7.Refer each thing (1-6) to its description (A-F).**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. *cursor, 2) icons, 3) desktop, 4) Windows, 5) menus, 6) pointing device* |

A The area on the display screen where icons are grouped is called so because the icons are designed to represent real objects on a real desktop. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**B** A symbol that appears on display screen that the user is able to move to select objects and commands. It usually appears on the screen as a small white angled arrow or as an I-beam pointer that is shaped like a capital ‘I’. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
C With the help of this the user can divide the screen into different areas. You can move them around the display screen, and change their shape and size at will. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
**D** These are small pictures that represent commands, files or windows. By moving a pointer to them and pressing a mouse button, the user can execute a command or change it into a window. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
E Most graphical user interfaces allow the user to give commands by selecting a choice from it. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
**F** A device, such as a mouse or trackball that allows the user to select objects on the display screen. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**8.Match the words in the box with their definitions below.**

|  |
| --- |
| *click, menu, cursor, icon, word processor* |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a list of computer operations.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a small picture or symbol.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is software for creating text files (e.g., Microsoft Word).
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means to press and release the button on the mouse.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a little arrow on the screen that moves when you move the mouse.

**9.Match the words with their definitions.**

|  |
| --- |
| *data, email programme, home page, the Internet, online, password, username, website, download* |
| a) a secret word you have to type to enter a computer system |
| b) the worldwide network of computer networks |
| c) information |
| d) to copy information from the Web to your computer |
| e) software you can use to send email |
| f) a collection of web pages with a title |
| g) the first page of a website |
| h) a name you can use to enter a computer system |
| i) connected to the Internet |

**10.Complete the text with the words from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| *input, microphone, data, put in, image, keyboard, device, enter, programme* |

Input device, as the name suggests, are used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or enter data. One of the most important input devices is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Users can type in text using the keyboard, or can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keyboard commands. Another device which can be used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data is a scanner. This electronic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to transfer an image such as text, or pictures, into the computer. It is possible to scan in any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, store it and view it on the screen. Another way to input data is to use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (in the case of audio data, such as speech or music), or when using voice recognition software to dictate to a word-processing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, for example. Digital cameras and MP3 players are also commonly used to input \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

11.Put the separate sentences into the order to compile a paragraph under the heading ‘The Advantages of Computers’.

1 People can communicate with each other instantly by email.

2 Many people now work from home using a computer, and use the computer in their leisure time for playing computer games or just surfing the net.

3 It is difficult to imagine a word without computers.

4 Computers have brought many advantages.

5 Children growing up today can’t imagine what life was like before computers. They think it must have been very dull.

6 They make it possible to access huge amounts of information very quickly and do complicated tasks in short time.

7 You can buy almost anything on the Internet without having to leave your home.

8 We use them in almost every area of our lives: at work, at school and in our homes.

**12.Match the questions with the appropriate answers.**

*1. What is the Internet?*

*2. Who started the Internet?*

*3. What is the World Wide Web?*

*4. What can I use the Web for?*

A) The World Wide Web usually called ‘the Web’ is the part of the Internet where millions of web pages containing text, images and sound from people all over the world are connected. Atypical web page looks like a magazine page, but with your mouse you can click on ‘live’ areas on the page to go to a new screen.

B) The Internet is a network of millions of computers linked together by telephone lines, fiberoptic cables, satellite, and microwave connections. At the heart of the Internet is a high-speed network of super computers.

C) You can use the Web for research, business, entertainment or personal  
interests. Some specific things people do on the Web are: send email, go shopping, find jobs, get the latest news, order a meal and make travel plans. And  
the list gets longer every day!

D) The Internet was started by the United States Department of Defense in 1969. It allowed information to move freely around a military computer network.

13. Get some information. Write a few sentences on the sorts of spam emails you most often receive.

**ON THE HISTORY OF ‘SPAM’**

Note many people outside the UK, the US and Korea realise that SPAM is something other than unwanted email! It’s actually a rectangular tinned precooked processed meat product. The name is an abbreviation of spiced ham (although some unkind jokers insist it means Spare Parts of Anonymous Mammals).

So, how on earth did it become the word for unwanted emails advertising cosmetics surgery and the like? Well, it seems to be  
because it was one of the few unrationed items in Britain after the war. So it was everywhere and people got a bit sick of it —just like spam email!

* Do any of them try to scam you?
* Have you or anyone you know fallen for any internet scams?

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**14.Complete the text with the words from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| *screen, password, technology, switched on, data, icon, start up, file* |

This morning I went to the library, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the computer, entered my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and waited for the machine to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I clicked on an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and opened the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I wanted to work on. I spent two hours writing an essay. Just as I was about to save my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the hard disc made a horrible noise, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ froze, the machine crashed and I lost all my work. The essay I had been writing was called “The benefits of modern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”!

**UNIT 6**

**DO YOU LIKE SPORTS?**

1. **What kinds of sports do you know?**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **Match to make sentences.**

|  |
| --- |
| *a water sport you do in the sea, a contact sport where you touch another person, an extreme sport that is fast and dangerous, a winter sport that you need snow for, a team sport you play with ten others.* |

1. Football is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Surfing is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Skiing is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Motor-racing is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Boxing is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. **Answer the following questions.**
7. Do you play any games? Which is your favourite game? Who taught you to play it? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Are you a football fan? Who is your favourite football player? What team do you support? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Fishing is a pleasant kind of sport, isn’t it? What qualities does it require? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Read the results of the interviewing British pupils  
    about sports at school. Ask your classmates and add some answers to the list below.

**Jill:** I hate running round the gym and getting hot and sweaty. We shouldn’t have to do games at school. It’s got nothing to do with learning.

**Simon:** Everybody should do sports every day. Two lessons a week are not enough. Most pupils don't take physical fitness seriously enough.

**Beth:** They should teach judo or tennis, not only running or jumping. I would like to do aerobics and self-defence.

**Mark:** I am very good at games. I love all sports: swimming, skiing, football... It’s too bad we have to learn Maths and Geography at school.

**Dave:** I like sports but I don’t like the ones we do at school. I once fell off the rope and broke my thumb.

**Maria:** Teachers shouldn’t give marks for games. Some pupils are too weak or unfit. It isn’t their fault if they’re not good.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Say what they do.**

A skater, a swimmer, a boxer, a skier, a wrestler, a footballer, a speed skater, a fencer, a chess-player, a basketballer, a tennis player, an athlete, a goalkeeper, a draughtsman, a cyclist, a gymnast.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Match the words with their definitions.

|  |
| --- |
| *1.tennis court, 2.athletics track, 3.ski slope, 4.get feet, 5.captain, 6.coach, 7.referee, 8.warm up, 9.train, 10.spectators* |

1. the person who is a leader of a team
2. the place where you play tennis
3. if you do a lot of exercise, you will...
4. the place where athletes run
5. the person who is in charge of a team
6. what players do before they start playing
7. the people who watch a sport
8. the person who controls e.g. a football match
9. the place where you ski
10. what professional sports people have to do every day
11. **Make up a few sentences about.**

|  |
| --- |
| *go jogging, go to the gym, take a long walk, go swimming, walk upstairs, ride a bicycle, play football, do exercises* |

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **Complete the text with the words from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| *skiing, leader, the Olympics, team games, keep in shape, sports* |

My brother loves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When he was in high school he used to play a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He was always the team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He still plays soccer sometimes on the weekend, and in winter he goes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or snowboarding. Recently he has started going to the gym three times a week in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He also likes watching sport on the television – the World Series, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or even Golf Open Championships – he will watch it.

1. **Write a paragraph on the following.**

* Are you a sporty person or not?
* Which sports do you enjoy most?
* Which don’t you like?
* Is there any sport you have never done that you would like to try?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Write a paragraph about your favourite kind of sport.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**UNIT 7**

**LEARNING A LANGUAGE**

**1. Read the student's essay and complete it with the words from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| meaning, try, foreign, English, practise, easy, phonetic,  word, understand, dictionary, speaking, access, spelling,  improve, ideas, Ukrainian, homework, good, exercises |

**English and Me**

English is interesting and I’m interested in English. That's what my teacher says. I agree with her. English is my favourite (1) foreign language. I usually speak English at home, but just for fun. That's a secret code me and my sister often use. I think that students should speak English at home or with their friends. I can (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pronunciation and have a lot of fun. I like (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, because I am much of a talker. Writing down the (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ symbols takes up too much time. I don't know why we have to copy them. Listening is easy and fun. When I listen to other people speaking English, I don't (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every word they say, but I guess the (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from the context. I like reading, too. I sometimes get stuck when I come across the (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I don't know. I look up the words in a (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but more often I guess the meaning. I am very interested in music. I need (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to understand the meaning of the songs I listen to. When І listen to music, I try to write down all the words. It's not always that (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. That's why I like the internet. I usually (11)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find the lyrics on the internet and my sister who is older than me says: "Lucky you! If only I had had the (12)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the Internet when I was your age." I must admit that she helps me doing my homework, but the (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are always mine. I don't like grammar, although I am pretty (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at it. There are so many tenses, and we practice a lot. Grammar (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can be fun. English would be gorgeous without spelling. I love English, but I hate spelling. Most of my friends have problems with (16)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I can't remember how to spell every word. Nadia says it's easy, but she knows everything. Nina says she usually writes a new word ten times. Maybe I'm not that patient. Taras says he writes words in(17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and then he translates them into English. Marta’s mother dictates new words and Marta says it works. I rely on my sister. That's the easiest but not the best way. It works when I do my (18)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but I can't take my sister to school. I promise I'll do my best to (19)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spelling. If you know the best way how I can do it, please let me know.

**2. Why should you study English? Make a spidergraph giving your ideas.**

|  |
| --- |
| Why study  English? |

**3. Read the text and translate it.**

**World Language**

Did you know that the year 2000 celebrated one thousand years of spoken English, a language born on a wet, cold island off the coast of the European continent which is now the second most widely used language in the world?

Did you know that:

The year 2000 was announced the European year of languages.One billion people use some English every day. 80 % of the world's computer information is in English. Half the world's telephones ring in English-speaking countries.

An Italian pilot in an Italian airplane speaks to an Italian airport in English.

