

D.SULTANOVA

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BRUSH UP YOUR ENGLISH

TOSHKENT

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL
EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

D.Sultanova

BRUSH UP YOUR ENGLISH



Ideal for elementary and pre-intermediate students of English

Tashkent -2021

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INTRODUCTION

«Brush up your English» is a practical guide to communication activities in the language classroom, suitable for use with students from elementary to pre-intermediate level. To improve oral skills of students one needs to make them to speak.

This problem is one of the most difficult problems of language teaching in no language environment. Making students speak more English in the classroom is not only a matter of "forcing" them to speak. This demands good preparation of proper material and implementation must be progressive and systematic which demands more teachers' workload.

Besides that the students whom we work with are future specialists. So the teachers of foreign languages have to improve not only general English language skills of students but their language usage and ability to satisfy professional needs too.

Taking into account all these circumstances we decided to design special teaching materials to help teachers to overcome above-mentioned difficulties. Texts included to this book makes easy to students to speak in English language, creates situations which they may face in future.

The book consists of four parts. Each part includes not only the description of situation but new words, questions to analyze the situation, useful phrases, subjects to discuss and, of course, writing activities.

«Brush up your English» is designed for use as self-study, in one-to-one situations, or in small groups. It is a very useful reference book for elementary and pre-intermediate students as well as for teachers of English.

Compiler



PART I

All about me





Основные правила чтения

Чтение гласных

Aa	[eɪ] [æ]	date, plane man, flat	Oo	[əʊ] [ʊ]	home, pole dot, shop
Ee	[i:] [e]	he, these pencil, bell	Uu	[ju:] [ʌ]	flute, student cup, luck
Ii	[aɪ] [ɪ]	time, tie it, lift, lip	Yy	[aɪ] [ɪ]	cry, type myth, fifty

Чтение некоторых согласных

Cc	[k] [s]	cap, colour, cut centre, city cyder	Jj	[dʒ]	jump, jam
Gg	[dʒ] [g]	gym, page, giant game, goal, flag grass, guest	Ss	[s] [z]	son, seven close, rose
			Xx	[ks]	axe, fox 

Чтение некоторых буквосочетаний

ng	[ŋ] [ŋg]	ring, young, long angry, hungry	ou	[aʊ]	loud, house
nk	[ŋk]	bank, ink	oy	[ɔɪ]	joy, toy, boy
ck	[k]	clock, rock	oi	[ɔɪ]	oil, point
wh	[w]	white, what	ay	[eɪ]	ray, play
gh	не читается	eight, high	ai	[eɪ]	paint, gain
sh	[ʃ]	ship, shop, dish	ir		girl, firm
ch	[tʃ]	chalk, bench	er	[ɜ:]	her, term
th	[ð] [θ]	this, those thing, cloth	ur		turn, fur
ph	[f]	phone, photo	ar	[ɑ]	far, party
sch	[sk]	school, scheme	or	[ɔ]	force, more portrait
ee	[i:]	free, meet	er	[ə]	speaker, writer doctor
ea	[i:]	meat, tea, read	or	[ə]	doctor
oo	[u:] [ʊ]	spoon, too book, good	ure	[jʊə]	pure, sure
		исключения: flood, blood — [ʌ]	ow	[aʊ] [əʊ]	how, down show, snow
			all	[ɔ:l]	call, ball, small
			qu	[kw]	queen, quite

UNIT 1 ABOUT MYSELF



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

First of all let me introduce myself. My name is Lola. I'm seventeen years old. I'm at 11-th grade. There are two more kids in the family besides me – my elder brother Rustam and my younger sister Malika. Rustam is twenty-one, he attends a University. He will be a dentist. Malika is only twelve, she is a schoolgirl. I forgot to mention one more member of our family. It's our favourite poodle Tim.

My parents are not old at all. My mother is forty. She works for newspaper. My father is forty-four. He is an engineer in computers. My parents love their jobs very much.

I'm doing quite well at school. My parents are proud of my marks. I go in for sports. I play basket-ball. In summer time I like yachting and windsurfing. I take part in different basket-ball competitions. In a year I shall finish my school and I have to decide what occupation to choose I have been studying English for seven years. I want to be an interpreter. My grandparents are already retired. They like gardening and spend all their time growing tomatoes, potatoes, onions, strawberries, raspberries.

2. Read, write down the words and memorize them:

to introduce – представлять

let me introduce myself – разрешите представиться

grade – класс в школе

kid – ребенок

favourite – любимец, любимый

poodle – пудель

to forget – забывать

to be proud of smth – гордиться чем-то

to go in for sports – увлекаться спортом
occupation – занятие, род занятий, профессия
military interpreter – военный переводчик
to retire – быть на пенсии

Here are some examples of things you can say about yourself:

My name's ...	My best friends are ... because
I'm from ... / I live in
I was born in ...	My favourite subject is ...
I'm ... years old.	because ...
I go to ... school.	I have ... brothers and sisters.
I like ... because ...	In the future, I'd like to ...
I don't like ... because ...	because .
In my free time / After school, I	
...	

3. Answer the questions:

1. Do you study at school or in the university?
2. What grade are you at?
3. How old are your parents?
4. Are you the only child in the family?
5. Do you have a pet?
6. Do your grandparents live near you?
7. Do you go in for sports?
8. Do you like reading?

4. When we describe somebody, we tend to follow this order in our description: height, build, age, hair, eyes, face, complexion, extra features, dress.

Vocabulary

Age: young, middle-aged, elderly, old, in his / her 30's in his / her late teens in his / her mid-20's in his / her early 40's.

Build: fat, thin, slim, skinny, plump, medium-build, well-built, broad-shouldered, overweight.

Height: 1.70m, medium height, average height, below average, short, tallish, shortish

Hair colour: black, brown, red, fair, blonde, grey, white, a brunette, a blonde, a redhead, mousy, dark, dyed /coloured

Hair style: long, short, straight, wavy, curly, neat, untidy, with plaits, a fringe, swept back in a bun, a pony-tail, bald, balding, thinning, receding.

Face: thin, long, round, oval, square, heart-shaped, high cheekbones, high forehead, thin lips, full lips, a long nose, a straight nose, a turned-up nose, a cleft chin, a pointed chin, a double chin.

Distinguishing features: a beard, a moustache, side-burns, unshaven, clean-shaven, a scar, a beauty-spot, a mole, with freckles, with dimples, with spots, with wrinkles, with lines.

Personality: quiet, reserved, thoughtful, calm, moody, unsociable/sociable, lively, cheerful, amusing, polite, reliable, talkative, aggressive, friendly, shy, frank/sincere, selfish, idle/lazy, stubborn, mean, generous, sly, boastful, honest

Eyes: blue, grey, brown, hazel, long eyelashes, thick eyelashes, bushy eyelashes

Complexion: pale, sunburned / sunburnt, tanned, olive-skinned, fair-skinned, oriental, brown, black.

Dress: smart, scruffy, well-dressed, casual, conservative, elegant, fashionable

5. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №1:

Appearance

1
▼
A
g
e

young middle-aged old

2
▼
H
e
i
g
h
t

short medium-height tall

3
▼
B
u
i
l
d

well-built plump fat slim

4 ▶ **Complexion**

pale-skinned yellow-skinned olive-skinned dark-skinned

5 ▶ **Face**

oval round square triangle long

6 ▶ **Hair**

short black hair long black hair grey hair wavy brown hair curly hair ponytail red pigtails fair hair (plaits) short spiky hair bold

7 ▶ **Eyes**

blue (brown, black, green) eyes hazel eyes oval eyes big round eyes small eyes

8 ▶ **Nose**

small nose turned-up nose straight nose hooked nose long nose

9 ▶ **Mouth and lips**

full lips thin lips curved lips large mouth small mouth

10 ▶ **Other features**

beautiful (pretty) handsome ugly beard moustache wrinkles freckles large ears small ears

6. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №2:



7. Study this example.

My cousin, Paul, is a tallish man in his mid-thirties. He is a bit plump and has got long wavy brown hair. He has a round, friendly-looking face and small brown eyes. He has got a little scar on his cheek from an accident he had when he was a child. He wears glasses and has got a beard. He isn't very smart and tends to wear shabby clothes.

To be easy / difficult to deal with/to talk to

to be a good mixer, to be a person of strong / weak character

to be crazy about smb/smth, to be good at smth / at doing smth

to have a lot of faults, to have a sense of humour, to have good / bad qualities

to like / dislike / hate doing smth

8. Read through the following descriptions of Janet, Donna, Colin and Robert.

Janet

She's sophisticated, well-dressed, expensive hairstyle and so on. I'd say she was in her late thirties or early forties, but she looks younger. She's about average height and very slim. Her hair's very

blonde, dyed, I think, but I'm not sure about that. It's always very neat, not long. She's got pale grey eyes with thin eyebrows. Her face is always sunburned and very well made up. It's an attractive face ... not really beautiful, but very attractive, you know what I mean. High cheekbones, small chin ... oh and yes, there's a beauty spot on her left cheek. She's a very calm and reliable sort of person, very sociable, and always very, very polite.

Donna

Well, she's quite a lively, talkative person in her... in her late teens. She's fairly tall with a ... a good figure. She's got a heart-shaped face with a small, sort of turned-up nose. It's very attractive really. She's got long, black wavy hair and blue eyes with very long eyelashes. Her complexion is ... well, she's olive-skinned. Her lips are very full ... and she's got dimples ... dimples in her cheeks.

Colin

He's a very big guy, you know, well-built with very broad shoulders. Not fat, really, really ... just well-built. He's in his early thirties. He's got a long face with thin lips. Oh, and a small scar on his chin. He's got very short, fair hair but with long sideburns and a moustache. Eyes ... I haven't really noticed the colour, he wears glasses. He's got thick eyebrows and a kind of a long, straight nose. He's fairly reserved, thoughtful, sometimes even moody.


Robert

Robert's a wonderful person really. He's elderly but not old ... still very lively and amusing. He's probably in his early seventies. He's got white hair, receding a bit, and a small white beard. He's of medium build, a little overweight perhaps. He's got very nice, large, brown eyes and he always seems to be smiling ... lots of wrinkles round the eyes, laughter lines I think you call them. He's got a very high, lined forehead which makes him look very intelligent, which he is, of course.

9. Read these dialogues and practice the same conversation with a partner:

1 Meeting people

1 Introducing yourself

A  Listen to people introduce themselves. Listen at least three times.

A: Hello. I'm Jason.
 B: Hi. My name is Dolma.
 A: Nice to meet you, Dolma.
 B: Good to meet you too.

A: Excuse me. I don't think we have met before.
 My name is Mary Jenson.
 B: Oh, hello. I'm Bikash Chettri
 A: Good to meet you Mr Chettri.
 B: Pleased to meet you too, Ms Jenson.

A: Hello. Can I sit here?
 B: Yes.
 A: By the way, I'm Robin.
 B: Hi. My name is Jessica.
 A: Nice to meet you.
 B: Pleased to meet you too. And where are you from, Robin?
 A: I'm from Kathmandu. What about you?
 B: I'm from New York. Oh, this is my stop. Bye, Robin.
 A: Bye. See you.

B Role play Now practice the same conversations with a partner. Practice for three to five minutes.

C Pair work Now in the same way introduce yourself to your partner or to someone else.

Useful expressions

Hello, I'm.... Hi, my name is.... Nice/Good/Pleased to meet you.



Wh-questions



Excuse me what's your name?

What's your first last name?

How do you spell Smith?

Where are you from?

What's your telephone number?

What's your address?

Would you like a cup of coffee?

My name is Jane

My first last name is Smith

It's S-m-i-t-h

I'm from Canada.

It's 555-668-877

It's on First Street 558

I'd like to, thanks.



And what's her name?

Her name is Jane.

What's her phone number?

It's 555-688-877

Where is she from?

She's from Canada.

She is Canadian.



Tell me, what's his name?

His name is Tom.

Where is he from?

He's from United States.

What's his last name?

His last name is Brown.

Brown? Hey, I have a friend in United States too, and his last name is Brown.

10. Writing activities:

Task №1

Complete these sentences:

Let me introduce myself

- Hi, my name's
- I'm from (country)
- I live in (city)
- I'm ... years old.
- My birthday is on
- I'm a student at
- My favourite subject is
- My favourite sport is
- There are ... people in my family.
- They are
- My father is a and my mother a
- I would like to be a because
- My hobby is
- In my free time, I also like
- I don't like
- My favourite food is
- My favourite drink is
- My favourite day of the week is because
- My favourite month is because
- My favourite singer (or band) is
- I like (movies).
- My favourite place is I like it because
- I (don't) like travelling. I have been to
- The most beautiful place in my country is
- I study English because

Months

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

School subjects

English
science
maths
art
PE
physics
chemistry
music
social studies
history
geography
computer science

Hobbies - Free time activities

- reading, painting, drawing
- playing computer games
- surfing the Internet
- collecting stamps/coins/...
- going to the cinema
- playing with friends
- playing with my dog
- going to the park/beach/...
- listening to music
- shopping, singing, dancing
- travelling, camping, hiking



Movies

action movie
comedy
romantic comedy
horror movie
sci-fi movie
war movie
thriller
animated cartoons

Because...

- ... I like it a lot.
- ... I think it's important.
- ... there are many things to see and do.
- ... I have to.
- ... I can relax there.
- ... it's relaxing/popular/nice/...
- ... it's the last day of the week.
- ... I'm good at English/maths/...

Jobs

teacher	policeman	doctor
nurse	builder	architect
civil servant	engineer	social worker
secretary	businessman	shop assistant
manager	fire fighter	shopkeeper
cleaner	postman	waiter/waitress

Task №2

Fill in these gaps:

Introduce yourself !

- Hi, my name's
- I'm from (country)
- I live in (city)
- I'm ... years old.
- My birthday is on
- I'm a student at
- My favourite subject is
- My favourite sport is
- There are ... people in my family.
- They are
- My father is a and my mother a
- I would like to be a because
- My hobby is
- In my free time, I also like
- I don't like
- My favourite food is
- My favourite drink is
- My favourite day of the week is because
- My favourite month is because
- My favourite singer (or band) is
- I like (movies).
- My favourite place is I like it because
- I (don't) like travelling. I have been to
- The most beautiful place in my country is
- I study English because ----->

Months

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

School subjects

English
science
maths
art
PE
physics
chemistry
music
social studies
history
geography
computer science

Hobbies - Free time activities

- reading, painting, drawing
- playing computer games
- surfing the Internet
- collecting stamps/coins/...
- going to the cinema
- playing with friends
- playing with my dog
- going to the park/beach/...
- listening to music
- shopping, singing, dancing
- travelling, camping, hiking

Movies

action movie
comedy
romantic comedy
horror movie
sci-fi movie
war movie
thriller
animated cartoons

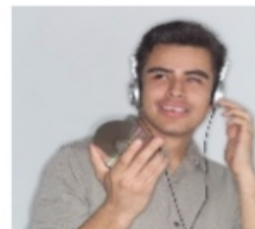
Because...

- ... I like it a lot.
- ... I think it's important.
- ... there are many things to see.
- ... I have to.
- ... I can relax there.
- ... it's relaxing/popular/nice/...
- ... it's the last day of the week.
- ... I'm good at English/maths/...

Task №3

Complete the next paragraph with pronouns, verb to be and possessive adjectives.

Hello! My name _____ Mark. _____ Chicago, but I live in Houston Texas. _____ last name is Pearson. I have three brothers. My older brother is Mike. _____ is 15 years old, he _____ at the high school right now. Jason is twelve. _____ plays soccer every afternoon and _____ little brother is Tom, _____ is 4 years old. Mike has a girlfriend, _____ name is Susy. _____ from Mexico. _____ is a student. My parents _____ teachers. _____ work in a Junior high school in the morning. _____ go to school by car and _____ go to school by bus. I have a pet. _____ a dog. _____ name is blackie. _____ are a Happy family and _____ house is really big.



Task №4

<i>Global Language School</i>			
<i>Personal details</i>			
Title:	Ms	Gender:	Female ∨ Male
First name:			
Surname:		Date of birth:	
Nationality:			
Occupation:		No.of dependants:	
Marital status:	Single Married Separated Divorced Widowed		
<i>Contact details</i>			
Adress		Street:	
House number:		Postcode:	
Town/city:			
Telephone/email			
Tel.no: (daytime)		(evening)	
Mobile:		Email:	

Task №5

Match the terms with the questions.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Surname | a How old are you? |
| 2. Age | b Where do you live? |
| 3. Nationality | c When were you born? |
| 4. date of birth | d What do you do? |
| 5. Marital status | e Are you married? |
| 6. No. of dependants | f What's your last name? |
| 7. Address | g Have you got any children? |
| 8. Occupation | h Where are you from? |

Task №6

Complete the questions. Choose the correct words.

1. Where *am/is/are* you from?
2. What '*m/ 's/'re* your last name?
3. *Am/ Are/ Is* you married?
4. When *have/ is/ are* your birthday?
5. Where *are/ was/ were* you born?
6. *Have/ Has/ Do* you got any brothers and sisters?
7. *Has/ Have/ Do* you got a car?
8. *Are/ Do/Does* you live near here?
9. What *do/ are/ have* you do in your free time?

Task №7

Make up the sentences using these pictures:

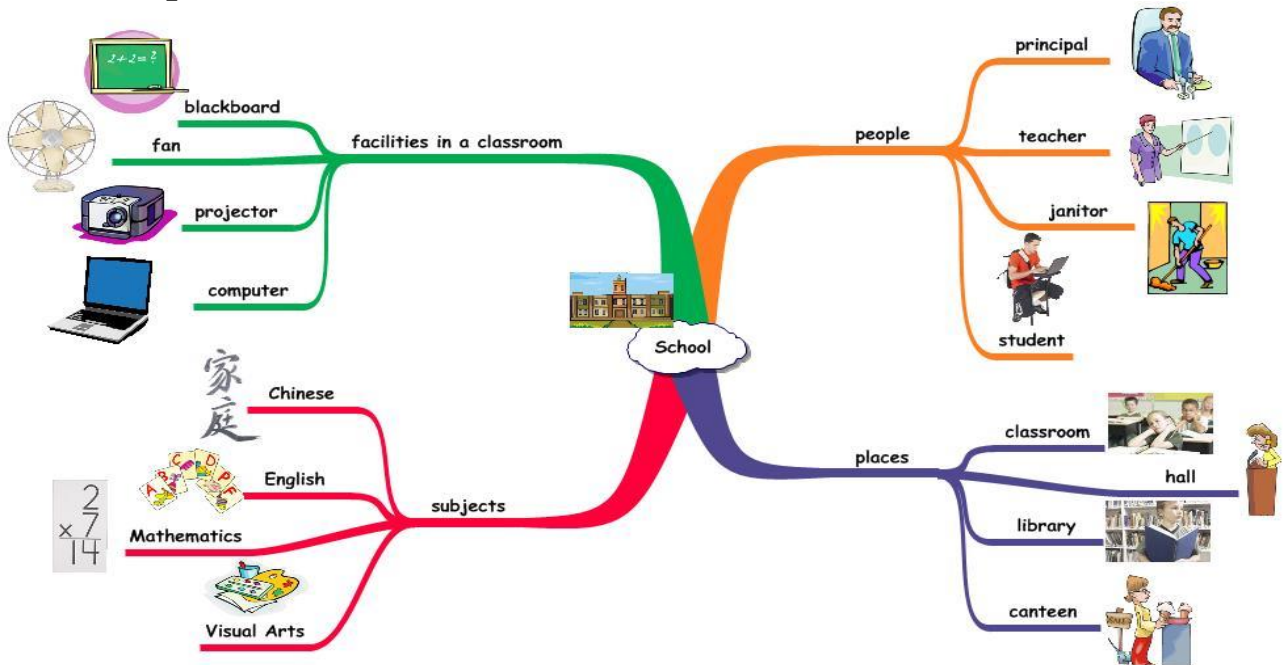


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Turn off sound

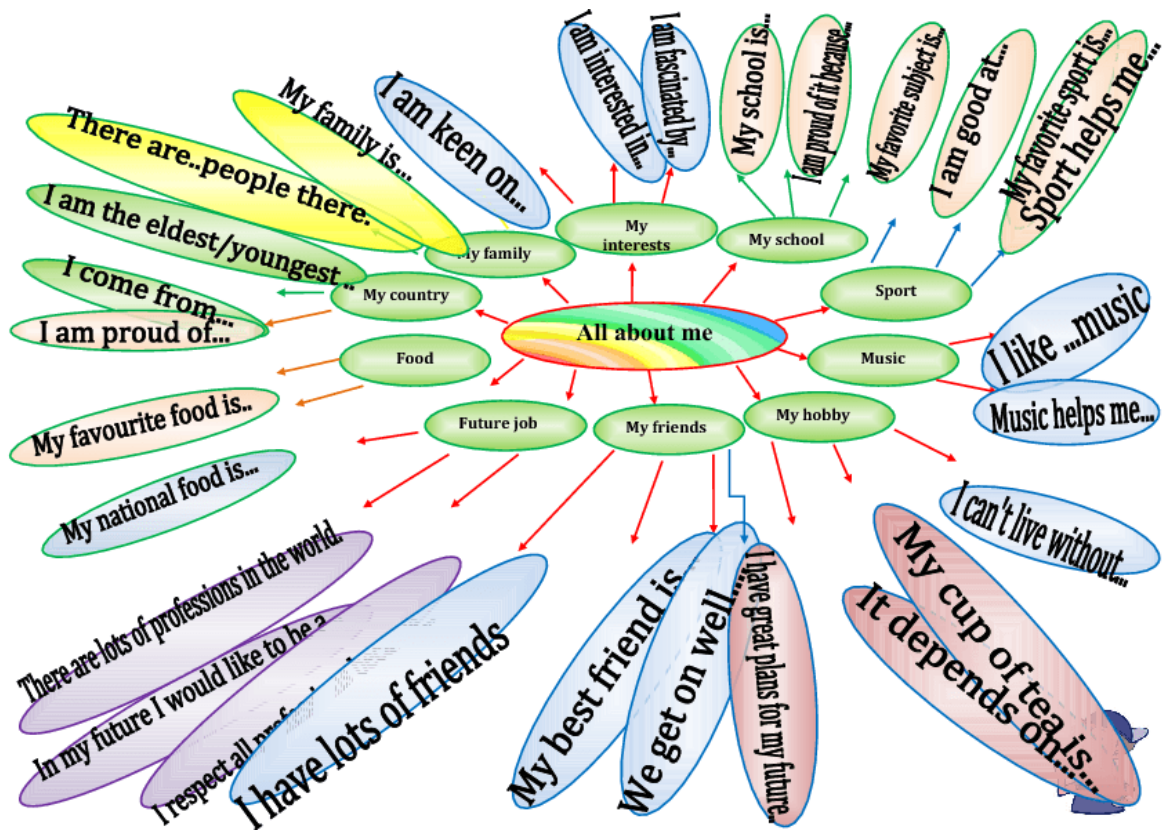
Task №8

Make up the cluster:



Task №9

Write an essay using these expressions:



Task №10

DESCRIBING PEOPLE AND THINGS



- 1-2 tall – short
- 3-4 long – short
- 5-6 large/big – small/little
- 7-8 high – low
- 9-10 heavy/fat – thin/skinny
- 11-12 heavy – light
- 13-14 loose – tight
- 15-16 fast – slow
- 17-18 straight – crooked
- 19-20 straight – curly
- 21-22 wide – narrow
- 23-24 thick – thin
- 25-26 dark – light

- 27-28 new – old
- 29-30 young – old
- 31-32 good – bad
- 33-34 hot – cold
- 35-36 soft – hard
- 37-38 easy – difficult/hard
- 39-40 smooth – rough
- 41-42 neat – messy
- 43-44 clean – dirty
- 45-46 noisy/loud – quiet
- 47-48 married – single
- 49-50 rich/wealthy – poor

UNIT 2 MY FAMILY



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary:

Let me introduce myself. I am Rustam Azizov. Rustam is my first name and Azizov is my surname. I am seventeen years old. I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is large. I have got a mother, a father, a sister, a brother and a grandmother. There are six of us in the family.

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

My father is a computer programmer. He is very experienced. He is a broad-shouldered, tall man with black hair and brown eyes. He is forty-six. My father often sings and when we are at home and have some free time, I play the guitar and we sing together. My father knows all about new radio sets and likes to repair old ones. He is also handy with many things. He can fix almost everything: a vacuum cleaner, a washing machine, a fridge and what not. My parents have been married for twenty-six years. They have much in common, but they have different views on music, books, films, sports. For example, my father likes horror films and my mother likes “soap operas”. My father is fond of tennis. My mother doesn’t go in for sports. But my parents have the same opinion about my education and upbringing.

My parents are hard-working people. My mother keeps house and takes care of me and my father. She is very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands. She is very practical. My father and I try to help

her with the housework. I wash the dishes, go shopping and tidy our flat. My grandmother is a pensioner. She lives with us and helps to run the house. She is fond of knitting.

My sister Gulchehra is twenty-five. She is married and has a family of her own. She works as an accountant for a joint venture company. Her husband is a scientist. They have got twins: a daughter and a son. They go to a nursery school.

My brother Kudrat is eleven. He is a schoolboy. He wants to become a doctor but he is not sure yet. Three months ago he dreamed of being a cosmonaut.

I want to become an economist. I'd like to learn foreign languages. I think I take after my father. I'm tall, fair-haired and even tempered. I always try to be in a good mood. We have got a lot of relatives. We are deeply attached to each other and we get on very well.

2. Read, write down the words and memorize them:

good-looking — красивый, милостивый

to go in for smth. — заниматься чем-либо

slim — стройный

opinion [ə'pinjən] — мнение

experienced [ik'spiəriənst] — опытный, квалифицированный, со стажем

upbringing [ˈʌp,brɪŋɪŋ] — воспитание

to take care of smb. — заботиться о ком-либо

broad-shouldered [ˌbro:d'ʃouldəd] — широкоплечий

she is good at cooking — она хорошо готовит

to play the guitar [gi'ta:] — играть на гитаре

she is clever with her hands — у нее умелые руки

to repair [ri'reə] — чинить, исправлять

to tidy ['taɪdi] — убирать, приводить в порядок

to be handy with smth. - быть искусным в чем-либо

pensioner [ˈpenʃənə] — пенсионер

to run the house — вести хозяйство

to knit ['nit] — вязать

to manage — суметь, справиться

accountant [ə'kauntənt] — бухгалтер

joint venture company [dʒɔɪnt 'ventʃə kʌmpəni]- совместное предприятие
scientist ['saɪəntɪst] — ученый
to fix — чинить, исправлять
twins — близнецы
vacuum cleaner ['vækjuəm 'kli:nə] — пылесос
nursery ['nə:səri] school — детский сад
cosmonaut ['kɒzməno:t] — космонавт
to take after — быть похожим, пойти (в кого- либо из родителей)
fridge ['frɪdʒ] — холодильник
and what not — и так далее, и тому подобное
fair-haired — светловолосый
even-tempered ['i:vən 'tempəd] — уравновешенный
to have much in common — иметь много общего
to be in a good mood — быть в хорошем настроении
views ['vju:z] **on smth** — взгляды на
horror ['hɒrə] **film** — фильм ужасов
to be deeply attached to smb - быть сильно привязанным к кому- либо
«soap opera»— «мыльная опера», многосерийная мелодрама
to get on well — быть в хороших отношениях, ладить друг с другом
to be fond of smth. — увлекаться чем-либо

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What is your first name? What is your surname?
2. How old are you?
3. When is your birthday?
4. Is your family large? How many people are there in your family?
5. Have you got any brothers or sisters?
6. What are your parents? Where do they work?
7. How long have your parents been married?
8. Do they have much in common?
9. Do you spend a lot of time with your family?
10. What sort of things do you do together?
11. Do you go out with your parents?
12. Who runs the house in your family?
13. What are your household duties?

4. English Vocabulary:

Relatives and Extended Family

- **grandparents:** *the parents of your parents*
- **grandfather:** *the father of your father/mother*
- **grandmother:** *the mother of your father/mother*
- **grandchildren:** *the children of your children*
- **grandson:** *the son of one of your children*
- **granddaughter:** *the daughter of one of your children*
- **great grandfather:** *the father of your grandfather/grandmother*
- **great grandmother:** *the mother of your grandfather/grandmother*
- **uncle:** *the brother (or brother-in-law) of your mother/father*
- **aunt:** *the sister (or sister-in-law) of your mother/father*
- **cousin:** *the child of your aunt/uncle*
- **nephew:** *the male child of your brother/sister*
- **niece:** *the female child of your brother/sister*

The In-Laws

The in-laws are the members of the family of your spouse or via a marriage in your family:

- **father-in-law:** *the father of your spouse*
- **mother-in-law:** *the mother of your spouse*
- **son-in-law:** *the husband of your daughter*
- **daughter-in-law:** *the wife of your son*
- **brother-in-law:** *the husband of your sister*
- **sister-in-law:** *the wife of your brother*

The Family Mix

Nowadays in many countries a person can get married more than once. These are the terms used to describe the “new” members of the family when someone gets remarried.

“Step-“ means that you are related as a result of one parent marrying again:

- **stepfather:** *the (new) husband of your mother but not your biological father*
- **stepmother:** *the (new) wife of your father but not your biological mother*

- **stepson:** *the son of your (new) husband / wife (he is not your biological son)*
- **stepdaughter:** *the daughter of your (new) husband / wife (she is not your biological daughter)*
- **stepsister:** *the daughter of your stepmother or stepfather*
- **stepbrother:** *the son of your stepmother or stepfather*

Sometimes one of your parents gets married again and they have more children. There:

- **half-brother:** *the brother you have only one parent in common with .*
- **half-sister:** *the sister you only have one parent in common with.*

Even if your parent didn't get married (and had the child outside of marriage), they are still your half-brother or half-sister.

However, note that it is common to still call your half-brother or half-sister just your brother or sister (without adding the half- part).

5. Speak about yourself and about your family using the following plan:

1. give some personal information about yourself (name, age, education, interests);
2. describe one of your family member in detail (name, age, appearance, character, occupation, hobby);
3. speak about your grandparents (name, age, place of residence, occupation);
4. speak about your brother / sister (name, age, occupation, interests, things in common);
5. speak about your distant relatives (categories, place of residence, relationships);
6. describe the atmosphere in your family (emotional relationship, help, common activities);
7. speak about your dreams about your future family (optimal size, relations, responsibilities, unity, atmosphere).

6. Learn by heart these vocabulary list № 1:

MY FAMILY - Extended Family

Relatives
 Uncle, Brother-in-law, Sister-in-law, Brother, Cousin, Father's sister, Aunt, Grandparents on father's side, Grandpa, Grandma, Grandparents on mother's side, Grandfather, Parents, Father, Mother, Father-in-law, Mother-in-law, Adults, Uncle, Mother's brother, Brother-in-law

Sister, Baby, Son, Daughter, Grandmother, Grandson, Nephew, Granddaughter, Niece, Cat, Children, Dog

Twins, **Turtle**

SPECIAL DAYS

Birthday
 Cream Cake, Candles, Birthday Card

Anniversary
 Great Grandparents, Great Grandfather, Great Grandmother

Summer Holiday
 - at the Grandparents, - in the Country, Grandchildren

Wedding Day
 Honeymoon, Bride, Bridegroom, Wife, Married, Husband, Bridesmaid

Christmas
 Angel, Christmas carol, Bird, Christmas Tree, Presents, Christmas pudding

Mother's Day
 Honour, Thanks, Gift, Motherly Love, Respect, Bouquet

Easter
 Easter Symbols, Easter Egg Hunt, Bunny, Easter Eggs

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7. Writing activities:

Task №1

Read the text and write the names.

Hello! My name is Brenda. This is my family tree. There are fourteen members in my family.

My parents are Frank, my dad, and Joey, my mum. They are very nice.

I've got a big brother. His name is Jack.

I've got a baby sister. Her name is Sara.

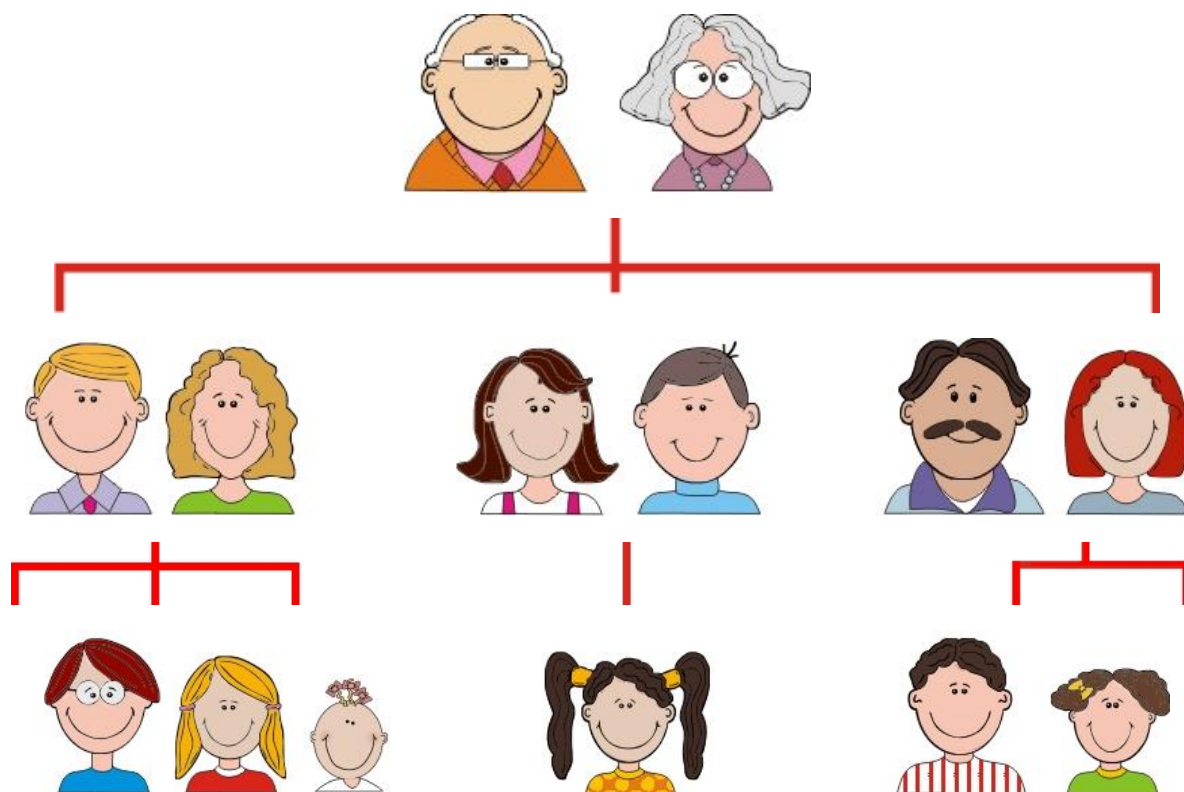
I like my grandparents. My granddad is Henry and my grandma is Helen.

My dad's brother is Jerry and he is married to Sandra.

They've got one child. Her name is Britney.

My dad's sister is Julia and she is married to Derek.

They've got two children: Paul and Laura.