157 countries use English for Air Traffic Control. 75 % of the world's letters and postcards are in English. Over half the world's 10 000 newspapers are in English.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.****Rank in order of importance the following reasons for learning English.**

A. to go to an English-speaking country -

B. to enjoy English literature -

C. to work as a translator -

D. to be able to talk to English speaking people -

E. to understand the pop songs -

F .to understand what English speaking actors say in films -

G. to get a better job -

H. to operate a computer -

I. to use Internet -

**5. Read the sample text in different variants of English. Underline the words which have the same meaning in spite of the different forms. Complete the table after the texts.**

**SAMPLE TEXT IN BRITISH ENGLISH**

I got up at half past seven. I put on my dressing gown, went into the bathroom and turned on the bath taps. After my bath I had breakfast with my parents on the terrace. Our flat's on the fifteenth floor, so the view's terrific.

At eight o'clock my mum and I took the lift to the car park under our block of flats. First we stopped for petrol, then she drove me to school.

The motorway was really busy — cars everywhere. When I got to school it was raining. Luckily I'd brought my Wellington boots and an umbrella, so I didn't get wet.

School was OK except that we had a math before break. I think I failed it. Anyway, after school I took a bus to the city centre to meet my sister, Susan. She became a primary school teacher after she left university last year.

We went out for dinner to a Chinese restaurant. Personally I don't like rice, so I ordered chips instead. Susan disapproved.

After sweet and coffee we paid the bill and left. It had stopped raining, but the pavements were still wet. Susan gave me a lift home, then I did some history homework for the next day, watched a film on TV and went to bed at about half past eleven. I was really tired!

**SAMPLE TEXT IN AMERICAN ENGLISH**

I got up at seven-thirty. I put on my bath-robe, went into the bathroom and turned on the bath-tub faucets. After my bath I ate breakfast with my parents on the deck. Our apartment's on the fifteenth floor, so the view's terrific.

At eight o'clock my mom and I took the elevator to the parking lot underneath our apartment block. First we stopped for gas, and then she drove me to school.

The freeway was really busy — automobiles everywhere. When I got to school it was raining. Luckily I'd brought my galoshes and an umbrella, so I didn't get wet.

School was OK except that we had a math test before recess. I think I flunked it. Anyway, after school I took a bus downtown to meet my sister. Susan. She became a grade school teacher after she left college last year.

We ate out at a Chinese restaurant. Personally I don't like rice, so I ordered French fries instead. Susan disapproved.

After dessert and coffee we paid the check and left. It had stopped raining, but the sidewalks were still wet. Susan gave me a ride home, and then I did a history assignment for the next day, watched a movie on TV and went to bed around 11:30. I was pooped!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **British English** | **American English** |
| *dressing gown* | *bath-robe* |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**6. Write an email to your friend about your studying English. Include this information:**

* why you're learning English;
* what other languages you speak or what language you're going to learn in your future;
* what you would like to do in the future (study, work, rest etc.)

**UNIT 8**

**ENGLISH – SPEAKING COUNTRIES**

1. **Read and translate the text**

**Countries where English is a major language**

English is the primary language in Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, the British Indian Ocean Territory, the British Virgin Islands, Canada, the Cayman Islands, Dominica, the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Grenada, Guam, Guernsey, Guyana, Ireland, the Isle of Man, Jamaica, Jersey, Montserrat, Nauru, New Zealand, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

In some countries where English is not the most spoken language, it is an official language; these countries include Botswana, Cameroon, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines (Philippine English), Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, the Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Also there are countries where in a part of the territory English became a co-official language, e.g. Colombia's San Andrés y Providencia and Nicaragua's Mosquito Coast. This was a result of the influence of British colonization in the area.

It is also one of the 11 official languages that are given equal status in South Africa (South African English). English is also the official language in current dependent territories of Australia (Norfolk Island, Christmas Island and Cocos Island) and of the United States (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands), and the former British colony of Hong Kong.

English is not an official language in the United States. Although the United States federal government has no official languages, English has been given official status by 30 of the 50 state governments. Although falling short of official status, English is also an important language in several former colonies and protectorates of the United Kingdom, such as Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cyprus, Malaysia, and the United Arab Emirates.

1. **The United Kingdom of Great Britain**

***United Kingdom – Fact Sheet***

**Official name:** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Abbreviation:** the UK

**Capital:** London

**Size:** 244,101 km²

**Population:** 60 million

**Borders:** Irish Republic (south of Northern Ireland), Atlantic Ocean (north), North Sea (east), English Channel (south), Irish Sea (west, but east of Northern Ireland)

**Currency:** Pound / Sterling

**Official language:** English

**Nationality / People:** A person of British nationality is a Briton.

**Local time:** 13:11 GMT (Sunday, 12th February 2012)

***Other interesting facts:***

The terms United Kingdom, Great Britain and England are often confused. Great Britain comprises England, Wales, and Scotland. The United Kingdom also includes Northern Ireland.

**Geographical Position of Great Britain**

The United Kingdom is very small comparing with the biggest countries of the world such as Russia, China or the USA. It occupies only 0.2 per cent of the world's surface and its total area is about 244,000 square kilometres. However there are only 15 other countries with more people. (There are about 60 million people in the UK now), and London is the world's seventh biggest city. The population has remained relatively stable over the last decade, but has aged. Britain is a relatively densely populated country. England has the highest population density and Scotland the lowest.

Many foreigners say "English" and "England" when they mean "British" and "Britain". This is very annoying for the 5 million Scotsmen. 2.8 million Welsh and 1.5 million Irishmen who are not certainly English but are all British. The country whose official name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is made up of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and is situated on the British Isles. This group of islands lies between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean and consists of two large islands. Great Britain and Ireland and 550 smaller islands around them. It is separated from the continent of Europe by the English Channel, the narrowest part of which is called the Straight of Dover or Pas de Calais. In the west the UK is separated from Ireland by the Irish Sea and the North Channel. The seas around Britain are often rough and difficult to navigate during storms but they are full of fish and are extremely important for trade. Britain's main ports are London, Hull, Liverpool, Glasgow and some others.

You will not find high mountains or large plains in Britain. Everything occupies very little place. The highest mountain, Ben Nevis, is in Scotland. In the centre of England is a range of hills called the Pennine Chain which is also known as the "backbone of England". The Cambrian mountains in Wales and the Cumbrian mountains in the Lake District in the north of England are not high but amazingly beautiful. The Cheviot Hills mark the boundary between England and Scotland, and physically Scotland is divided into three regions: the Highlands, the Central Lowlands and the Southern Uplands.

There are very many rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The longest river is the Severn in England, but the most famous is the Thames because it gave rise to the capital of the country — London.

Many people say that Great Britain looks like a large well-kept park. There are beautiful gardens, fields, meadows, lakes and woods there. The best-known wood is Sherwood Forest where Robin Hood once lived, the legendary outlaw who robbed the rich and gave their money to the poor. The most famous lake is Loch Ness in Scotland which is said to have a water monster.

Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources though there is oil in the North Sea, coal in Wales and in the north of England, tin and other non-ferrous metals in the south.

The biggest cities of Britain are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and some others.

**3. *a) Decide whether the following statements are true or false.***

1. The UK takes tenth place in world population.

2. "British" and "English" are not synonyms.

3. Scotland has the smallest population of the four countries of the UK.

4. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel, the North Sea and the North Channel.

5. The waters around Great Britain are dangerous in bad weather.

6. There are not only lakes but also mountains in the Lake District.

7. The Highlands separate Scotland from England.

8. The Thames is the longest and the deepest river in the UK.

9. The most famous wood in Scotland is Sherwood Forest where Robin Hood once lived.

10. There are coal deposits in the south of England.

**3. b) NATIONAL EMBLEMS.**

**National Flag:** Union Jack, a combination of the banners of England /St. George's flag, a red cross with extended horizontals on a white field/, Scotland /St. Andrew's flag, a white cross on a blue field/ and Ireland /St. Patrick's flag, a red cross on a white field/.

**The Royal Standard:** The personal flag of the Sovereign bears the arms of England quartered with those of Scotland and Ireland.

**Ensign:** The British ensigns have a white, blue or red field with a Union Jack in the upper corner. The white ensign is worn by the Royal Navy and Royal Yacht Squadron.

**The Royal Coat of Arms.** The four quarters of the shield contain two repetitions of the arms of England, three golden lions on red and the pacing red lion of Scotland on a gold background. They are sur­rounded by a twin-bordered frame inset with fleurs-de-lis- and other decorations known as a double, "tres-sure'7 and a silver-stringed gold harp on a bright blue field to represent Ireland. Wales is not represented on the shield.

The shield is circled with the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter, carrying in gold the motto *Honi Soit Qui Mai Y Pense* /Shame on Him Who Thinks Evil of it — the words of Edward III /1312-77/ said in 1348 at the ball.

The royal British lion and the silver Scottish unicorn support the design on either side. When the arms are displayed in "full achievement", the crest is a gold helmet mantled in white and gold on which rests the imperial state crown - gold, red, jeweled and with an ermine headband.

Topping the crown is a small gold lion, also crowned, and facing outward. Beneath the arms is the royal mottoin gold letters on a white scroll: *Dieu et Mon Droit /God and My Right* [Hand]/ -the battle call of Richard I "Coer de Lion" /1157-99/ when he led his army in the battle of 1198.

In the period of Roman occupation the symbolic figure of Britannia was seated on the globe with spear and round shield. In the reign of Elizabeth I the spear was replaced by Neptune's trident.

**National Anthem:**

***"God Save the Queen"***

***God save our gracious Queen!***

***Long live our noble Queen!***

***God save the Queen!***

***Send her victorious,***

***Happy and glorious,***

***Long reign over us,***

***God save the Queen!***

The anthem originated as a patriotic song in London, England, in 1745. Neither the author nor composer is known.

1. **The United States of America**

**United States – Fact Sheet**

**Official name:** United States of America

**Abbreviations:** U.S. / U.S.A.

**Capital:** Washington, D.C.

**Size:** 9,529,063 km² (plus approximately 10,360 km² for outlying territories and other politically associated areas)

**Population:** 281.4 million

**Borders:** Canada (north), Atlantic Ocean (east), Mexico and Gulf of Mexico (south), Pacific Ocean (west)

**Currency:** US Dollar

**Official language:** English

**Nationality / People**: A person of American nationality is an American.

**Local time:** New York: 10:19 EST (Sunday, 12th February 2012)

Los Angeles: 07:19 PST (Sunday, 12th February 2012)

***Other interesting facts:***

The United States is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada, and China). It consists of 50 states plus Washington D.C. (a federal district) and four outlying territories (Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa).

**Geographical Position of the USA**

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world after Russia, China and Canada. It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometers. Alaska is the largest of America's 50 states and it is 400 times the size of Rhode Island which is the smallest. The country is so large that a coast-to-coast trip by plane will take five and a half hours, by train three days and by car from five to six days. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. The south-eastern coast of the country is washed by the Gulf of Mexico and the US also has coasts on the Arctic, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The USA has a sea - border with Russia.

The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia where the capital of the country - Washington, is situated. The population of the country is 281.4 million people. Some states are more densely populated than the others, for example, Alaska has half of the Rhode Island's population. More citizens of the USA live in rural areas. It is to the East Coast the first settlers from Europe came when they crossed the Atlantic. They were attracted by the fertile lands of the Atlantic coast in the southeast and inland beyond the eastern Appalachian mountains. This part of the country gets enough rainfall for crops, has valuable forests and most of the country's riches in iron and coal deposits. As America expanded westward, so did its farmers and ranchers, cultivating the grasslands of the Great Plains and finally the fertile valleys of the Pacific Coast. Today American farmers plant spring wheat on the cold western plains, raise corn, wheat and fine beef cattle in the Midwest, and rice in the damp heat of Louisiana. Florida and California are famous for their vegetable and fruit production, and the cool, rainy northwest states are known for apples, berries and vegetables.

The highest mountains in the USA are the Cordilleras that run the length of the west coast and include the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada.

America's largest rivers are the Mississippi with its tributary Missouri, the Rio Grande, the Ohio and the Columbia. The Mississippi River is the world's third longest river after the Nile and the Amazon. The USA is famous for its five Great Lakes: Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, Lake Superior and the Michigan. The first four lakes are on the border with Canada and are the largest and deepest in the USA. There are also a lot of small lakes and the northern state of Minnesota, for example, is known as the land of 10,000 lakes.

The USA is rich in mineral resources; their wealth provides a solid base for American industry. It has major deposits of oil and gas in Texas and Alaska, coal in Virginia and Ohio, gold in Alaska and California, silver in Nevada, non-ferrous metals in Arkansas and Colorado.

The largest cities of the USA are New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago Philadelphia, Detroit and some others.

**4. *a) Decide whether the following statements are true or false.***

1. The territory of the USA is larger than those of Ukraine and Great Britain taken together.

2. The whole country is situated on the continent of North America.

3. The USA borders on three countries.

4. More people in the USA live in the country than in the city.

5. The western part of the country is more populated than the eastern.

6. The highest mountains in the country are in the south.

7. The Great Lakes are in the north of the country.

8. The natural resources of the country enrich the economy of the USA.

**NATIONAL EMBLEMS**

***"THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"***

Congress adopted "the Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem in 1931. The poem was written in September 1814 when British troops invaded Washington and set on fire the Capitol.

In 1917, Irving Berlin wrote **"GOD BLESS AMERICA"** for his Army musical, *Yip, Yip, Yaphank,* but did not use it. In 20 years, the popular singer Kate Smith asked him for a patriotic song for a national radio broadcast in 1938. It became an overnight sensation! Many people suggested that it should be a national anthem. Over the years, it has been considered America's unofficial anthem, since "The Star-Spangled Banner" has difficult lyrics and a difficult tune.

*While the storm clouds gather God bless America*

*Far across the sea, Land that I love.*

*Let us swear allegiance Stand beside her and guide her,*

*To a land that's free, Thru the night with a light from above.*

*Let us all be grateful From the mountains to the prairies*

*For a land so fair, To the oceans white with foam,*

*As we rise our voices*

*God bless America*

*In a solemn prayer.*

*My home sweet home.*

***GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES***

In 1782, soon after the United States won its independence, the bald eagle was chosen as the na­tional bird of the new country. American leaders wanted the eagle to be a symbol of their country because it is a bird of strength and courage. They chose the bald eagle because it was found all over North America.

Charles Thomson, the first official record keeper of the United States, recommended a design for the Great Seal of the United States on June 20, 1782.

Congress adopted his suggestion that same day. The Great seal became the official "signature" of the new nation. In 1782, the Great Seal of the United States was used for the first time by President George Washington on an official document. The Great Seal is a stamp of promise that is adhered to each official document.

The bald eagle appears in the center of the Seal. In one claw is found an olive branch with 13 ol­ives and 13 leaves. In the other claw are 13 arrows. The arrows and the olive branch represent strength and peace. In the beak is a scroll inscribed wit a Latin phrase E pluribus unum, meaning "out of many, one" which means that out of 13 colonies came one nation.

***The national motto***: **"In God We Trust"** expresses the country's ideals. It was adopted in 1956.

***THE NATIONAL FLAG***

The *Stars and Stripes* is the most popular name for the National Flag of the US. Francis Scott Key first called it Star-Spangled Banner in 1814 he wrote the poem that became the national anthem. William Driver gave the name Old Glory to the US flag in 1824. After the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress resolved on June 1777 that "the flag of the US be 13 stripes alternate red and white and 13 stars white in a blue field. Red is for courage, white for purity and innocence, and blue for vigilance and justice. The stripes stand for 13 original colonies. There is no historical basis for assign­ing each star to a particular state. Presidential orders fixed the positions of the stars in 1912 /for 48 states, and in 1960 for 50.

The U.S. flag flies over the White House whether or not the President is in Washington, D.C. The U.S. flag flies over the Capitol every day. The flag is customarily displayed from sunrise to sunset. When flown at night, it should be spotlighted. The U.S. flag should be flown on legal public holidays and other special days.

***OTHER NATIONAL SYMBOLS***

Other national symbols include the Liberty Bell, Uncle Sam and the Statue of Liberty.

1. **Canada**

**Canada - Fact Sheet**

**Official name:** Canada

**Capital:** Ottawa

**Size:** 9,970,610 km²

**Population:** 29.1 million

**Borders:** Arctic Ocean (north), Atlantic Ocean (east), USA (south), USA (Alaska), Pacific Ocean (west)

**Currency:** Canadian Dollar

**Official languages:** English, French

**Nationality / People:** A person of Canadian nationality is a Canadian.

**Local time:** Ottawa: 12:04 EST (Sunday, 12th February 2012)

Vancouver: 09:04 PST (Sunday, 12th February 2012)

**Geographical Position of Canada**

Canada is located in North America and stretches all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, being made up of ten Provinces and three Territories. To the North is the Arctic ocean; Davis Strait on the North East separates it from Greenland, to the East is the Atlantic Ocean; the South is bordered by the United States of America and the West by the Pacific Ocean and Alaska.

A country of outstanding natural beauty, Canada has a wide variety of landscapes: the mountains, the prairies, lakes and rivers with many national and provincial parks to protect the habitats. Canada is the second largest country in the world. There are more lakes and inland waters in Canada than any other country, in fact 7.6% or 755,180 sq km (291,577 sq) is made up of fresh water.

Most images of Canada refer to the Mounties, bears, snow or the Rocky Mountains with the amazing turquoise lakes though there is truly more to this vast landscape. Tourism is a large part of the economy with the abundant natural resources quickly turning Canada into a rich and vibrant country that is a permanent listing at the top of the best places to live. With distinct seasons – the winters are cold with plentiful snow and then warm summers. Skiing, snowboarding and snowmobiling are popular pastimes and great exercise and fun. In the summer, hiking, camping and exploring the great outdoors are fantastic ways to spend your free time.

There are two official languages – English and French – and Montreal in Quebec is the world's largest French-speaking city outside of France.

Canada has a population of 30,007,094. Most of the population lives in the cities. The most populated Provinces are Ontario and Quebec with Toronto (in Ontario) being the most populated city.

The monetary unit is the Canadian Dollar. It is made up of cents with 100 cents making 1 Canadian dollar.

All motor vehicles are driven on the right hand side of the road and are left hand drive. Each Province or Territory is responsible for its own driving laws and regulations so each has a different system.

***CANADIAN SYMBOLS***

The Constitution Act 1867 the Dominion of Canada, containing four provinces -Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was established by the British North America Act on July 1, 1867. It combined features of the governments of the United States and Britain.

The royal anthem is performed officially in Canada in the presence of members of the Royal Fam­ily, as part of the Salute accorded to the Governor General and Lieutenant Governors, and on other occa­sions.

The anthem originated as a patriotic song in London, England, in 1745. Neither the author nor composer is known.

"O Canada" was proclaimed Canada's National anthem on July 1, 1980. The music was composed by C.Lavallee, a well-known composer. The lyrics were written in 1908 by Mr. Justice Weir. French lyrics to accompany the music were written by Sir Routier. The official English version includes changes recommended in 1968 by a special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons.

***THE NATIONAL FLAG***

The National Flag was adopted by Parliament on October 22, 1964. It is a red flag containing in the center a white square with a single red mapleleaf. Redand whiteare the official colors for Canada.

***THE COAT OF ARMS***

The Coat of Arms displays a lion, a traditional royal symbol, holding the British flag, and a uni­corn, a mythological creature with the Flag of Quebec. On the crest there is a heraldic representation of the Royal crown. Beneath the crown is a lion wearing a red maple leaf in its front right paw, and standing on a wreath of red and white cloth. The shield represents the emblems of Great Britain and Quebec to indicate the British and French background of the country. Beneath the shield there is a motto: "A Mari Usque ad Mare" The base, or, compartment, is represented with the floral emblems - a thistle of Scotland, a rose of England, a shamrock of Northern Ireland and a white lily *fleur-de-lis* of Quebec.

From 1921, the Coat of Arms included three maple leaves as a distinctive Canadian emblem.