Female Family members

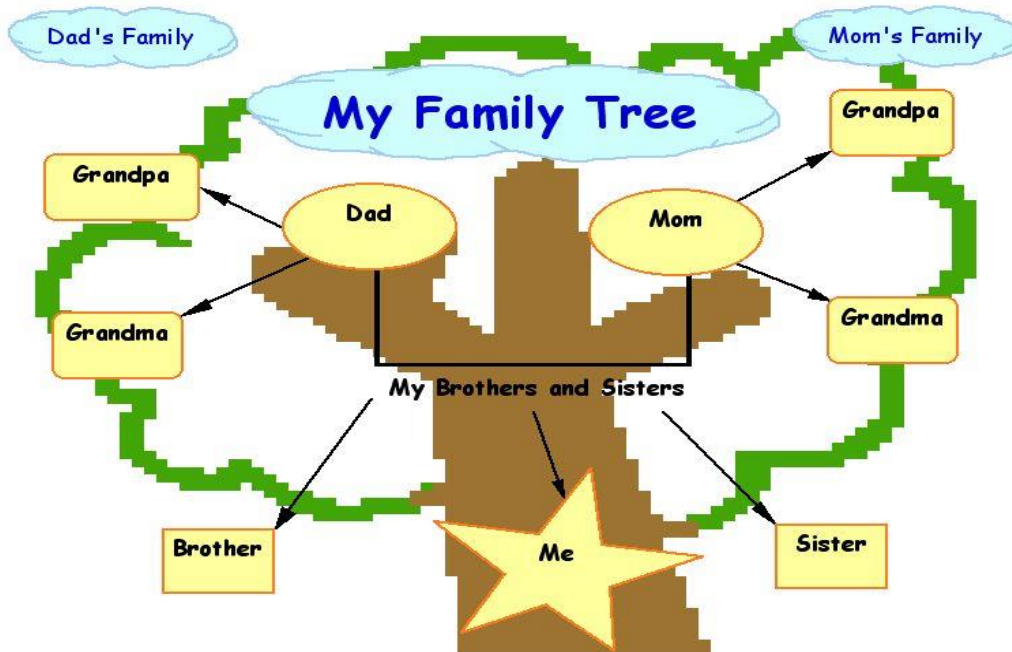
wife, mother (mum), grandmother (grandma), daughter, sister, aunt, niece, granddaughter, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, sister-in-law

Male family members

husband, father (dad), grandfather (granddad), son, brother, uncle, nephew, grandson, father-in-law, son-in-law, brother-in-law

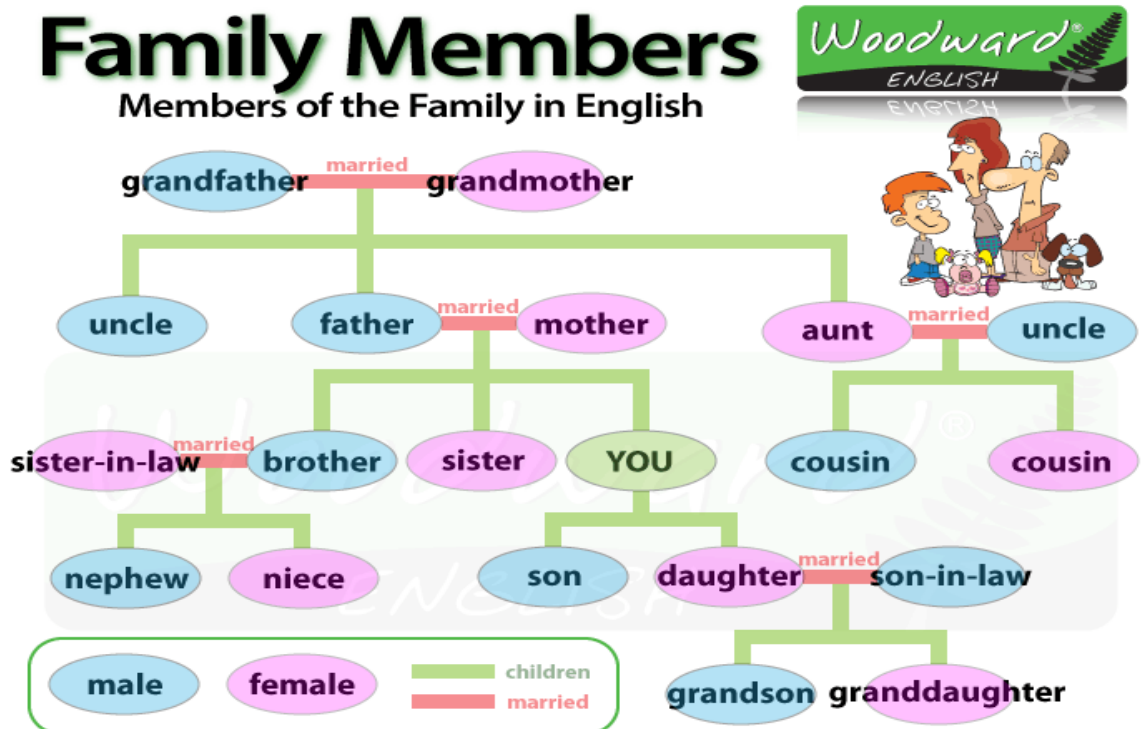
Task №2

Create a family tree.



Task №3

Check out this chart comparing the relationships between different members of the family:



www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

Task №4

MATCH THE ADJECTIVES TO THE PICTURES

DESCRIBING PERSONALITY





FORGETFUL GREEDY
POLITE LAZY
SELFISH SHY
HUMOROUS VAIN



BORING DETERMINED
STRICT STUBBORN
ENERGETIC CUNNING
CLUMSY HARD-WORKING

MATCH THE ADJECTIVES TO THEIR DEFINITIONS

- HAVING FIRMLY DECIDED TO DO SG OR TO SUCCEED EVEN IF IT IS DIFFICULT - _____
- NOT ALLOWING PEOPLE TO BREAK RULES OR BEHAVE BADLY - _____
- REFUSING TO CHANGE YOUR PLANS OR DECISIONS; NOT WANTING TO DO WHAT OTHER PEOPLE WANT YOU TO DO - _____
- HAVING GOOD MANNERS AND SHOWING RESPECT FOR OTHERS - _____
- WANTING MORE FOOD, MONEY, POWER, ETC. THAT YOU REALLY NEED - _____
- NERVOUS AND UNCOMFORTABLE ABOUT MEETING AND SPEAKING TO PEOPLE - _____
- CLEVER IN A DISHONEST OR BAD WAY - _____
- AMUSING OR FUNNY - _____
- FULL OF OR NEEDING ENERGY AND ENTHUSIASM - _____
- THINKING ONLY ABOUT YOUR OWN NEEDS OR WISHES - _____

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

Tim seems to be so _____. If he sees a mouse, he jumps onto a chair immediately.

One of my colleagues is not so _____, she is always late.

Kate is said to be a _____ person, she is always happy to share her things with others.

My uncle is a bit _____, he is unable to accept new thoughts and ideas.

James is so _____. He always interrupts people when they are speaking.

You cannot depend on Judy, she is _____.

My brother is _____. I'm quite the opposite, I never get angry with anyone.

WRITE THE OPPOSITE

SENSITIVE-_____

FLEXIBLE-_____

OPTIMISTIC-_____

TENSE-_____

MEAN-_____

MODEST-_____

WRITE THE SYNONYM

TIDY-_____

CHATTY-_____

RUDE-_____

UNPLEASANT-_____

CONCEITED-_____

AWKWARD-_____

Task №5

Who is who?

Match the descriptions to the people.



I've got brown hair, I'm plump. I'm wearing blue jeans, a coat, a striped scarf and a pompon hat. I'm carrying firewood.

2

I'm in my early forties. I've got protruding ears and big eyes. I'm wearing blue jeans, a yellow raincoat, a hat and grey wellingtons. I'm holding an umbrella because it's raining.

1



I've got short brown hair, I'm a teenager. I'm wearing light brown shorts and an orange shirt. I'm also wearing brown socks and leather sandals. I'm eating a watermelon.

4

I'm in my mid-sixties. I've got fair hair, I'm wearing blue patterned pyjamas, a green dressing gown and brown slippers. I'm holding a red comb.

3



I'm in my late twenties. I've got fair hair. I'm wearing a red sweatshirt, grey jeans and blue trainers. I'm carrying a stack of books.

6

I've got short greyish hair and a long nose. I'm in my early forties. I'm wearing a black suit. I'm a music lover. I'm playing the violin.

5



I'm in my late forties. I've got brown hair, I'm wearing blue jeans and a red checked shirt. I'm holding an axe and chopping firewood.

8

I'm in my forties. I've got red hair. I'm wearing a blue short-sleeved shirt, brown trousers and a pink apron. I'm setting the table for dinner.

7



I'm in my early fifties. I've got short greyish hair. I'm wearing a blue suit, a sea-green shirt and a yellow bow tie. I'm holding a microphone and singing my favourite song.

10

I'm in my late twenties. I've got red hair. I'm slim. I'm wearing a purple T-shirt, shorts and a helmet. I'm rollerblading.

9



I'm in my late seventies. I've got straggly grey hair. I'm wearing a red singlet, purple shorts and trainers. I'm running in my twentieth marathon.

11

I've got short brown hair. I'm in my forties. I'm wearing red trousers, a checked jacket and an orange bow tie. I'm holding some daisies for a girl I'm in love with.

12

Task №6

Describing People



1



2



3



5



6



7

a

Choose the correct description to the pictures:

Hi! My name is Monica. I'm short. I have large blue eyes and very curly hair. I like to wear dresses and ribbons in my curly hair. I like to play different games. I also like to listen to my granny's tales. They are very interesting.

b

Hi! I'm Helen. I'm fourteen and I live in London. I'm rather tall with long blonde hair and blue eyes. I like to wear blouses and skirts. It is raining today and I have wellington boots on. I have a nice pet. It is a cat which is very funny.

c

Hi! My name is Peter. I'm tall and slim. I have brown eyes and short brown hair. I like to wear sweaters, trousers and boots in winter because it is very cold. I have a dog. It is very clever. I often play with him.

d

Hi! My name is Tom. I'm tall and slim. I have short fair hair and brown eyes. I wear tracksuit, mittens, boots, anorak and glasses when I go in for sports. I like skateboarding and snowboarding.

4



e

Hi! My name is Jessica. I'm only five and I like to play with my toys. I'm short and slim. I have blond hair with a green ribbon and brown eyes. I like to wear skirts, pullovers, socks and shoes.

f

Hi! My name is Alec. I'm of medium-height and slim. I have large brown eyes and short brown hair. I like to wear T-shirts, jeans and trainers. I'm a good sportsman. I go in for football and rollerblading. They are my favourite sports. I have a very nice pet. It is a parrot, Sweaty by name. I feed it every day.

g

Hi! I'm Pamela. I'm seven years old and I'm a student. I'm not tall but I'm slim. I have short red hair and large brown eyes. I like to wear T-shirts, jeans and trainers. I like hiking. My friends and I often go hiking to different places where we can see interesting animals, birds, trees, flowers, lakes and rivers.

UNIT 3 MY FLAT



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

Hello! My name's Rustam. My family and I live in a big city, so we haven't got a house, we live in a flat. There is a very nice yard in front of our block of flats. It's very green with lots of trees and flowerbeds.

Our flat is rather big and well-planned. We've got all modern conveniences in it. There's central heating, running water, electricity and gas. We live on the fifth floor. There are four rooms in our flat: a living-room, a kitchen with a dining-room, my parents' bedroom and my own room. There is also a hall in our flat.

Our living-room is rather light and cosy. We've got new furniture in it. There's a comfortable leather sofa with cushions and two big armchairs. In the middle of the living-room there's a Persian carpet and a glass coffee table with a vase of flowers on it. The coffee table is in front of the sofa and the armchairs are to the left and right of the sofa. Next to one of the armchairs there's an elegant standard lamp. There is a classical grandfather clock between two large windows opposite the sofa.

Right behind the sofa there's a big window with light net curtains, because of this the room looks very spacious. Opposite the sofa there's a modern TV-set with a flat screen and a DVD player. We like to gather in the living-room and watch our favourite programmes and films. We've got a stereo system in the living-room, too. We all like reading very much, so there're bookcases in the room with different

books. On the walls we've got some beautiful pictures in oval picture frames.

Next to the living-room we've got a kitchen and a dining-room. The kitchen is spacious and well-equipped. We have a dishwasher, because Mum doesn't like doing the dishes. My Dad loves coffee and so we've got a coffee maker for him. There's also a built-in fridge, an electric cooker, and lots of cupboards in the kitchen. There is a round wooden table with a lace table-cloth and several beige chairs around it in the dining-room.

My parents' bedroom is next to the bathroom. It's a light room. There's a double bed in the middle of it with a satin bedcover and two bedside cabinets next to it. Mum has also got her dressing table with a mirror in the bedroom.

My room is opposite the kitchen. It's my favourite place in the flat. There's a couch where I sleep, a small cabinet, a mahogany desk where I study, a polished wardrobe and a bookcase. There's a soft carpet on the floor and posters on the walls. That's all about my flat. I like it very much. I think it is lovely and well-planned.

2. Answer the questions on the text:

- 1) Where does Peter and his family live?
- 2) What kind of flat have they got?
- 3) What kinds of modern conveniences are there in the flat?
- 4) What kind of room is their living-room?
- 5) What makes the living-room light and cosy?
- 6) What articles of furniture have they got in the living-room?
- 7) What shows that the family enjoys reading?
- 8) Where is the kitchen in the flat?
- 9) Who likes coffee in the family?
- 10) What equipment have they got in the kitchen?
- 11) What is the parents' bedroom like?
- 12) What does Peter say about his own room?
- 13) Do you want to live in such a flat? Why / Why not?

3. Retell the text using this vocabulary list.

Vocabulary:

conveniences — удобства

central heating —
центральное отопление
running water — водопровод
chute — мусоропровод
carpet — ковер
wallpaper — обои

wardrobe — шкаф
dressing-table — туалетный
столик
stove — печь
sink — раковина
to fold — складывать

4. Answer the questions:

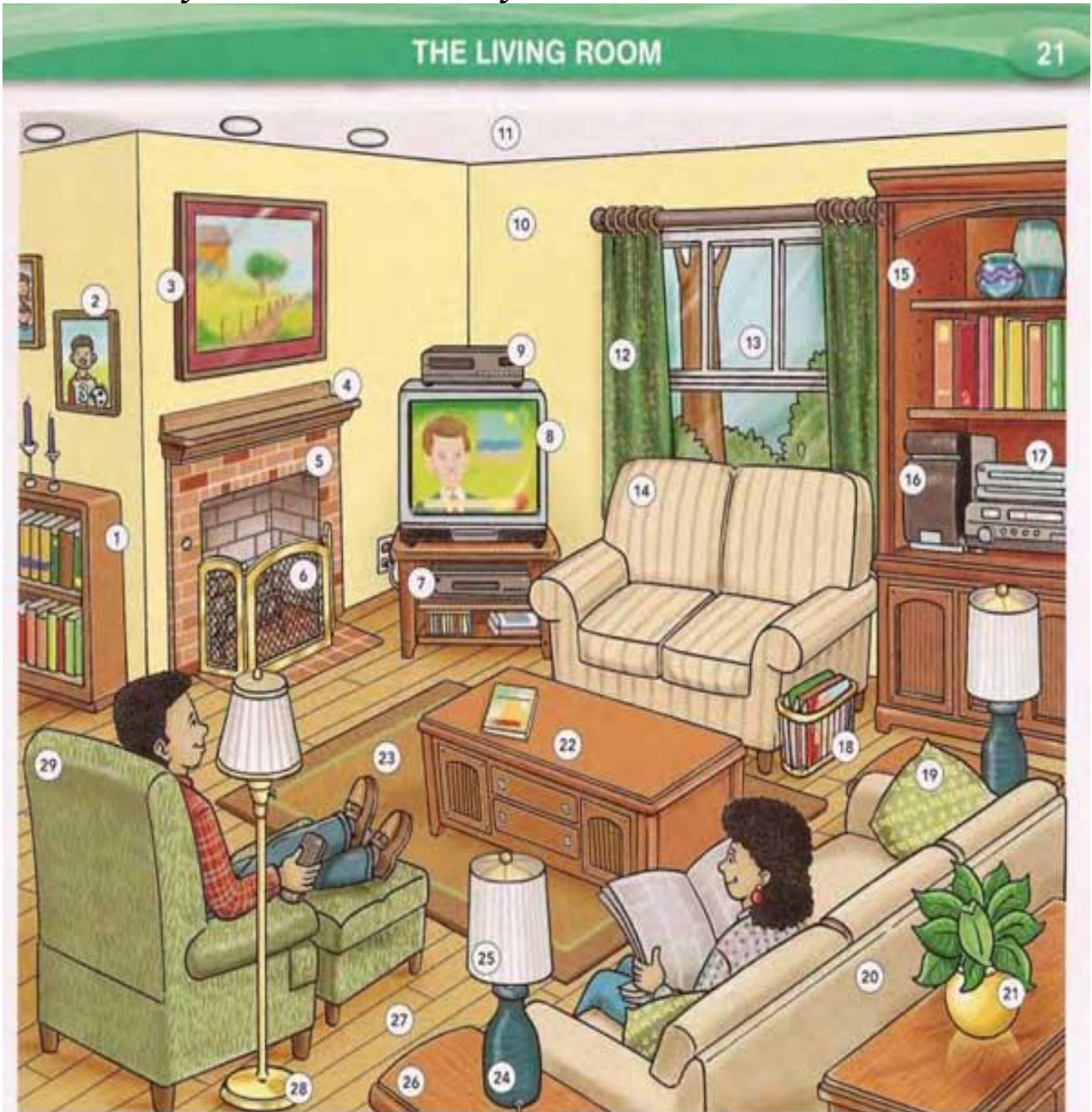
1. Is your flat big or small?
2. What floor is your flat on?
3. How many rooms are there in the flat?
4. Has your flat all modern conveniences?
5. What room is the smallest in your flat?
6. Do you like your room?
7. Is your kitchen small?
8. What is the number of your flat?

5. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №1:



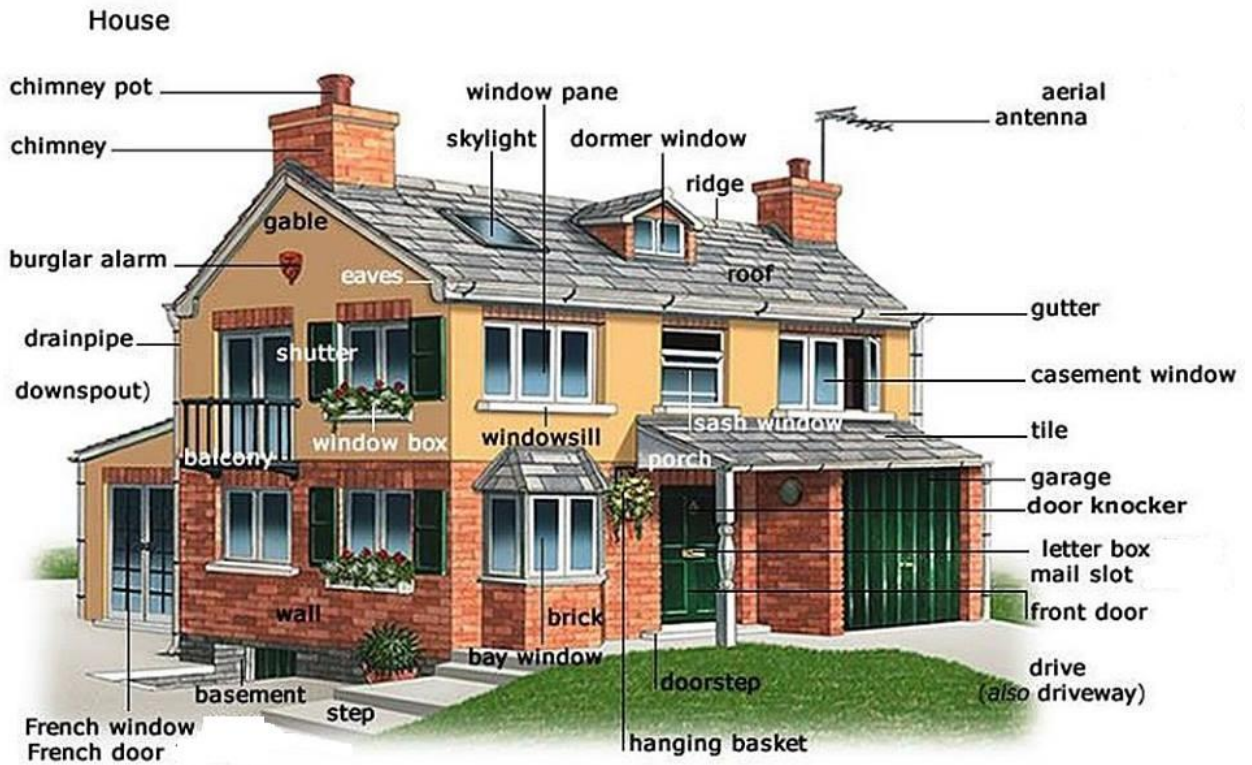
- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 refrigerator | 10 dishwashing liquid | 19 blender | 28 coffeemaker |
| 2 freezer | 11 faucet | 20 toaster oven | 29 trash compactor |
| 3 garbage pail | 12 (kitchen) sink | 21 microwave (oven) | 30 cutting board |
| 4 (electric) mixer | 13 dishwasher | 22 potholder | 31 cookbook |
| 5 cabinet | 14 (garbage) disposal | 23 tea kettle | 32 food processor |
| 6 paper towel holder | 15 dish towel | 24 stove/range | 33 kitchen chair |
| 7 canister | 16 dish rack/dish drainer | 25 burner | 34 kitchen table |
| 8 (kitchen) counter | 17 spice rack | 26 oven | 35 placemat |
| 9 dishwasher detergent | 18 (electric) can opener | 27 toaster | |

6. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №2:

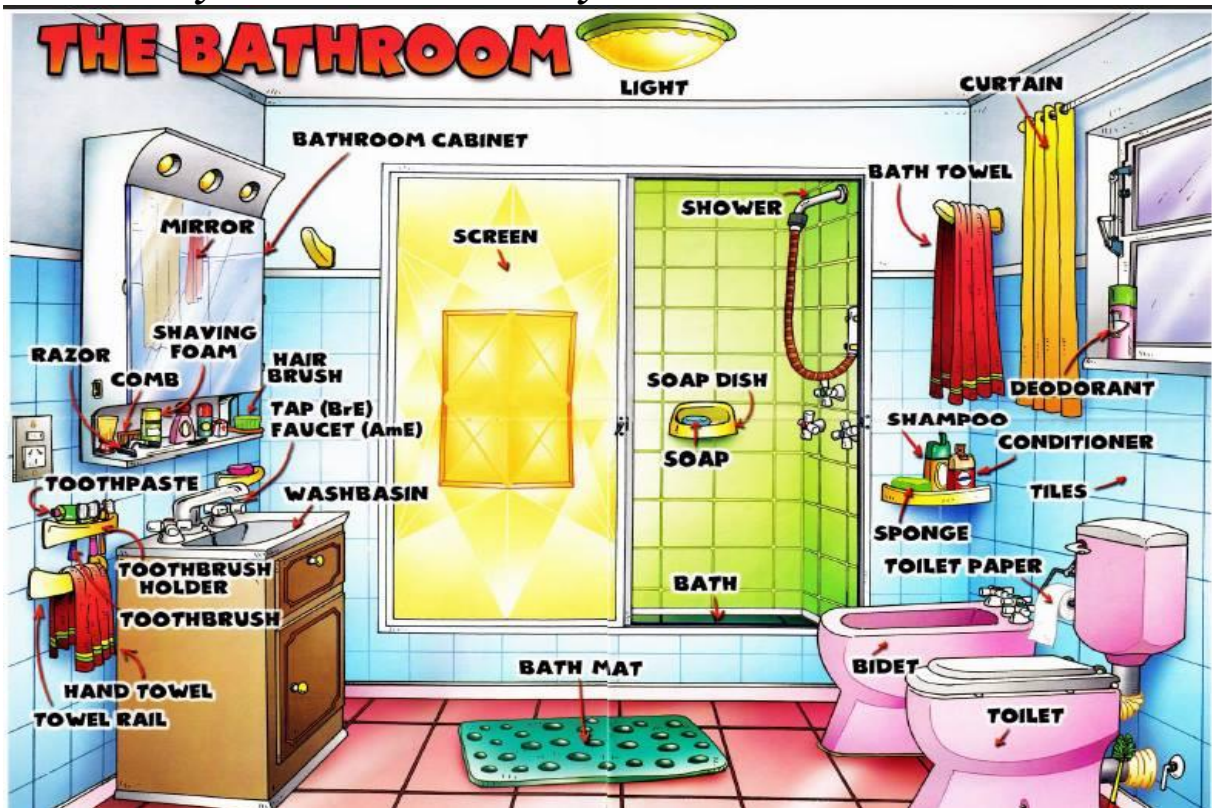


- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 bookcase | 9 VCR/video cassette recorder | 16 speaker | 24 lamp |
| 2 picture/photograph | 10 wall | 17 stereo system | 25 lampshade |
| 3 painting | 11 ceiling | 18 magazine holder | 26 end table |
| 4 mantel | 12 drapes | 19 (throw) pillow | 27 floor |
| 5 fireplace | 13 window | 20 sofa/couch | 28 floor lamp |
| 6 fireplace screen | 14 loveseat | 21 plant | 29 armchair |
| 7 DVD player | 15 wall unit | 22 coffee table | |
| 8 television/TV | | 23 rug | |

7. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №3:



8. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №4:



9. Writing activities:

Task №1

Study the vocabulary and make your own sentences with the words and phrases given below.

- a yard _____
- a hall / corridor _____
- a balcony _____
- a coffee-table _____
- a
fireplace _____
- curtains _____
- a carpet / rug / mat _____
- a cushion _____
- a drawer _____
- a chest of drawers _____
- a stereo system _____
- a DVD player _____
- a cooker _____
- a microwave (microwave oven) _____
- a coffee maker _____
- a sink _____
- a water basin _____
- a dishwasher _____
- a washing machine _____
- a bath _____
- a shower _____
- a towel _____

Task №2

Put the letters in the correct order.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) d a r y _____ | 16) w s o h e r _____ |
| 2) c e h k I n t _____ | 17) t e p c a r _____ |
| 3) h s c I o u n _____ | 18) d w e r a r _____ |
| 4) w e t l o _____ | 19) r b d o o m e _____ |
| 5) y o s c _____ | 20) d s y t u _____ |
| 6) g r u _____ | 21) c a h r m I a r _____ |
| 7) a l b o c y n _____ | 22) d f g e r i _____ |
| 8) r I r m r o _____ | 23) d w r o e a r b _____ |
| 9) w l a n _____ | 24) o o a b k c e _____ |
| 10) c o o r e k _____ | 25) e f f c t a l b o e e _____ |
| 11) l a f r I e p c e _____ | 26) v c n o e i s e n c e n _____ |
| 12) s h d I a w h s r e _____ | 27) m o c a t o r e b l f _____ |
| 13) d r o c a h r _____ | 28) p c b u d o a _____ |
| 14) b t a c I n e _____ | 29) u r n f u r e I t _____ |
| 15) t a c u I r n s _____ | 30) n o m e d r _____ |

Task №3

Match the words and the definitions.

1. a towel	a) a low table in the living room
2. a cabinet	b) a machine that cleans floors and carpets
3. a coffee table	c) a piece of cloth to dry your body on
4. curtains	d) a piece of furniture with drawers for keeping clothes
5. a vacuum cleaner	e) a piece of furniture with doors, drawers and shelves
6. an orchard	f) a piece of land with fruit trees
7. a fridge	g) a place to keep your clothes
8. a TV set	h) running water, rubbish chute and electricity
9. a wardrobe	i) a place where you keep food
10. a study	j) a room where you can work
11. a dressing table	k) a piece of cloth to cover a window
12. a chest of drawers	l) a tube where you throw rubbish
13. a rubbish chute	m) an area of land covered with grass
14. a lawn	n) a place to wash the dishes
15. sink	o) a table with a mirror
16. modern conveniences	p) equipment like a box with a screen

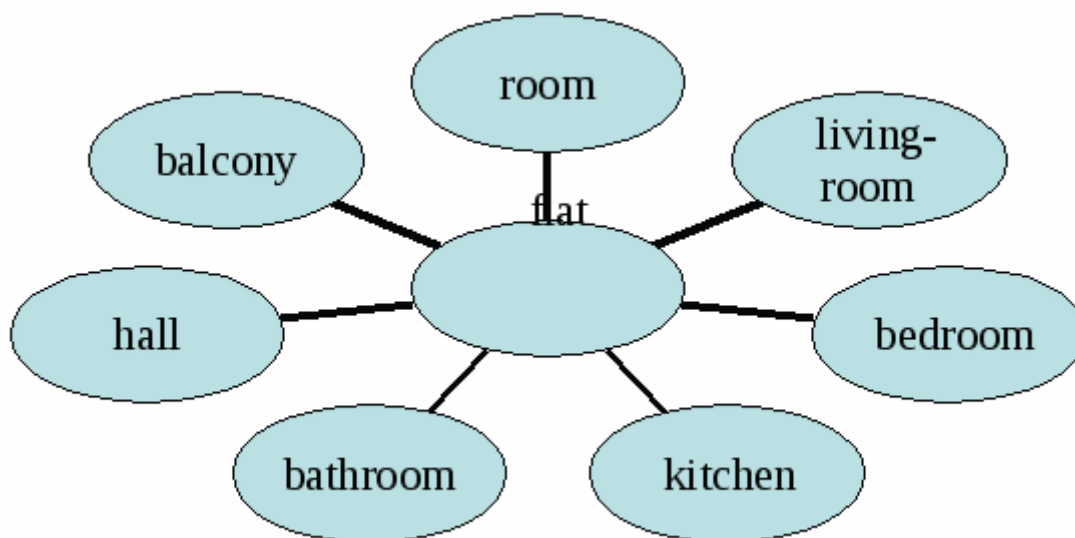
Task №4

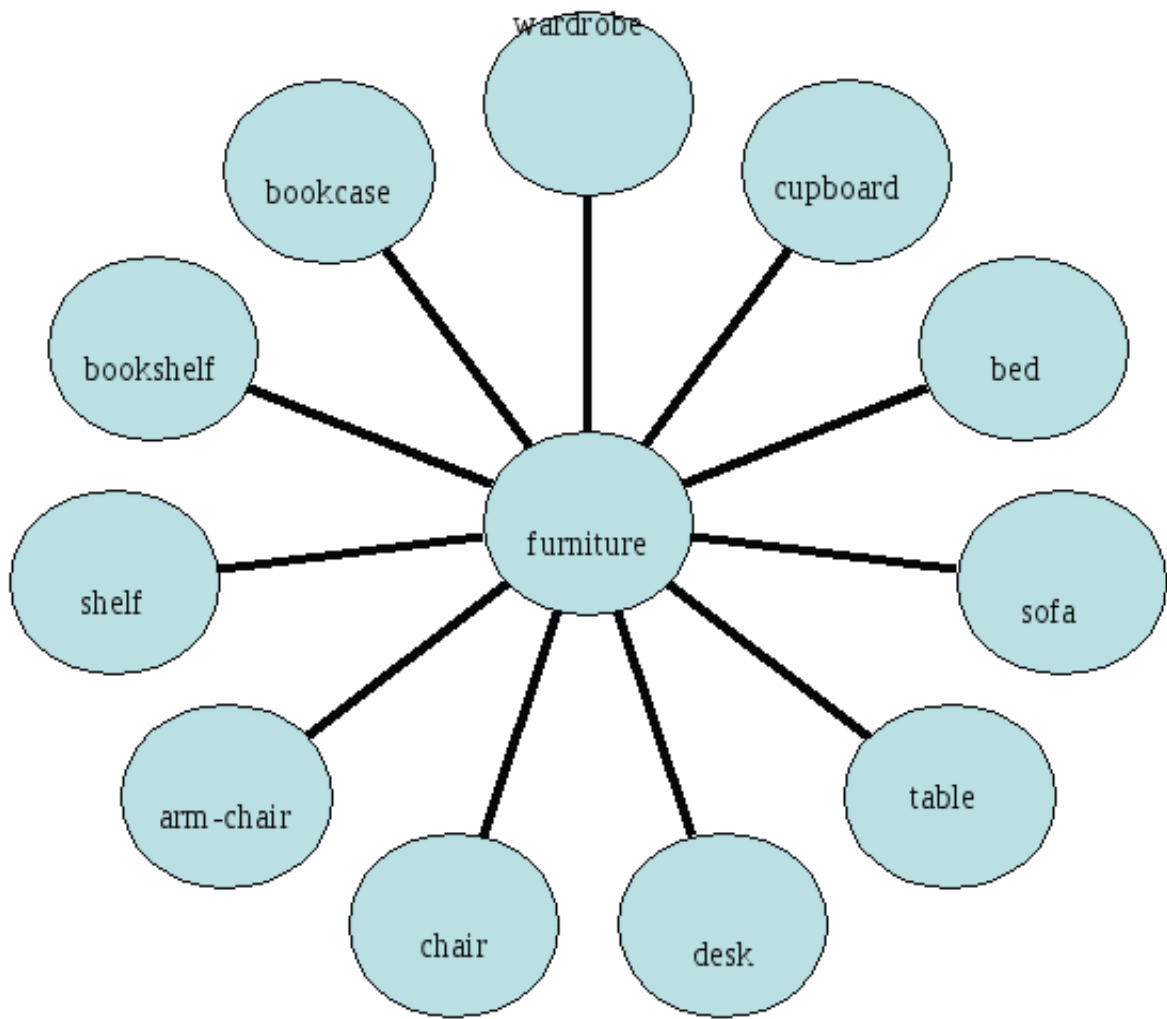
Make up the words.

1) down-	a) – basin
2) book-	b) board
3) up -	c) cabinet
4) rubbish -	d) – chair
5) cup-	e) – chute
6) dish-	f) – cleaner
7) microwave	g) heating
8) stereo-	h) – lamp
9) standard -	i) – machine
10) dressing-	j) oven
11) DVD	k) – maker
12) central	l) place
13) coffee	m) player
14) fire -	n) –shelf
15) bedside	o) –system
16) vacuum -	p) – stairs
17) coffee-	q) – stairs
18) arm-	r) – table
19) water	s) table
20) washing-	t) –washer

Task №5

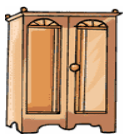
Brainstorming. Make Mind-Maps “My Flat”.





Task №6

Label the picture:



1)



2)



3)



4)



5)



6)



7)



8)



9)



10)



11)



12)



13)



14)



15)



16)



17)



18)



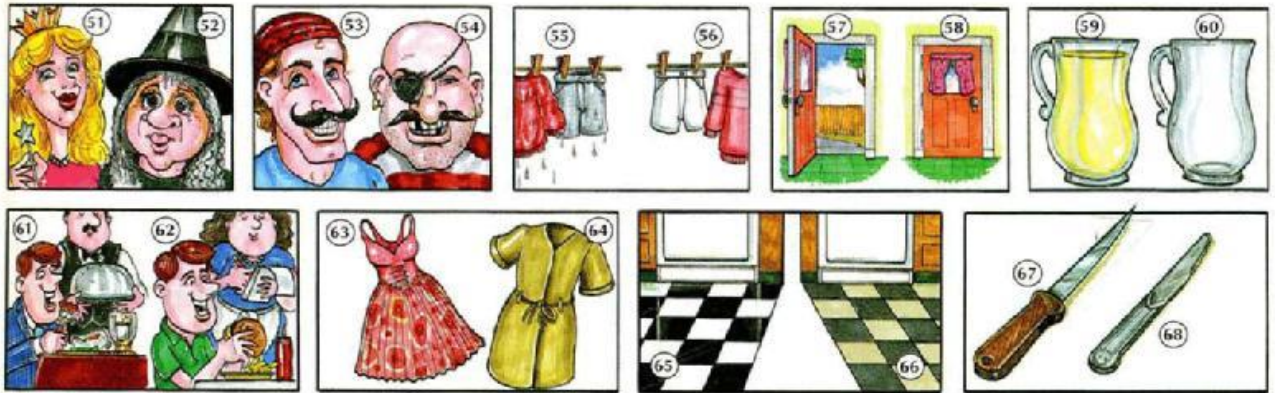
19)



20)



Task №7



- 51–52 pretty/beautiful – ugly
 53–54 handsome – ugly
 55–56 wet – dry
 57–58 open – closed
 59–60 full – empty

- 61–62 expensive – cheap/inexpensive
 63–64 fancy – plain
 65–66 shiny – dull
 67–68 sharp – dull



[1–2]

- A. Is your sister **tall**?
 B. No. She's **short**.

- 1–2 Is your sister _____?
 3–4 Is his hair _____?
 5–6 Is their dog _____?
 7–8 Is the bridge _____?
 9–10 Is your friend _____?
 11–12 Is the box _____?
 13–14 Are the pants _____?
 15–16 Is the train _____?
 17–18 Is the path _____?
 19–20 Is his hair _____?
 21–22 Is that street _____?
 23–24 Is the line _____?
 25–26 Is the room _____?
 27–28 Is your car _____?
 29–30 Is he _____?
 31–32 Are your neighbor's children _____?
 33–34 Is the water _____?

- 35–36 Is your pillow _____?
 37–38 Is today's homework _____?
 39–40 Is your skin _____?
 41–42 Is your desk _____?
 43–44 Are the dishes _____?
 45–46 Is your neighbor _____?
 47–48 Is your sister _____?
 49–50 Is your uncle _____?
 51–52 Is the witch _____?
 53–54 Is the pirate _____?
 55–56 Are the clothes _____?
 57–58 Is the door _____?
 59–60 Is the pitcher _____?
 61–62 Is that restaurant _____?
 63–64 Is the dress _____?
 65–66 Is your kitchen floor _____?
 67–68 Is the knife _____?

- A. Tell me about your
 B. He's/She's/It's/They're

- A. Is your ?
 B. No, not at all. As a matter of fact, he's/she's/it's/they're

Describe yourself.
 Describe a person you know.
 Describe one of your favorite places.

UNIT 4 AT THE DOCTOR



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

It is winter now. It is often cold. I can't say that I can stand colds. So, sometime ago I suddenly fell ill. I mounted a high temperature. I had a running nose and a sore throat. Also I had a splitting headache and a cough. My whole body ached. My mother fixed me hot lemonade but that didn't help me much. She wanted to give me some aspirin tablets too, but there weren't any in our house.

My mother told me to stay in bed, and then she called for a doctor. The doctor came, removed his coat and put on his white gown. The doctor asked me to strip to the waist. He examined my lungs, felt my pulse and blood pressure, and took my temperature. Then he examined my throat and said that it was a little inflamed. He said that is was a light case of the flu and told me to stay in bed and to have a rest. He wrote a prescription for a gargle and cough medicine. Also he gave me some sulfa pills, a slip for X-Ray and blood examination. He prescribed cups and mustard plasters. The prescription the doctor left was made up at the chemist's.