***THE MOTTO OF CANADA***

The motto of Canada is in Latin A Mari Usque Ad Mare - **From Sea to Sea.**

***THE BEAVER***

The beaver attained official status as an emblem of Canada when an act to provide for the recog­nition of the beaver as a symbol of the sovereignty of Canada" received royal assent on March 24, 1975.

1. **Australia**

**Fact Sheet**

**Official name:** Commonwealth of Australia

**Capital:** Canberra

**Size:** 7.7 million km²

**Population:** 21 million

**Borders:** no direct borders; Timor Sea and Arafura Sea (northwest), Torres Strait (northeast), Great Barrier Reef (northeast), Tasman Sea (southeast), Indian Ocean (south)

**Currency:** Australian Dollar

**Official language:** English

**Nationality / People** A person of Australian nationality is an Australian.

**Local time:** Perth: 02:15 WST (Monday, 13th February 2012)

Sydney: 04:15 EST (Monday, 13th February 2012)

***Other interesting facts:***

Australia is not only a country but also the smallest continent.

**Geographical Position of Australia**

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federal state. It has got six states: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and two internal territories. The official language is English.

Australia is situated in the south-west of the Pacific Ocean.

The area of this country is 7,687,000 square kilometres. Australia is the largest island in the world and it is the smallest continent. The Dutch were the first Europeans to visit Australia. In 1770 the English captain James Cook discovered the east coast of Australia.

Nearly 21 million people live in Australia.

Australia's climate is dry and warm. Australia is situated in the southern hemisphere and that's why there is summer, when we have winter and there is winter, when we have summer. It is interesting to know that January is the hottest month in Australia.

Australia is separated from many countries. There are many original and interesting animals in Australia, for example, dingoes (wild dogs), koala bears, kangaroos.

The kangaroo and koala have got a pouch in which they carry their cubs. There are many birds in the country, too. One can see parrots and cockatoos. The emu is the most interesting bird in Australia. It is big and can't fly.

There are many rivers and lakes in the country.

Australia is an industrial country. It has coal, nickel, zinc, gold. Several factories and plants work in the country. Australia is one of the most important producers of metals and minerals. It exports wool products, meat, fruit, sugar.

The capital of the country is Canberra. The city became the capital in 1927. Federal Government works in Canberra in the government buildings. It is interesting to know that there are no industrial plants in Canberra.

There are many sights in the city. They are the Building of the Australian Academy of Sciences, the Australian National University and others. There are two big industrial cities in Australia: Sydney and Melbourne.

Australia is a part of the British Empire. Formerly the head of the state was the Queen, but in fact Australia is an independent, self-governing state. The Parliament consists of two Houses.

There are many universities, theatres and museums in Australia.

***NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF AUSTRALIA***

***AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL FLAG***

The Australian National Flag consists of three parts set on a blue field. The first part is the Union Jack, acknowledging the historical link with Britain. The second part is the Southern Cross (a constellation of stars only visible in the Southern Hemisphere), representing Australia’s geographical location in the world. Finally, the Commonwealth Star represents Australia's federal system of government. Originally, the Commonwealth Star had six points (for the six states), but in 1908 a seventh point was added to represent the Territories of the Commonwealth of Australia.

1. **New Zealand**

***New Zealand - Fact Sheet***

**Maori name:** Aotearoaan (= land of the white cloud)

**Capital:** Wellington

**Size:** 270,534 km²

**Population:** 3.5 million

**Borders**: no direct borders; surrounded by sea (South Pacific)

**Currency:** New Zealand Dollar

**Official languages:** English, Maori

**Nationality / People:** A person of New Zealand nationality is a New Zealander.

**Local time:** 07:11 NZST (Monday, 13th February 2012)

***Other interesting facts:***

The country's nearest neighbor is Australia, which lies more than 1,600 km northwest of New Zealand. New Zealand comprises two main islands (North Island and South Island) and a number of small islands, some of which are hundreds of kilometres from the main islands.

**Geographical Position of New Zealand**

New Zealand is a very interesting country. It has got a total area of 269,000 square kilometres. It is situated to the south-east of Australia in the Pacific Ocean. It consists of two main islands (North Island and South Island) and some smaller ones. Nearly 3.5 million people live in the country. The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. It is a financial centre too. The city was founded in 1840 and has been the capital since 1865. The official language is English.

The climate of New Zealand is moist. New Zealand is rich in minerals. There are some major industries in the country, for example, iron and steel industry. The country has gas and petroleum. There are many mountains in New Zealand. The highest is Mount Cook.

There are many rivers and lakes in the country. The chief rivers are the Waikato and the Wairu.

You have heard about the native animals in the country. One of them is the kiwi. This interesting bird lives in the wet parts of the thick bushes. The kiwi is now the symbol of New Zealand people. Small children are often called kiwis.

New Zealand is an independent state, yet formerly it was a part of the British Empire. The head of the state is the Queen. New Zealand is a self-governing state. The Parliament consists of one House only, the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.

New Zealand has got heavy industry. There are many plants in the country. Paper and rubber industries are developed too. New Zealand exports wool, meat, butter.

There are some big cities such as Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Nelson. Auckland and Wellington are the main ports of the country.

There are some educational and cultural institutions in Wellington. They are the University of New Zealand, Victoria University College and others. Victoria University was established in 1897.

New Zealand is a very interesting and beautiful country.

***NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF NEW ZEALAND***

***NATIONAL FLAG OF NEW ZEALAND***

The Flag of New Zealand bears striking similarity with Union Flag. It has four red stars with a white border. The stars represent the configuration of Crux, referred to as the Southern Cross, in New Zealand.

***THE COAT OF ARMS***

The Coat of Arms of New Zealand is regarded as the official symbol of New Zealand and was initially granted by King George V on 26th August 1911. Since 1911, the central shield has not been changed: while a quarter of the shield of four stars representing the Southern Cross constellation, is also seen in the national flag of the country. The golden fleece stands for the farming industry, while a wheat sheaf representing agriculture and the two hammers correspond to the mining activities and industrial development. A recent addition to it is that the shield is supported by two women on both sides of it holding the flag of New Zealand, and a warrior of Maori tribe having a taiaha.

***THE NATIONAL ANTHEM***

Regarded as one of the national anthems of New Zealand, it has great significance in the lives of the citizens living in New Zealand. "God Defend New Zealand" was written in 1870 by Thomas Bracken, and music was composed by John Joseph Woods. Due to its increasing popularity in the 19th and 20th century, it was finally adapted as one of the national anthems of the country through a legal procedure.

National bird of the country is kiwi.

1. **Imagine that you have a possibility to visit one of the above described countries. Give the reasons of your choice in ten sentences. Start like this:**

*There are many countries in the world that are worth seeing, but I would like to visit\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
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**UNIT 9**

**FOCUS ON YOUTH**

**1. Read the text and do the comprehension questions after it.** **Use a dictionary if necessary.**

***HOW TO BE A GOOD CITIZEN?***

Citizenship is a sacred honour, on the one hand, and a burden pressing hard on our backs, on the other. A citizen is a member of a country. He has the right to ask for its protection, and the duty to protect it and obey its laws and rules. In other words, citizenship is the relationship between an individual and a state in which the individual belongs and owes allegiance to the state, and in turn is entitled to its protection.

Fortunately, being a good citizen doesn't stop at the exchange of rights and duties, it requires a lot of civilised behaviour and responsible acts.

All the members of our community, from the youngest to the eldest, have to cooperate. By cooperating, it doesn't mean giving huge efforts. Simple acts and easy behaviour can help us ameliorate our level of life. As citizens, all we have to do are the steps below.

• Start with your own home, clean it regularly and take care of your front door area.

• Being a good neighbour by caring about others.

• Don't overuse water and electricity.

• Respect your neighbours, help them if necessary and act politely.

• Don't litter or throw trash in the street.

• Don't spit in the street, it doesn't only bother the other passers-by, but it also affects your discipline, and it's very far from being civilised.

• Try to cross the street in the crossing passage. The town will look organised, and it lowers the level of accidents.

• Let's try to walk in the sidewalk or the pavement, because it causes fewer difficulties to drivers in the city.

• Respect your college, its doors, walls and windows. They are not yours; you only borrow them for a year or more.

• Being a citizen is a source of pride. Don't try to ignore your origins in front of foreigners. Have you ever seen any of them deny being who he/she really is?

• Act nicely with tourists. If we want our country to receive millions of tourists, try to be nice.

• If you can study about your country, it would be great. See the extreme diversity you have (the sea, the mountains, the different dialects, the traditions, the traditional clothes).

• If you don't vote, who will? A simple act can place the right person in the right place.

• In emergencies, don't be afraid. Help the people in need. (Blood dona­tions, calling the police, the ambulance, helping a lady in the street...) Imagine you were in their place, wouldn't you like to have other people standing by your side?

When you become a parent, teach this to your children. Citizenship starts from childhood and only ends by the time you die. It's only by practising those really simple acts that our daily life can get better. I hope this will help us understand another meaning of good citizenship.

**Comprehension:**

1. The text talks about:

a *citizenship and the traits of bad citizens.*

*b traits of good citizens.*

*c what citizenship is and how one can be a good citizen.*

2. Citizens:

a *have rights.*

*b have rights and responsibilities towards their community.*

*c have responsibilities towards their community.*

3.'Allegiance' means:

a *protection.*

*b loyalty and support.*

*c duty.*

**2. Decide whether these examples of behaviour are those of a good (GC) or a bad citizen (BC).**

( GC ) respects the law

( ) is not cooperative

( ) votes

( ) does not care about the protection of the environment

( ) throws rubbish in the street

( ) leaves his/her bus seat for an old person

( ) helps lost strangers find their ways

( ) thinks that voluntary work is a waste of time

( ) jumps the queue

( ) participates in community service

**3**. **Complete the sentences with the words from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| active, community, elections, improvement, involvement, moral, patriotism, responsibilities, rights, vote |

1 Good citizens would participate in *elections* by choosing the candidate they feel they can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for.

2 Citizens have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_but they must also be aware of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_towards their community.

3 Good citizens must work for the prosperity of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_they live in.

4 They should also respect the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_norms of the society.

5 Civic engagement is the positive\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the affairs of the community.

6 Love of and devotion to one's country is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7 An\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_citizen is involved in the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the community.

**4. Guess the meanings of the following words (1-6) and match them with their definitions (a-f).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. selfish | **a)** feeling sure of their abilities and worth |
| 2. self-disciplined | **b)** are able to control themselves and make themselves work hard or behave in a particular way without needing anyone else to tell them what to do |
| 3. self-interested | **c)** always want to do what is best for themselves rather than for anyone else |
| 4. self-confident | **d)** care only about themselves, and not about other people |
| 5. self-educated | **e)** are calm and confident and in control of their emotions |
| 6. self-possessed | **f)** have learnt a skill by themselves |

**5. Find Ukrainian equivalents for these words and word combinations.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a self-addressed | 5. self-discipline | 10. self-mockery |
| envelope | 6. self-educated | 11. self-neglect |
| 2. self-admiration | 7. self-im  portance | 12. self-pity |
| 3. self-centred | 8. self-love | 13. self-reproach |
| 4. self-coloured | 9. self-made | 14. self-sacrifice |

1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

10\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

11\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

12\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

13\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

14\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Complete the sentences with the words from Ex. 5.**
2. He knows answers on all my questions. He is probably the most *self-educated* person I've ever met.
3. I'm sick of your\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_behaviour.
4. There were months of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_arguing between landowners and the building company.
5. It takes a lot of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to give up smoking.
6. At school he was popular and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and we weren't surprised at his later success.
7. She is a confident and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_public speaker.

**Appendix**

**Individual Work**

**DAILY ROUTINE**

**SLEEP**

During the week I usually **wake up** at 6.30 a.m. **I** sometimes lie in bed for five minutes but then I have to **get up** and get dressed. Most evenings **I go to bed** / **go to sleep** at about 11.30 p.m. I'm usually very tired, so I go **to fall asleep** very quickly. Occasionally though, **I** can't **get to sleep.** When that happens, I sometimes manage to fall asleep about 3 a.m., then **I oversleep** in the morning. If **I have a late night, I** try **to have a nap** in the afternoon. The weekends are different. On Saturday and Sunday I **have a lie-in.**

**FOOD**

In the week I have breakfast at 7.30 a.m., lunch at 1.00 p.m., and dinner around 7 p.m. I also have one or two **snacks,** e.g. cakes, biscuits or fruit, during the day at work. As **I live alone,** I also have to make my own breakfast and dinner, but during the week I don't **bother** to cook very much.

I also have to **feed** my two cats twice a day as well.

**KEEPING CLEAN**

In the summer I have a shower in the morning, but in the winter I often have a bath **instead.** Sometimes **I have a shave** at the same time, or I shave when **I have a wash** and **clean/ brush my teeth** after breakfast. I wash my hair two or three times a week.

**WORK**

In the morning I leave home about 8.15 a.m. and **get to work** by 9 a.m. I have **a lunch break** from 1 till 2 p.m., and a couple of short breaks during the day. I leave work around 5.30 p.m. and get home about 6.15 p.m.

**EVENINGS**

During the week I usually **stay in** and have a rest. But at the weekend I often **go out,** but quite often I also **have friends for dinner,** or friends just **come round** for **a chat** or we play cards, e.g. poker or bridge.

**HOUSEWORK**

**I do the shopping** on Saturday. Fortunately I have **a cleaner** and she does most of the housework: she does my **washing,** the **washing-up** and does most of the **ironing.**

**2. Read and memorize the following words and word-combinations:**

*the daily routine* - розпорядок дня

*to wake up*  - прокидатися

*to get up -* вставати, підводитися

*to go to bed/to sleep* — лягати спати

*to fall asleep* - заснути

*to get to sleep* - примусити себе заснути

*to oversleep* - проспати

*to have a late -* лягти пізно/рано

*to have а пар* - подрімати

*to have a lie-in* - залежатися в ліжку

*a**snack* - легка закуска

*to live alone/on my own/by myself—* жити на самоті

*to bother* - турбувати(ся), клопотати(ся) *(about, with)*

*to feed*  - годувати

*instead* - замість, натомість*to have a shave* - поголитися

*to have a wash* — помитися, умитися

*to clean/brush teeth* — чистити зуби

*to get to work* — розпочати працювати

*a lunch break —* перерва на обід

*to stay in* — не виходити, залишатися вдома

*to go out —* виходити (з примщення, з дому)

*to have friends for dinner* — запрошувати до себе друзів на обід

*to come round* — заходити ненадовго

*a chat* — невимушена (дружня) розмова

*to do the shopping* — робити покупки

*a cleaner*  — прибиральниця

*washing* - миття; прання

*washing-up -* миття посуду

*ironing*  - прасування

**3. Can you remember six expressions with *'have + noun',* e.g. *have breakfast, have a shower?***

*have* *have* *have*

*have* *have* *have*

**4. Now complete some more word partnerships and expressions by matching the verbs on the** **left with the correct word on the right.**

1. *fall a rest*
2. *do my teeth*
3. *have the dog*
4. *play asleep*
5. *go cards*

*6) clean the ironing*

*7) feed early*

*8) get up to bed*

**5.** **Here are some common sentences in English. Translate them into your own language and then decide which of these sentences you often use in your own language.**

1. Did you go out last night?
2. I think I'm going to stay in this evening.
3. I overslept this morning.
4. I couldn 't get to sleep last night.
5. Do you want to come round this evening?
6. I forgot to do the shopping.
7. What time did you get home?
8. I nearly fell asleep at the lesson today.

**6.** **Can you find three facts from the text above, which are exactly the same in your routine, three, which are similar, and three, which are completely different? Complete the table below.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The same | Similar | Completely different |
| 1.I go to bed around 11.30 p.m | I leave home at 8.40 a.m | I never do any ironing |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |

**American Food**

**1.Read the text and replace the words in bold with the proper ones given below:**

Americans have a wider assortment of foods to choose from than **споживачі\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in any other country. Meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, nuts**, хлібні злаки\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** from various parts of the nation are available throughout the country during any season of the year. Frequently, the problem for the consumer is not the lack of variety of brands of food, but rather too wide assortment from which one must choose. In addition, the consumer can choose from foods that are fresh, frozen, canned and cooked or uncooked. Currently, **фактично**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all food stores have available **сила-силенна**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of frozen foods especially prepared to be heated or cooked in **мікрохвильовій печі**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The microwave oven has revolutionized the home preparation of meals. It, along with the supermarket, where virtually any kind of foods are available, make the preparation of food the most time-efficient in the world. A family can make only one trip a week to the supermarket to purchase its food needs for an entire week. Americans have access to computer-based shopping enabling them to make their buying decisions at home and picking up their purchases at the store or having them delivered to their homes.

Since the 1950s fast-food and take-away restaurants have had a phenomenal поширення\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**,** first in the US, and more recently throughout the world. The first fast-food chains like McDonalds, Burger King, Arby's and Wendy's which offer sandwiches, hamburgers, French-fried potatoes, hot dogs, pizzas, pancakes, chili and fried chicken, have been joined by other chains some of which offer Mexican, Chinese and other ethnic foods. The cost of the food in such restaurants is frequently cheaper than if one were to prepare similar food in one's kitchen. Consequently, an entire family may frequently go to eat at fast food places for зручність \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and economy.

A more recent development in the American food industry has been the demand for healthier foods. The food industry has made available a wide variety of low-fat **молочні та м’ясні продукти**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Even low fat cheeses and ice creams are being produced. Vegetable, fruit and cereal consumption are increasing. A second demand is for foods grown and produced free of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides. This has led to the development of an "organic food" industry. Of course, the cost of organic foods is substantially higher. The market for organic food has nevertheless been **розширяється**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.**

*Consumers, a microwave oven, cereals, virtually, a wide array, proliferation, convenience, dairy and meat products, expanding*

**Test:**

1.What problem do American consumers face when buying food?

a) too wide assortment

b) the lack of variety of brands

c) great number of shops

2.How often does a family visit a supermarket to purchase its food for a week?

a) two times a week

b) once a week

c) once a month

3.What will enable Americans to make their buying decisions right at home ?

a) lack of time

b) computer-based shopping

c) good delivery service

4.What is the secret of success of fast-food and take-away restaurants?

a) delicious and healthy food

b) comfortable location and good food

c) cheap delicious and quick food

5.What is a more recent development in the American food industry?

a) the demand for healthier foods

b) the demand for low-fat dairy products

c) the demand for lean meat products.

6.Which food items are very popular now in America ?

a) Mexican, Chinese and other ethnic foods

b) Organic food

c) fast-food and take-away food

**Sport and Healthy Way of Life**

**1. Write in *play, go* or *do.* There are three of each.**

tennis

exercises

jogging

\_\_\_\_athletics

\_\_\_\_volleyball

\_\_\_\_aerobics

\_\_\_\_football .

\_\_\_\_fishing

\_\_\_\_skiing

**2.Choose some of the sports or activities from your list and fill in the columns below. Use your dictionary to look up any new words that you needed.**

*sport / activity:* football

*play, go or do:* play

*people:* goalkeeper, footballer, referee

*place:* stadium, football pitch

*equipment needed:* ball, boots

**3. Find the odd one out**

1. Ice hockey, cricket, rugby, weightlifting
2. Rowing, sky diving, water polo, surfing
3. Paragliding, horse racing, surfing, javelin
4. Boxing, fencing, discus, wrestling
5. Horse racing, marathon, scuba diving, rowing
6. Wrestling discus, javelin, long jump

**4.Which sport from the exercise above are they talking about?**

1. Personal achievements is important to me in sport. I've just lifted my heaviest weights ever. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. I prefer team games to individual sports. We're playing well at the moment — all of the team are really good skaters. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I think it should be banned. The poor animals often get injured.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. It felt like I had been running forever but I managed to finish the race. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. I love adventure sports I tried it last year, but I kept falling off the board into the sea.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. I don't know why people watch it. It's horrible to see two men hit­ting each other. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Read the text quickly and find all the sports and activities that Fitz Gym offers.**

**FITZ GYM**

Bored at the weekends?

Then why not come along and find out what we can offer you?