I followed all the doctor's instructions and very soon I felt much better. In 10 days I fully recovered and resumed my studies.

2. Memorize the following words:

Tremendously tough – довольно-таки крепкий

Tremendous – огромный, потрясающий

Headache – головная боль

Terribly sneezed – ужасно чихал

Running nose – насморк
Cough – кашель
Insomnia – бессонница
Backache – радикулит
Indigestion – расстройство желудка
Pains in the stomach – боли в желудке
Not to sleep a wink – не сомкнуть глаз
Lungs – легкие
To sound one's lungs – прослушать легкие
Full recovery – полное выздоровление
To prescribe – прописывать
To appreciate – ценить
Remarkable – замечательный
To do one's best – делать все возможное
To keep fit – сохранять форму
Not to sleep a wink – не сомкнуть глаз
Imaginable – вообразимый
To make a will – составить завещание
To give a thorough check up – тщательно осмотреть
To be as fit as a fiddle – быть совершенно здоровым

Here are some examples of things you can say about:

Я иду на приём к врачу. – **I have a doctor's appointment.**

У меня назначен приём на десять часов – **I have the appointment at 10.**

Как Ваша фамилия? – **What is your name?**

Пожалуйста, подождите в приёмной. – **Please take a seat in the waiting room.**

Врач сейчас придёт. – **The doctor is on his way.**

Где Вы застрахованы? – **What insurance company do you belong to?**

Чем я могу Вам помочь? – **What can I do for you?**

У Вас что-нибудь болит? – **Do you have any pain?**

Где у Вас болит? – **Where does it hurt?**

У меня постоянные боли в спине. – **I always have back pain.**

У меня частые головные боли. – **I often have headaches.**

У меня иногда болит живот. – **I sometimes have stomach aches.**

Разденьтесь, пожалуйста, до пояса! – **Remove your top!**
Прилягте, пожалуйста, на кушетку! – **Lie down on the examining table.**

Давление в порядке. – **Your blood pressure is okay.**

Я Вам сделаю укол. – **I will give you an injection.**

Я Вам дам таблетки. – **I will give you some pills.**

Я Вам выпишу рецепт для аптеки. – **I am giving you a prescription for the pharmacy.**

3. Answer the following questions:

1. You also suffer from different illnesses, don't you?
2. How do you take care of yourself?
3. Do you often sneezed and cough?
4. Do you enjoy consulting a doctor?
5. What doctor do you prefer to consult?
6. Your doctor usually gives you a thorough examination, doesn't he?
7. What instructions does your doctor usually give you?
8. Do you follow your doctor's instructions or don't pay any attention to them?
9. And what is your attitude to your health?

4. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №1:

Vocabulary
facebook.com/EFLpractice

AT THE DOCTOR'S

ambulance

wheelchair

X-ray

tablet

pill

gauze

cotton

scissors

capsule

bandage

bandaged arm

poison

ointment

tweezers

stretcher

first aid kit

tape

plaster

brace

doctor

GP (general practitioner)

thermometer

first aid

syringe

infusion

male nurse

patient

nurse

surgeon

syrup

Online English lessons via Skype
www.english.branima.com

5. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №2:

Vocabulary
facebook.com/EFLpractice

Illness, disease

crutch(es)
broken leg
headache
examine
stay in bed, take your temperature
toothache
sore throat
sneeze
cough
(high) temperature, fever
prescription
heal, cure
stomach ache
vertigo, dizziness
heartache
vomit
diarrhoea
waist pain, pain in the back

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6. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №3:

Vocabulary
facebook.com/EFLpractice

At the Doctor's

What are your symptoms?
I've got a temperature / sore throat / headache / rash.
I've been feeling sick.
I've been having headaches.
I'm very congested.
My joints are aching.
I've got diarrhoea.
I've got a lump.
I've got a swollen/sprained ankle.
I'm in a lot of pain.
I've got a pain in my back / chest / waist.
I think I've pulled a muscle in my leg.
I'm asthmatic / diabetic / epileptic.
I need another inhaler / some more insulin.
I'm having difficulty breathing.
I've got very little energy.
I've been feeling very tired.
I've been feeling depressed.
I've been having difficulty sleeping.

How long have you been feeling like this?
How have you been feeling generally?
Is there any possibility you might be pregnant?
I think I might be pregnant
Do you have any allergies?
I'm allergic to antibiotics.
Are you on any sort of medication?
I need a sick note.

Can I have a look?
Where does it hurt?
Does it hurt when I press here?
I'm going to take your blood pressure / temperature / pulse.
Could you roll up your sleeve?
Open your mouth, please.
Cough, please.

















You're going to need a few stiches.
I'm going to give you an injection.
We need to take a urine sample / blood sample.
You need to have a blood test.
I'm going to prescribe you some antibiotics.
Take two of these pills three times a day.
Take this prescription to the chemist.
You should stop smoking.
You should cut down on your drinking.
You need to try and lose some weight.
I want to send you for an X-ray.
I want you to see a specialist.

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7. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №4.

ILLNESS

I've broken my leg	I have a backache	He is coughing	He has a toothache
			
			
He has twisted his ankle	I cut my finger	I have a cold	I have burnt my hand

					
measles	backache	fever	cut	cold	bruise
					
toothache	the shivers	the flu	cough	earache	
					
runny nose	sore throat	headache	stomachache	broken arm	

8. Learn some more phrases to hold a conversation in a natural manner.

Greetings

- How are you getting on? _____
- How are you doing? _____
- How's life? _____
- How are things with you? _____
- Good morning / afternoon / evening! _____
- Hello! / Hallo! _____
- Hi! _____
- – Nice to see you! – Nice to see you, too! _____

Answers

- Fine, thanks. _____
- Not too bad. _____
- Not too well, I'm afraid. _____
- I'm quite well, thank you. _____
- A bit tired. _____
- I'm afraid I've got a bad cold. _____

Leave-taking

- Well / (I'm afraid) I must go now. _____
- I must be off now. I've got some work to do. _____
- Well, I won't keep you then. _____
- Bye(-bye). _____
- See you. _____
- Keep in touch. _____
- Give my love to... _____
- Say hello to ... _____
- Have a nice day / evening! _____

9. Make up Role-play: at the doctor's.

You aren't feeling very well. You think it is something to do with a business meal you had at the weekend, so you decide to go to the doctor's.

The doctor will ask you questions about.

- ✓ Your symptoms
- ✓ Allergies

You can also question about :

- ✓ Your treatment
- ✓ Your diet

The conversation might be something like this:

Doctor: Good morning. Please sit down. What seems to be the problem?

Patient: I'm not feeling very well.

Doctor: What symptoms do you have?

Patient: I've got stomachache

Doctor: Do you have a temperature?

Patient: No, I don't

Doctor: Do you have a headache?

Patient: Yes, I do.

Doctor: How long have you had this headache?

Patient: For about two days

Doctor: Ok. Do you know if you're allergic to anything?

Patient: Well, I'm not sure

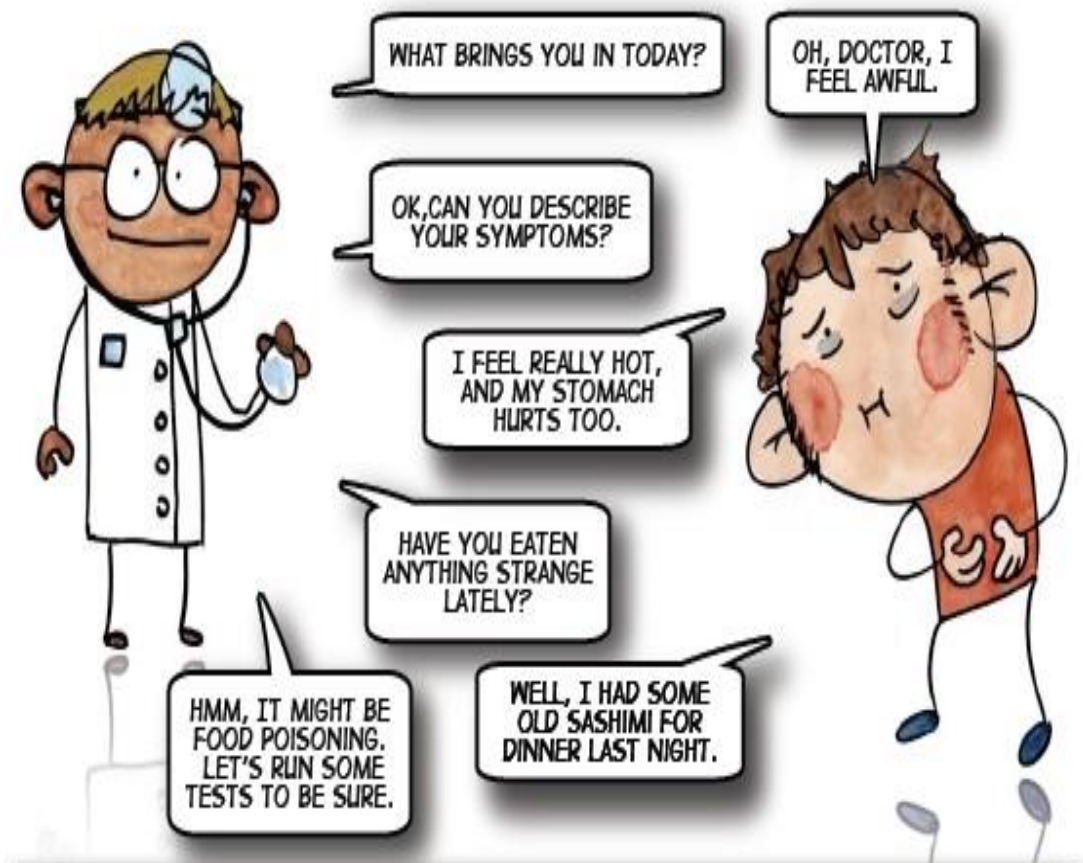
Doctor: OK. I'm going to give you a prescription for some pills.

Patient: How often do I have to take the pills?

Doctor: Take one pill every eight hours.

Patient: Thank you. When should I come back?

Doctor: If you don't get better, make an appointment to see me.



10. Answer the following questions:

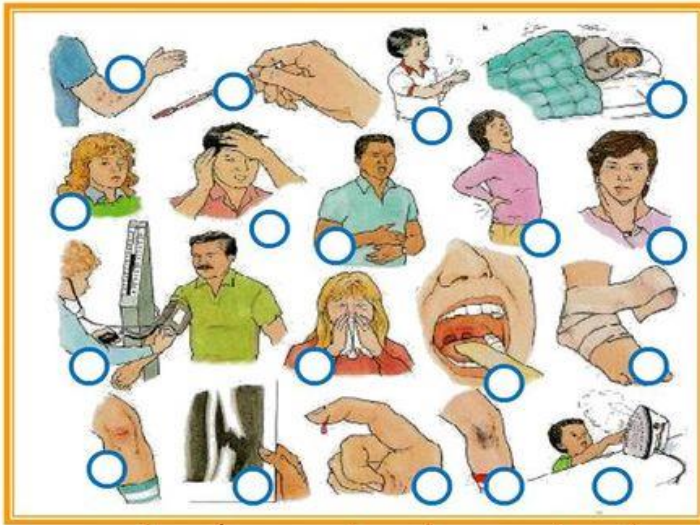
- 1) Why is health important for people?
- 2) What do people do to be healthy?
- 3) Is smoking good for your health? Why / Why not?
- 4) How often do you go to a medical center?
- 5) Is it necessary to follow the doctor's advice? Why / Why not?
- 6) What do you do if you have a running nose?
- 7) Does hot milk help if you have a sore throat?

11. Make up the story:

AILMENTS AND INJURIES / TREATMENTS AND REMEDIES



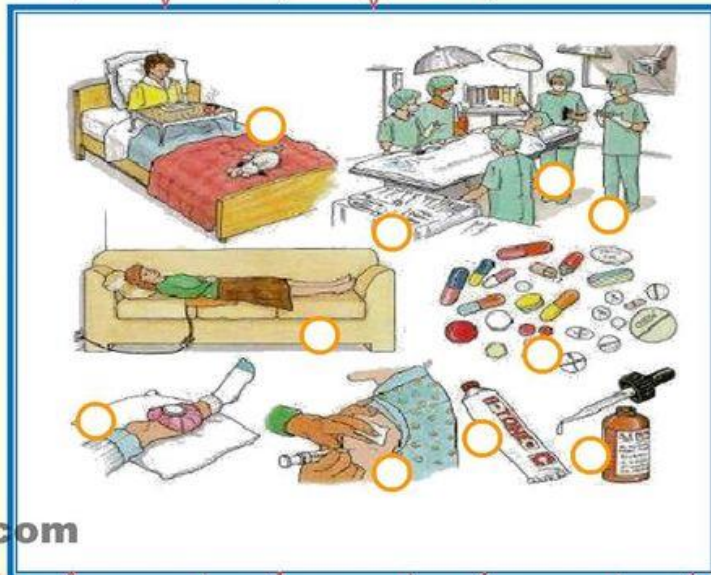
* Imagine you are a doctor look at the pictures and find out these people ailments and injuries then choose a suitable treatment for each one of them.



1. rash
2. fever
3. insect bite
4. chills
5. black eyes
6. headache
7. stomach ache
8. toothache
9. high blood pressure
10. sore throat
11. sprain
12. infection
13. broken bone
14. cut bruise
15. burn
16. backache



1. bed rest
2. surgery
3. heating pad
4. ice pack
5. capsule
6. tablet
7. pill
8. injection
9. ointment
10. eye drops



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12. Writing activities:

Task №1

Label the pictures:



1)



2)



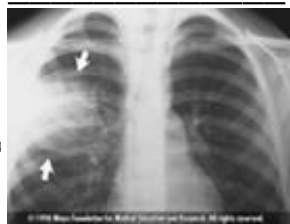
3)



4)



5)



6)



7) _____



8)



9)



10)



11)



12)



13)



14)



15)



16)

Task №2

Study some additional vocabulary and make your own sentences with the words and phrases given below.

- a splitting headache _____
- a quinsy _____
- a bug _____
- bronchitis _____
- mumps _____
- measles _____
- an ulcer _____
- AIDS _____
- cancer _____
- chickenpox _____
- scarlet fever _____
- a heart attack _____
- diabetes _____
- rash _____
- food poisoning _____
- to sneeze _____
- to have a cough _____
- to be on the mend _____
- to feel under the weather _____
- to be in perfect health _____

Task №3

Fill in the necessary words.

- 1) It can't be flu or pneumonia. You don't have a high _____ .
- 2) There must be some _____ in our school. So many kids are ill with the same symptoms.
- 3) Have a walk in the evening. Air your room. Go to bed at the same time. Don't eat much after seven o'clock. Don't watch thrillers. Don't check your e-mail after ten. And you'll recover from your _____ without pills.
- 4) Father doesn't follow the doctor's _____. How can he hope to _____ soon?
- 5) Minnie can't keep a cat. She is _____ to their fur.
- 6) Sue eats too much fatty food. No wonder she often has

_____ -aches.

- 7) In old age many people have high _____ .
- 8) Ouch! Every time I cook, I cut my finger. It is always _____ .
- 9) – _____? – Oh, much better, thank you.
- 10) This doctor _____ patients very slowly. But he is a very good specialist.
- 11) – Ned has a _____ cold. He has a sore _____, a _____ nose. What a pity, I can't visit him! – Send him a card and wish him _____ .

Task №4

Insert articles where necessary.

- 1) – Rebecca can't go to _____ cinema with you, Paul. She has _____ earache. – That's _____ pity!
- 2) – We want to send him _____ 'get well soon' card. – What _____ splendid idea!
- 3) – What's _____ matter? – You have _____ high blood pressure.
- 4) I don't know what to do! I need to have _____ talk with you.
- 5) Sometimes I like to go by _____ bus. I can read _____ book or have _____ nap.
- 6) I'm so sorry that Dan is in _____ hospital. Everybody wishes him _____ speedy recovery.
- 7) Is anybody at _____ home?
- 8) It's only _____ bad cold, doctor, isn't it?
- 9) Promise to keep in _____ touch.
- 10) Steve always has _____ running nose. It's _____ unpleasant to look at him!
- 11) The boys are in _____ garden after _____ school.
- 12) Tim's mother works in _____ hospital, but she isn't _____ doctor.
- 13) We'll meet _____ some other day.
- 14) What _____ shame! _____ doctor has _____ day-off today!
- 15) Why is Tony in _____ bed?
- 16) You are at _____ work on _____ Saturdays, aren't you?

Task №5

Study the vocabulary and make your own sentences with the words and phrases given below.

- flu _____
- an infection _____
- a patient _____
- pneumonia _____
- rheumatism _____
- to be allergic to _____
- to be seriously ill _____
- to come down with a cold _____
- to examine a patient _____
- to feel feverish _____
- to follow the doctor's advice _____
- to have (a) stomach / ear / back / head(-)ache _____
- to have a sore throat / finger / eye _____
- to have a high / low blood pressure _____
- temperature _____
- to have a running nose _____
- to recover from _____
- to wish sb to get well soon / a speedy recovery _____
- How are you feeling? _____

Task №6

Make up the story:

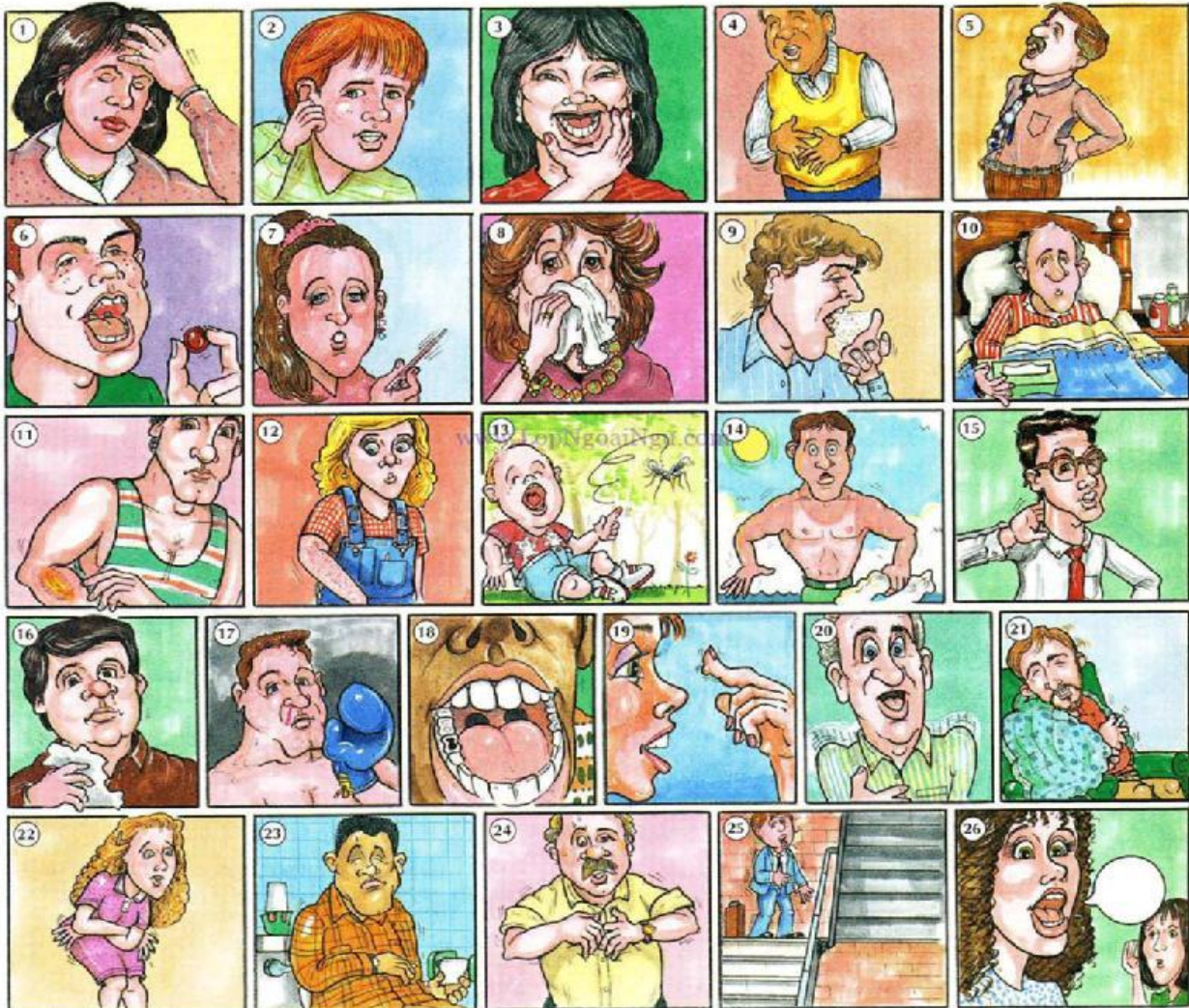
AILMENTS, SYMPTOMS, AND INJURIES



A. What's the matter?
B. I have a/an [1-19].



A. What's the matter?
B. I have [20-26].



1. headache
2. earache
3. toothache
4. stomachache
5. backache

6. sore throat
7. fever/
temperature
8. cold
9. cough
10. virus

11. infection
12. rash
13. insect bite
14. sunburn
15. stiff neck

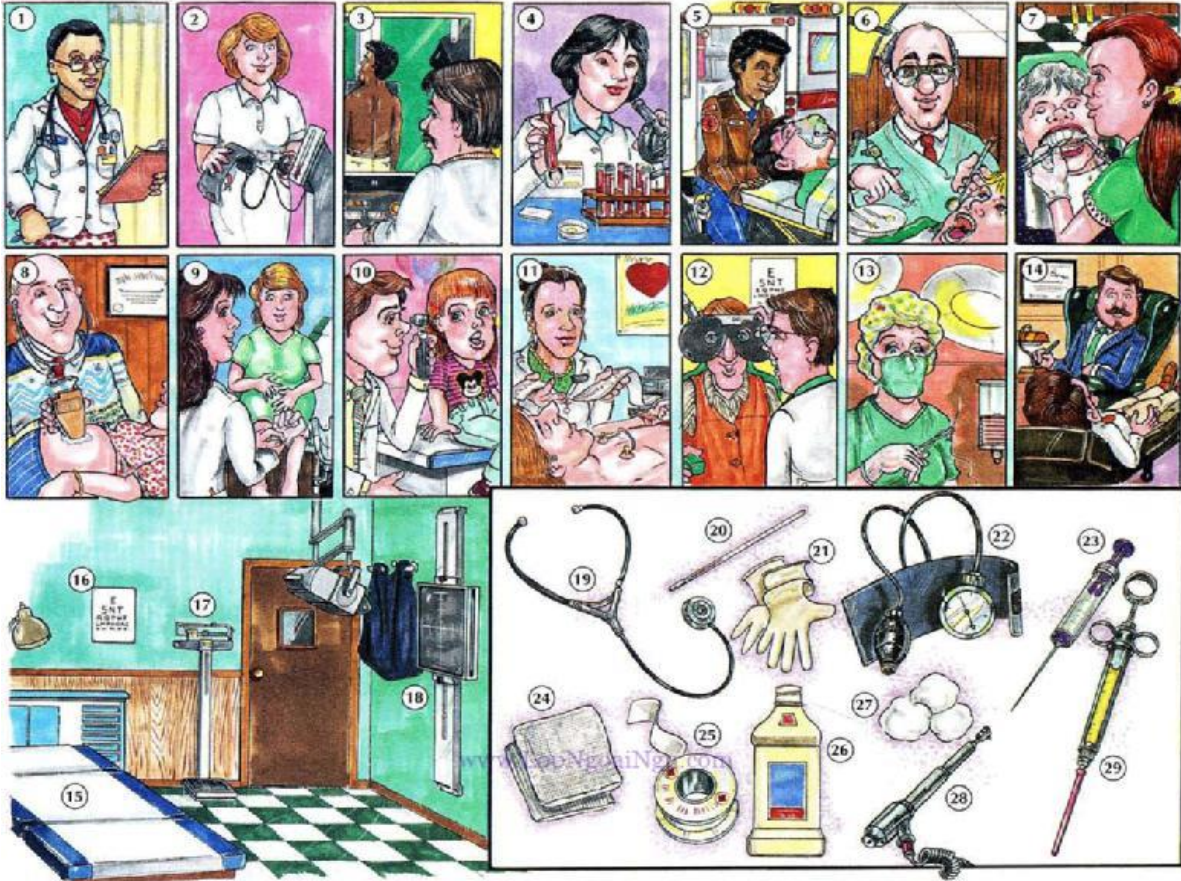
16. runny nose
17. bloody nose
18. cavity
19. wart
20. (the) hiccups
21. (the) chills

22. cramps
23. diarrhea
24. chest pain
25. shortness of
breath
26. laryngitis

Task №7

Make up the story:

MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE



- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. doctor/physician | 8. obstetrician | 15. examination table | 23. needle/syringe |
| 2. nurse | 9. gynecologist | 16. eye chart | 24. bandages/gauze |
| 3. X-ray technician | 10. pediatrician | 17. scale | 25. adhesive tape |
| 4. lab technician | 11. cardiologist | 18. X-ray machine | 26. alcohol |
| 5. EMT/emergency medical technician | 12. optometrist | 19. stethoscope | 27. cotton balls |
| 6. dentist | 13. surgeon | 20. thermometer | 28. drill |
| 7. (oral) hygienist | 14. psychiatrist | 21. gloves | 29. anesthetic/Novocaine |
| | | 22. blood pressure gauge | |



- [1-14]
A. What do you do?
B. I'm a/an _____.



- [15-18]
A. Please step over here to the _____.
B. Okay.



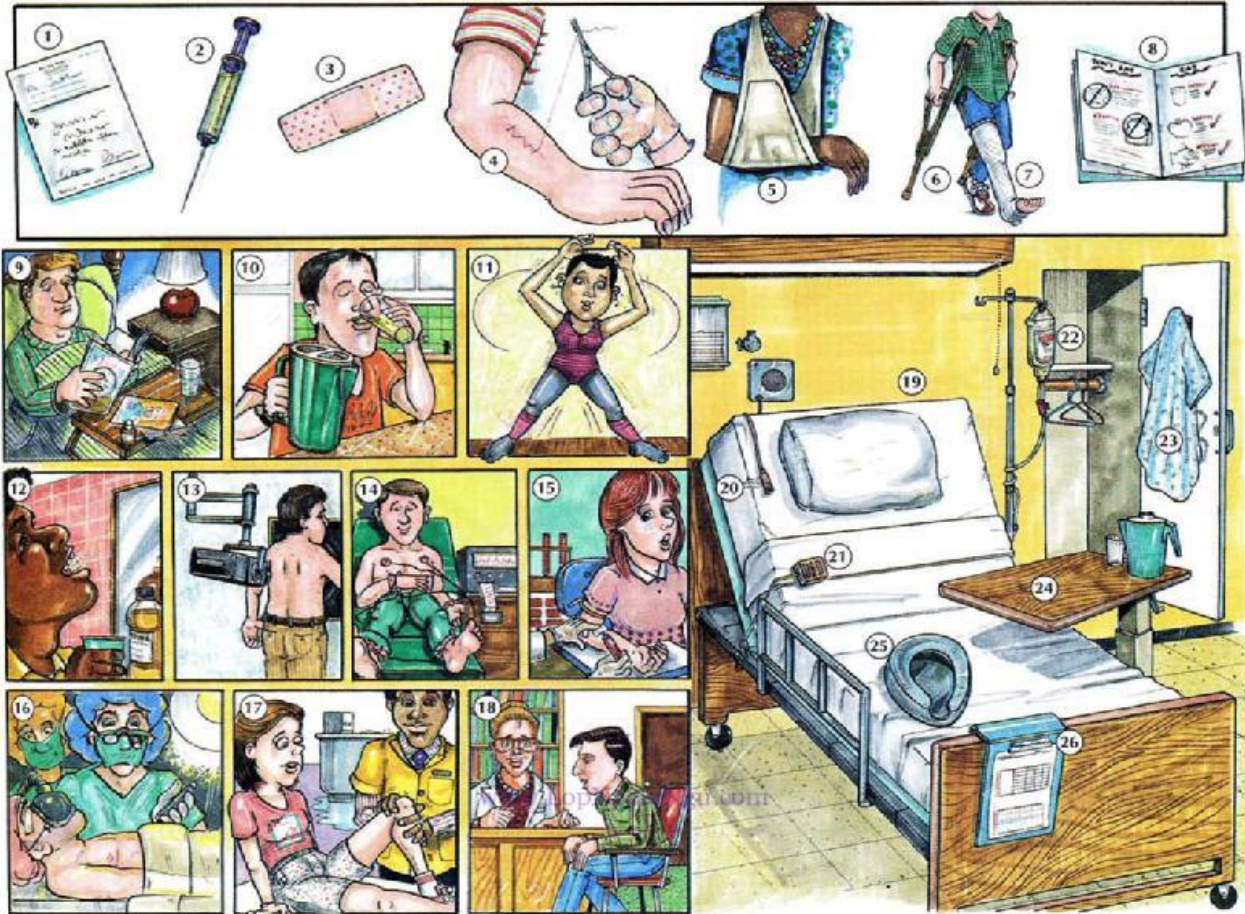
- [19-29]
A. Please hand me the _____.
B. Here you are.

Where do you go for medical care? How often?
Who examines you? What does he/she do?

Task №8

Make up the story:

MEDICAL TREATMENT AND THE HOSPITAL



1. prescription
2. injection/shot
3. bandaid
4. stitches
5. sling
6. crutches
7. cast
8. diet

9. rest in bed
10. drink fluids
11. exercise
12. gargle
13. X-rays
14. tests
15. blood work/blood tests
16. surgery
17. physical therapy
18. counseling

19. hospital bed
20. call button
21. bed control
22. I.V.
23. hospital gown
24. bed table
25. bed pan
26. medical chart



[1-8]

- A. What did the doctor do?
 B. She/He gave me (a/an) _____.



[9-18]

- A. What did the doctor say?
 { She/He told me to [9-12].
 B. { She/He told me I need [13-18].



[19-26]

- A. This is your _____.
 B. I see.

When did you have your last medical checkup?
 What did the doctor say?

Have you ever been in the hospital?
 When? Why? Tell about your experience.

UNIT 5 MY WEEKDAYS



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

I am very busy on my week-days. My week-days do not differ much one from another. On week-days my working day begins early in the morning. My school starts at 8 o'clock, so I have to get up at 7, to be ready in time.

I never wake up myself; my mother always wakes me up. Sometimes I do my morning exercises, and then I rush to the bathroom. I clean my teeth, wash my face. The cold water makes me feel not so sleepy. Then I go back to my room, make the bed. I switch on my radio, usually I listen to radio. I put on my clothes, comb my hair, put a little make-ups. By that time my breakfast is ready (my mother cooks it for me). At a quarter to eight I grab my bag and rush to my school. My school starts at 8 o'clock and I don't like to be late.

Usually I have six or seven lessons a day, it lasts till 3 o'clock. After each lesson there is a break, so I can talk to my friends or eat my sandwich. When school is over I go home. First of all I need to walk my dog. Then I have my dinner and a little rest. The teachers give us a lot of homework, so I start doing it about 16.30 or 17.00. As a rule it takes me two or three hours to do my home assignments.

My parents get home about six o'clock. We watch soapopera on TV, have supper together. We share all the news, I tell about the lessons and school. After it, I help my mother to do some work about the house — wash dishes, sweep the floor, clean the room. Twice a week in evenings I go play tennis. When I do not go to play tennis, I stay home and watch TV, listen to the music, read magazines.

Sometimes my friends call me and we go for a walk. At eleven o'clock tired after a long working day I go to bed and fall asleep.

2. Read, write down the words and memorize them.

Vocabulary:

to differ — отличаться

to wake up — просыпаться

sleepy — сонный

to switch on — включать

to grab — хватать

rush — мчаться

sandwich — бутерброд

to be over — заканчиваться

rest — отдых

to sweep — подметать

to be tired — устать

3. Answer the questions:

1. What time do you get up on your week-days?
2. Do you usually do your morning exercises?
3. Who cooks your breakfast?
4. What time do you leave your house to go to school?
5. How many lessons do you have a day?
6. Do you usually do your homework?
7. What do you do in the evening?
8. What time do you go to bed?

4. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №1.



1. get up
2. take a shower
3. brush *my** teeth
4. floss *my** teeth
5. shave
6. get dressed

7. wash *my** face
8. put on makeup
9. brush *my** hair
10. comb *my** hair
11. make the bed

12. get undressed
13. take a bath
14. go to bed
15. sleep

16. make breakfast
17. make lunch
18. cook/make dinner
19. eat/have breakfast
20. eat/have lunch
21. eat/have dinner

* my, his, her, our, your, their

5. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №2.

Daily Routines

www.vocabulary.cl



I get up



I take a shower



I get dressed



I have breakfast



I go to work



I start work at 9



I have lunch



I finish work



I arrive home



I have dinner



I watch TV



I go to bed

Describe
YOUR
typical day

6. Writing activities:

Task №1

To cut up and mix up for each pair:

lie awake for 15 minutes because I like to sleep late.
Do my hygiene routine.
Putting on takes me very long time.
Because I can't eat so early.
I leave home at about half past six to catch the bus.
About 20 minutes to get to school.
And finish according to the timetable – usually at 2pm.
Or I do some shopping.
What day it is. For example, on Monday I have the English course.
We prefer something light – for example vegetable salads.
I try to catch TV news.
At midnight.

Task №2

Complete the text with the correct word from the box:

why	forward	comes	enjoy	difference	better
whatever	cinema	during	lazy	ignore	walk
follow	staying				

The main between a working day and a weekend-day is that the week we must our duties. We can't what we are supposed to do. That's ... I am very happy when the week ends and a weekend because I can do I want. I really look to sleeping late because I love mornings. On Saturday and Sunday my parents and I try to have a rest and ourselves a little bit. At the weekends we love going for a trip to the mountains or just go for a behind the city. In the evening I sometimes go to the or to a pop concert with my friends but I can enjoy ... at home too. The weekend is definitely ... than weekdays!

Task №3

To cut up for each group of three:

Your best day of the week.	How long do you study a day?	Your typical weekend activity.
Choose between relaxing weekend and going to the party on Saturday evening and give the reason for your choice.	Your household duties.	How to avoid morning rush.
Lessons starting early – an advantage or not?	Are you a heavy sleeper or an early riser?	Sunday morning in your family.

Task №4

To cut up and mix up for each pair:

<p>try remember my dreams</p> <p>heavy sleeper</p> <p>spend a sleepless night</p> <p>be an early riser</p> <p>jump out of bed</p>	<p>rinse the mouth</p> <p>brush teeth</p> <p>wash the face and hands</p> <p>comb hair</p> <p>shave</p> <p>have a quick shower</p> <p>do make-up</p>	<p>get dressed</p> <p>take off the pyjamas</p> <p>put on my clothes</p>
<p>have breakfast at school before lessons</p> <p>prefer big breakfast at home</p> <p>don't eat until lunch</p>	<p>crowded buses</p> <p>rude and sleepy people</p> <p>go by train</p> <p>cycle</p> <p>walk</p> <p>live near the school</p>	<p>while commuting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - study for classes - read a book - listen to the music - talk to classmates - sleep

<p>have six lessons have afternoon lessons have lunch in the school canteen leave school at</p>	<p>buy some snack do window shopping</p>	<p>go to the sport centre play football, volleyball with the local junior team have piano lessons prepare for the next day do homework do some household chores</p>
<p>have dinner at... big dinner junk food eating habits ready-to-cook food takeaway</p>	<p>go out stay at home have a shower have a bath</p>	<p>before midnight fall asleep read a book in bed study for the next day</p>

Task №5

Describe your ideal day. It can be real or imaginary, a weekday or a weekend day. You can be whoever you want, wherever you want and whenever you want. Write 10 – 15 sentences.

Task №6

Make up the story:

EVERYDAY ACTIVITIES II



- A. Hi! What are you doing?
B. I'm cleaning the apartment.



- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. clean the apartment/
clean the house | 6. do the laundry | 11. watch TV | 16. play basketball |
| 2. sweep the floor | 7. iron | 12. listen to the radio | 17. play the guitar |
| 3. dust | 8. feed the baby | 13. listen to music | 18. practice the piano |
| 4. vacuum | 9. feed the cat | 14. read | 19. study |
| 5. wash the dishes | 10. walk the dog | 15. play | 20. exercise |

- A. Hi,! This is
What are you doing?
B. I'ming. How about you?
A. I'ming.

- A. Are you going to today?
B. Yes. I'm going to in a
little while.

What are you going to do tomorrow?
Make a list of *everything* you are
going to do.

UNIT 6 MY HOBBIES



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

Tastes differ. Different people like different things, different people have different hobbies. I go in for sports, I like to play tennis. I go to play tennis every day. Sport is very important part of our life. Many people go in for sports, they jogging, walking, swimming, skating, skiing, train themselves in clubs and different sections.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils play volleyball, football, basketball. I have been playing tennis for 5 years. Tennis became very popular now. I take part in different competitions.

To be in a good shape I'm jogging every morning and do my morning exercises. Everyone should do all he can to stay healthy and choose the sport he is interested in. I do not understand people who say that they like sport, but they only watch sport on TV.

If one goes in for sports he feels much better, looks much better, sleeps much better. Your physical appearance will change too. You will be slimmer and trimmer. And what is even more important you will not get sick often.

Why do I go in for sports? Because I think that it is very important for a man to be strong and well-built. Sport is not for weak, because, you have to learn how to lose, and it's not easy. My favourite proverb says: "A sound mind in sound body".

2. Memorize the following words:

Vocabulary:

to jog — бегать	shape — форма
to skating — кататься на коньках	health — здоровье
to skiing — кататься на лыжах	slim — стройный
competition — соревнование	trim — в хорошей форме
	weak — слабый
	to lose — проигрывать

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What is your hobby?
2. What sports do you go in for?
3. Do you like summer (winter) sports?
4. What does it mean to be healthy?
5. Why did you chose tennis?
6. Who is your favourite tennis-player?

4. Learn by heart this vocabulary list

Free Time Activities

English Vocabulary



Watch TV



Go to the movies



Play video games



Listen to music



Read



Surf the internet



Play an instrument



Go shopping



Do/Play sport



Spend time with the family



Go out with friends



Study

No1:

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

5. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №2:

HANDICRAFTS, HOBBIES, AND GAME



[A-Q]
A. What's your hobby?
B. Sewing.



- A. sewing**
1. sewing machine
2. pin
3. pin cushion
4. thread
5. (sewing) needle
6. thimble
7. material
B. knitting
8. knitting needle
9. yarn
C. weaving
10. loom
D. crocheting
11. crochet hook

- E. needlepoint**
F. embroidery
G. quilting
H. painting
12. paintbrush
13. easel
14. paint
I. sculpting/sculpture
15. plaster
16. stone
J. pottery
17. clay
18. potter's wheel

- K. woodworking**
L. stamp collecting
19. stamp album
M. coin collecting
20. coin catalog
21. coin album
N. model building
22. model kit
23. (model) glue
24. (model) paint
O. bird watching
25. binoculars
26. field guide

- P. photography**
27. camera
Q. astronomy
28. telescope
R. games
29. chess
30. checkers
31. backgammon
32. Monopoly
33. Scrabble
34. cards
35. Trivial Pursuit
36. marbles
37. jacks

[1-28] [In a store]
A. May I help you?
B. Yes, please. I'd like to buy (a/an) _____.

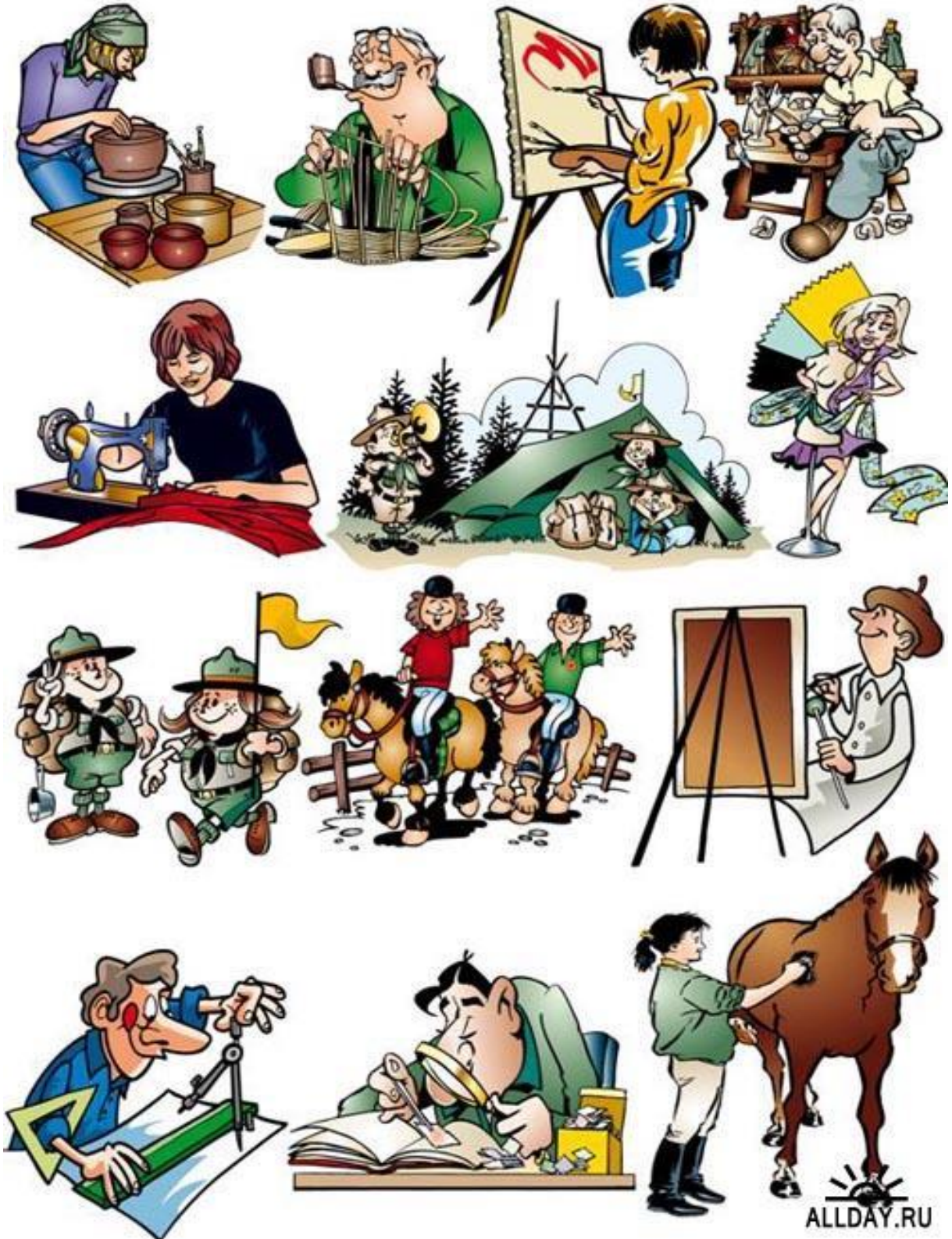
[29-37] [At home]
A. What do you want to do?
B. Let's play _____.

What's your hobby?
What games are popular in your country? Describe how to play one.

6. Writing activities:

Task №1

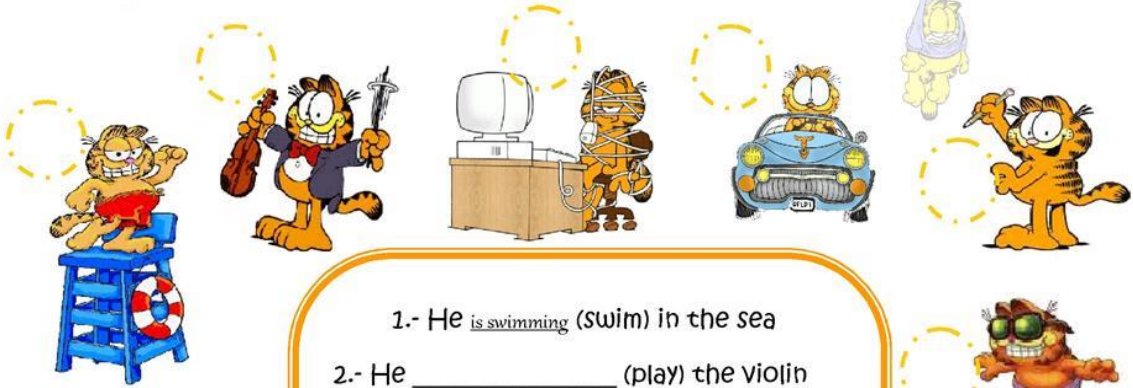
Make up the story:



ALLDAY.RU

Task №2

Garfield's hobbies



- 1.- He is swimming (swim) in the sea
- 2.- He _____ (play) the violin
- 3.- He _____ (ride) his bike
- 4.- He _____ (run) very fast
- 5.- He _____ (play) basketball
- 6.- He _____ (cook) soup
- 7.- He _____ (dance)
- 8.- He _____ (ride) his bike
- 9.- He _____ (play) baseball
- 10.- He _____ (water) the plants
- 11.- He _____ (skateboard)
- 12.- He _____ (ice-skate)
- 13.- He _____ (surf)
- 14.- He _____ (fish)
- 15.- He _____ (drive) his car
- 16.- He _____ (surf) the net
- 17.- He _____ (write)
- 18.- He _____ (mop) the floor
- 19.- He _____ (eat) pizza



8.- He _____ (ride) his bike

9.- He _____ (play) baseball



10.- He _____ (water) the plants

11.- He _____ (skateboard)



12.- He _____ (ice-skate)

13.- He _____ (surf)

14.- He _____ (fish)



15.- He _____ (drive) his car

16.- He _____ (surf) the net



17.- He _____ (write)

18.- He _____ (mop) the floor

19.- He _____ (eat) pizza



Task №3

Make up the story:

HOUSING UTILITIES, SERVICES, AND REPAIRS



- A. Did you remember to pay the **carpenter**?
 B. Yes. I wrote a check yesterday.



- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. carpenter | 6. TV repair person | 12. gas bill | 17. cable TV bill |
| 2. handyman | 7. locksmith | 13. electric bill | 18. pest control bill |
| 3. (house) painter | 8. gardener | 14. telephone bill | 19. rent |
| 4. chimney sweep | 9. electrician | 15. water bill | 20. parking fee |
| 5. appliance repair person | 10. plumber | 16. oil bill/heating bill | 21. mortgage payment |
| | 11. exterminator | | |

[1–11]

- A. When is the _____ going to come?
 B. This afternoon.

[12–21]

- A. When is the _____ due?
 B. It's due at the end of the month.

Tell about utilities, services, and repairs you pay for. How much do you pay?

UNIT 7

EDUCATION IN OUR LIFE



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

Education plays an important role in our life. However, some people consider it only a necessary step in getting a job so they do not want to go to university after leaving school.

“Knowledge is power” as the famous proverb says. It is transferred from generation to generation and comprises different facts, skills and information. Through learning people get knowledge and experience accumulated by their ancestors. Of course, higher education is not compulsory, but I strongly feel that going to university is very important to everybody. In my opinion, higher education gives great opportunities and opens all doors. Only an educated person can get a good job and be promoted. Nowadays employers demand perfect knowledge. Education helps cultivate skills and provides mental, moral and aesthetic development. Personally, I prefer communicating with an intelligent person who knows a lot of interesting facts and who can share his or her ideas with me.

However, some of my friends say that they do not want to go to university and they would better get a well-paid job soon after leaving school. It will give them an opportunity to get work experience and some useful skills. But I doubt that they will be offered a really good job and that they will be able to succeed without higher education. In general, owing to education highly industrialized cities are built, new information technologies are developed, important discoveries are made. Without education society would become primitive as it used to be long time ago. To my mind, everybody must realize the importance of education as it is the guarantee of the development and well-being of our society.

2. Read, write down the words and memorize them.

Vocabulary:

education – образование	to take an exam – сдавать экзамен
a student – студент	to pass an exam – сдать экзамен
to enter an Institute – поступить в институт	to fail in an exam – провалить экзамен
a faculty – факультет	an internal student – студент – очник
an establishment – учреждение, заведение	an external student – студент – заочник
a department – отделение	an extra – mural department – заочное отделение
to study – учиться	free of charge – бесплатный
a study – кабинет	miss classes – пропускать занятия
tutorial – практическое занятие	a school – leaver – выпускник школы
to attend lectures – посещать лекции	
to take notes of the lectures – записывать лекции	
a subject – предмет	
a term – семестр	

3. Answer the following questions

1. Who may enter higher educational establishments?
2. Are there many institutes and universities in our country?
3. What is education in our country?
4. Who gets grants?
5. What University do you study at?
6. How many faculties and departments are there at your University and what are they?
7. How often do the external students come to the University?
8. What subjects do you study?
9. Is it easy to study by correspondence? (to be an external student).
10. What do you do during examination sessions?

4. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №1:

academic year [ækə'demɪk jɪə] – учебный год
break [breɪk] – перемена
crash course [kræʃ kɔ:s] – ускоренный курс

refresher course [rɪ'freʃə kɔ:s] – курсы переподготовки
take a course [teɪk ə kɔ:s] – проходить курс
sign up for a course [saɪn ʌp fɔ ə kɔ:s] – записаться на курс
dropout ['drɒpɔut] – тот, кто бросил работу или учебу
skip a lecture [skɪp ə 'lektʃə] – прогулять лекцию
attend a lecture [ə'tend ə 'lektʃə] – посетить лекцию
give a lecture [gɪv ə 'lektʃə] – дать лекцию
low/high marks [ləu/haɪ mɑks] – низкие/высокие оценки
numerate ['nju:m(ə)reɪt] – подсчитывать
to mark [tu mɑk] – ставить оценку
gown [gaʊn] – мантия
to find your vocation [tu faɪnd jɔ və'keɪʃən] – найти свое призвание
undergraduate [ʌndə'grædʒuət] – студент последнего курса
freshman ['freʃmən] – студент первого курса
sophomore ['sɒfəmə] – студент второго курса
secondary education ['sekəndəri edʒu'keɪʃn] – среднее образование
tertiary/higher education ['tɜ:ʃəri/'haɪə edʒu'keɪʃn] – высшее образование
scholarship ['skɔləʃɪp] – стипендия, грант
to win a scholarship [tu wɪn ə 'skɔləʃɪp] – выиграть стипендию

5. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №1:

EDUCATION



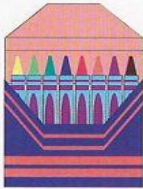
Pen



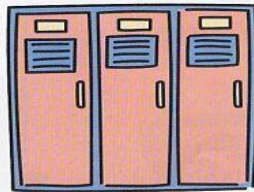
Lunch Box



Magnifying Glass



Crayons



Lockers



Pencil



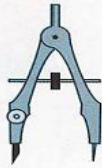
Pencil Sharpener



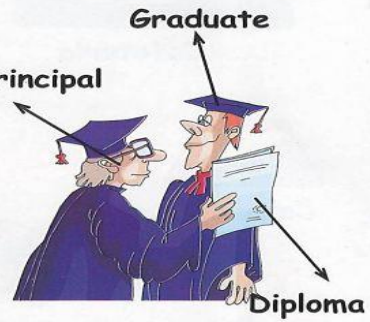
Globe



Map



Compass



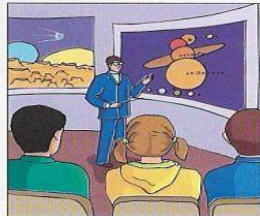
Graduate

Principal

Diploma



Student



Classroom



Computer



Classmates

16

sixteen

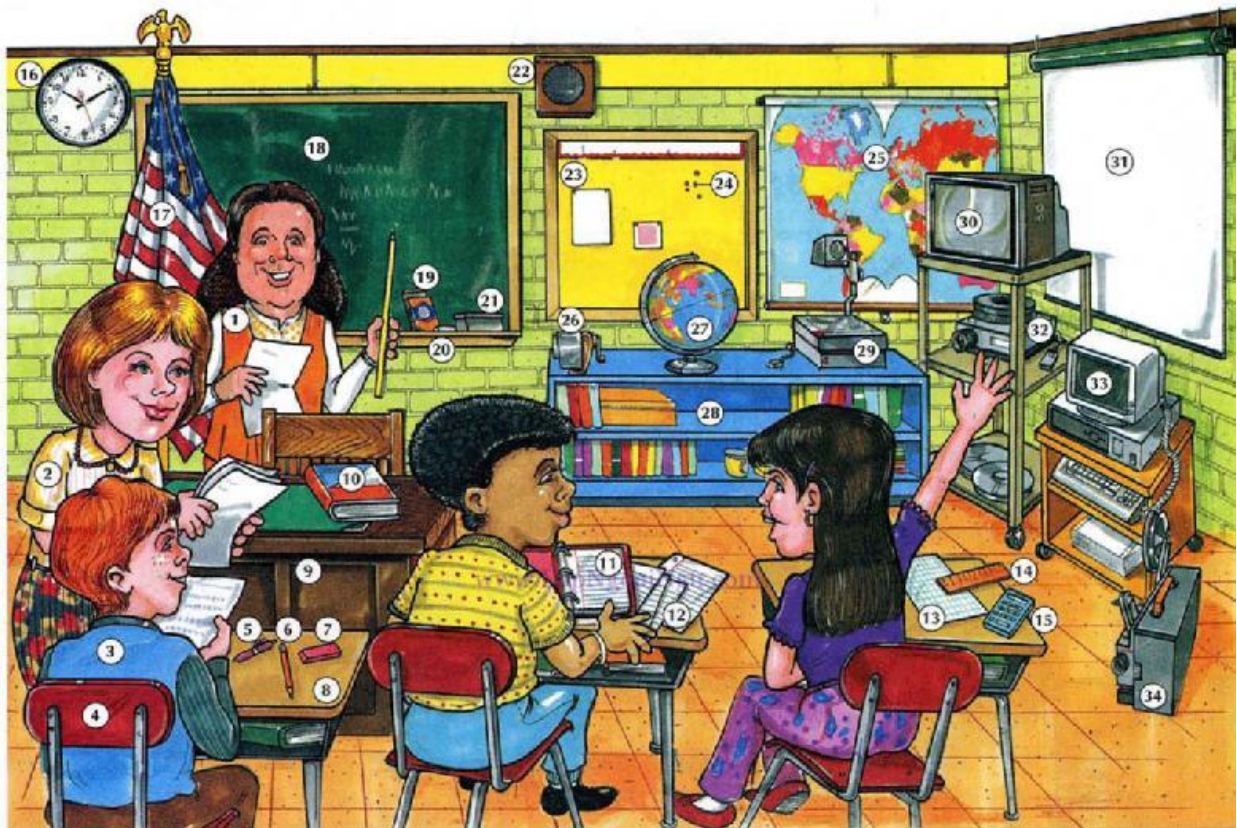
www.grammarbank.com

6. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №2:

THE CLASSROOM

- A. Where's the **teacher**?
 B. The **teacher** is *next to* the **board**.

- A. Where's the **pen**?
 B. The **pen** is *on* the **desk**.



- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. teacher | 10. book/textbook | 19. chalk | 27. globe |
| 2. teacher's aide | 11. notebook | 20. chalk tray | 28. bookshelf |
| 3. student | 12. notebook paper | 21. eraser | 29. overhead projector |
| 4. seat/chair | 13. graph paper | 22. P.A. system/
loudspeaker | 30. TV |
| 5. pen | 14. ruler | 23. bulletin board | 31. (movie) screen |
| 6. pencil | 15. calculator | 24. thumbtack | 32. slide projector |
| 7. eraser | 16. clock | 25. map | 33. computer |
| 8. desk | 17. flag | 26. pencil sharpener | 34. (movie) projector |
| 9. teacher's desk | 18. board | | |

- A. Is there a/an _____ in your classroom?*
- B. Yes. There's a/an _____ next to/on the _____.

- A. Is there a/an _____ in your classroom?*
- B. No, there isn't.

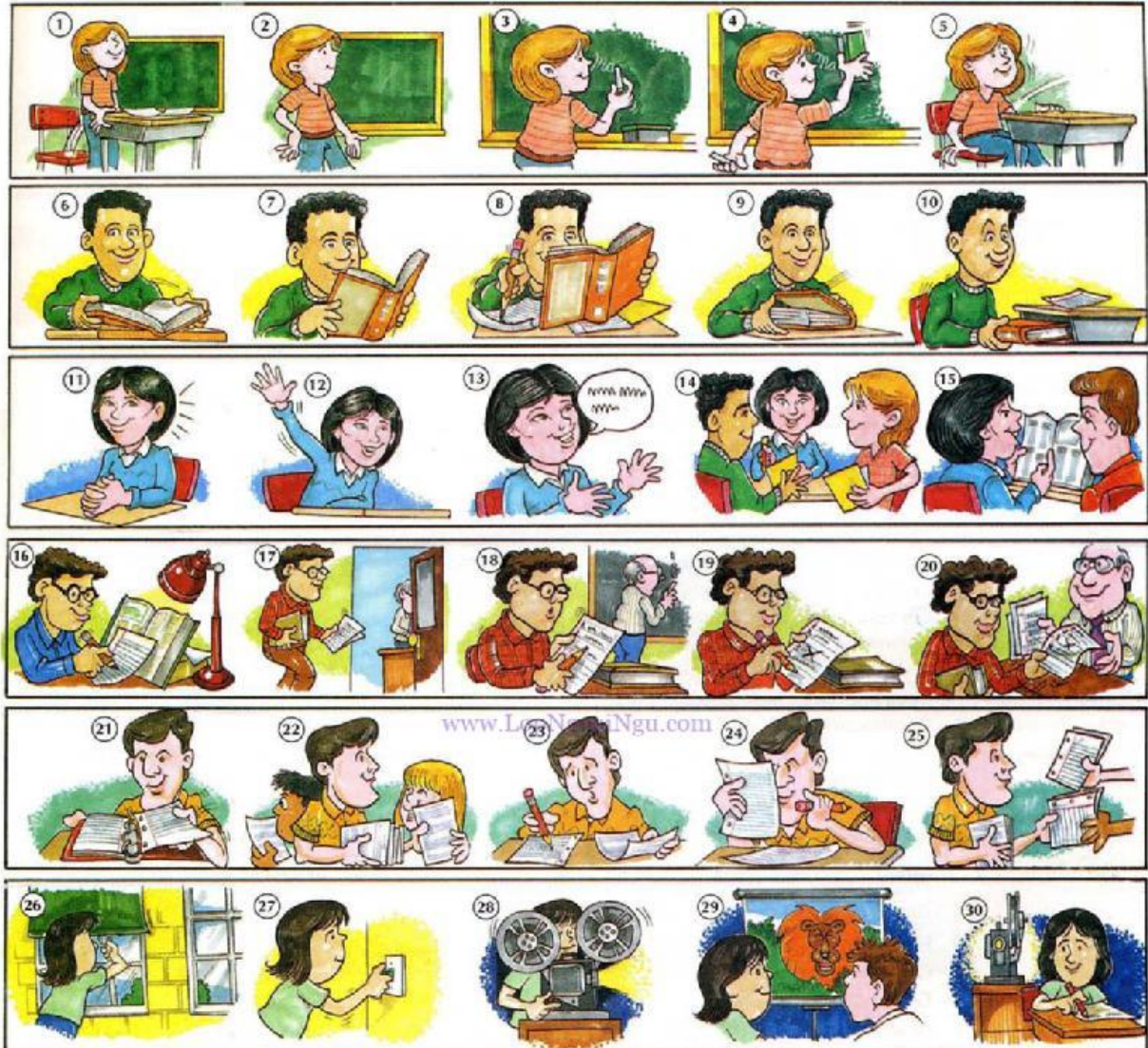
Describe your classroom.
 (There's a/an)

*With 12, 13, 19 use: Is there _____ in your classroom?

7. Study and practice:

CLASSROOM ACTIONS

Practice these classroom actions.



- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Stand up. | 6. Open your book. | 11. Listen to the question. |
| 2. Go to the board. | 7. Read page eight. | 12. Raise your hand. |
| 3. Write your name. | 8. Study page eight. | 13. Give the answer. |
| 4. Erase your name. | 9. Close your book. | 14. Work in groups. |
| 5. Sit down./Take your seat. | 10. Put away your book. | 15. Help each other. |
| 16. Do your homework. | 21. Take out a piece of paper. | 26. Lower the shades. |
| 17. Bring in your homework. | 22. Pass out the tests. | 27. Turn off the lights. |
| 18. Go over the answers. | 23. Answer the questions. | 28. Turn on the projector. |
| 19. Correct your mistakes. | 24. Check your answers. | 29. Watch the movie. |
| 20. Hand in your homework. | 25. Collect the tests. | 30. Take notes. |

You're the teacher!
Give instructions to your students.

8. Writing activities:

Task №1

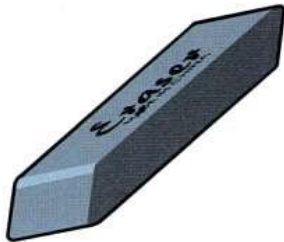
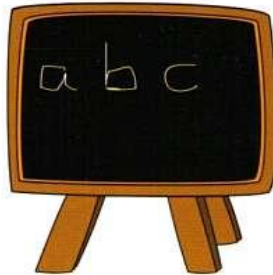
EDUCATION & SCHOOL

Word Search

Direction:

Find and circle the words that correspond with the pictures.

S	J	K	Q	S	P	W	O	T	F	Q	A	G	E	P	B
T	R	C	P	C	E	Y	W	Y	X	R	Z	P	C	X	Z
U	K	J	I	I	N	L	S	S	M	J	X	R	H	C	N
D	H	Z	T	S	C	Q	N	I	A	C	J	J	J	X	P
E	T	L	I	S	I	P	G	J	K	C	T	X	V	Y	S
N	Y	X	P	O	L	J	C	A	H	E	H	O	A	E	C
T	B	L	E	R	S	X	H	N	O	T	E	P	A	D	H
N	A	M	N	S	H	J	A	E	C	K	I	P	L	U	O
I	E	A	C	J	A	T	L	U	W	Z	S	Q	H	B	O
G	N	M	I	Z	R	Q	K	X	D	G	O	X	S	S	L
L	Z	N	L	K	P	Q	B	R	U	L	E	R	R	Z	S
Z	F	U	H	I	E	D	O	R	C	X	Q	O	O	K	Q
U	V	T	E	E	N	I	A	M	Q	D	T	N	W	R	J
S	P	Q	I	Z	E	E	R	A	S	E	R	K	V	K	J
I	A	W	V	Y	R	H	D	H	J	E	L	L	H	T	Z
K	M	Y	H	X	F	J	T	E	A	C	H	E	R	O	X



Task №2

A crossword to revise school subjects vocabulary:

School Subjects

1 Sneakers

2 Handshake

3 Grasshopper

4 Flower

5 Religion symbols

6 Alphabet

7 Flag

8 Science equipment

9 Temple

10 Flag

11 Earth

12 Music

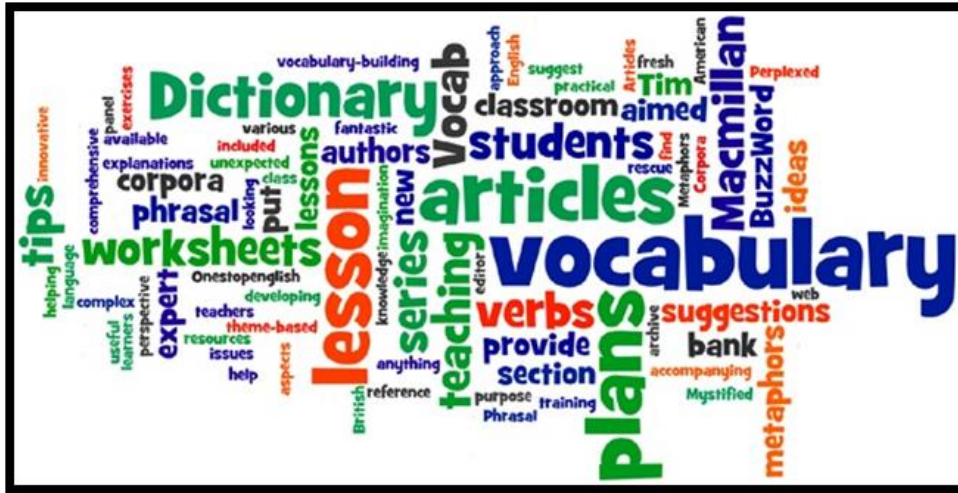
13 Atom

14 Computer

15 Laptop

Task №3

Make up the story using this mind map:



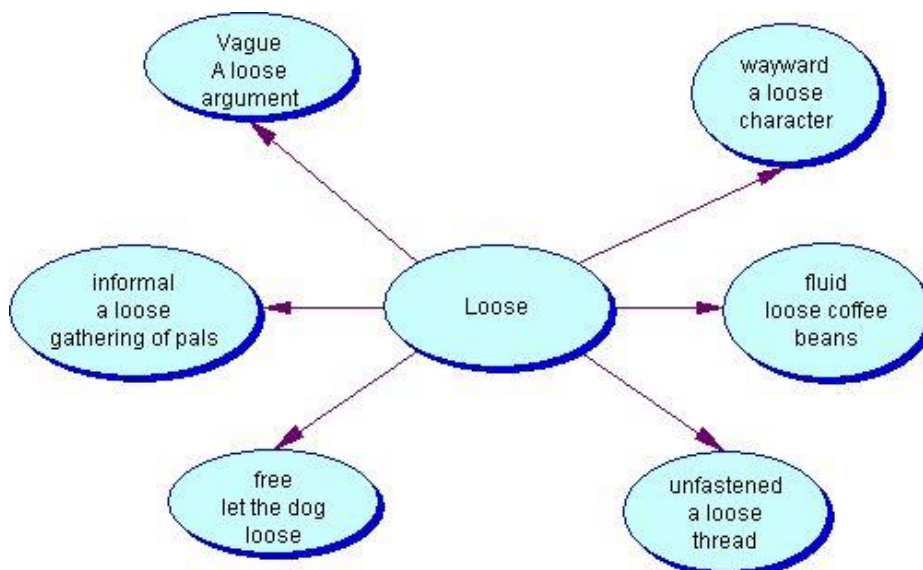
Task №4

Fill in the Insert table depending on the text « Education in our life»

Agree V	Disagree -	<i>New information +</i>	I don't know ?

Task №5

Make up the cluster:

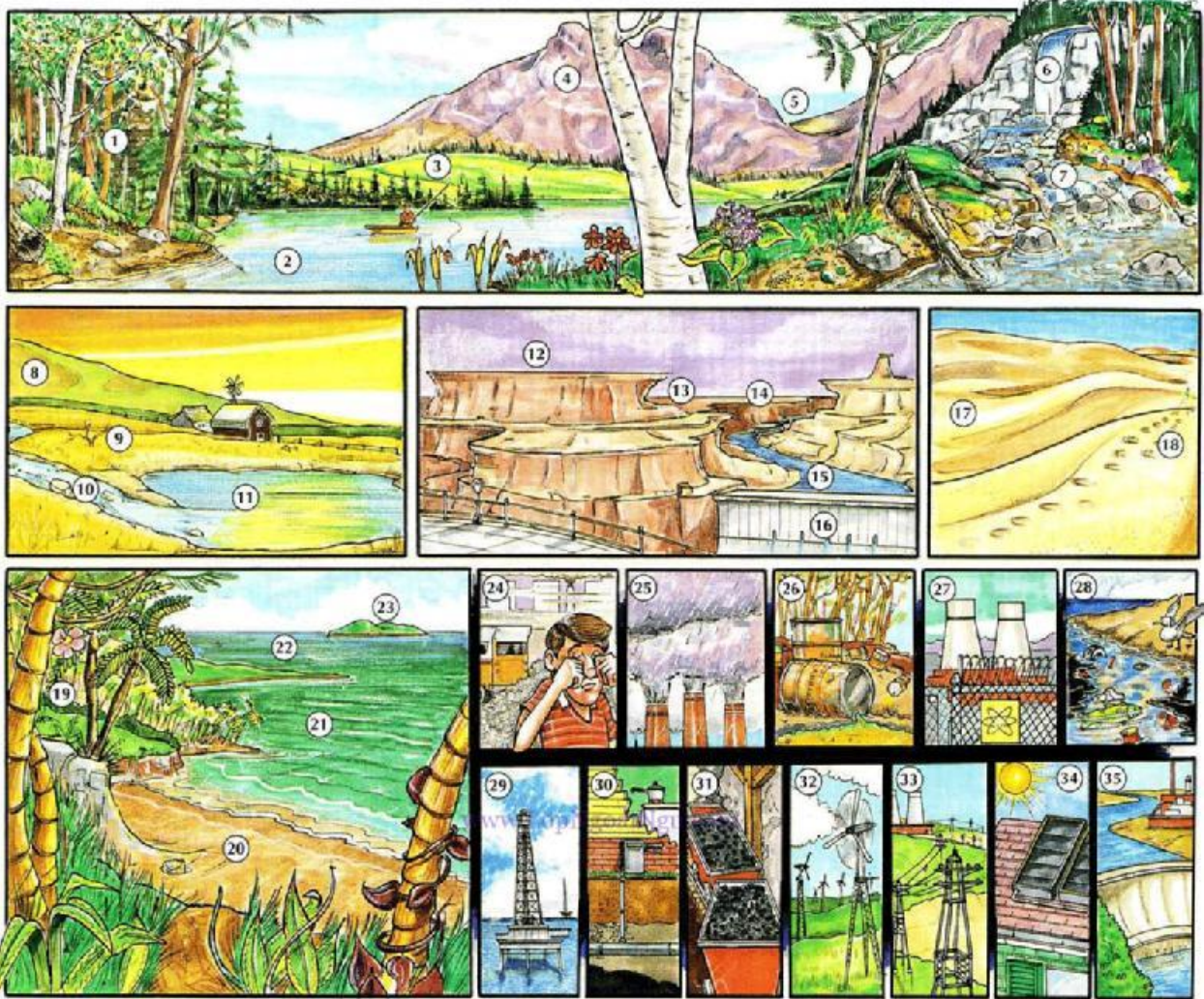




Part II
WORLD AROUND ME



THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY



- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. forest/woods | 8. hill | 15. river | 22. ocean | 29. oil |
| 2. lake | 9. field | 16. dam | 23. island | 30. (natural) gas |
| 3. meadow | 10. stream/brook | 17. desert | 24. air pollution | 31. coal |
| 4. mountain | 11. pond | 18. dune | 25. acid rain | 32. wind |
| 5. valley | 12. plateau | 19. jungle | 26. toxic waste | 33. nuclear energy |
| 6. waterfall | 13. cliff | 20. seashore | 27. radiation | 34. solar energy |
| 7. rapids | 14. canyon | 21. bay | 28. water pollution | 35. hydroelectric power |



[1-23]

- A. { Isn't this a beautiful _____?!
Aren't these beautiful _____?!
- B. It's/They're magnificent.



[24-28]

- A. Do you worry about the environment?
- B. Yes. I'm very concerned about _____.

Describe some places of natural beauty in your country.

What kind of energy do you use to heat your home? to cook?
In your opinion, which kind of energy is best for producing electricity?

UNIT 1 SHOPPING



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there. There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc.

In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woollen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, and tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, and biscuits.

Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

2. Read, write down the words and memorize them:

supermarket —	состоять
супермаркет	ready-weighed and packed
store — магазин, отдел	— в упакованном виде
various — разнообразный	fabrics — ткани
under one roof — под одной крышей	escalator — эскалатор
to be composed of —	customer — покупатель

3. Answer the questions:

1. What do we do when we want to buy something?
2. What kinds of shops are there in every town?
3. Where do you like to do your shopping?
4. What departments is a department store composed of?
5. Where are the things for sale?
6. What can we buy in the knitwear department?
7. What can we buy in a food supermarket?
8. What methods of shopping are there?

4. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №1:



To buy



To sell



To charge



To pay



To exchange



To give change



To cost



Cheap



Expensive



to afford



To spend



Free



Reduced



On special offer



Second hand



To do the shopping



To go shopping



**Salesman
Saleswoman**



Cashier



Customer



Checker



Wallet / purse



















Price

5. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №2:

Packaging



Shopping Vocabulary		Useful Vocabulary	
			
Shop(s)	Lift(s)	Cashier(s)	Customer(s)
			
Wallet(s) (m) Purse(s) (f)	Trolley(s)	Barcode(s)	Cheque(s)
			
Shelf	Shelves	Coin(s)	Cash
			
Basket(s)	Bag(s)	Credit card(s) Debit card(s)	

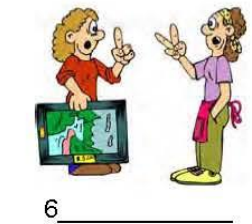
6. Brush up your English:

Talking shopping

eslflow.com

Do you.....

- a. buy discounted goods
- b. return goods
- c. do online shopping
- d. tip
- e. like waiting in line
- f. bargain
- g. like window shopping
- h. try on clothes
- i. use a shopping cart



Label the pictures with the following vocabulary.

hat, harmonica, musician, underground, dress, busker

Create short conversations about the above situations using the vocabulary and phrase above and try to expand:

- A: Do you buy discounted goods?
- B: Yes, I do.
- A: What kind of discounted goods do you buy?
- B: I like to buy clothes.

7. Read and retell the text:

My every day shopping



When we want to buy something, we go to a shop.

Everyday shopping is rather traditional: some white and brown bread, milk, butter, sugar, salt, eggs and sausages. But it is not necessary to visit different provisional shops such as bakery or butchery to buy food for the family because we could buy foodstuffs in a supermarket. Different goods are sold under one roof, so customers can save their time having all goods bought in no time.