Do you want to take up a new sport? Have you considered badmin­ton, table tennis or short tennis?

Do you want to start your own team? Then get in touch with our local team director for football, basketball or volleyball.

Fancy some underwater action? Why not look into our full range of water classes? WE

offer water aerobics, swimming lessons for all levels and water polo sessions.

All classes take place between 9.00 a.m. and 10 p.m. every day so there's always time to fit

them in between work, studies or busy homelife.

The first month is absolutely free if you sign up before the end of  
the month. After that it costs 35.00 pounds per month.

Need to know more? Then look up our website, pick up a leaflet from any of your local shops or come along and see us.

**6.Match the phrasal verbs underlined in the text to these definitions.**

1. to happen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. to start doing activity, usually for pleasure\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. to arrive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. to sign an agreement to do something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. to take away \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. to discover \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. to investigate something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

h) to do something at a time that does not affect other arrangements\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

i) to find a piece of information in a book or on the Internet\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

j) to make contact with someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SPORT IN THE USA**

Baseball is the most popular sport in the United States of Ameri­ca. It is played throughout the spring and summer, and professional baseball team play well into the fall. Although no other game is exactly like baseball, perhaps the one most nearly like it is the English game cricket. In baseball there are nine men on each side. The two teams al­ternate at the bat (the offense) and the field (the defense).There are nine innings in a game. Every fall there is the World Series, a play-off for the professional championship between the top two teams of the nation — one the winner of the National League competition and the other of the American League.

Football is the most popular sport in the fall. The game originated as a college sport more than 75 years ago. It is played by almost every college and university in the country. The game is not the same as Eu­ropean football or soccer. In American football there are eleven playersin each team, and they are dressed in padded uniform and helmets because the game is rough and injuries are likely to occur. The object of the game is to carry or forward pass the football across the oppo­nent's goal, or scoring line.

There are professional teams in nearly all the major cities of the United States. The number of spectators at professional football games is larger than at college games, because the professional players, quite naturally, are more skilled and perform more spectacularly.

Basketball is the winter sport in American schools and colleges. Many Americans prefer it to football because it is played indoors throughout the winter and because it is a faster game. Professional basketball teams exist, bur they do not attract as many fans as profes­sional baseball team do.

Other spectator sports include wrestling, boxing and horse racing.

There are many participant sports in America. Golf is probably the most popular. Although the game originated in Scotland, it is pos­sibly more popular in the United States than anywhere else.

But as much as Americans like to engage in sports or to watch games being played, they seem to have fully as much fun reading and talking about sports. The subject of sports is as inexhaustible

**SPORT IN GREAT BRITAIN**

The English are lovers of competitive sports; and when they are neither playing nor watching games they like to talk about them; or when they cannot do that they think about them.

The game peculiarly associated with England is cricket. Organized amateur cricket is played between club teams, mainly on Saturday afternoon. A first-class match lasts for up to three days with six hours' play on each day.

Cricket is making no progress in popularity. For the great mass of the British public the eight months of the football season are more im­portant than the four months of cricket. There are plenty of amateur association football (or soccer) clubs, but professional football is big business.

Every large town has at least one professional football club. Eng­lish "league" football is organized in four divisions,, with twenty-two or twenty-four teams in each. There is also, apart from the League games, a knock-out contest each season for the Football Association Cup. And the Cup Final, played in May each year in London, which is the culminating event of the season.

Rugby football is played with an oval-shaped ball, which may be carried and thrown (but not forward).There is some pro­fessional League rugby in the north, but elsewhere the game is played by amateurs. Rugby is also played at the great majority of "public schools".

Most secondary schools have playing fields, and boys normally play rugby or soccer in winter and cricket in summer as a normal school activity; schoolgirls play tennis and rounders (a sort of baseball) in summer and netball and hockey in winter.

The more social adult games of golf and tennis are played by great numbers of people. There are plenty of tennis clubs, every town pro­vides numerous tennis courts in public parks, and anyone may play ten­nis on a municipal golf-courses in Scotland but very few in England.

Next to Association Football, the chief spectator sport in English life is horse racing. There are many race tracks all over the country, and each of these has from two to about six "meetings" every year. British are very proud of watching horses and dog racing.

Athletic sports and gymnastics are practiced at school, but not many towns have running tracks for public use. Remarkably few peo­ple are interested in bicycle racing. On the other hand, rowing occupies a leading place in the sporting life of schools and universities which have suitable water near by, and several regattas, held mainly in sum­mer, are great social occasions watched from the river banks by vast crowds of spectators.

**Food and Eating**

***Idiomatic Language***

**1.Match the idioms with their definitions.**

1. eat humble pie a) be extremely hungry
2. a melting port b) to admit that you were wrong
3. for starters c) a place with an exciting mixture of cultures

4. be starving d ) to begin with

**2. Read the following dialogue and try to translate it:**

**Tina:** I feel like going to a café.

**Barbara:** Forget it. I’m broke.

**Tina:** Don’t worry. I’m loaded.

**Barbara:** No, we’ll go Dutch. I don’t like to freeload.

**And now read the vocabulary and check yourself:**

1.Broke –having no money

2. Loaded- having lots of money

3.Go Dutch – each pays for himself or herself

4. Freeload – get things that others pay for

**3. Complete the sentences with the correct idioms:**

1. I have so much money today. I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. I don’t have any money. I’m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. You pay for your meal. I’ll pay for mine. We’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

She always eats dinner with us, and never invites us to eat at her house. She likes to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Rewrite the phrases in italics, using the proper idiomatic expression.**

*1. They always get others to pay for them.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*2. We will each pay our own bill.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*3.After payday, I always have a lot of money.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*4.After I pay all my bills, I have no money.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.Read a magazine article about different eating problems. Match the questions (1—9) with paragraphs (A—G) of the text.There are two extra questions that have no answers in any paragraph.**

**EATING PROBLEMS**

A. Many children have problems with eating at some time in their lives. These problems can range from not liking certain food I(which happen to most people). To serious eating problems which may come from medical or emotional troubles.

B. Scientists think eating problems can start in a lot of ways. Some scientists think that you are born with them. Others believe your eating problems are learned from people around you, and from wanting to be like very thin fashion models. Also, people who don't feel in control of their lives turn to eating, as it's one thing they do have power over. Eating problems can also start because of other problems, such as unhappiness at home or school, someone you know dying, or a mixture of these and other things.

С It is a medical condition and its proper name is anorexia nervosa. People with anorexia nervosa avoid eating and loose a lot of weight. They often feel fat, even when they are very thin. They may use other ways of staying thin, such as taking laxative tablets (which is dangerous and makes you go to the toilet more of­ten) or by doing too much exercise. They can become very weak, and without special help some people with anorexia die.

D. It is also a medical condition and its proper name is bulimia ner­vosa. People with bulimia nervosa eat lots of food (called binge eating) and then make themselves sick to get rid of what they've eaten. People with bulimia nervosa may not look underweight and so can find it easy to hide their eating problems. Binge eating and vomiting can eventually do serious damage to the teeth, heart, kidneys and muscles.

E. This is when people eat much more than their bodies need, for a long period of time. Compulsive eating can also start from peo­ple using food to comfort or distract themselves. This can lead to someone being overweight and having serous medical problems .

F. About one in a hundred of teenager girls suffer from eating prob­lems. But some of them have them in a very small way. But the older you get, the more people tend to get eating problems. One in fifty young women and one in five hundred young men suffer from anorexia and bulimia.

G. Many young people deny they have an eating problem or try to keep it a secret. But the sooner someone accepts that they do have a problem, the easier is for them to get help. You can get help from talking to people and family or a trained helper (called a coun­selor. You can find counselors by calling Child Line for free on 0800 1111. The Eating Disorder Association youth line is 0845 634 7650 or follow the link to the left.

**Which paragraph**

1.Informs about the number of people with eating problems?\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.Gives the information where to address to in case you have eating problems?\_\_\_\_\_

3.Tells how eating problems appear?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.Point out how important it is to consult a doctor when you have eating problems?\_\_\_\_\_

5.Speaks about a disease when people try to get rid of what they have eaten?\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.Describes a disease when people don't realize they are under­ weight?\_\_\_\_\_

7.Describes a medical condition when people turn to eating as a re­sult of their emotions?\_\_\_\_\_

8.Gives advice how to cope with some eating problems?\_\_\_\_\_

**HEALTHY FOOD**

There are many ways to be healthy. One of them is eating healthy food. Eating fresh fruit and vegetables can reduce your chance of get­ting cancer, diabetes and heart disease. Low-fat meats, beans and nuts are also part of a good nutrition plan.

*What are the benefits of eating healthy food?*

People who eat healthy food, feel and look better. They have fewer medical problems and miss less days from work or school.

People who eat healthy food also feel more energetic and live lon­ger than people who don't.

Is *it important to take vitamins?*

You can get all the vitamins you need from the food you eat, but taking a multi-vitamin once a day is a good idea. Multi-vitamins can be taken once a day after eating. If you take a multi-vitamin, be sure to check the expiration date on the bottle.

*What kind of bread is healthy?*

Whole white bread is good to eat.

We should have at least three ounces of whole grains per day.

Whole grains can be bread, cereal, crackers, pasta or brown rice. ,

*How many servings of vegetables should we eat?*

We should eat 3/4 servings of vegetables a day.

It is important to eat green and orange vegetables like spinach and carrots every day.

Fresh vegetables are best, but frozen vegetables are healthy, too.

*How many servings of fruit should we eat?*

We should eat 3/4 servings of fruit a day.

Fresh fruit like apples and oranges are best.

Avoid eating canned fruit because they contain too much sugar.

*What kinds of meat are the best?*

Low-fat meat like turkey and chicken are good to eat.

Meat that is low in fat is called lean.

Meat that is baked has less fat than the meat that is fried.

*Are sweets good for your health?*

No, sweets are bad for your health.

Avoid eating too many sweets.

Buy a juicer and make fresh juice instead.

**Speaking**

Discuss the following phrase: "We are living in a world today where lemonade is made from artificial flavors and furniture polish which is made from real lemons", said by Alfred E. Newman.