Well, shopping is no fun any longer, but my daily duty. I dream to be an economist. I try to be rational and economical. I try to follow some steps. First of all it is necessary to make a shopping list of what we need. Then we should calculate how much our purchases would cost and take this very sum of money with us. The third rule tells that we shouldn't be hungry while shopping; a hungry person buys the things his or her stomach dictates to buy, not thinking about prices or rational nutrition. And we shouldn't go shopping immediately after we have got our salary, when we feel impressed by a large sum of money and don't think it's for a long month to last.

Every day before leaving for university I look around the kitchen to see what we need. And on my way from school I drop into the nearest supermarket, and buy bread and other everyday essentials. Every Friday evening my Mum and I examine our kitchen more carefully as Saturday is our shopping day. The shopping list is rather long, so we both go shopping.

The method of shopping is very simple. In a self-service shop a customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket the goods he wants to buy. It's absolutely necessary to check the dates before which this or that foodstuff should be used, not to buy something of bad quality. Then a customer takes the basket to the checkout counter where the prices of the purchases are added up. After paying money to the cashier the customer can get his purchases.

Mum and I go to the supermarket where we can buy different things at once: fish, bread, sausages, tea, sugar, spices, and eggs. I think that a bakery department is among the best in the shop as it has a rich choice of biscuits. And what is more important they are always fresh and tasty. Another department of the supermarket, which we have to visit, is a dairy. At the dairy we buy milk, cream, yogurt, cheese, butter and other products. My Mum and I are regular customers at the greengrocer's where potatoes, carrots, cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes, oranges, apples and other fruits and vegetables. In summer we prefer buying fruits, berries and vegetables at the nearest market.

Sometimes I have to go to a department store. I can buy there fabrics and footwear, glass, ready-made clothes and cosmetics, toys and electric appliances, furniture and sport goods, cameras and films, and what not.

At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat such as beef, pork, mutton, chicken and turkey. It's really a great skill to choose a piece of meat you need, for soup or for chops or shashlyk, so it's my Mum who is to buy meat.

I can't but say that our shops are becoming more and more European-like. Their halls, adverts attract more customers. Shopping gets some element of fun and entertainment.

Vocabulary:

bakery – булочная

butchery – мясная лавка

purchase – покупка

stomach – желудок, живот

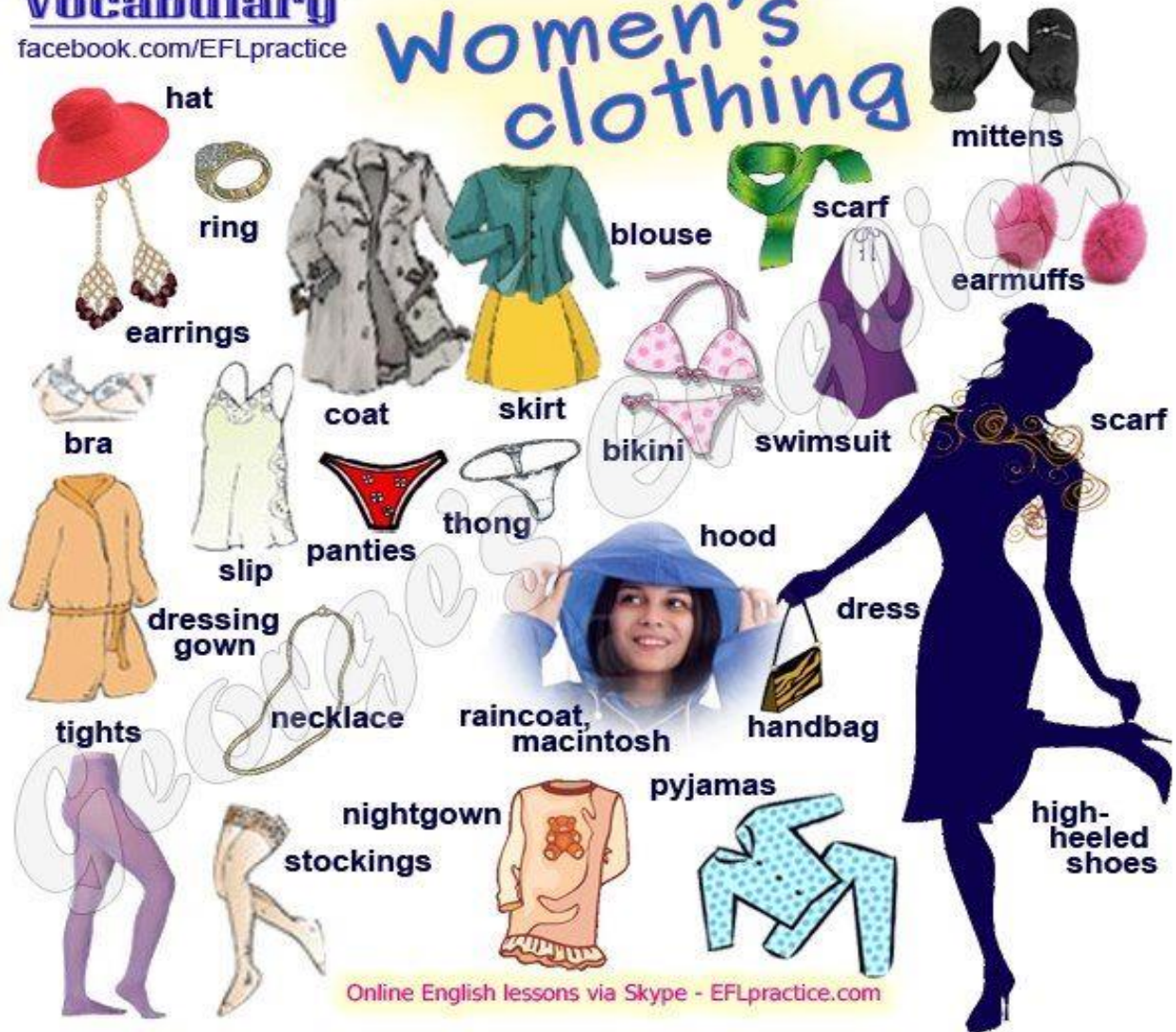
nutrition – питание, еда

essential – сущность, суть

8. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №3:

Vocabulary
facebook.com/EFLpractice

Women's clothing



Online English lessons via Skype - EFLpractice.com

9. *Learn by heart this vocabulary list №4:*



- A. I'm going to the supermarket to get **milk** and **soup**.^{*}
Do we need anything else?
B. Yes. We also need **cereal** and **soda**.^{*}

^{*}With 43, 44, 46, 49, and 55, use: a _____.

A. Dairy Products

1. milk
2. low-fat milk
3. skim milk
4. chocolate milk
5. buttermilk
6. orange juice[†]
7. cheese
8. butter
9. margarine
10. sour cream
11. cream cheese

12. cottage cheese

13. yogurt
14. eggs

B. Canned Goods

15. soup
16. tuna fish
17. (canned) vegetables
18. (canned) fruit

C. Packaged Goods

19. cereal
20. cookies
21. crackers
22. spaghetti
23. noodles
24. macaroni
25. rice

D. Juice

26. apple juice
27. pineapple juice

28. grapefruit juice

29. tomato juice
30. fruit punch
31. grape juice
32. cranberry juice
33. juice paks
34. powdered drink mix

E. Beverages

35. soda
36. diet soda
37. bottled water

10. *Learn by heart this vocabulary list №5:*



- F. Poultry**
 38. chicken
 39. chicken legs
 40. drumsticks
 41. chicken breasts
 42. chicken wings
 43. turkey
 44. duck
- G. Meat**
 45. ground beef
 46. roast
 47. steak
 48. stewing meat

49. leg of lamb
 50. lamb chops
 51. pork
 52. pork chops
 53. ribs
 54. sausages
 55. ham
 56. bacon

- H. Seafood**
 FISH
 57. salmon
 58. halibut

59. flounder
 60. swordfish
 61. haddock
 62. trout

SHELLFISH

63. oysters
 64. scallops
 65. shrimp
 66. mussels
 67. clams
 68. crabs
 69. lobster

- I. Baked Goods**
 70. English muffins
 71. cake
 72. pita bread
 73. rolls
 74. bread
- J. Frozen Foods**
 75. ice cream
 76. frozen vegetables
 77. frozen dinners
 78. frozen lemonade
 79. frozen orange juice

A. Excuse me. Where can I find [1-79] ?

B. In the [A-] Section, next to the [1-79].

A. Thank you.

A. Pardon me. I'm looking for [1-79].

B. It's/They're in the [A-] Section, between the [1-79] and the [1-79].

A. Thanks.

Which of these foods do you like?
 Which foods are good for you?
 What brands of these foods do you buy?

11. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №6:



[1-70]

- A. Look! _____ is/are on sale this week!
 B. Let's get some!

A. Deli

1. roast beef
2. bologna
3. salami
4. ham
5. turkey
6. corned beef
7. American cheese
8. Swiss cheese
9. provolone
10. mozzarella
11. cheddar cheese
12. potato salad

13. cole slaw
14. macaroni salad
15. seafood salad

B. Snack Foods

16. potato chips
17. corn chips
18. tortilla chips
19. nacho chips
20. pretzels
21. popcorn
22. nuts
23. peanuts

C. Condiments

24. ketchup
25. mustard
26. relish
27. pickles
28. olives
29. salt
30. pepper
31. spices
32. soy sauce
33. mayonnaise
34. (cooking) oil
35. olive oil
36. vinegar
37. salad dressing

D. Coffee and Tea

38. coffee
39. decaffeinated coffee/
decaf coffee
40. tea
41. herbal tea
42. cocoa/
hot chocolate mix

E. Baking Products

43. flour
44. sugar
45. cake mix

12. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №7:



F. Jams and Jellies

- 46. jam
- 47. jelly
- 48. marmalade
- 49. peanut butter

G. Paper Products

- 50. tissues
- 51. napkins
- 52. toilet paper
- 53. paper cups
- 54. paper plates
- 55. straws
- 56. paper towels

H. Household Items

- 57. sandwich bags
- 58. trash bags
- 59. soap
- 60. liquid soap
- 61. aluminum foil
- 62. plastic wrap
- 63. waxed paper

I. Baby Products

- 64. baby cereal
- 65. formula
- 66. baby food
- 67. wipes
- 68. (disposable) diapers

J. Pet Food

- 69. cat food
- 70. dog food

K. Checkout Area

- 71. aisle
- 72. shopping cart
- 73. shopper/customer
- 74. checkout counter
- 75. conveyor belt
- 76. coupons
- 77. scanner

78. scale

- 79. cash register
- 80. cashier
- 81. plastic bag
- 82. paper bag
- 83. bagger/packer
- 84. express checkout (line)
- 85. tabloid (newspaper)
- 86. magazine
- 87. (chewing) gum
- 88. candy
- 89. shopping basket

- A. Do we need [1-70] ?
- B. No, but we need [1-70] .

- A. We forgot to get [1-70] !
- B. I'll get it/them.
Where is it?/Where are they?
- A. In the [A-J] Section over there.

Make a complete shopping list of everything you need from the supermarket.
Describe the differences between U.S. supermarkets and food stores in your country.

13. The Twelve Shoppers of Christmas Which one are you?

The Joy of Tech™

by Nitrozac & Snaggy

The Twelve Shoppers of Christmas

THE SHOP-ALL-YEAR-ROUNDER
IS THIS THE SWEETEST THING EVER, OR A SIGN OF MENTAL ILLNESS?

THE DRUG STORE COWBOY
ROUND 'EM UP, MOVE 'EM OUT! GREAT, JUST WHAT I WANTED... DENTAL FLOSS AND WINDEX!

THE DONATION-IN-YOUR-NAMER
SHE'S A SAINT, BUT THE REALITY IS, ALL YOU GET IS AN EMPTY STOCKING!

THE SAME-GIFT-EVERY-YEAR-ER
HIS CREATMITY STOPPED YEARS AGO, BUT YOU DON'T MIND, THAT TOBLERONE IS YUMMY!

THE LOOK-AROUND-THE-HOUSE GUY
GOOD THING HE'S A HOARDER, THERE'S LOTS OF SELECTION!

THE ONLY-SHOP-ONLINER
HATES PARKING, HATES CROWDS, HATE XMAS MUSIC. GERMAPHOBE OR GENIUS?

THE CASH-IER
WASTES NO TIME TRYING TO FIGURE OUT WHAT YOU WANT. EVERYBODY WANTS MORE DOUGH!

THE JOKE SHOP-ER
GEE, THANKS FOR THE BREAST MUG, IT'LL GO GREAT BESIDE MY WIND-UP HOPPING PENIS.

MERRY X-MAS, CHECK YOUR EMAIL.

THE AT-THE-VERY LAST-MINUTE-GIFT CERTIFICATE-ER
SO QUICK, SO EASY, SO NOT-MUCH-THOUGHT-PUT-INTO-IT!

MR. I-LET-MY-WIFE-DO-IT-ALL
HE'S MISSING OUT ON ALL THE GOOD FEELINGS THAT THE GIVER GETS!

THE GUY WHO DOESN'T GET ANYONE ANYTHING
CLAIMS HE'S AGAINST THE CONSUMER BRAINWASHING THAT IS CHRISTMAS, BUT GLADLY ACCEPTS PRESENTS!

THE SHOPPING DEAD
ON CHRISTMAS EVE, THESE X-POCALYPSE ZOMBIES STAGGER AIMLESSLY THROUGH THE AISLES, SEARCHING FOR... GIIFFFTS!

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14. Writing activities:

Task №1

English Language Vocabulary Practice. Quiz Clothing:



Clothes



DYGS AISOEHPANTSPGSS
BTNTANTROATJSRVHOH
TMESEHBOOTSJINGCIO
HSRSAYGHTSTEIAAHER
TOJSTJNTESSSTHASVST
TSAOSEEEKSHIRTPAUS
CIOC PAJAMASGTIEOII
ISNKINTSVTILEUSTTP
HRGSSSEOITUTSESSSO
TJTTSKRSSOLRVOCSHL
TTBTAUNDERWEARLAOE
SSSDRESSGLOVESOLES
GJTSHIRTEOAENATKSE
TEESSUHISSODTVHSTH
DCOATAAPAASTNEEOAE
SSNWECKTKSLEAESSSNN
EYSSSWEATERRYVTHTHO
SSRTURTLENECKSTOUT

hat

gloves

shirt

T-shirt

pants

jeans

shoes

boots

coat

sweater

dress

socks

shorts

suit

tie

underwear

pajamas

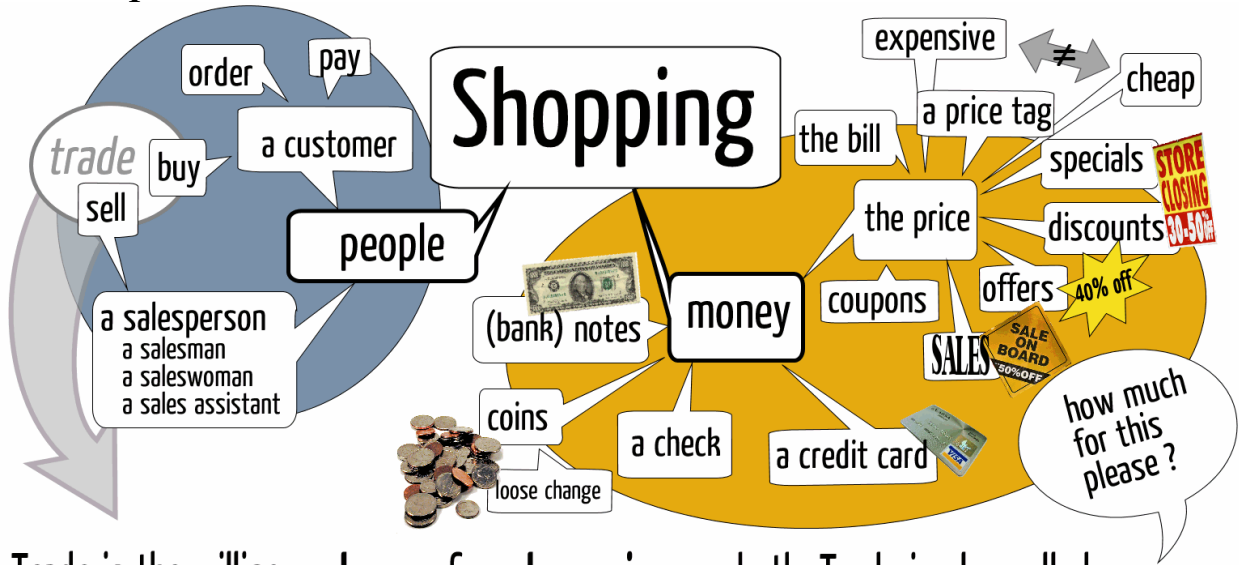
clothes

vest

turtle neck

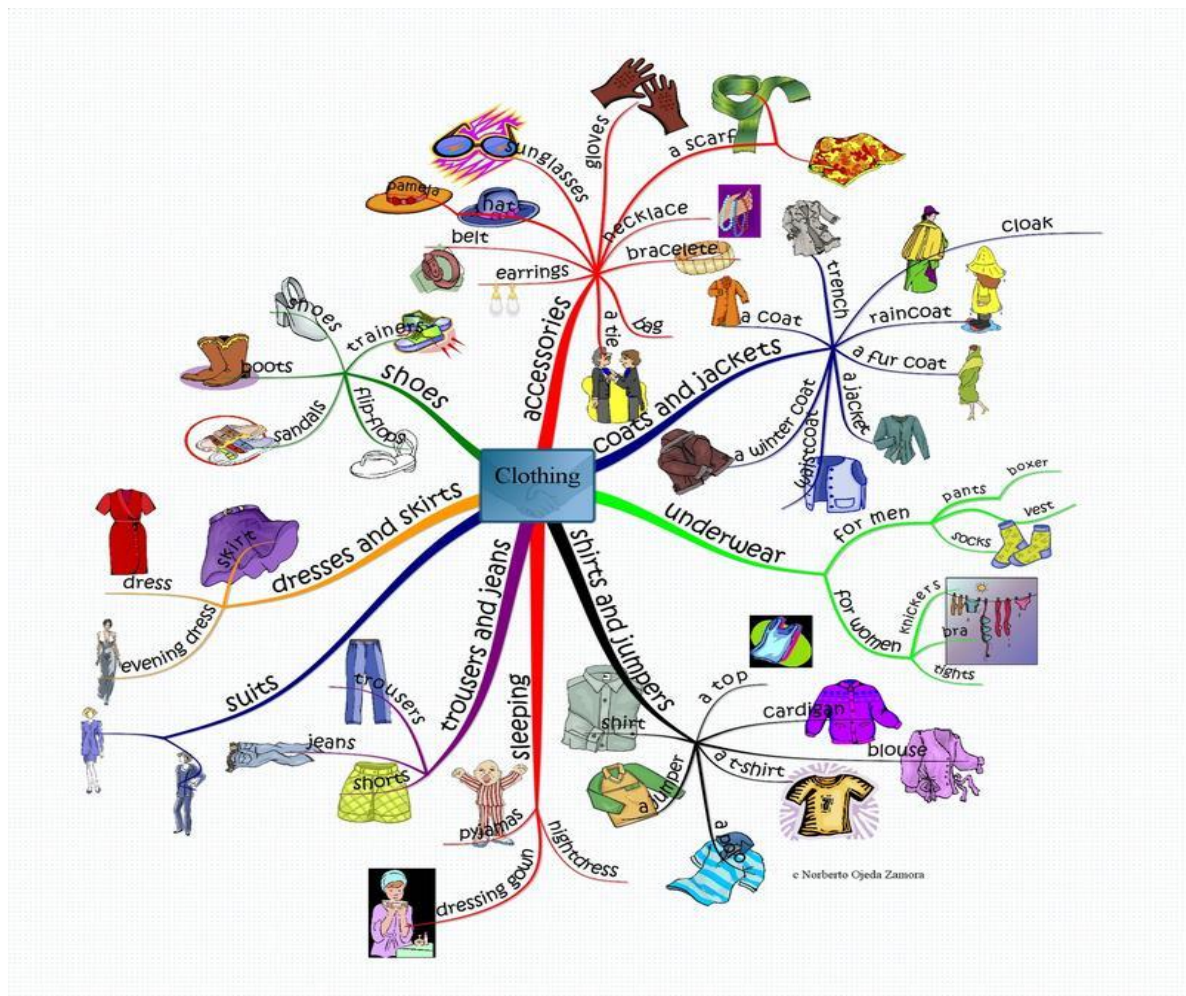
Task №2

Make up the clusters:



Trade is the willing exchange of goods, services, or both. Trade is also called commerce.

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Task №3

Make up the story:

CONTAINERS AND QUANTITIES



- A. Would you please get a **bag** of flour when you go to the supermarket?
 B. A **bag** of flour? Sure. I'd be happy to.



- A. Would you please get two **heads** of lettuce when you go to the supermarket?
 B. Two **heads** of lettuce? Sure. I'd be happy to.



- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|
| 1. bag | 4. box | 7. carton | 10. ear |
| 2. bar | 5. bunch | 8. container | 11. head |
| 3. bottle | 6. can | 9. dozen* | 12. jar |

* "a dozen eggs," NOT "a dozen of eggs."

UNIT 2 TRAVELLING



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

People on our planet can't live without travelling now. Tourism has become a highly developed business. There are express trains, cars and jet-air liners all of that provide you with comfort and security.

What choice to make? It's up to you to decide. There is a great variety of choice available for you.

Those who live in the country like going to a big city, visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like acquired holiday by the sea or in the mountains.

Most travelers carry a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them — the sights of a city, old churches, castles, mountains, lakes, waterfalls, forests, trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy times they have had.

If you travel for pleasure you would like all means to enjoy picturesque areas you are passing through, you would like to see the places of interest in the cities, towns and countries. Travelling gives us a good opportunity to see wonderful monuments, cultural and historical places, to learn a lot about the history of the country you visit, about the world around us, to meet people of different nationalities, to learn a lot about their traditions, customs, culture. In other words, you will broaden your mind.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. You have to go to other countries to take part in different negotiations, to sign contacts, to participate in different exhibitions, in order to push the goods produced by your firm or company o Travelling on business

helps you to get more information about achievements of other companies» which will make your own business more successful.

There are a lot of means of travelling: by sea, by plane, by car, on foot. Tastes differ. That is why it is up to you to decide which means of travelling you would prefer. All means of travelling have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans.

No wonder that one of the latest means of travelling is travelling by plane. It combines both comfort and speed and you will reach the place of destination very quickly. Before boarding the plane you must check in at the airport. You are required to have your baggage weighed. Each passenger is allowed 20 kilograms of baggage free of charge. But if your baggage is heavier you must pay an extra charge. Before the plane takes off the stewardess gives you all the information about the flight, the speed and altitude. She asks you to fasten the belts and not to smoke. She will take care of you during the flight and will help you to get comfortable in your seat. Inside the cabins the air is always fresh and warm. During the flight you can take a nap or have a chat, you can read and relax. In some planes you can watch video or listen to the music.

When the plane is landing or taking off you have an opportunity to enjoy the wonderful scenery and landscapes. While travelling by plane you fly past various villages and cities at the sight of which realize how majestic and tremendous our planet is. No doubt, travelling by air is the most convenient and comfortable means of travelling. But if you are airsick the flight may seem not so nice to you. Unfortunately sometimes the flights are delayed because of unfavourable weather conditions, and one more inconvenience is jet-lag.

2. Read, write down the words and memorize them:

Vocabulary:

jet-airliner — реактивный самолет

security — безопасность

variety — разнообразие

city-dweller — городской житель

to take pictures — фотографировать

castle — крепость, замок

waterfall — водопад

to remind — напоминать

picturesque — живописные ,

to broaden one's mind —
расширить кругозор
to take part in negotiations —
принимать участие в
переговорах
exhibition — выставка
in order to — для того чтобы
to push the goods —
рекламировать товары
achievement — достижение
successful — успешный
advantages and disadvantages
— преимущества и
недостатки
according to — согласно
destination — конечный
пункт
boarding — посадка
to check in — пройти
регистрацию

to require — требовать
to weigh — весить,
взвешивать
free of charge — бесплатно
to take off — взлететь
altitude — высота
to fasten belts — пристегнуть
ремни
to take a nap — вздремнуть
chat — болтовня
landscape — пейзаж
to land — приземлиться
lag — опоздание
to be airsick — страдать
воздушной болезнью
to delay — задерживать
unfavourable —
неблагоприятный
inconvenience — неудобство

3. Answer the following questions:

1. Where do people from countryside like going on vacation?
2. Where do city-dwellers usually spend their holidays?
3. Why do most travelers carry a camera with them?
4. What does travelling give us?
5. How does travelling on business help you?
6. What means of travelling do you know?
7. What does travelling by plane combine?
8. What disadvantages of travelling by air do you know?

4. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №1:

DON'T TRAVEL WITHOUT *Learning these First!*
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5. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №2:

● **hotel**



reception



● **rooms**



6. Travelling – speaking:

Task №1

TRAVELLING AROUND THE WORLD

Look at the pictures and the descriptions of the cities and match them.

Acapulco New York London Paris



.....
A very modern city in the USA, it's also called the Big Apple or 'The City that Never Sleeps'. Nearly 9 million people live here. There are hundreds of skyscrapers in its centre and beautiful parks as well. The most famous one is Central Park. You may see many film stars in this city!



.....
The city of love and romance! Couples on honeymoon adore this city. Cruising down the river Seine is a truly romantic programme. Women love this city for other reasons as well, it is often referred to as the 'European capital of fashion'.



.....
This city is the home of the world's most famous royal family and most people immediately associate to Buckingham Palace when they hear about Queen Elizabeth II. The beautiful churches and museums here all tell us a lot about the city's rich past.



.....
One of the most popular seaside resorts in Mexico and worldwide as well. Elvis Presley shot one of his many films here, its title was: 'Fun in A.....o.'
Lots of sunshine, beautiful beaches, modern hotels: this place really offers an unforgettable holiday!

Task №2

Various questions to speak about travelling:

Travelling

How do you travel to school? How do your parents travel to work?

Do you often use the public transport system? Are you satisfied with it?

What is your most / least favourite way of travelling?

Can you compare travelling by bus to travelling by train?

What means of transport can you use when travelling by air, by sea or on land?

What's the most unusual form of transport you have used?

When you go on holiday. How do you usually travel?

What do you prepare before going on holiday?

Have you ever flown? Describe your last flight.

What is the longest journey you have ever made? Describe it.

What do you think about security measures at the airports these days?

What kind of accidents can happen while travelling? Have you experienced any of them?

Have you ever travelled by ship?

What was your worst holiday ever? Why? What went wrong?

Do you like organizing your own trips or do you prefer package holidays organized by a travel agency?

Describe your best holiday ever.

Do you like guided tours? Why (not)?



What kind of accommodation and services do you prefer while travelling?

Do you have a driving licence? Did you pass first time? Are you a good driver?

Have you ever gone camping? Did you like it?

What do you pack for a camping holiday?

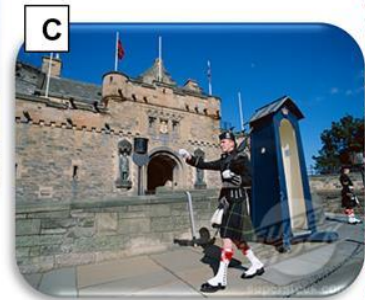
Where are you going on your next holiday?



Task №3

TRAVELLING

1. Do you recognize famous tourists attractions in the photos? What are they? Where are they from?
2. Describe the photographs.
3. Why are these places popular with tourists?
4. What's worth visiting in these countries? What else can you see and do there?
5. Which place(s) would you prefer to visit and why?
6. Imagine you've been to some of these places. Tell your classmate(s) about your experiences there.
7. Write a postcard from one of the places in the photographs.



Task №4

Speaking and listening - Elementary to Intermediate



Let's talk about TRAVEL



Conversation cards

Have you ever been <i>abroad</i> ? Where did you go? <i>(abroad = to another country)</i>	How many countries have you visited? Talk about them.	Where do you usually go on holiday? What do you like about it?
How do you usually travel? <i>(e.g. by plane, car, bus)</i> Which do you prefer? Why?	Have you ever travelled by plane? How did you feel?	What is your favourite holiday destination? Why?
Do you prefer the beach or the mountains? Why?	What's your favourite country? Why?	What's your favourite city? Why? What can you do there?
Do you ever go camping? What do you like about it?	Where do you usually stay when you're on holiday? <i>(e.g. hotel, resort, camping, family)</i>	Where did you spend your last holiday? Talk about it.
When you are travelling, do you try to speak the local language?	Where do you plan to go for your next holiday? Talk about it.	Who do you usually travel with? How do you travel?
How often do you go on holiday? With whom?	Have you ever taken a package tour? Talk about it.	Do you prefer to travel in a group <i>(e.g. a tour)</i> or independently? Why?

Questionnaire - interview a friend:

Have you ever visited another country?	Yes/No
If so, which one(s)?	
Which three cities do you like most?,,	
Which country would you like to visit?	
Why?	
Which country would you NOT like to visit?	
Why?	
How long do you usually go on holiday?	
Do you try the local food when you travel?	Yes/No
Have you ever traveled alone?	Yes/No
Have you ever traveled by plane?	Yes/No

Draw and colour the flag of your country:

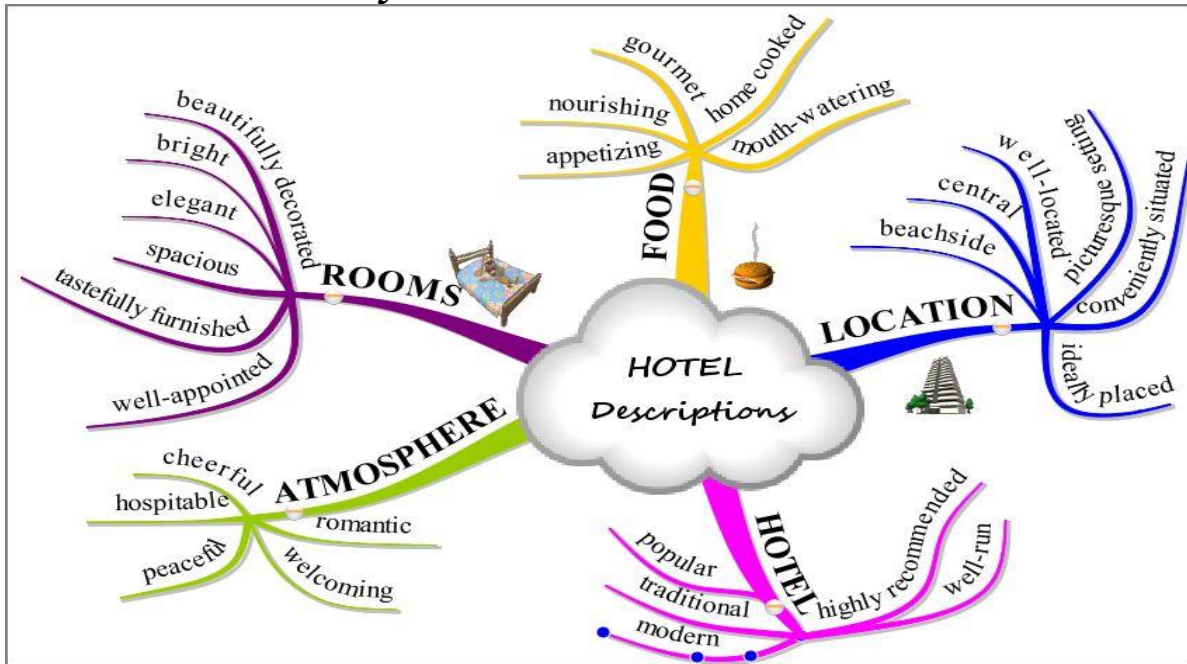
.....

Draw and colour the flag of an English-speaking country:

.....

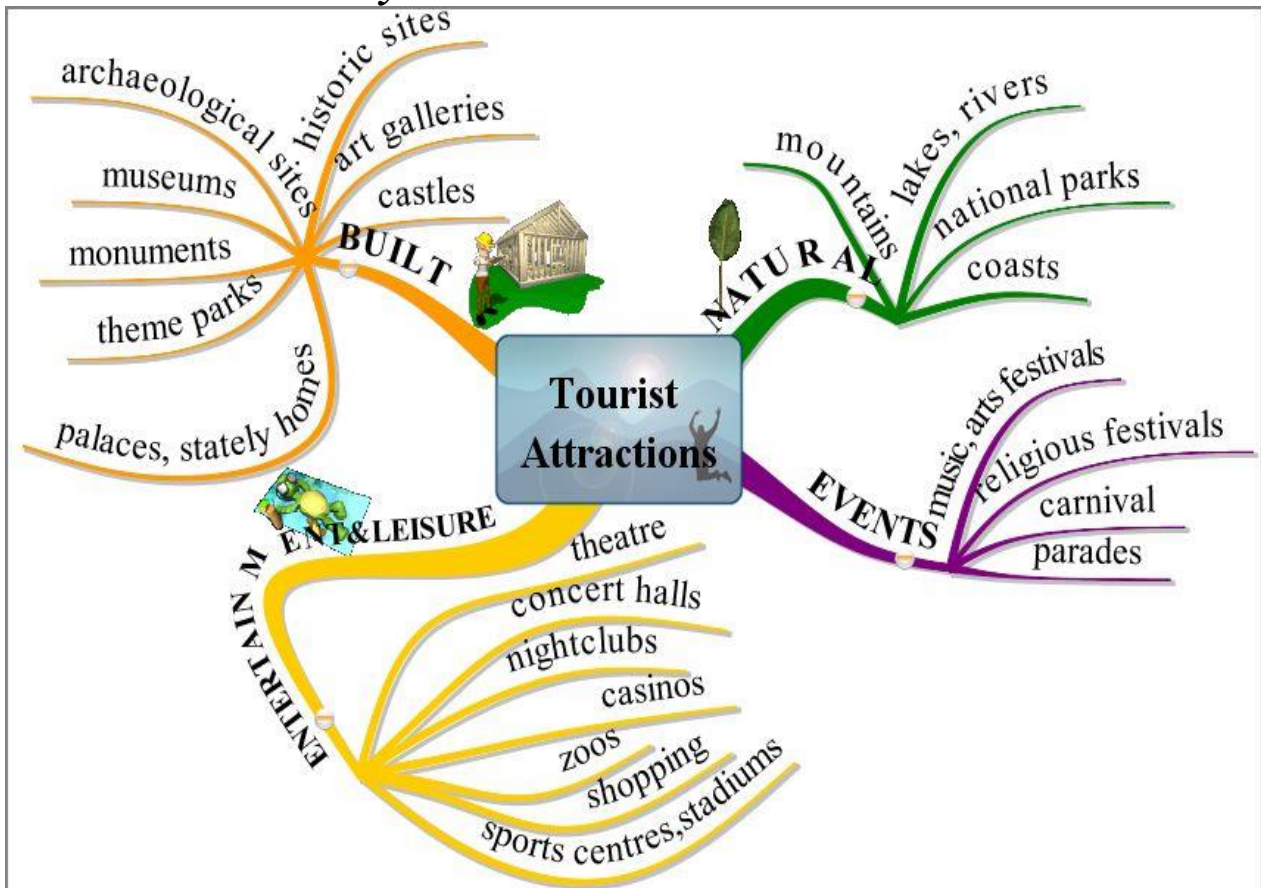
Task №5

Practise vocabulary:



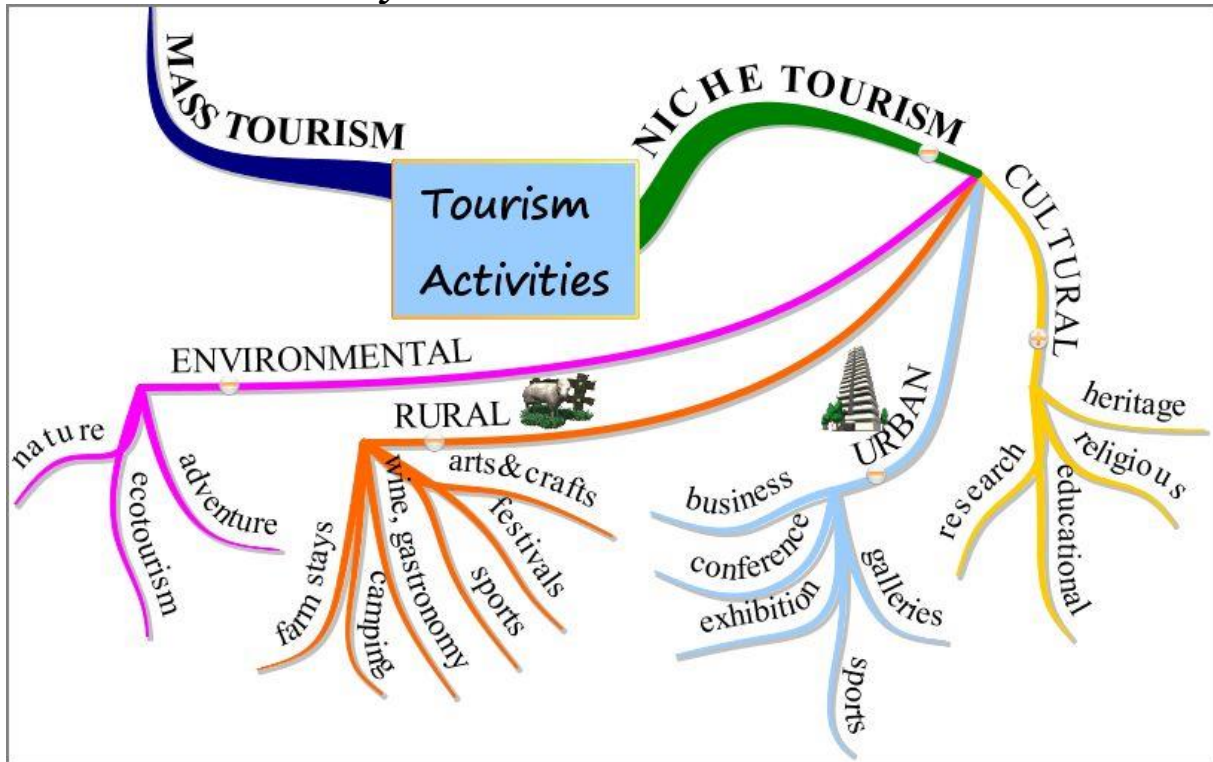
Task №6

Practise vocabulary:



Task №7

Practise vocabulary:



Task №8

Study and make up the situation using these phrasal verbs:

Phrasal Verbs Travelling

- See off**: Go to the airport or station to say goodbye to someone
- Set off**: Start a journey
- Get in**: Arrive (train, plane)
- Take off**: When a plane departs or leaves the ground
- Get off**: Leave a bus, train, plane
- Hold up**: Delay when travelling
- Check in**: Arrive and register at a hotel or airport
- Check out**: Pay the bill when leaving a hotel
- Get away**: Go on holiday or for a short break
- Get on**: Enter a bus, train, plane

8. Writing activities:

Task №1

Choose a city from around the world, write down the most important characteristics of it and introduce the place to your class. The Internet is an excellent source for this exercise. Here are the categories:

Country:.....