Your health is important. If you want to restore it, or keep it, you must lay a proper foundation. You need to establish good healthy ha­bits now if you want to enjoy living a healthy life for years to come.

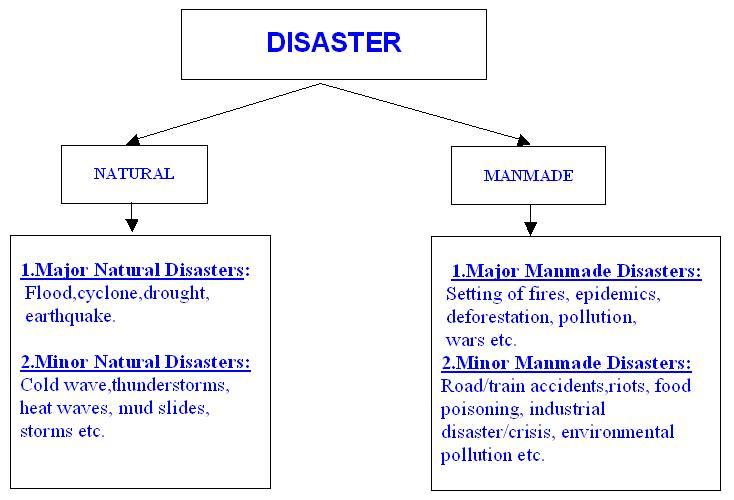
1. Start your day with a healthy breakfast. Most of us busy people forget to have the first meal of the day, i.e. BREAKFAST. Cont­rary to the thought that skipping a meal will help you lose weight, instead it sends signals to the body to use less calories. So the aim of burning more calories to lose weight is not achieved.

2. Drink plenty of water. Water is truly essential for living. One should drink 8—10 glasses of water every day to flush out the toxins produced in the body.

3. Eat healthy food. Good nutrition is one which enables us to grow well and enjoy good health. We should follow a basic rule while planning our meals. Carbohydrates should form 65-80 % of the diet, fats should be 10-30 % and proteins should be 7-15 %. Vi­tamins and minerals are included. Each component has a specific role in the body. Include fruit and vegetables in your diet.

4. Incorporate milk, its products and other sources of calcium. Cal­cium is required foe healthy bones teeth and other functions in the body. Studies have proved that incorporating milk products help you loose weight.

5. Keep sugar and caffeine to minimum. A cup of tea is 70 Cal and coffee is 110 Cal. So every time you help yourself with a cup of coffee. Remember: you are adding these calories to your daily in­take.

***Environmental Protection***

1. **Read and memorize the following words**

**Avalanche** — a large amount of snow, rocks or soil that falls down a mountain

**Cyclone** — a violent tropical wind that moves in circles round a calm area

**Drought** — a long period of dry weather so that there isn' t enough water

**Earthquake** — a sudden, violent shaking of the earth's surface

**Flood** — a great overflow of water onto a place, that is usually dry

**Hurricane** — a storm with a very strong and fast wind

**Landslide** — a sudden large fall of rocks or soil down a hillside

**Volcanic eruption** — the situation when steam or lava escapes from a volcano

**Windstorm** — a very violent wind

1. **Reading**

Read the text. While reading the texts the students use the following interactive reading strategies: The most important information / Your comments I know / I want to know / I've known…

**NATURAL DISASTERS BY JOHN RUSSELL**

Natural disasters take many different forms and can happen with­out warning. Earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, drought, typhoons and hurricanes are all natural disasters/The earthquake of 26 December 2004 resulted in one of the worst natural disasters in living memory. It was a massive underwater quake and occurred in the Indian Ocean. This caused a huge tidal wave (a tsunami) to cross the Indian Ocean. It de­stroyed coastlines and communities and brought death and destruction to many people. Thousands of people were killed as the wave traveled miles across the ocean to distant, beaches. Whole families were swept out to sea or drowned as the sea invaded the land. The survivors or drowned as the sea invaded the land. The survivors need fresh water, food and shelter as well as medical help. People from all over the world are giving money so that towns and villages can be rebuilt. Why do earthquakes happen?

The surface of the earth has not always looked as it does today; it is moving continuously (although very slowly) and has done so for bil­lions of years. This is one cause of earthquakes, when one section the earth (tectonic plate) collides with another. Scientists can predict where (but not when) this might happen and the area area between plates is called a fault line. On one fault line in Kobe, Japan, in 1923 over 200,000 peo­ple were killed. However, earthquakes do not always happen on fault lines, which is why they are so dangerous and unpredictable.

**Where do volcanoes happen?**

Volcanoes happen where the earth's crust is thin — lava, dust and gases burst out (erupt) from beneath the earth. They can rise into a massive cone shape — like a mountain — and erupt or they can be so violent that they just explode directly from the earth with no warning. There are 1,511 active' volcanoes in the world. This means that they may still be dangerous. In 1985 the massive Colombian volcano Neva-do del Ruiz erupted. The lava melted a glacier and sent tons of mud down the town of Armero below. Twenty thousand people died.

**Can we predict earthquakes and volcanoes?**

Natural disasters like volcanoes are often unpredictable. We do not know when they might happen, or even where they will happen. In the future, scientists may be able to watch and predict events before they happen. This could save many lives. In South America, scientists predicted the eruption of Popocatepetl. Tens of thousands of people —I were safely moved just before the biggest eruption of the volcano for a thousand years. No one was hurt.

**What is the difference between a hurricane and tornado?**

Hurricanes are extremely strong storms arid often happen in the Caribbean, They cause high winds, huge waves, and heavy flooding and can be hundreds of miles across. In 1998, Hurricane Gilbert pro­duced 160 mile an hour winds. It killed 318 people, and destroyed much of Jamaica. Tornadoes or twisters' are very strong spinning winds. They can move objects as big as a car and can blow buildings down. These are very common in West Africa and certain areas of the USA.

**Can too much rain cause problems.**

Roods happen in many countries after very heavy rainfall. When rain pours for weeks at a time, rivers overflow and people and property can be trapped or simply washed away. Since 1998, more than 30 people have drowned in floods in Britain. Flooding in Bangladesh caused 1,300 deaths in 1989; another natural disaster.

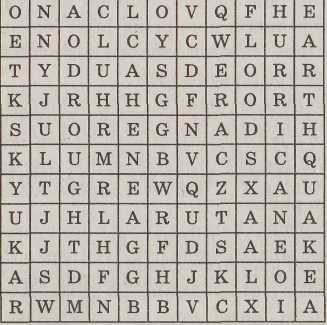
Another kind of natural disaster is a drought. This happens whenthere is no water — when it doesn't rain for a long time and rivers dry up. Plants, animals and even humans die as a result of drought, for we all need water to live. Many countries today suffer from drought. This causes crops to fail, animals to die and sadly, people to starve.

**Which is the most dangerous natural disaster?**

All the disasters mentioned above are very dangerous and contin­ue to kill thousands of people each year, but they are nowhere near the most dangerous disaster to ever happen on earth. One type of event in the earth'-s history has regularly killed millions of beings: asteroid impacts. About once every million years the earth is hit by a piece of rock mid ice from space large enough to cause massive destruction (includ­ing earthquakes, volcanoes and ice ages) and sometimes to kill entire species. Sixty-five million years ago more than half the earth's species were killed by such an impact (including all the dinosaurs).

Disasters on the earth may seem dangerous, but the biggest threat to humans is likely to come from space.

**3. See if you can find these words in the grid. They can be horizontal, vertical and backwards.**

D\_NG\_RO\_S

N\_T\_R\_L

E\_RT\_Q\_AKE.

C\_CL NE.

V\_LC\_NQ\_

H\_RR\_C\_NE.

F\_O\_DS

DR\_G\_T

**4.Read the text and choose the answers (А, В, С) for questions.**

**VOLCANO**

Volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface through which lava, hot gases and rock fragments erupt. Such an opening forms when melted rock from deep within the Earth blasts through the surface. Most volcanoes are mountains, cone-shaped ones, which were built up around the opening by lava and other materials. Eruptions of volcanic mountains are spectacular sights. In some eruptions, huge fiery clouds rise over the mountain and glowing rivers 1 of lava flow down its sides. In other eruptions red-hot ash and cinders i shoot out the mountaintop, and large chunks of hot rock are blasted high into the air. A few eruptions are so violent that thy blow the mountain apart. People have always been both fascinated by the spectacle of vol­canic eruptions and terrified of their power. Eruptions have caused some of the worst disasters in history, wip­ing out entire. towns and killing thousands of people. In early times, volcanoes played a role in the religious life of some people. The world 'volcano' comes from 'Vulcan', the name the ancient Romans gave to their God of Fire. Romans believed the God lived be­neath the volcanic island Volcano.

1. What is volcano?

1. a melted rock
2. a lava
3. an opening in the Earth surface

2. Most volcanoes are \_

а) cone-shaped

b) oval-shaped

c) square-shaped

3. Eruptions of volcanoes raise

1. fiery clouds, red-hot ash, cinders, chunks of hot rock
2. fiery clouds and red-hot ash
3. cinders and chunks of hot rock

4. Lava is

1. rock fragments
2. hot gases
3. melted rock

5. The world 'volcano' comes from

1. the name the ancient Roman
2. the name of God of Fire
3. the name of the island

6. People consider volcanic eruptions as a

1. supernatural power
2. fascinating sight
3. one of the worst natural disasters

**5.Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| Avalanche, drought, earthquake, flood, hurricane, landslide, volcano, forest fire, famine, disease |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been burning for thee weeks in Indonesia and have destroyed thousands of hectares of virgin forest.

2. One of the most infectious\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is Ebola, which kills its victims extremely quickly.

3. The harvest in Afghanistan has failed four years running due to a terrible\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which has affected most of the country.

4. Bangladesh is regularly hit by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ caused by heavy rain in the monsoon period.

5. The small island of Montserrat in the Caribbean was almost wiped out by a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which erupted a few years ago.

6. Three skiers were killed yesterday by an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a Swiss mountain resort.

7. A district if the capital of El Salvador was wiped out by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ due to heavy rain and the cutting of trees.

8. A major\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is expected in California in the next few years and special building regulations have been introduced to minimize loss of human life.

9. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this part of Africa has been caused by drought and harvest failure as well as the continuing civil war.  
10. A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is due to hit the coast of Florida this evening and residents are being evacuated from coastal areas.

**6.Match the words with their definitions:**

**Avalanche, Cyclone, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Hurricane, Landslide, Volcanic eruption, Windstorm**

a large amount of snow, rocks or soil that falls down a mountain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a sudden large fall of rocks or soil down a hillside \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a violent tropical wind that moves in circles round a calm area \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a sudden, violent shaking of the earth's surface \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a storm with a very strong and fast wind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a long period of dry weather so that there isn't enough water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a great overflow of water onto a place, that is usually dry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

the situation when steam or lava escapes from a volcano \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a very violent wind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**7.Match the words with proper transcription:**

[transcription] earthquake

[transcription] avalanche

[transcription] hurricane

[transcription] drought

[transcription ] volcanic

[transcription] landslide

transcription] volcanic eruption

[transcription][transcription] windstorm

[transcription] flood

**SHOPPING ON THE INTERNET**

1. **Read the text carefully more than once. Correct the fifteen mistakes in the text.**

Every morning I am *sitting down* at the computer and I say "What are we going to have for dinner tonight?" You see, my family *did* some of its shopping on the Internet since the big supermarkets started online. My little daughter *don't like* it. She prefers to go to the supermarket with me and buy *any* chocolate. She eats *none* of it in the car on the way home every time we go. But *much* people like Internet shop­ping and our dog loves it. You see, we click on 'Dog food' when we want a little dog food but we also tick the supermarket's box that says 'Can we send the *other* product if your product is not there?' So the supermarket sends top quality food when our dog food is not there. But there are problems with Internet shopping. It costs $5 every time your shopping *was* on the Internet. *Too,* the first time you shop on the Internet, you have to look at a list of every product the supermarket has. But after the first time you *have to do* that.

What do the supermarkets think of Internet shopping? Some su­permarkets can't take any more customers online. 'We *can* take any new people for Internet shopping,' say Britain's biggest supermar­ket. Their problem is this: How do they *get* all that food to the customers? The supermarkets are giving the customer a time when they will bring the Internet shopping to the customer's home. The cus­tomer *have to* be at home at that time. 'All your customers want *their* Internet shopping brought to heir home at the weekend or in the early evening', say the supermarkets. 'That's the problem'.

1. **Say what grammar material did you use to correct the mistakes.**

**3. Make up 6 questions up to the text and discuss them with your partner. Read and translate the following text:**

**Customs and traditions of Australia**

When you arrive to Australia you may notice differences in etiquette, lifestyle and values. Australians are quite informal which can get some getting used to, especially when you come from a culture where a ritual is important and where levels of status and authority are clearly distinguished and carefully respected. With most Australians living within 50 kilometers from the coast, many people enjoy a laid back and social lifestyle. A typical weekend may include a swim or surf in the ocean, participating or attendance at a sporting match, a barbecue with friends and spending time with family.

Eye contact - no matter what your social status or age, Australians like to make direct eye contact with people they are speaking to.

Personal space - Australians like to allow a decent amount of personal space between them and others. Standing closer than one meter from another person unnecessarily can make them feel uncomfortably.

Dress - Australians tend to dress quite casually. If more formal dress is required , you will usually be told.

Punctuality - being late is not acceptable. If you can’t keep an appointment or invitation, or are running late, always phone to explain before the event.

Smoking – is banned in government buildings and on public transport including domestic and international flights.

Table manners – you can eat with your fingers t informal meals such as a picnic, barbecue or when eating takeaway food. You must use cutlery for meals at restaurants. If you don’t know what utensil to use, ask first or watch and follow what others do.

***SHOPPING***

*What kinds of shops are there in the U.S.?*

*How much is a sales tax?*

*How much is film processing? .*

M

ost shops in the U.S. open at 9:30 a.m. and close at 6 p.m. Larger stores are open until 9:00 p.m. In most places, a **sales tax** of 5-10 *%* is **added** to the **bill**. When entering a store, you may be asked, to leave bags with a **store clerk.** To **purchase**[transcription]items bring them in a cashier. The cashier will **total**  the **cost** electronically. You should then pay for your purchase. The 'cashier will put the items with your **receipt** [transcription]in a plastic bag and **hand** it to you?.

In the U.S, there are 4 main types of food stores: supermarkets, **grocery stores,** **convenience** [transcription]**stores** and delicatessen.

Supermarkets carry a wide variety of dairy products, cereals, bread and **baked goods**, **prepared.,** **canned** and **frozen** goods, ice cream and dessert foods, ice cream and **non-prescription drugs.** Some supermarkets also have **salad bars,** **film developing service** and **pharmacies**. Supermarkets have baskets and carts for carrying around the store.

**Grocery stores** may carry most of the same type of products as supermarkets but with less variety. They don’t have film developing services or pharmacies . Prices are similar to those of supermarkets.

**Convenience stores** are called this because of their hours of operation/7:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.or 24 hours a day//carry a very limited **selections of goods.** Prices can be twice that of supermarket prices.

**Delicatessen** carry only cold cuts (**sliced ham, turkey, salami** [transcription] **for sandwiches**) breads, and **beverages** [transcription] напої**.**

**Department stores** are large shops with many departments for selling different kinds of goods such as **jewelry** [transcription]**, perfume, clothing, shoes, televisions and furniture.** You may also find some food products there. Some small valuable item(cameras, jewelry) may be kept in locked **glass cabinets.**

**Bookstores** carry textbooks for **classes, notebooks, folders** etc.

**Drug Stores** in the USA carry more than pharmaceutical supplies. They may be mini - supermarkets.

**Liquor** [transcription] **Stores** sell beer and wine to those aged 21 and over. You may be asked to show **a picture identification card**. In some states it’s legal to sell beer and wine in supermarkets. Liquor stores in many states are closed on Sundays.

**Film processing** is possible in many stores. It costs about 7:00 dollars. For special prints or slides you may wish to use the services of a film store.

**Task 1. Put T “true” if the statement is true or F “false” if it’s false.**

\_\_\_\_As usual shops in the USA open at 8 a.m. and close at 7 p.m.

\_\_\_\_In most shops a sales tax of 5-10 % is added to the bill.

\_\_\_\_A store clerk is a person who saves your money.

\_\_\_\_To purchase goods you bring them in a cashier, who will total the cost electronically and give you your purchase.

\_\_\_\_In the USA there are four main types of household stores.

\_\_\_\_Supermarkets provide a great number of different goods, including dairy products, cereals, bread and baked goods, prepared, canned and frozen goods etc.

\_\_\_\_Convenience stores may sell most of the same types of goods as supermarkets.

\_\_\_\_Grocery stores carry a very limited selection of goods but at low prices.

\_\_\_\_Delicatessen carry only cold cuts, breads and beverages.

\_\_\_\_Drug stores in the USA may be mini supermarkets.

\_\_\_\_All liquor stores in the USA are closed on Sundays.

**Task 2. Match the words with the proper equivalents:**

1.sales tax аптечна справа, аптека

2.bill купувати

3.purchase рахунок

4.total випічка

5.baked products бакалійна крамниця

6.goods закусочна з овочевими стравами

7.salad bar заморожені продукти

8.receipt універсам

9.pharmacies консервовані продукти

10.canned products чек

11.frozen products податок з обігу

12.grocery store товари

13.department store підраховувати

14. item ціна

15.convenience store обробка плівки

16.folder вид товару, окреме найменування в асортименті

17.liquor Store скляна шафа

18.glass cabinet магазин винної та лікеро-горілчаної продукції

19.film processing папка

нічний магазин

**Task 3. Mark the correct preposition**

1. His stuff was afraid \_\_\_him.

a) to b) of c) for d ) at

2. Customers were not quite sure\_\_\_\_ product’s quality.

a) of b) with c) at d) about

3. He is working \_\_\_\_his new invention.

a) at b) on c) for d) with

4. What time did you arrive \_\_\_\_\_\_London last week.

a) at b) to c) in d) into

5. Don’t wait\_\_\_\_ him. He is very busy in his office.

a) to b) on c) for d) -

6. The workers are tired \_\_\_\_everyday routine.

a) with b) in c) by d) of

7. He has already explained this rules \_\_\_\_\_us.

a) to b) for c) - d) on

8. I’m looking\_\_\_\_ some department store.

a) at b) for c) in d)-

9. This supermarket consists\_\_\_\_20 departments.

a) of b) at c)on d) across

10. Your salary often depends\_\_\_\_ your skills.

a) at b) of c) on d) in

**Task 4. Circle the proper variant:**

1. What time do shops in the USA open and close?

a) 9:30 a.m. – 6 p.m. b) 7 a.m. – 6 p.m c) 7 a.m -12 p.m

2. Four main types of food stores in the USA sre

a) delicatessen, drug stores, liquor stores, butcher’s shops.

b) supermarkets, grocery stores, convenience stores and delicatessen.

c) supermarkets, grocery stores, convenience stores and liquor stores.

3. A wide variety of dairy products, cereals, bread and baked goods, prepared, canned and frozen goods are usually sold

a) at the department store b) at the convenience store c) in the supermarket

4.Convenience stores are called this because of

a) their hours of operation b) limited selection of goods c) low prices

5.Department stores are

a) large shops with a wide variety of dairy products.

b) big stores with limited selection of goods.

c) big shops with many departments.

6. At the department store some small valuable item may be kept in

a) locked glass cabinets b) locket boxes c) locked cupboards

7. You may buy textbooks for classes, notebooks, folders etc.

a) at the Butcher’s c) at the Baker’s d) at the Bookstore

8. Liquor Stores sell beer and wine to those

a) aged 21 and over b) aged 18 and over c) aged 21 and less

9. To purchase some alcohol at the liquor store you may be asked to show

a) your passport b) a picture identification card c) a driving license

10. When entering a store, you may be asked, to leave bags with

a) a store manager b) a store assistant c) a store clerk

11. A synonym of the word “drug store” is

a) medicine b) pharmacies c) chemistry

12.Film processing is possible in

a) many stores b) supermarkets only c) department stores

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