Official language(s):.....

Currency:.....

Name of its airport(s):.....

Famous sights:.....
.....
.....

Other attractions:.....
.....
.....

Read the parts of an airport dialogue below and put them in the correct order. Practice the dialogue with a partner.



You are at the right desk, sir. May I see your ticket and passport, please?

Good morning, sir! May I help you?

Thank you very much. Good-bye!

Yes, please. I booked a flight to Madrid for this morning. Can I check-in here?

Certainly. Here they are. Is it an aisle seat or a window seat? I forgot to mention that I would prefer an aisle seat if possible.

Let me check... No problem, sir. We still have a few aisle seats available. Here is your boarding pass. Please go to gate 12, you will board the plane there. Have a nice trip.

Task №2

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

AIRPORTS and AIR TRAVEL



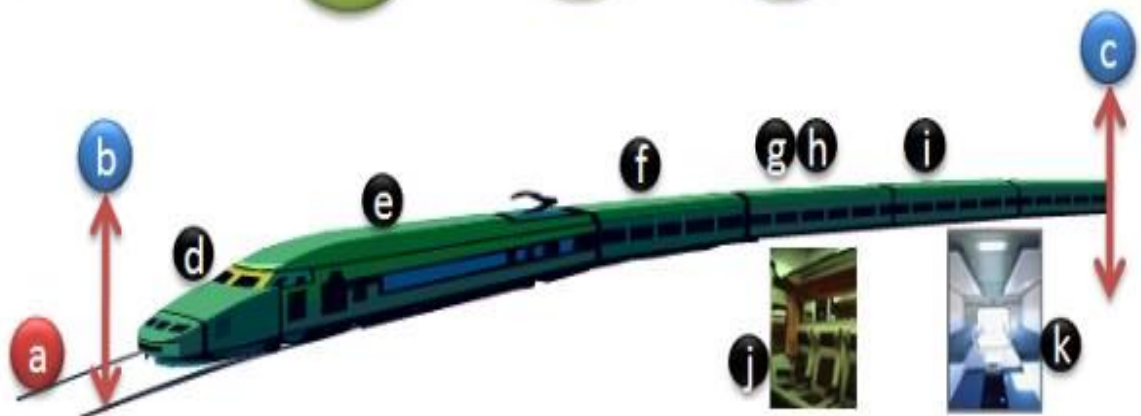
Question: *When was the last time you travelled by plane? Where did you go?*

- Complete the 15 sentences with the words on the left.



- A** aisle seat *n.*
- B** baggage *n.*
- boarding pass *n.*
- business class *n.*
- C** check in *v.*
- E** economy class *n.*
- F** first class *n.*
- flight attendant *n.*
- G** gate number *n.*
- J** jet lag *n.*
- L** land *v.*
- P** passenger *n.*
- pilot *n.*
- T** take off *n., v.*
- W** window seat *n.*
1. A _____ is a person who can serve food and drinks to people on an airplane.
 2. Remember to show your _____ when you board an airplane.
 3. If you don't want to spend a lot of money when you fly, you should buy an _____ ticket.
 4. When will our plane begin to fly or _____?
 5. A _____ ticket costs the most money.
 6. The person who flies a plane is a _____.
 7. You should always _____ one or two hours before your airplane takes off.
 8. If you are travelling on an airplane, but you are not the pilot, then you are a _____.
 9. If you have _____ then you feel very tired.
 10. I like _____(s) more than aisle seats because I can see outside the plane.
 11. I don't like to carry too much _____ when I travel.
 12. I always feel great when we arrive and the plane _____(s).
 13. A window seat? No thanks. I'd like an _____, please.
 14. _____ costs more than economy.
 15. Our airplane leaves from _____ 46 at 5:35 pm. Let's hurry!

Task №3



Task №4

Complete the given sentences:

Travelling



1.- Complete the sentences with the words and phrases below.

aware • delayed • departure • go abroad • luggage • overnight • treacherous

1. We stayed _____ in an expensive hotel. Unfortunately, we had to leave the next day.
2. The _____ time is 15:00. However, we must be at the station early to buy the tickets.
3. Most people are _____ of the importance of protecting our environment and that's why they used public means of transport.
4. The driver put all the _____ in the back of the taxi before he drove to the airport.
5. My parents have decided they don't want to _____ this year. We're going to have our holiday close to home instead.
6. That mountain road is _____. There have been many accidents on it this year.
7. If your train is _____, it will leave late.

2.- Complete the dialogue with the words and phrases below.

• airline • book a room • flights • go abroad • go sightseeing •
holiday • accommodation • resort • return ticket • youth hostel •



- Susan: How about going to Greece for our summer holiday? There are ¹ _____ to Athens now for only £79!
- Michelle: That's such a low price. It must be only for one way.
- Susan: No, it's definitely a ² _____.
- Michelle: Which ³ _____ is offering that?
- Susan: It's called Wings. Let's go online and book seats!
- Michelle: Great! I've always wanted to go on ⁴ _____ to Greece! Where do you think we should stay?
- Susan: I'm sure we can get cheap ⁵ _____ - maybe we can stay at a ⁶ _____ rather than at a fancy ⁷ _____.
- Michelle: Great idea. Let's try to ⁸ _____ online.
- Susan: Do you think we will need a car?
- Michelle: No. We won't need one. We'll be able to ⁹ _____ on foot or by bus.
- Susan: You're right. OK. Let's do it. Let's make arrangements to ¹⁰ _____ this summer!

3.- Complete the passage by adding a suitable noun or adjective suffix to the words in brackets.

Enjoying Time in Airports



In recent years, airports have become very ¹ _____ (stress) place where passengers face long queues, delays and lost luggage. In addition, there now seems to be little ² _____ (differ) between the terminal of a ³ _____ (type) airport and a crowded, noisy shopping centre. But airports in some cities – including Paris, Amsterdam and San Francisco – offer travellers a quieter alternative: art museums. Some feature work by contemporary local ⁴ _____ (art), while others make ⁵ _____ (arrange) with major museums that allow them to borrow important works of art for special ⁶ _____ (exhibit).

⁷ _____ (inform) about airport museums is available online – so why not look it up before your next flight?

Key

Travelling



1.- Complete the sentences with the words and phrases below.

aware • delayed • departure • go abroad • luggage • overnight • treacherous

8. We stayed **overnight** in an expensive hotel. Unfortunately, we had to leave the next day.
9. The **departure** time is 15:00. However, we must be at the station early to buy the tickets.
10. Most people are **aware** of the importance of protecting our environment and that's why they used public means of transport.
11. The driver put all the **luggage** in the back of the taxi before he drove to the airport.
12. My parents have decided they don't want to **go abroad** this year. We're going to have our holiday close to home instead.
13. That mountain road is **treacherous**. There have been many accidents on it this year.
14. If your train is **delayed**, it will leave late.

2.- Complete the dialogue with the words and phrases below.

• airline • book a room • flights • go abroad • go sightseeing • holiday • accommodation • resort • return ticket • youth hostel



- Susan: How about going to Greece for our summer holiday? There are ¹ **flights** to Athens now for only £79!
- Michelle: That's such a low price. It must be only for one way.
- Susan: No, it's definitely a ² **return ticket**.
- Michelle: Which ³ **airline** is offering that?
- Susan: It's called Wings. Let's go online and book seats!
- Michelle: Great! I've always wanted to go on ⁴ **holiday** to Greece! Where do you think we should stay?
- Susan: I'm sure we can get cheap ⁵ **accommodation** - maybe we can stay at a ⁶ **youth hostel** rather than at a fancy ⁷ **resort**.
- Michelle: Great idea. Let's try to ⁸ **book a room** online.
- Susan: Do you think we will need a car?
- Michelle: No. We won't need one. We'll be able to ⁹ **go sightseeing** on foot or by bus.
- Susan: You're right. OK. Let's do it. Let's make arrangements to ¹⁰ **go abroad** this summer!

3.- Complete the passage by adding a suitable noun or adjective suffix to the words in brackets.

Enjoying Time in Airports

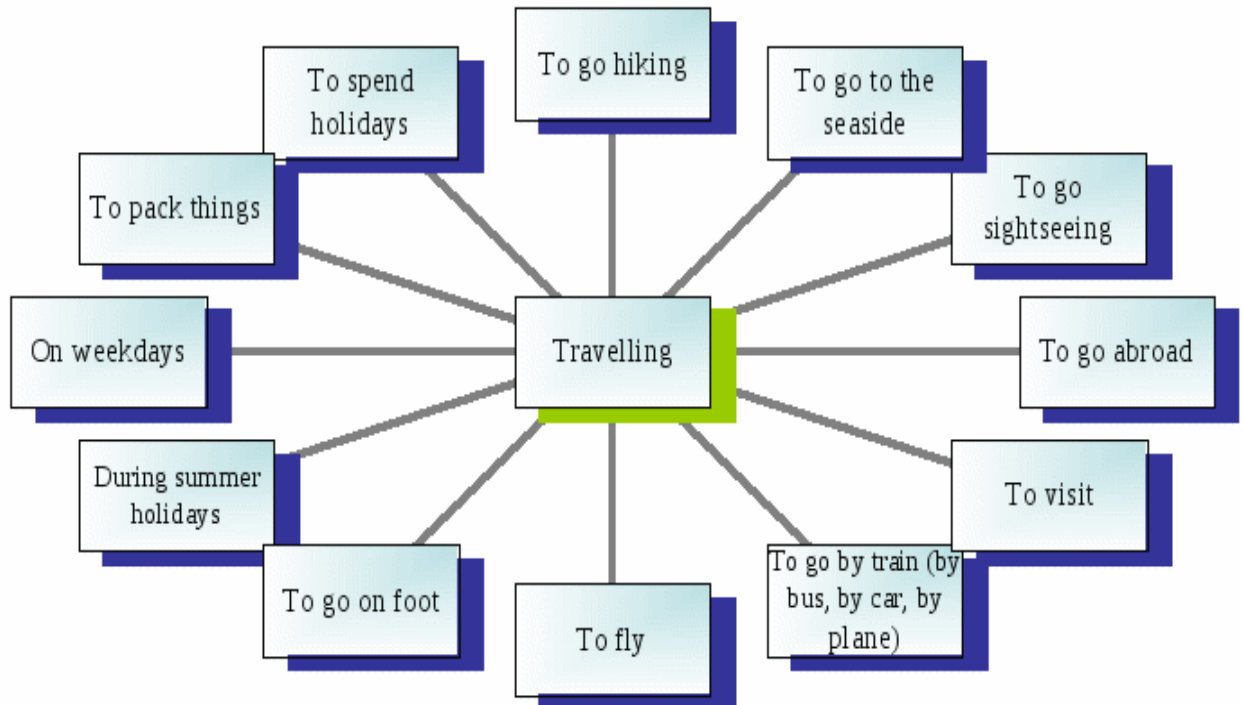


In recent years, airports have become very ¹ **stressful** (stress) place where passengers face long queues, delays and lost luggage. In addition, there now seems to be little ² **difference** (differ) between the terminal of a ³ **typical** (type) airport and a crowded, noisy shopping centre. But airports in some cities – including Paris, Amsterdam and San Francisco – offer travellers a quieter alternative: art museums. Some feature work by contemporary local ⁴ **artists** (art), while others make ⁵ **arrangements** (arrange) with major museums that allow them to borrow important works of art for special ⁶ **exhibition** (exhibit).

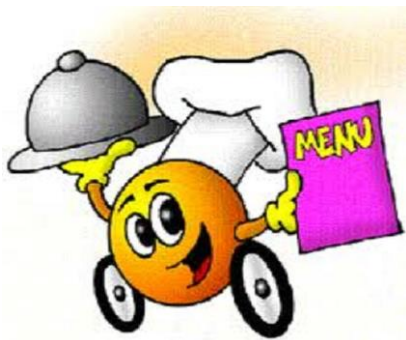
⁷ **Information** (Inform) about airport museums is available online – so why not look it up before your next flight?

Task №5

Make up the clusters:



UNIT3 MEALS



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

The English proverb says: every cook praises his own broth. One can not say English cookery is bad, but there is not a lot of variety in it in comparison with European cuisine. The English are very particular about their meals. The usual meals in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

Breakfast time is between seven and nine a.m. A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal. It consists of juice, porridge, a rasher or two of bacon and eggs, toast, butter, jam or marmalade, tea or coffee. Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. Many people like to begin with porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but no good Scotsman ever puts sugar on it, because Scotland is the home of porridge. For a change you can have sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms, cold ham or perhaps fish. But nowadays in spite of the fact that the English strictly keep to their meals many people just have cereal with milk and sugar or toast with jam or honey.

The two substantial meals of the day are lunch and dinner. Lunch is usually taken at one o'clock. For many people lunch is a quick meal. Office workers usually go to a canteen at this time. They take fish, poultry or cold meat (beef, mutton, veal and ham), boiled or fried potatoes and all sorts of salad. They may have a mutton chop or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and a cup of coffee. Some people like a glass of light beer with lunch. Pubs also serve good, cheap food. School children can have a hot meal at school. Some of them just bring a snack from home.

Tea is very popular among the English; it may almost be called their national drink. Tea is welcome in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. The English like it strong and fresh made. The English put one tea-spoonful of tea for each person. Tea means two things. It is a drink and a meal. Some people have afternoon tea, so called «high tea» with sandwiches, tomatoes and salad, a tin of apricots, pears or pineapples and cakes, and, of course a cup of tea. That is what they call good tea. It is a substantial meal. Cream teas are also popular. Many visitors, who come to Britain, find English instant coffee disgusting. Dinner time is generally between six and eight p.m. The evening meal is the biggest and the main meal of the day. Very often the whole family eats together. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch consisting of roast chicken, lamb or beef with salads, vegetables and gravy.

The British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries, for example, French, Italian, Indian and Chinese food. Modern people are so busy that they do not have a lot of time for cooking themselves. So, the British buy the food at the restaurant and bring it home already prepared to eat. So we can conclude that take-away meals are rather popular among the population. Eating has become rather international in Britain lately.

2. Read, write down the words and memorize them:

Vocabulary:

proverb — пословица,
поговорка

Every cook praises his own

broth —каждый повар хвалит
свой собственный бульон;

cookery — кулинария;
стряпня

variety-
многообразие,разнообразие

cuisine — кухня, стол

particular — редкий,
особенный

lunch — обед, ланч

porridge — (овсяная) каша

rasher — тонкий ломтик
ветчины

sausage—колбаса;сосиска

mushroom — гриб

in spite of — несмотря на

strictly —внимательно,
неусыпно

cereal —крупя, крупяной
продукт

honey — мед

substantial—питательный (о пище); существенный, большой
poultry — домашняя птица
beef — говядина
mutton — баранина
veal — телятина
ham — ветчина, окорок
boiled — кипяченый, вареный
fried — жареный
chop — небольшой кусок мяса
steak—бифштекс, кусок мяса/рыбы
cheap — дешевый, недорогой
snack — легкая закуска

tea-spoonful — целая чайная ложка
tin — жестяная консервная банка
apricot — абрикос
pear — груша
pineapple — ананас
instant coffee — растворимый кофе
disgusting — плохой, противный
roast — жаркое; жареный
lamb — мясо молодого барашка
gravy — подливка, соус
delicious— очень вкусный
to conclude — сделать вывод

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the usual meals in England?
2. What time do they have breakfast?
3. What is a traditional English breakfast?
4. What are the two substantial meals of the day?
5. When is lunch usually taken?
6. What does lunch include?
7. Is tea popular among the English?
8. When do they usually have dinner?
9. Do the British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries?

4. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №1:



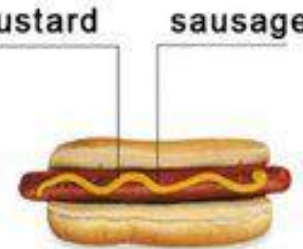
hamburger



chicken patty



veggie burger



hot dog



sandwich



club sandwich



open-face sandwich



wrap



kebab



chicken nuggets



crepes



fish and chips



ribs



fried chicken



pizza

bun

mustard

sausage

filling

sauce

savory

sweet

topping

5. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №2:

FRUIT IN ENGLISH



apple



apricot



avocado



banana



blackcurrant



blackberry



blueberry



cherry



coconut



fig



grape



kiwi(fruit)



lemon



lime



lychee



mango



nectarine



orange



papaya



passion fruit



peach



pear



pineapple



plum



quince



raspberry



strawberry



watermelon

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

6. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №3:

VEGETABLES



artichoke



asparagus



beetroot



bell pepper



broccoli



Brussels sprout



cabbage



carrot



cauliflower



celery



corn



cucumber



eggplant



green bean



lettuce



mushroom



onion



pea



potato



pumpkin



radish



sweet potato



tomato



zucchini

7. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №4:



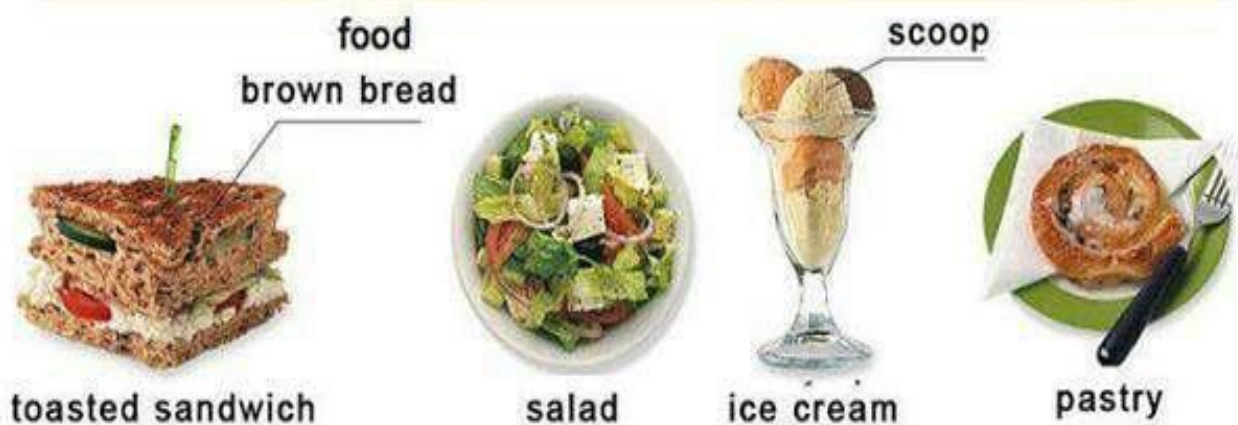
8. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №5:



9. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №6:



juices and milkshakes



10. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №7:

Vocabulary
facebook.com/EFLpractice

Cooking

slice **grate** **mince** **mix, stir** **grill** **bake** **roast** **boil** **fry** **pour** **chop** **clean** **peel** **serve**

Vocabulary
facebook.com/EFLpractice

Cooking

potato masher **garlic press/crusher** **nutcracker** **zester** **grater**

lemon squeezer **pepper mill** **spatula** **rolling pin** **whisk** **peeler**

cookie cutters **strainer** **tin opener** **tongs** **pestle** **mortar**

measuring cup **skimmer** **ladle** **pizza tray** **baking dish**

bottle opener **corkscrew** **cooking pot** **frying pan** **wok**

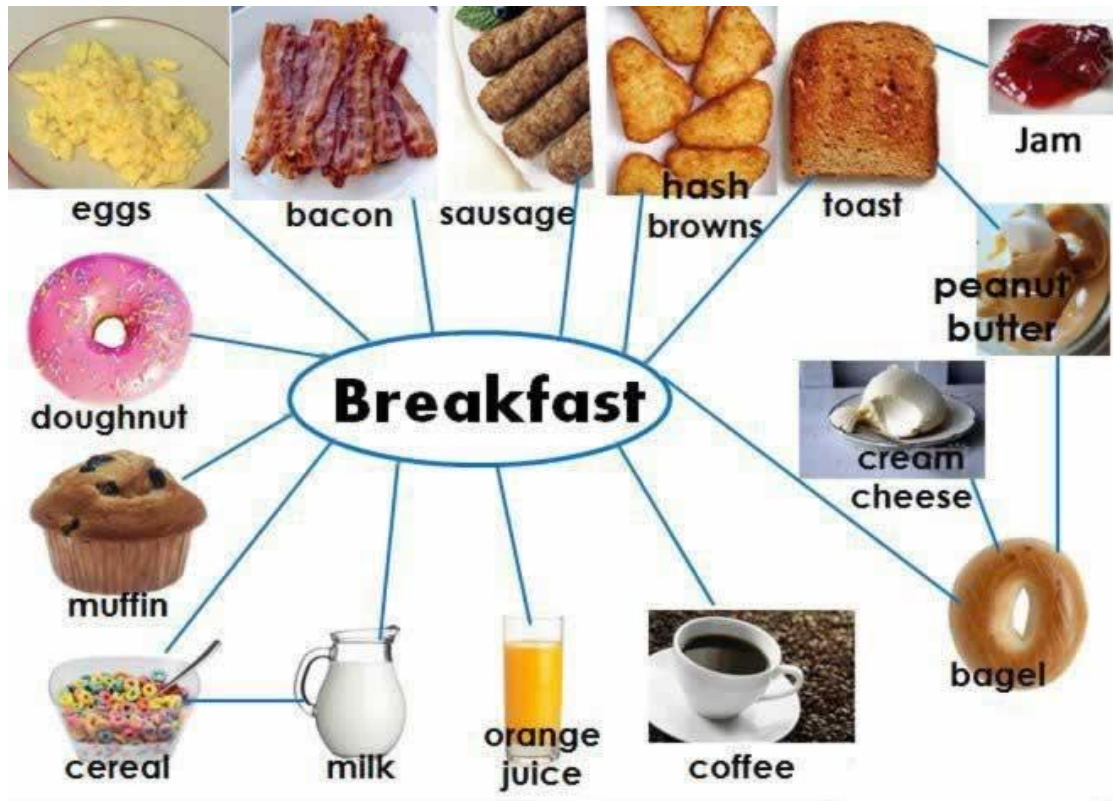
steamer

EFLpractice.com

11. *Learn by heart this vocabulary list №8:*

FOOD EATEN AT BREAKFAST

Below is a picture showing some typical food eaten for breakfast.



A TRADITIONAL ENGLISH BREAKFAST

English breakfast is famous all over the world. The picture below shows a typical English breakfast. Breakfast is the most important meal of the day as it gives you energy for the rest of the day.



WHAT DO PEOPLE DRINK WITH THEIR BREAKFAST MEAL?

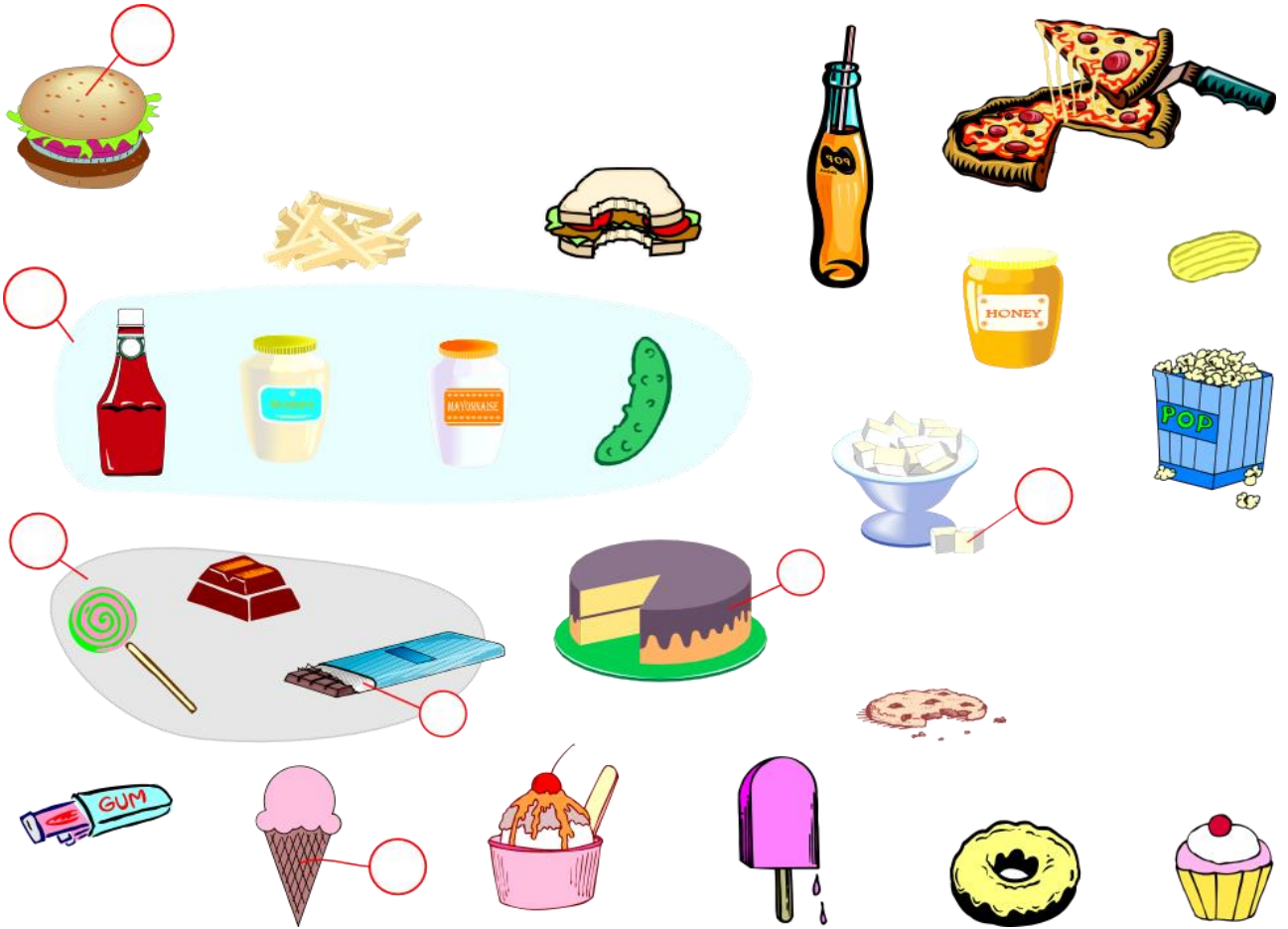
At breakfast time some people like drinking coffee, tea, milk or orange.



12. *Answer the following questions about breakfast time.*

1. Write the questions down on some paper.
2. What do you like eating for breakfast?
3. Do you like English breakfast?
4. What do you like drinking with your meal?
5. Why is the breakfast meal important?

13. What is it?



14. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №9:

THE RESTAURANT



- A. Appetizers**
1. fruit cup/fruit cocktail
 2. tomato juice
 3. shrimp cocktail
 4. chicken wings
 5. nachos
 6. potato skins
- B. Salads**
7. tossed salad/
garden salad
 8. Greek salad
 9. spinach salad
 10. antipasto (plate)
 11. Caesar salad
 12. salad bar
- C. Main Courses/Entrees**
13. meatloaf
 14. roast beef/prime rib
 15. veal cutlet
 16. baked chicken
 17. broiled fish
 18. spaghetti and meatballs
- D. Side Dishes**
19. a baked potato
 20. mashed potatoes
 21. french fries
 22. rice
 23. noodles
 24. mixed vegetables
- E. Desserts**
25. chocolate cake
 26. apple pie
 27. ice cream
 28. jello
 29. pudding
 30. ice cream sundae

[Ordering dinner]

- A. May I take your order?
 B. Yes, please. For the appetizer I'd like the [1-6].
 A. And what kind of salad would you like?
 B. I'll have the [7-12].
 A. And for the main course?
 B. I'd like the [13-18], please.
 A. What side dish would you like with that?
 B. Hmm. I think I'll have [19-24].

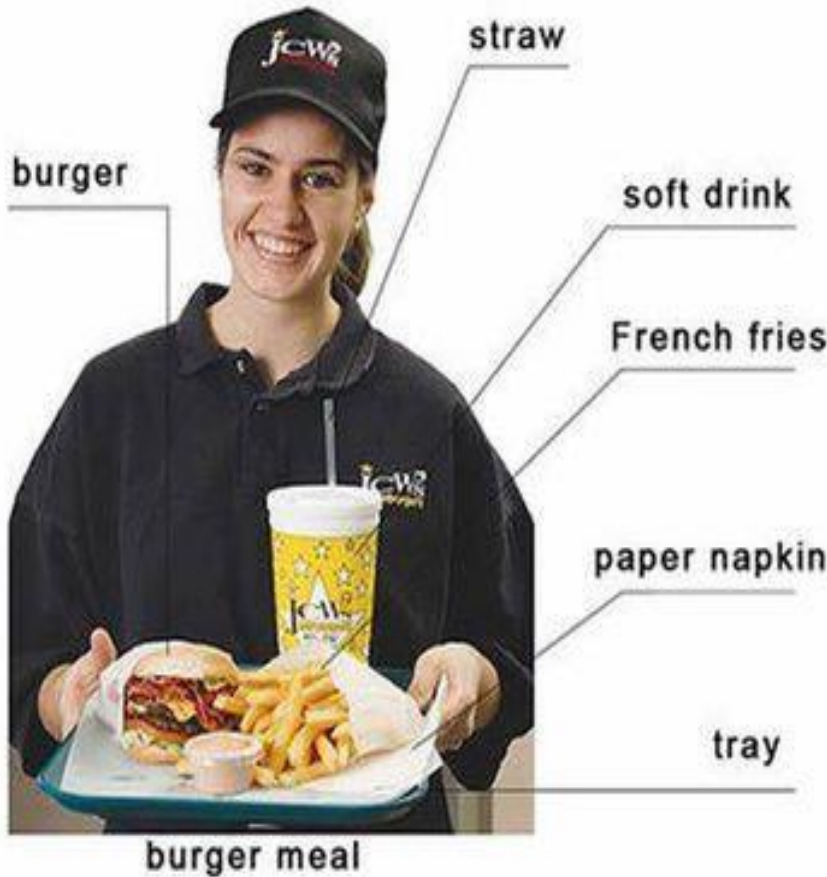


[Ordering dessert]

- A. Would you care for some dessert?
 B. Yes. I'll have [25-29] /an [30].

Do you go to restaurants? Which ones? What do you order?
 Describe some popular desserts in your country.

15. Make up the story:



burger meal



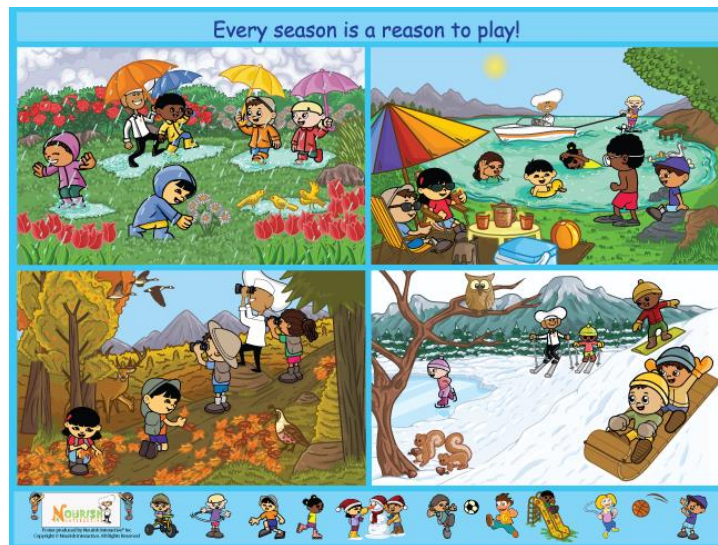
home delivery



street stand

- pizzeria
- burger bar
- menu
- eat-in
- carry-out
- reheat (v)
- ketchup
- Can I have that to go, please?
- Do you deliver?

UNIT 4 SEASONS



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

The year is divided into four seasons: winter, spring, summer, and autumn. Each season has its good and bad sides. The weather in spring is generally mild but sometimes the days are really cold, especially in the beginning of the season. It is the time when everything awakes from its winter sleep.

Summer is the hottest season. It's time for holidays. People go to the seaside to sunbathe, to swim or to have a rest. In our country it usually gets hot in the end of June and July. Summer nights are short, but wonderful, the days are long.

Talking about autumn, I guess it isn't as nice as summertime. It's a season of winds and beautiful sunsets. The weather gets cooler and cooler. The leaves turn yellow and reddish and fall down to the ground and the birds migrate to warm countries.

A spell of sunny weather in September is called Indian summer or « Golden Autumn», in the end of November it sometimes snows. Though some people like autumn, because it is full of colours, but to my thinking it's a dull and rainy season.

Winter is the coldest time of the year. It is time of snow and frost. It is time of New Year and Christmas. In winter the temperature rarely can cross the point of ten or fifteen centigrade below freezing point in our country.

2. Read, write down the words and memorize them:

Vocabulary:

to be divided into — делится на	to turn yellow — становится желтыми
mild — мягкий	reddish — красноватый
to awake — пробуждаться	to fall down to — падать на
hot — жаркий	to migrate — мигрировать, улетать
to sunbathe — загорать	spell — короткий промежуток времени
to have a rest — отдыхать	Indian summer — бабье лето
to get hot — становиться жарким	frost — мороз
wonderful — прекрасный	rarely — редко
to guess — полагать, считать	to cross — пересекать
wind — ветер	below freezing point — ниже нуля
sunsets — закаты солнца	
cool — прохладный	
dull — мрачный	

3. Answer the following questions:

1. How many seasons do you know?
2. What is spring weather like?
3. Is it always hot in spring?
4. What weather do we have in summer?
5. What do people prefer to do during summertime?
6. What do you think about autumn?
7. What is the hottest summer month?
8. Are summer nights long?
9. Summer nights are short, aren't they?
10. How do we call a spell of good weather in September?
11. Do you like autumn?
12. What is the coldest season in the year?

4. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №1:

The Weather

English Vocabulary



RAIN

drizzle
showers
rain
downpour
flood



CLOUDS

cloudy
gloomy
foggy
overcast
clear



COLD

hail
sleet
snow
snowflake
blizzard



WIND

breeze
blustery
windy
gale
hurricane



TEMPERATURE

hot
warm
cool
cold
freezing



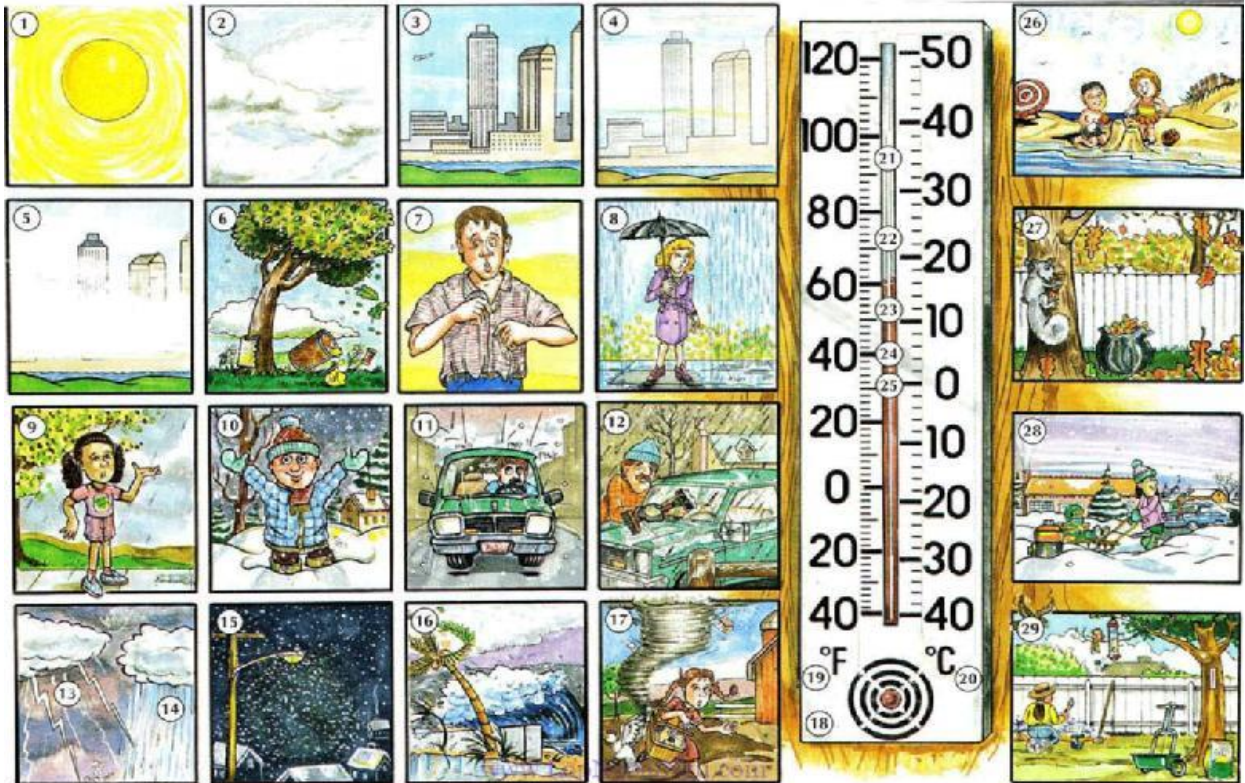
OTHER VOCAB

forecast
drought
lightning
thunder
rainbow

vk.com/English_is_Fun

5. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №2:

THE WEATHER AND SEASONS



A. Weather

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. sunny | 7. humid/muggy |
| 2. cloudy | 8. raining |
| 3. clear | 9. drizzling |
| 4. hazy | 10. snowing |
| 5. foggy | 11. hailing |
| 6. windy | 12. sleeting |

B. Temperature

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 13. lightning | 18. thermometer |
| 14. thunderstorm | 19. Fahrenheit |
| 15. snowstorm | 20. Centigrade/Celsius |
| 16. hurricane/
typhoon | 21. hot |
| 17. tornado | 22. warm |
| | 23. cool |
| | 24. cold |
| | 25. freezing |

C. Seasons

- | |
|-----------------|
| 26. summer |
| 27. fall/autumn |
| 28. winter |
| 29. spring |



- [1-12]
A. What's the weather like?
B. It's _____.



- [13-17]
A. What's the weather forecast?
B. There's going to be
 _____ [13] / a _____ [14-17].

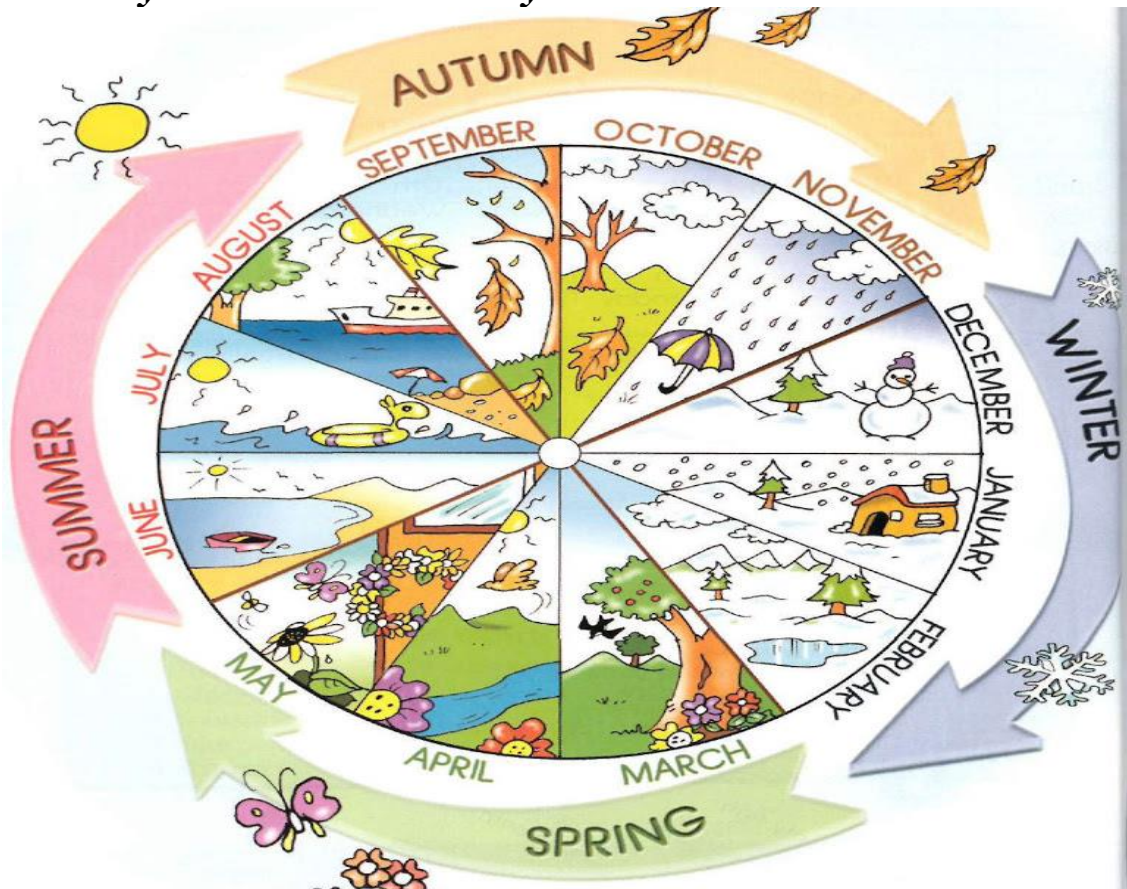


- [19-25]
A. How's the weather?
B. It's _____ [21-25].
A. What's the temperature?
B. It's degrees _____ [19, 20].

Describe the seasons where you live.
Tell about the weather and the temperature.

What's your favorite season?
Why?

6. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №3:



THE SEASONS

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 13 Spring | 15 Autumn |
| 14 Summer | 16 Winter |

TIME

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 17 year | 365 days |
| 18 leap year | 366 days |
| 19 decade | 10 years |
| 20 century | 100 years |
| 21 millennium | 1000 years |

THE MONTHS

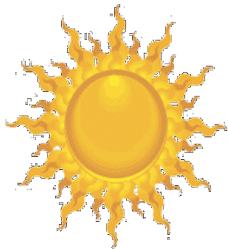
- | |
|-------------|
| 6 June |
| 7 July |
| 8 August |
| 9 September |
| 10 October |
| 11 November |
| 12 December |
| 1 January |
| 2 February |
| 3 March |
| 4 April |
| 5 May |

7. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №4:

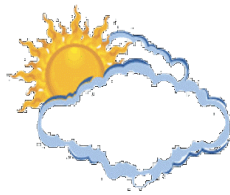
 **The Weather** 

 sun - sunny	 cloud - cloudy	 partly cloudy	 rain - rainy
 snow - snowy	 sleet - sleeting	 storm - stormy	 lightning
 thunder	 hail - hailing	 wind - windy	 fog - foggy
 ice - icy	 tornado	 rainbow	 clear sky
 hot	 warm	 cold	 freezing

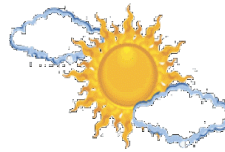
8. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №5:



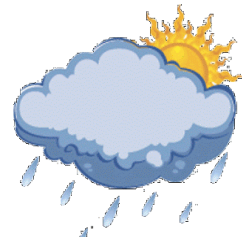
Sunny



Partly Sunny



Partly Cloudy



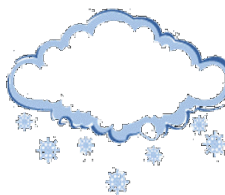
Sun & Rain



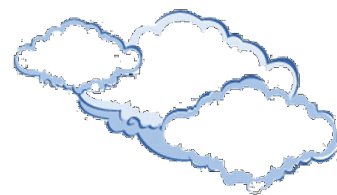
Raining



Thunderstorms



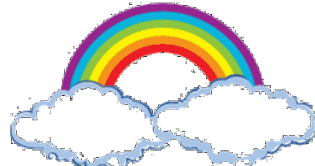
Snowing



Cloudy



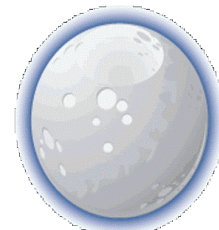
Windy



Rainbow



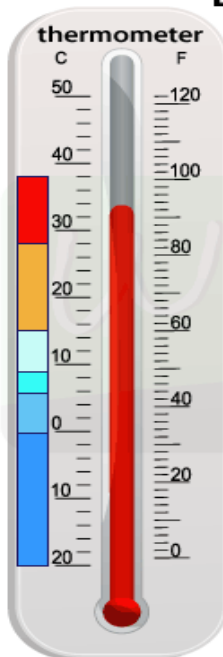
Tornados / Hurricanes



Clear

The Temperature

English Vocabulary



- ° F = degrees Fahrenheit (United States)
- ° C = degrees Celsius (Rest of the World)

- hot
- warm
- cool
- chilly
- cold
- freezing

When we talk about the temperature we use:
It + is/was + adjective
 It is warm today.
 It was cold yesterday.
 It will be hot tomorrow.

Water freezes at 0°C (32°F)

Water boils at 100°C (212°F)



9. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №6:

THE CALENDAR

1999 JANUARY 1999						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24 31	25	26	27	28	29	30

1. year

nineteen ninety-nine

2. month

January	July
February	August
March	September
April	October
May	November
June	December

3. day

Sunday	Thursday
Monday	Friday
Tuesday	Saturday
Wednesday	

4. date

January 2, 1999
1/2/99
January second, nineteen ninety-nine



- A. What year is it?
B. It's _____.



- A. What month is it?
B. It's _____.



- A. What day is it?
B. It's _____.



- A. What's today's date?
B. Today is _____.

When did you begin to study English?
What days of the week do you study English? (I study English on _____.)

When is your birthday? (My birthday is on _____.)
What are your favorite months of the year? Why?
What are your least favorite months of the year? Why?

10. Description of the four seasons:

SEASONS

Spring



Begins on 21st March.

What happens : the snow melts, nature awakes from its winter sleep, the first flowers appear : snowdrops, crocuses, daffodils.. birds come back from the south, new animals are born

What we can do : plant seeds, work in the garden, fall in love

Summer



Begins on 21st June.

What happens : school finishes, holidays start, days get longer, there grow a lot of vegetables and fruit, it is often stormy

What we can do : go on holidays, go to the beach, sunbathe, swim, windsurf, go diving, eat ice-cream, go to an open air cinema, harvest

Autumn



Begins on 23rd September.

What happens : it gets colder, days get shorter, Indian summer comes, leaves have beautiful colours, trees shed their leaves, birds migrate to other countries, it rains a lot, school starts

What we can do : fly kites, rake leaves, carve jack - o' - lanterns, pick apples

Winter



Begins on 21st December.

What happens : the first frosts come, leafy trees are bare, lakes are frozen, roads are icy and slippery, some animals hibernate, there is Christmas ☺

What we can do : make a snowman, have a snowball fight, make snow angels, ski, skate, go sledging, drink hot tea

11. *Adjectives, nouns, verbs and phrases for the description of the seasons and weather.*

Seasons And Weather

1. Describe your favourite season using the words and phrases under the pictures.

2. Describe the weather in all the seasons using words and phrases under the pictures.

Winter



Adjectives: cold, icy, frosty, fresh, cloudy, windy, windless, snowy, sunny, clear, lovely, dull, depressive, terrible, slippery, short.

Nouns: temperature, below zero, snow, snowfall, snowstorm, blizzard, snowflake, snowdrift/snowbank, frost, ice, icicle.

Verbs: come, freeze, cover, draw, sparkle, laugh, hide, move, catch, wear, sting.

Phrases: become longer, catch snowflakes, make a snowman, throw snowballs, make a snow wall, ski, skate, go sledging, swim in the snow, decorate the houses and trees for Christmas, make seed-cans and feed birds, wear warm clothes, the frost sting, have winter holidays.

Spring



Adjectives: fine, lovely, sunny, dry, warm, cloudy, dull, foggy, rainy, wet, unpleasant, windy, windless, awful.

Nouns: temperature, above zero, the sun, the sky, wind, rain, breeze, shower, raindrop, rainbow, thunderstorm, fog, smog, buds, birds, nest, leaves, flowerbed, humidity.

Verbs: come, return, melt, run, sing, blossom, appear, come out, open, enjoy, watch, sing, make, plant, water, clean, rake, dig, cut, fly.

Phrases: snow melts, watch the leaves coming out, make nests, dig the ground, plant seeds, plant flowers, water the flowers, cut dry branches, listen to singing birds.

Summer



Adjectives: nice, lovely, warm, hot, sunny, windy, windless, rainy, cloudy, dull, stormy, green, dry, calm, light, strong, pleasant, long.

Nouns: the sun, sunrays, wind, breeze, rain, raindrops, shower, thunderstorm, lightning, rainbow, deluge, hail, temperature, fog, smog, tornado, dust storm, sandstorm, hurricane, beach, berries, harvest, mushrooms.

Verbs: come, finish, grow, water, swim, dive, lie, become, enjoy, travel, spend, eat, play, gather, make.

Phrases: become longer, have summer holidays, water flowers, go to the beach, lie in the sun, become sunburnt, enjoy the holidays, gather berries and mushrooms, swim in the river, eat fruit and vegetables, go diving.

Autumn



Adjectives: gold, beautiful, lovely, warm, cool, sunny, windy, cloudy, rainy, wet, humid, dull, terrible, nasty, cold.

Nouns: rain, rainfall, shower, humidity, wind, windstorm, fog, smog, mist, cloud, dew, precipitation, temperature, harvest, fruit, vegetables, seeds, colours.

Verbs: come, enjoy, be over, gather, cut, dig, fall down, rake, shorten, return, study, fly away, put on, make, chop, clean, become.

Phrases: enjoy the gold autumn, become shorter, watch the leaves of different colours, leaves are falling down, throw the leaves, rake the leaves, chop dry branches, gather seeds, dig the land, the birds fly away, start school, prepare for Halloween, put on warm clothes.

12. Writing activities:

Task №1

There are 4 activities: 1-read the descriptions and write the season next to them 2- write the months next to the seasons 3- look at the picture and write true or false 4- write the clothes under the right item and match:

THE SEASONS



READ THE DESCRIPTIONS WRITE THE RIGHT SEASON NEXT TO THEM AND THEN WRITE THE SEASON IN THE RIGHT BOX

1-IT'S COLD .THE TREES CHANGE THEIR COLOUR, AND YOU CAN SEE LEAVES EVERYWHERE

2-IT'S WARM. YOU CAN HEAR THE BIRDS SINGING AND THE TREES BEGIN TO BLOSSOM

3-IT'S VERY COLD AND SNOWY. YOU MAKE SNOWMEN AND PLAY WITH SNOWBALLS

4-IT'S HOT AND SUNNY. YOU GO TO THE BEACH AND PLAY IN THE WATER.

WRITE THE MONTHS NEXT TO THE SEASONS

SUMMER	{				
	{				
	{				
	{				

		WINTER	{		
			{		
			{		
			{		

AUTUMN	{				
	{				
	{				
	{				

		SPRING	{		
			{		
			{		
			{		

LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND WRITE TRUE OR FALSE

- 1-IN WINTER THE CHILDREN MAKE SNOWMEN
- 2-IN SPRING THE CHILDREN WEAR GLOVES .
- 3-IN AUTUMN THE CHILDREN PICK UP FRUIT
- 4-IN SUMMER THE CHILDREN PLAY IN THE WATER.
- 5-IN SUMMER THE WEATHER IS COLD
- 6- IN SPRING THE TREES ARE FULL OF LEAVES AND FLOWERS
- 7-IN WINTER THERE IS ICE EVERYWHERE
- 8-IN AUTUMN THE CHILDREN FLY THEIR KITES

WRITE THE NAME OF THE CLOTHES AND MATCH THEM WITH THE SEASONS. WHEN DO YOU WEAR....?



SUMMER AUTUMN WINTER SPRING

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Task №2

A wordsearch for practicing and learning the Seasons, Months and Days. Solution for the wordsearch is given.

SEASONS
WORDSEARCH
SEASONS



1



2



3



4

MONTHS
MONTHS



1

J _____



2

F _____



3

M _____



4

A _____



5

M _ _



6

J _ _ _



7

J _ _ _



8

A _ _ _ _



9

S _____

W	T	Y	E	U	C	C	K	S	B	H	Y	V	N	F
F	E	U	A	N	R	X	C	P	I	A	N	W	T	E
I	R	D	E	D	U	E	D	R	M	L	B	L	R	B
N	Z	I	N	S	S	J	T	I	L	U	Y	Y	Q	R
Z	Q	B	D	E	D	R	K	N	M	D	N	A	Z	U
P	D	O	S	A	S	A	U	G	I	O	V	D	Y	A
M	O	N	D	A	Y	D	Y	H	V	W	O	R	S	R
I	Q	K	C	G	K	Y	A	E	T	C	A	U	T	Y
O	C	T	O	B	E	R	M	Y	O	U	M	T	S	S
S	E	P	T	E	M	B	E	R	N	M	Y	A	U	U
W	O	R	V	A	E	H	V	A	E	J	L	S	G	N
N	B	I	R	R	S	F	J	R	F	K	U	A	U	D
W	Q	C	A	R	N	F	B	L	W	L	J	R	A	A
C	H	R	N	M	U	T	U	A	L	I	R	P	A	Y
B	R	E	B	M	E	C	E	D	C	J	T	G	K	B



10

O _____



11

N _____



12

D _____

DAYS
DAYS



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

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Task №3

SOLUTION FOR THE WORD SEARCH

W T Y E + + + + S + + Y + + F
F E U A N R + + P + A + + + E
+ R D E D U E + R M + + + + B
+ + I N S S J T I + + + Y + R
+ + + D E D R + N + + N A + U
+ + + + A S A U G I O + D Y A
M O N D A Y D Y H V W + R S R
+ + + + + + A E T + A U T Y
O C T O B E R M Y + U M T S S
S E P T E M B E R N M Y A U U
+ + + + A E + + A E + L S G N
+ + + R R + + J R + + U + U D
+ + C + + + + + + + J + A A
+ H + N M U T U A L I R P A Y
+ R E B M E C E D + + + + +

(OVER, DOWN, DIRECTION)

APRIL (14, 14, W)
AUGUST (14, 13, N)
AUTUMN (9, 14, W)
DECEMBER (9, 15, W)
FEBRUARY (15, 1, S)
FRIDAY (1, 2, SE)
JANUARY (8, 12, NE)
JULY (12, 13, N)
JUNE (7, 4, NW)
MARCH (6, 10, SW)
MAY (10, 3, NE)
MONDAY (1, 7, E)

NOVEMBER (12, 5, SW)
OCTOBER (1, 9, E)
SATURDAY (13, 11, N)
SEPTEMBER (1, 10, E)
SPRING (9, 1, S)
SUMMER (14, 7, SW)
SUNDAY (15, 9, S)
THURSDAY (10, 8, NW)
TUESDAY (2, 1, SE)
WEDNESDAY (1, 1, SE)
WINTER (11, 7, NW)

Task №4

Five exercises on the topic "Seasons": name the seasons, match the poems with missing words and the seasons, read the poem and name the months, arrange the mixed words in lines in the correct order, your experience.

SEASONS



1. Name the seasons:

1

2

3

4

2. Match the poems and the seasons, filling in missing words :

a)

In the _____ when the days are hot,
I like to find a shady spot,
And hardly move a single bit
And sit, and sit, and sit, and sit.
By Frank Asch



b)

The naked earth is warm with _____,
And with green grass and bursting trees
Leans to the sun's kiss glorying,
And quivers in the sunny breeze.
By Julian Grenfell



c)

"The _____ comes: the frozen rut
Is bound with silver bars;
The white drift heaps against the hut;
And night is pierced with stars."
By Coventry Patmore



d)

They're coming down in showers,
The _____ all gold and red;
They're covering the little flowers,
And tucking them in bed
They've spread a fairy carpet
All up and down the street;
And when we skip along to school,
They rustle 'neath our feet
By Winifred C. Marshall



3. Read the poem and name the months:

"The twelve months...
Snowy, Flowy, Blowy,
Showery, Flowery, Bowery,
Hoppy, Croppy, Droppy,
Breezy, Sneezy, Freezy."
By George Ellis



5. Your experience:

What is your favourite season? Why do you like it? What is the weather like in your favourite season? What do you like to do in it? Where do you prefer to go? What is your favourite sport in this season? Do you go in for sports in your favourite season? Do you like to travel in your favourite season? What is your favourite month? Why do you like it? What do you celebrate in this month?



4. Arrange the mixed up words in the lines in the correct order:

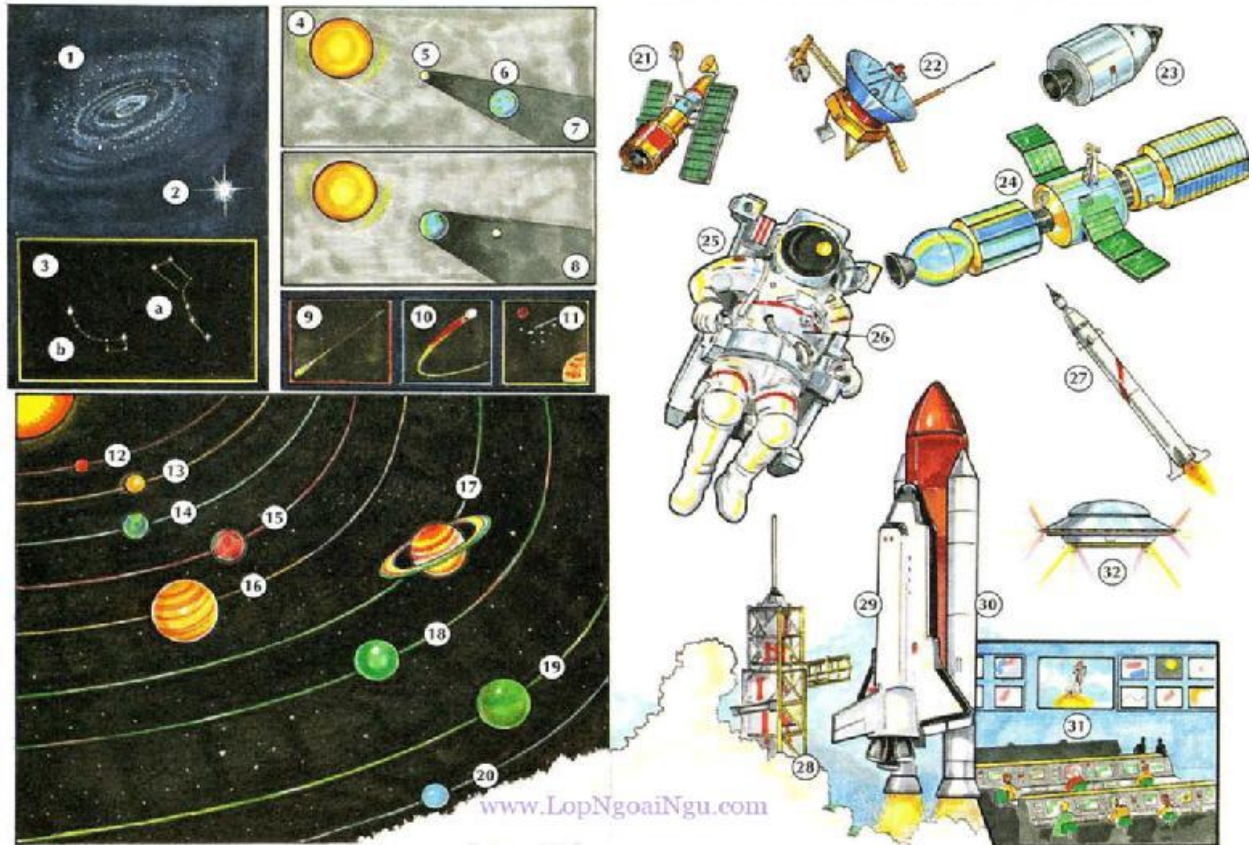
Dark/January/and/black,
Sun/February/comes back,
Disappear/March/now//winter,
Truly/April/is here/spring,
Lovely days/May/there are/such,
Does/blaze/the shining sun/June,
On the beach/July/you're baking,
With sunshine bleach/August/hair's fair,
Mornings oft/September/are cold,
Leaves/are/October/red and gold,
Winter/November/has arrived,
New Year's joy/December/survives.
By Nicola Court



Task №5

Make up the story:

THE UNIVERSE AND SPACE EXPLORATION



A. The Universe

1. galaxy
2. star
3. constellation
 - a. The Big Dipper
 - b. The Little Dipper

B. The Solar System

4. sun
5. moon
6. planet
7. solar eclipse
8. lunar eclipse
9. meteor
10. comet
11. asteroid
12. Mercury
13. Venus
14. Earth
15. Mars

16. Jupiter

17. Saturn
18. Uranus
19. Neptune
20. Pluto

C. Space Exploration

21. satellite
22. (space) probe
23. space craft/orbiter
24. space station
25. astronaut
26. space suit
27. rocket
28. launch pad
29. space shuttle
30. booster rocket
31. mission control
32. U.F.O./Unidentified Flying Object/flying saucer



[1-20]

- A. Is that (a/an/the) _____?
- B. I'm not sure. I think it might be (a/an/the) _____.



[21-27, 29, 31]

- A. Is the _____ ready for tomorrow's launch?
- B. Yes. "All systems are go!"

Pretend you are an astronaut traveling in space.
What do you see?
Draw and name a constellation you are familiar with.

Do you think space exploration is important? Why?
Have you ever seen a U.F.O.? Do you believe there is life in outer space? Why?

UNIT 5

SPORT IN OUR LIFE



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people.

Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning and train themselves in clubs, in different sections and take part in sport competitions.

Other people like sports too, but they only watch sports games, listen to sports news. They prefer reading interesting stories about sportsmen. But they don't go in for sports.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Boys and girls play volley-ball and basketball at the lessons. There is the sports ground near our school and schoolchildren go in for sports in the open air.

A lot of different competition are held at schools, a great number of pupils take part in them. All participants try to get good results and become winners. Sport helps people to keep in good health. If you go in for sports you have good health and don't catch cold. Children and grown-ups must take care of their health and do morning exercises regularly.

There are some popular kinds of sports in our country: football, volley ball, hockey, gymnastics, skiing, skating. Athletics is one of the most popular kinds of sports. It includes such kinds of sports as: running, jumping and others. Everybody may choose the sport he (or she) is interested in.

There are summer and winter sports. My favourite sport is swimming. I go to the swimming-pool twice a week, but I prefer to

rest by the lake or the river and swim there. My friend Kostya goes in for boxing. He is a good boxer and he is a brave and courageous boy. His hobby helps him in his every day life

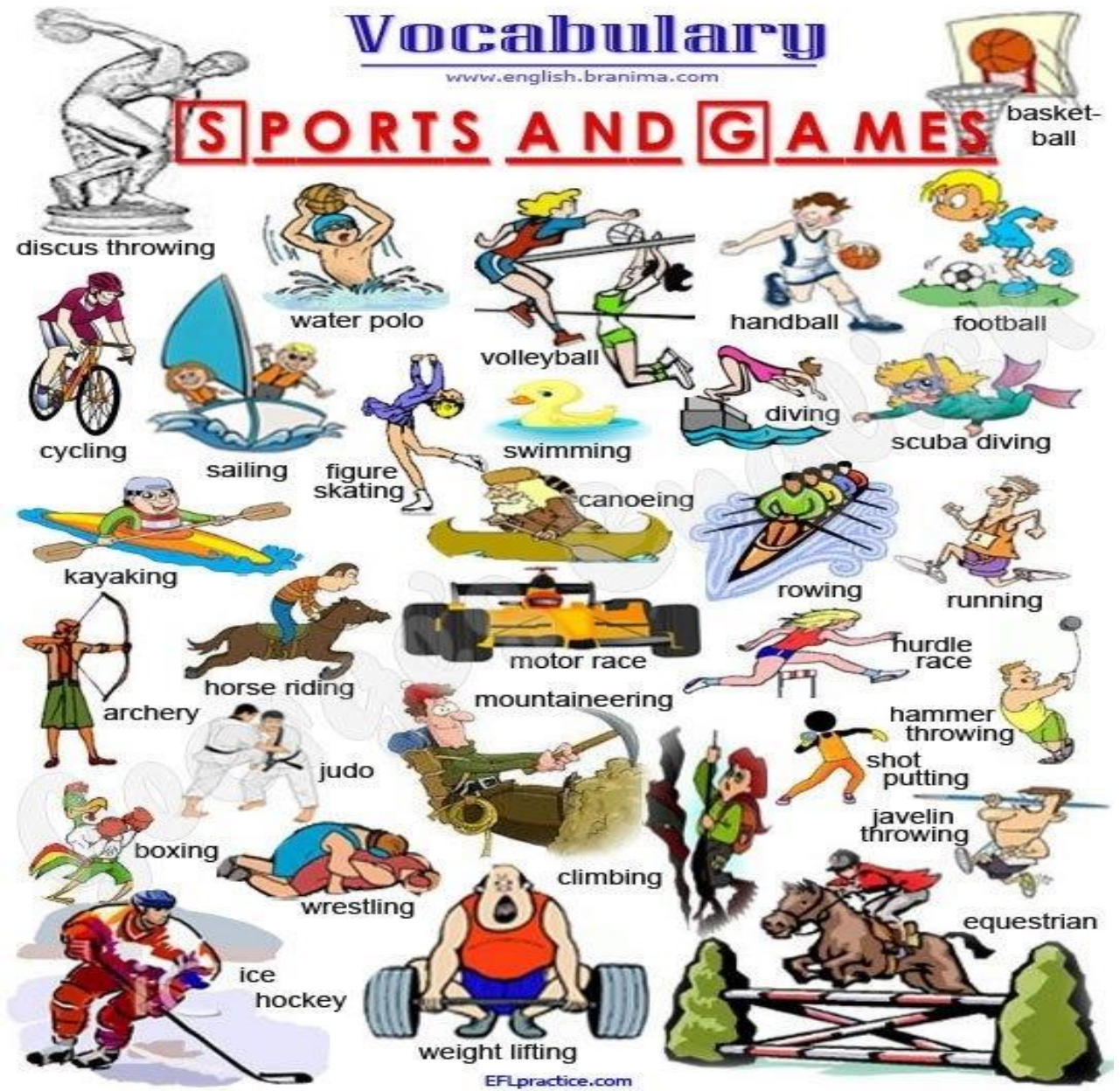
2. Read, write down the words and memorize them:

to jog — бегать трусцой	to catch cold — простуживаться
section — секция	to take care — заботиться
competition — соревнования	to include — включать
participant — участник	to choose — выбирать
to go in for sports — заниматься спортом	to prefer — предпочитать
	courageous — смелый

3. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you do your morning exercises every day?
2. How do children and grown-ups take care of their health?
3. Are a lot of different competitions held at schools?
4. Do you go in for sports?
5. Are there any popular kinds of sports in our country? What are they?
6. What is your favourite sport?
7. Where do you prefer to rest?
8. Do your friends go in for sports?
9. Do you like winter or summer sports?
10. Our hobbies help us in our life, don't they?

4. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №1.



5. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №2.

INDIVIDUAL SPORTS AND RECREATION



- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>A. jogging
 1. jogging suit
 2. jogging shoes</p> | <p>E. cycling/bicycling/biking
 8. bicycle/bike
 9. (bicycle) helmet</p> | <p>I. skydiving
 17. parachute</p> | <p>M. handball
 24. handball glove
 25. handball</p> |
| <p>B. running
 3. running shorts
 4. running shoes</p> | <p>F. skateboarding
 10. skateboard
 11. elbow pads</p> | <p>J. golf
 18. golf clubs
 19. golf ball</p> | <p>N. racquetball
 26. safety goggles
 27. racquetball
 28. racquet</p> |
| <p>C. walking
 5. walking shoes</p> | <p>G. bowling
 12. bowling ball
 13. bowling shoes</p> | <p>K. tennis
 20. tennis racquet
 21. tennis ball</p> | <p>O. ping pong
 29. paddle
 30. ping pong table
 31. net
 32. ping pong ball</p> |
| <p>D. roller skating
 6. roller skates
 7. knee pads</p> | <p>H. horseback riding
 14. saddle
 15. reins
 16. stirrups</p> | <p>L. squash
 22. squash racquet
 23. squash ball</p> | |

6. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №3.



- P. frisbee**
33. frisbee
- Q. darts**
34. dartboard
35. darts
- R. billiards/pool**
36. pool table
37. billiard balls
38. pool stick

- S. karate**
39. karate outfit
40. karate belt
- T. gymnastics**
41. balance beam
42. parallel bars
43. mat
44. horse
45. trampoline

- U. weightlifting**
46. barbell
47. weights
- V. archery**
48. bow and arrow
49. target
- W. box**
50. boxing gloves
51. (boxing) trunks

- X. wrestle**
52. wrestling uniform
53. (wrestling) mat
- Y. work out**
54. universal/
exercise equipment
55. exercise bike



[A-Y]
A. What do you like to do in your free time?
B. { I like to go [A-I].
I like to play [J-R].
I like to do [S-V].
I like to [W-Y].



[1-55]
A. I really like this/these new _____.
B. It's/They're very nice.

Do you do any of these activities? Which ones?
Which are popular in your country?

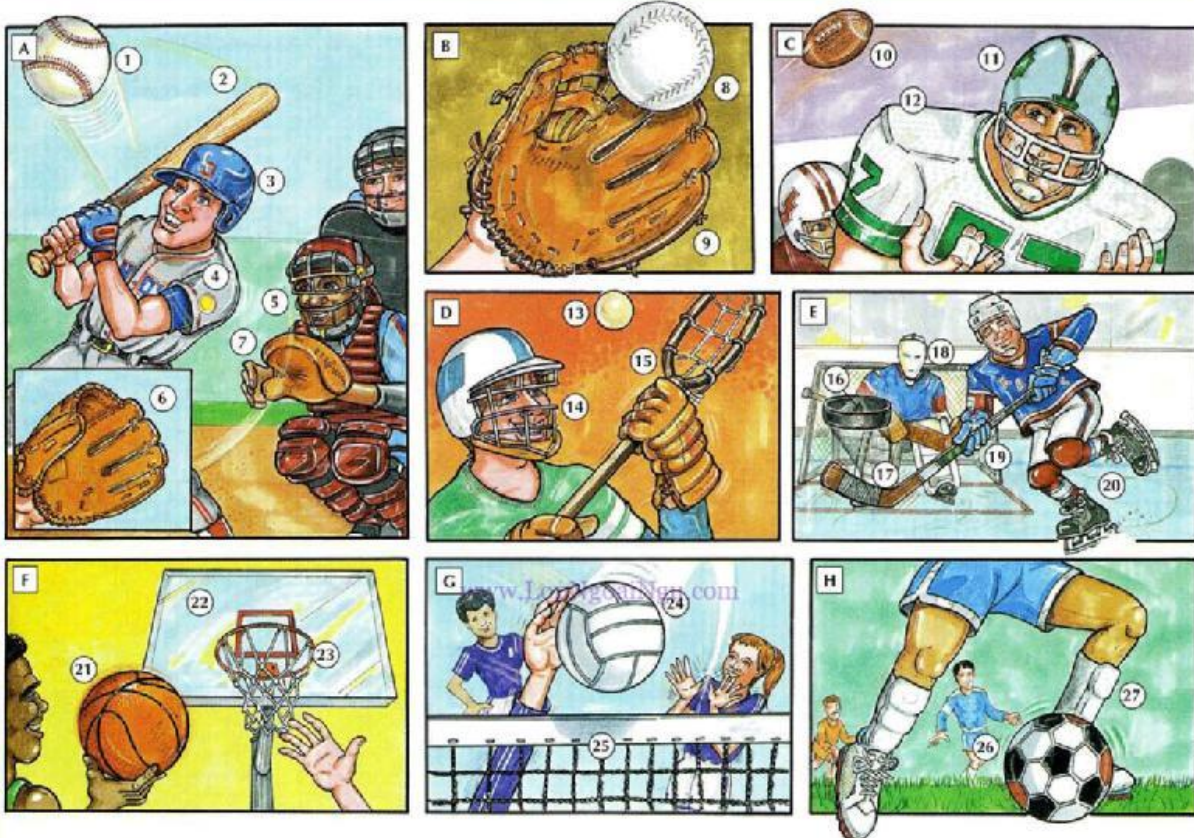
7. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №4.

TEAM SPORTS EQUIPMENT



[1-27]
 A. I can't find my **baseball!**
 B. Look in the *closet*.*

*closet, basement, garage



- A. baseball**
 1. baseball
 2. bat
 3. batting helmet
 4. baseball uniform
 5. catcher's mask
 6. baseball glove
 7. catcher's mitt

- B. softball**
 8. softball
 9. softball glove

- C. football**
 10. football
 11. football helmet
 12. shoulder pads

- D. lacrosse**
 13. lacrosse ball
 14. face guard
 15. lacrosse stick

- E. hockey**
 16. hockey puck
 17. hockey stick
 18. hockey mask
 19. hockey glove
 20. hockey skates

- F. basketball**
 21. basketball
 22. backboard
 23. basketball hoop

- G. volleyball**
 24. volleyball
 25. volleyball net

- H. soccer**
 26. soccer ball
 27. shinguards

[In a store]

- A. Excuse me. I'm looking for (a) [1-27].
 B. All our [A-H] equipment is over there.
 A. Thanks.

[At home]

- A. I'm going to play [A-H] after school today.
 B. Don't forget your [1-21, 24-27]!

Which sports on this page are popular in your country? Which sports are played in high school?

8. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №7.

WINTER SPORTS AND RECREATION



[A-H]
A. What's your favorite winter sport?
B. Skiing.



A. (downhill) skiing

1. skis
2. ski boots
3. bindings
4. poles

B. cross-country skiing

5. cross-country skis

C. (ice) skating

6. (ice) skates
7. skate guards

D. figure skating

8. figure skates

E. sledding

9. sled
10. sledding dish/saucer

F. bobsledding

11. bobsled

G. snowmobiling

12. snowmobile

H. tobogganing

13. toboggan

[A-H]

[At work or at school on Friday]

- A. What are you going to do this weekend?
- B. I'm going to go _____.

[1-13]

[On the telephone]

- A. Hello. Jimmy's Sporting Goods.
- B. Hello. Do you sell _____(s)?
- A. Yes, we do./No, we don't.

Have you ever watched the Winter Olympics? What is your favorite event? Which event do you think is the most exciting? the most dangerous?

9. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №8.

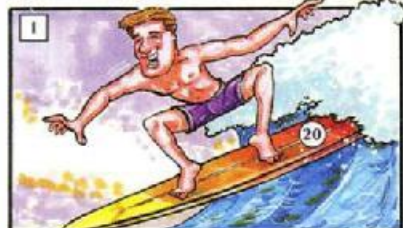
WATER SPORTS AND RECREATION



[A-L]

A. Would you like to go **sailing** tomorrow?

B. Sure. I'd love to.



- | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. sailing | D. kayaking | F. swimming | H. scuba diving | K. waterskiing |
| 1. sailboat | 7. kayak | 11. swimsuit/
bathing suit | 17. wet suit | 23. water skis |
| 2. life preserver | 8. paddle | 12. goggles | 18. (air) tank | 24. towrope |
| B. canoeing | E. (white water) rafting | 13. bathing cap | 19. (diving) mask | L. fishing |
| 3. canoe | 9. raft | G. snorkeling | I. surfing | 25. (fishing) rod |
| 4. paddles | 10. life jacket | 14. mask | 20. surfboard | 26. reel |
| C. rowing | | 15. snorkel | J. windsurfing | 27. (fishing) line |
| 5. rowboat | | 16. flippers | 21. sailboard | 28. net |
| 6. oars | | | 22. sail | 29. bait |

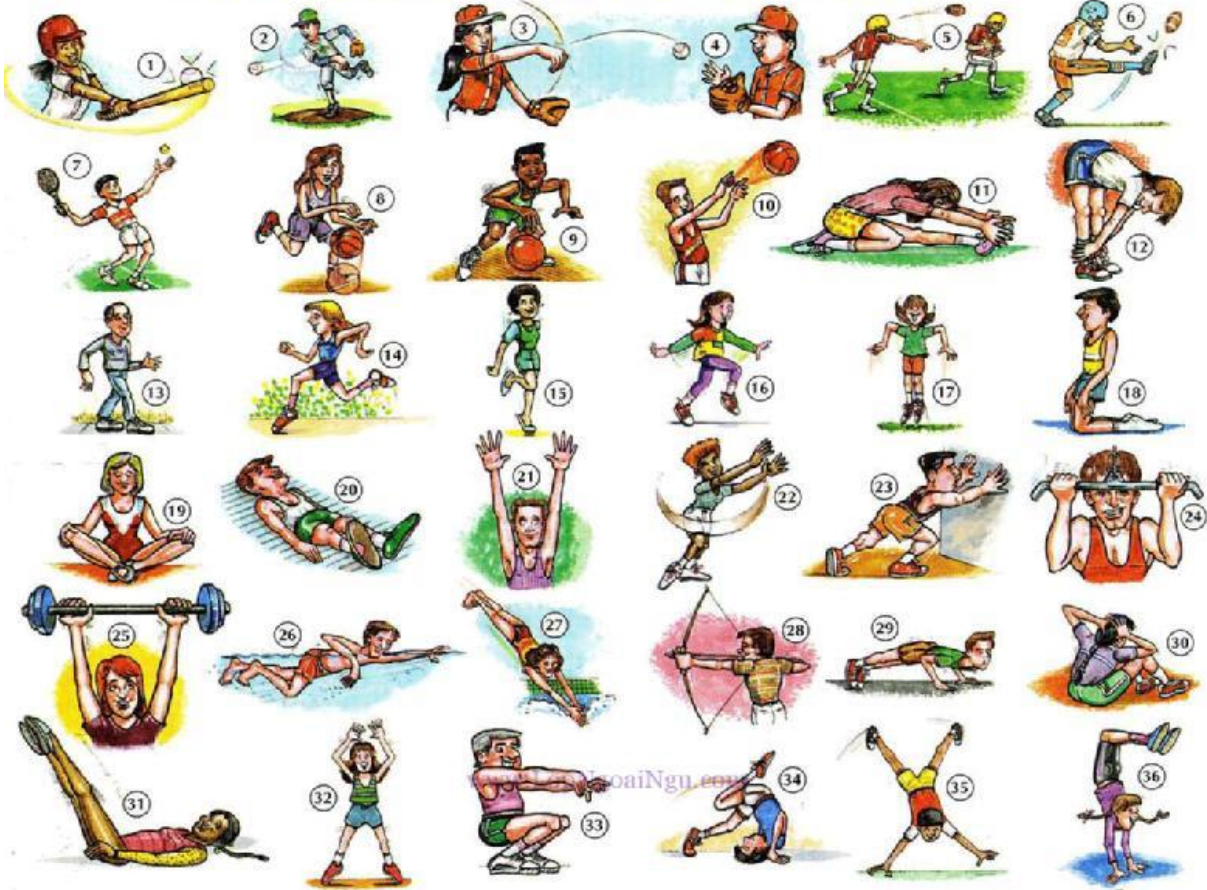
A. Have you ever gone [A-L] ?
B. Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

A. Do you have everything you need to go [A-L] ?
B. Yes. I have my [1-29] (and my [1-29]).
A. Have a good time.

Which sports on this page have you tried? Which sports would you like to try?
Are any of these sports popular in your country? Which ones?

10. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №9.

SPORT AND EXERCISE ACTIONS



- | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. hit | 8. bounce | 15. hop | 22. swing | 29. push-up |
| 2. pitch | 9. dribble | 16. skip | 23. push | 30. sit-up |
| 3. throw | 10. shoot | 17. jump | 24. pull | 31. leg lift |
| 4. catch | 11. stretch | 18. kneel | 25. lift | 32. jumping jack |
| 5. pass | 12. bend | 19. sit | 26. swim | 33. deep knee bend |
| 6. kick | 13. walk | 20. lie down | 27. dive | 34. somersault |
| 7. serve | 14. run | 21. reach | 28. shoot | 35. cartwheel |
| | | | | 36. handstand |



- [1-10]
A. _____ the ball!
B. Okay, Coach!



- [11-28]
A. Now _____!
B. Like this?
A. Yes.



- [29-36]
A. Okay, everybody. I want you to do twenty _____s!
B. Twenty _____s?!
A. That's right.

Do you exercise regularly?
Which exercises do you do?

Be an exercise instructor. Lead your friends in an exercise routine using the actions on this page.

11. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №10.

Sports in English



AMERICAN FOOTBALL



ARCHERY



ATHLETICS



BASEBALL



BASKETBALL



BOXING



CRICKET



CYCLING



FOOTBALL (SOCCER)



GOLF



HOCKEY



POLO



RUGBY



TENNIS



SMIMMING



VOLLEYBALL

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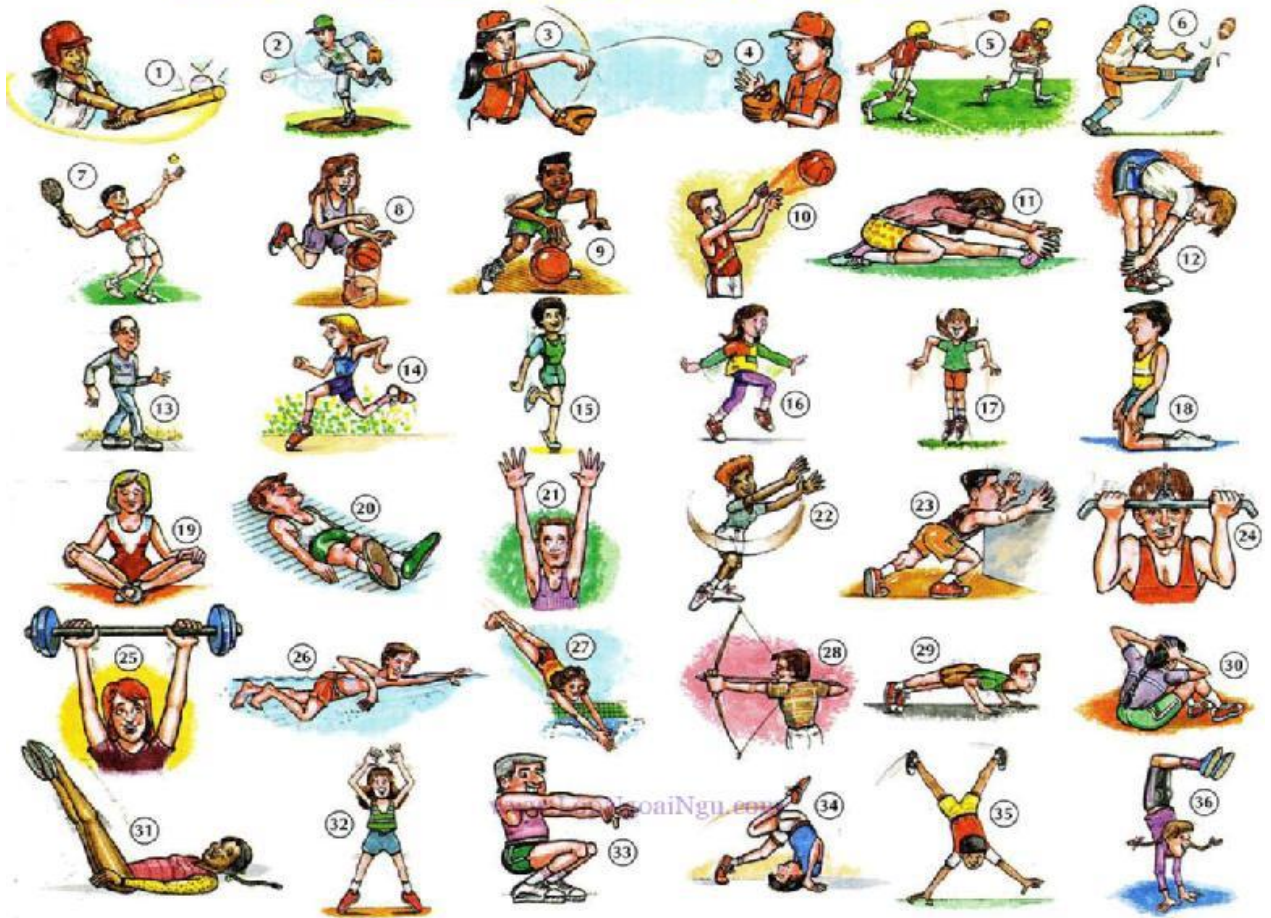
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12. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №11.

SPORT AND EXERCISE ACTIONS



- | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. hit | 8. bounce | 15. hop | 22. swing | 29. push-up |
| 2. pitch | 9. dribble | 16. skip | 23. push | 30. sit-up |
| 3. throw | 10. shoot | 17. jump | 24. pull | 31. leg lift |
| 4. catch | 11. stretch | 18. kneel | 25. lift | 32. jumping jack |
| 5. pass | 12. bend | 19. sit | 26. swim | 33. deep knee bend |
| 6. kick | 13. walk | 20. lie down | 27. dive | 34. somersault |
| 7. serve | 14. run | 21. reach | 28. shoot | 35. cartwheel |
| | | | | 36. handstand |



[1-10]
A. _____ the ball!
B. Okay, Coach!



[11-28]
A. Now _____!
B. Like this?
A. Yes.



[29-36]
A. Okay, everybody. I want you to do twenty _____s!
B. Twenty _____s?!
A. That's right.

Do you exercise regularly?
Which exercises do you do?

Be an exercise instructor. Lead your friends in an exercise routine using the actions on this page.

13. Writing activities:

Task №1

SPORTS VOCABULARY MATCHING WORKSHEET

LOOK AT THE WORDS IN THE LIST BELOW AND WRITE THEM UNDER THE CORRECT PICTURES

- volleyball
- hand gliding
- tennis
- boxing
- skiing

- basketball
- baseball
- water skiing
- rock climbing
- hockey

- golf
- snowboarding
- surfing
- football
- skateboarding

- karate
- windsurfing
- archery
- parachuting
- cycling

- running
- rollerblading
- weight lifting
- ice skating
- gymnastics



Task №2

SPORTS VOCABULARY MATCHING WORKSHEET ANSWER KEY

LOOK AT THE WORDS IN THE LIST BELOW AND WRITE THEM UNDER THE CORRECT PICTURES

- volleyball
- hand gliding
- tennis
- boxing
- skiing

- basketball
- baseball
- water skiing
- rock climbing
- hockey

- golf
- snowboarding
- surfing
- football
- skateboarding

- karate
- windsurfing
- archery
- parachuting
- cycling

- running
- rollerblading
- weight lifting
- ice skating
- gymnastics



1) karate



2) rollerblading



3) gymnastics



4) skateboarding



5) windsurfing



6) surfing



7) weight lifting



8) parachuting



9) football



10) archery



11) rock climbing



12) ice skating



13) running



14) volleyball



15) boxing



16) golf



17) skiing



18) hockey



19) water skiing



20) tennis



21) basketball



22) cycling



23) hand gliding



24) snowboarding



25) baseball

Task №3

A vocabulary matching exercises (with pictures) and a grammar point (go/play/do)



Speaking and listening - Elementary to Intermediate

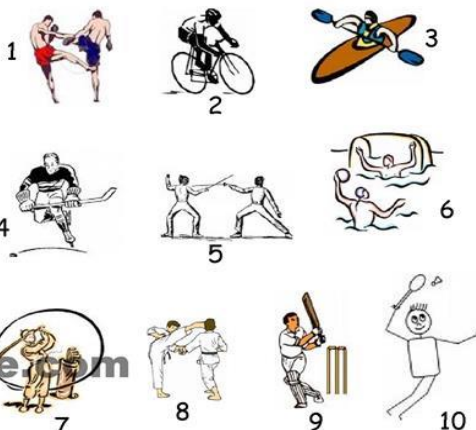
Let's talk about **SPORT**



Conversation cards

What's your favourite sport? How often do you play it?	How many hours of sports do (did) you have in school? Is (was) this enough?	Which sports have you played? Which one did you enjoy most?
Which sport would you like to try? Explain why.	Which sports do you think are dangerous? What can happen?	Is there a sports centre near your home? How often do you go there?
Playing sports or computer games? Which do you prefer? Why?	Which sports are popular in your country? Talk about them.	Do you prefer playing or watching sports? Explain.
Have you ever been to a sports match? Talk about it.	Have you ever won an award or medal in a sports competition? Talk about it.	Name 3 sports played with a ball. Explain the rules for one.
Do you prefer individual or team sports? Explain why.	Who's your favourite sports personality? Why?	Name 3 winter sports. Have you tried any?
Do you think famous sports players are <i>overpaid</i> ? Explain.	Which sports is your country good at? Name the most famous players.	Name 3 team sports and 3 individual sports. Explain the rules for one.

Match	
badminton	
canoeing	
cricket	
cycling	
fencing	
golf	
ice hockey	
taekwondo	
Thai boxing	
water polo	



Do, play or go?

	aerobics
	basketball
	football
	judo
	running
	skiing
	swimming
	tennis

Work in groups.
Can you guess the rules?

Task №4

















WHAT DO YOU DO IN YOUR FREE TIME?

'What do you do in your free time?'

- * First, number the pictures according to the activity and check your work.
- * Then, ask your classmate the question above. He'll/She'll answer with one/two activities. 'I hang out with friends and swim.'
- * Exchange roles with your mate.
- * Lastly, a memory game: How many activities can you remember?

- 1 Play football
- 2 Ride my bike
- 3 Swim
- 4 Throw the javelin
- 5 Jump
- 6 Read a book
- 7 Go windsurfing
- 8 Dance
- 9 Play with toy lorries
- 10 Play tennis

- 11 Play hide-and-peek
- 12 Run
- 13 Turn cartwheels
- 14 Slide down the slide
- 15 Play on the swings
- 16 Go fishing
- 17 Play basketball
- 18 Fly a kite
- 19 Jump rope
- 20 Hang out with friends

A 	B 	C 	D 
E 	F 	G 	H 
I 	J 	K 	L 
M 	N 	O 	P 
Q 	R 	S 	T 

UNIT 6

THE YOUNGER GENERATION KNOWS BEST



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

Old people are always saying that the young are not what they were. The same comment is made from generation to generation and it is always true. It has never been truer than it is today. The young are better educated. They grow up more quickly and are not so dependent on their parents. They think more for themselves and do not blindly accept the ideals of their elders. Events which the older generation remembers vividly are nothing more than past history. This is as it should be. Every new generation is different from the one that preceded it.

The old always assume that they know best for the simple reason that they have been around a bit longer. They don't like to feel that their values are being questioned or threatened. And this is precisely what the young are doing. They are questioning, they take leave to doubt that the older generation has created the best of all possible worlds. What they reject more than anything is conformity.

Office hours, for instance, are nothing more than enforced slavery. Wouldn't people work best if they were given complete freedom and responsibility? And what about clothing? Who said that all the men in the world should wear drab grey suits and convict haircuts? Why have the older generation so often used violence to solve their problems? Why are they so unhappy and guilt-ridden in their personal lives, so obsessed with mean ambitions and the desire to amass more and more material possessions? Can anything be right with the retrace? Haven't the old lost touch with all that is important in life?

These are not questions the older generation can shrug off easily. Their record over the past forty years or so hasn't been exactly spotless.

Traditionally, the young have turned to their elders for guidance. Today, the situation might be reserved. The elderly — if they are ready to admit it — could learn a thing or two from their children. One of the biggest lessons they could learn is that enjoyment is not 'sinful'. Enjoyment is a principle one could apply to all aspects of life. It is surely not wrong to enjoy your work and enjoy your leisure: to shed restricting inhibitions.

It is surely not wrong to live in the present rather than in the past or future. This emphasis on the present is only to be expected because the young have grown up under the shadow of the bomb; the constant threat of complete annihilation. This is their glorious heritage.

2. Read, write down the words and memorize them.

Vocabulary:

generation — поколение

dependent — зависимый

blindly — вслепую, как слепой

to accept — соглашаться

to precede — предшествовать

to assume — допускать

to threaten — угрожать

to doubt — испытывать сомнения

conformity — подчинение

drab — ткань темно-коричневого

или серого цвета

convict — осужденный

violence — жестокость, насилие

guilt-ridden — страдающий от

сознания своей вины

to amass — собирать; копить

to retrace — проследивать ход

развития

to shrug off — не обращать внимания

to admit — соглашаться, признавать

inhibition — подавление

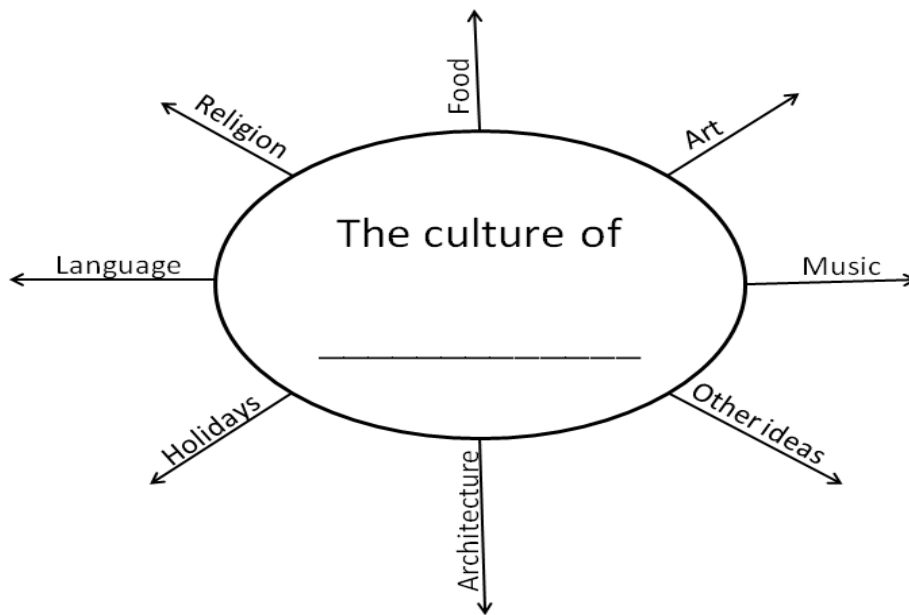
annihilation — полное уничтожение

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What comment is made from generation to generation?
2. How are the young differ from previous generation?

3. What do the old always assume?
4. What are the young doing?
5. What do they reject more than anything?
6. What can the old learn from their children?

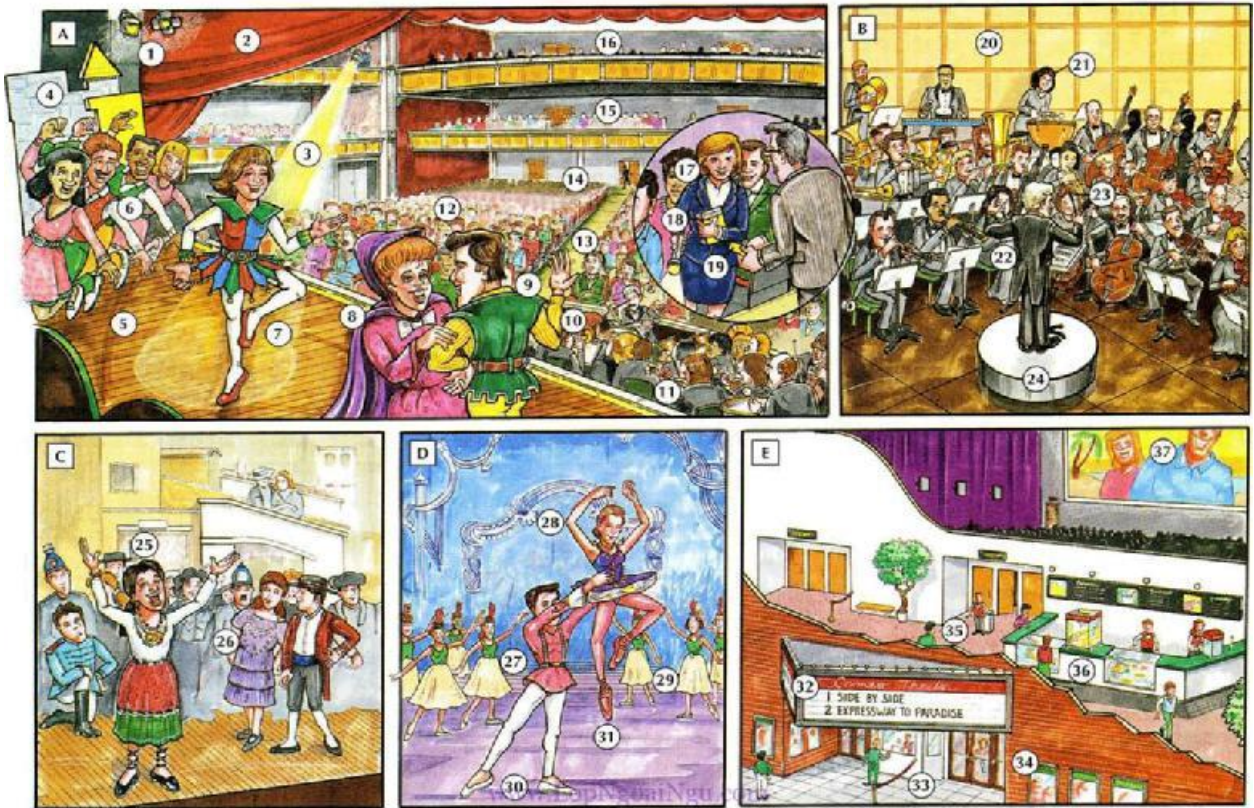
4. *Make up the cluster:*



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5. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №1.

ENTERTAINMENT



A. theater

1. lights/lighting
2. curtain
3. spotlight
4. scenery
5. stage
6. chorus
7. dancer
8. actress
9. actor

10. orchestra

11. orchestra pit
12. audience
13. aisle
14. orchestra
15. mezzanine
16. balcony
17. usher
18. program
19. ticket

B. symphony

20. symphony orchestra
21. musician
22. conductor
23. baton
24. podium

C. opera

25. opera singer
26. opera company

D. ballet

27. ballet dancer

28. ballerina

29. ballet company
30. ballet slippers
31. toeshoes

E. movies

32. marquee
33. box office
34. billboard
35. lobby
36. refreshment stand
37. (movie) screen



[A-E]

- A. What are you doing this evening?
 B. I'm going to the _____.



[1-11, 20-37]

- A. { What a magnificent _____!
 { What magnificent _____s!
 B. I agree.



[14-16]

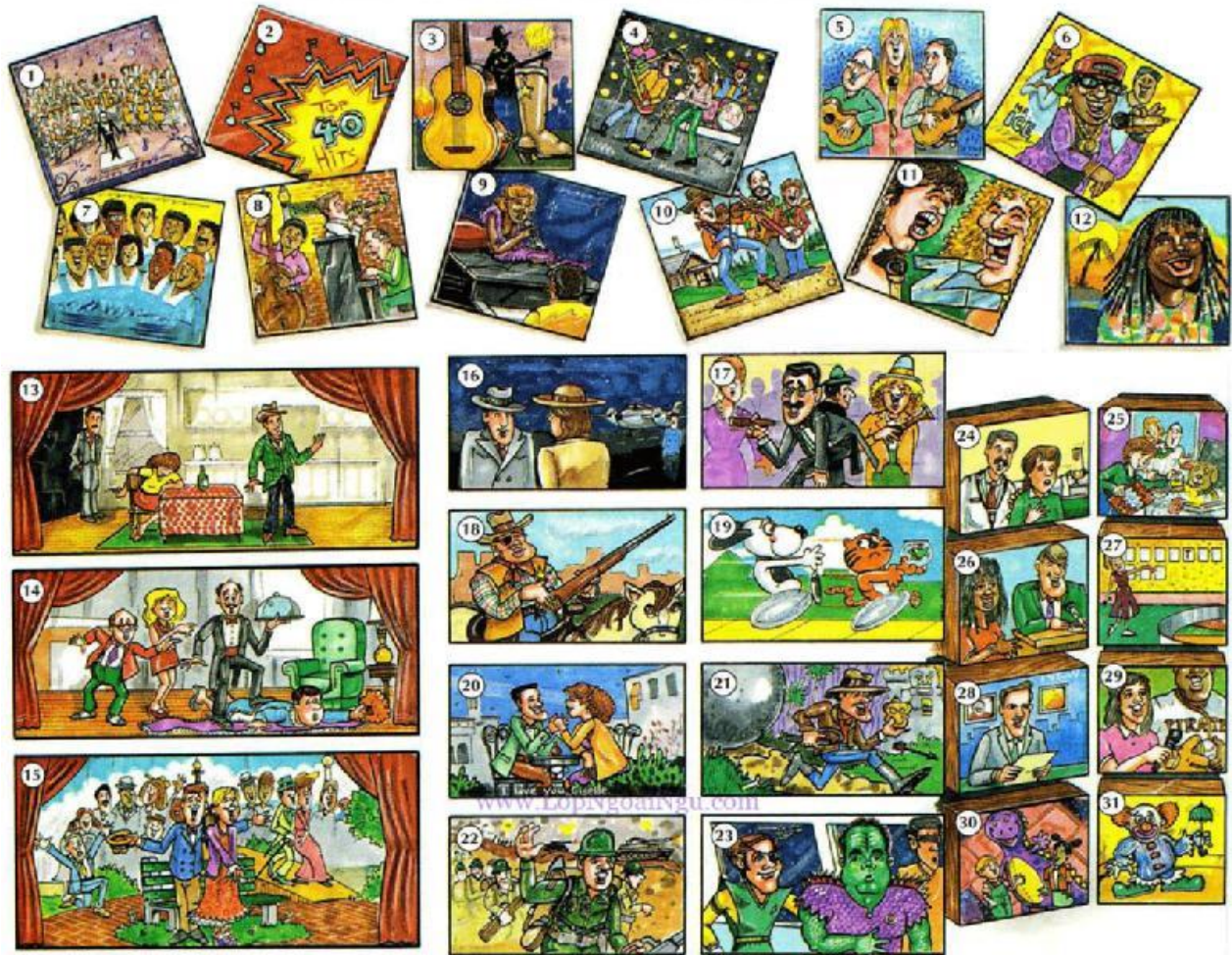
- A. Where did you sit during the performance?
 B. We sat in the _____.

What kinds of entertainment on this page are popular in your country?

Tell about a play, concert, opera, ballet, or movie you have seen. Describe the performance and the theater.

6. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №2.

TYPES OF ENTERTAINMENT



- A. music**
 1. classical music
 2. popular music
 3. country music
 4. rock music
 5. folk music
 6. rap music
 7. gospel music
 8. jazz

- B. plays**
 9. blues
 10. bluegrass
 11. heavy metal
 12. reggae
 13. drama
 14. comedy
 15. musical (comedy)

- C. movies**
 16. drama
 17. comedy
 18. western
 19. cartoon
 20. foreign film
 21. adventure movie
 22. war movie
 23. science fiction movie

- D. TV programs**
 24. drama
 25. (situation) comedy/ sitcom
 26. talk show
 27. game show
 28. news program
 29. sports program
 30. children's program
 31. cartoon



- A. What kind of [A-D] do you like?
 B. I like [1-12].
 I like [13-31] s.

What's your favorite type of music?
 Who is your favorite singer? musician?
 musical group?

What kind of movies do you like?
 Who are your favorite movie stars?
 What are the titles of your favorite movies?

What kind of TV programs do you like?
 What are your favorite shows?

UNIT 7

CHOOSING A PROFESSION



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

What do you want to be when you grow up? We have heard this question many times during our school years. Perhaps, it was difficult for us to give a definite answer earlier. But now we understand that the time to choose our future profession has come. Finishing school is the beginning of an independent life for millions of school-leavers. Many roads are open before us: technical schools, colleges and universities.

Centuries ago there were only a few jobs: people were farmers, bakers, butchers or carpenters. Today there are thousands of different kinds of jobs, and new ones are constantly appearing. No wonder that it is not an easy thing to make the right choice.

When choosing a future career, we should consider different factors. In my opinion, money is one of the most important factors when you make a choice. There are highly paid jobs and low-paid jobs. For example, a businessman, a president or a film star, are highly paid jobs. A worker, a doctor or an engineer, are low-paid jobs. I think everybody wants to earn as much money as possible. Training, promotional prospects and conditions should be also taken into account.

On the other hand, it's good when you get satisfaction from your job. It is very important to choose a profession that suits your interests. In my opinion, a job should be interesting and socially important. Some jobs are considered to be more suitable for men and others for women. For example, the professions of secretary or nurse are more suitable for women. A lifeguard or a pilot are more likely the jobs for

men. You should also decide whether you want to work indoors or outdoors.

To make the right choice, you should take into account your traits of character. It goes without saying that to become a good doctor you must be patient, caring and kind. Teacher's work requires love for children, profound knowledge of subjects, and the ability to explain. A secretary has to be efficient and careful in order to do her work quickly and accurately. Salespeople need to be friendly and persuasive, to get people buy their products.

There are so many people who influence us in choosing our occupation. Parents and friends play a very important role in our choices.

My father works for an international company as a managing director. It is a highly paid job and it offers a lot of opportunities. You can travel abroad and meet different people. My father is a friendly person and he is easy to talk to. He thinks that I must choose my future profession according to my taste and preferences. I respect him and I want to become a businessman, too.

I have always been interested in economics and I am good at Maths. I have an aptitude for working with people, and I think I'm rather communicative and have good social skills. I have good analytical abilities and I am good at problem-solving. Besides, I am good at English. English has become the standard language for all kinds of international business communications. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every businessman. To become a successful businessman you should know a lot. So after finishing school I want to enter the university and to study marketing or management. Management deals mainly with people. A manager is a person who directly supervises people in an organisation. Managers spend a great deal of time communicating, coordinating and making decisions affecting the daily operations of their organisation. So managing is a very interesting, but difficult, job.

Marketing deals with market research and commercial activity in general. It involves analysing business situations, evaluating market opportunities, developing market strategies and controlling their implementation. It is important for a specialist in marketing to be

flexible and prepared to make adjustments where necessary, as it is unlikely that any marketing plan will succeed exactly as planned.

I haven't decided yet what to study. But I still have time to think and to choose.

2. Questions:

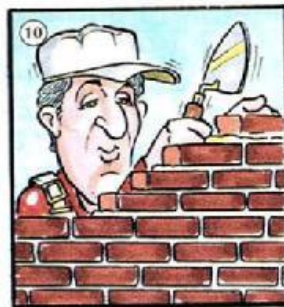
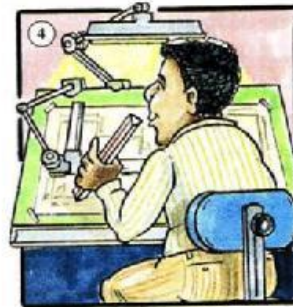
1. What did you want to become when you were a child?
2. How did you change your mind when you grew older?
3. What's important while choosing a profession?
4. Which are the most prestigious professions today?
5. What professional field can you work in? What are you good at?
6. Which of your personal qualities will help you in your future profession?
7. Would you choose one of your parents' professions?
8. Have you already decided what you want to be?
9. What do you know about your future profession?
10. Why do you think your future profession is important today?
11. Do you think you will need English in your future career?

3. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №1.

OCCUPATIONS I



A. What do you do?
 B. I'm an **accountant**. How about you?
 A. I'm a **carpenter**.



1. accountant
 2. actor
 3. actress

4. architect
 5. artist
 6. assembler

7. baker
 8. barber
 9. bookkeeper

10. bricklayer/mason
 11. bus driver
 12. butcher

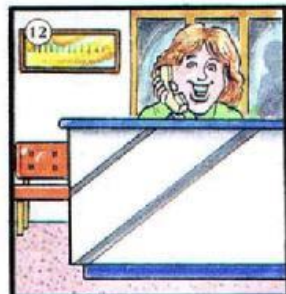
13. carpenter
 14. cashier
 15. chef/cook

4. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №2.

OCCUPATIONS II

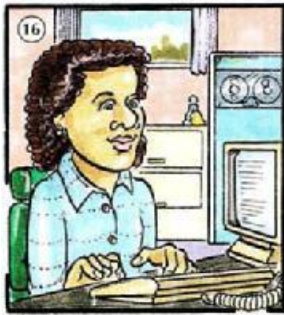


- A. What's your occupation?
 B. I'm a **lawyer**.
 A. A **lawyer**?
 B. Yes. That's right.



- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. lawyer | 4. newscaster | 7. photographer | 10. police officer | 13. repairperson |
| 2. mechanic | 5. painter | 8. pilot | 11. real estate agent | 14. salesperson |
| 3. model | 6. pharmacist | 9. plumber | 12. receptionist | 15. sanitation worker |

5. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №3.



- 16. computer programmer
- 17. construction worker
- 18. courier/messenger

- 19. custodian/janitor
- 20. data processor
- 21. delivery person

- 22. electrician
- 23. farmer
- 24. firefighter

- 25. fisherman
- 26. foreman
- 27. gardener

- 28. hairdresser
- 29. housekeeper
- 30. journalist/reporter

[At a job interview]

A. Are you an experienced _____?

B. Yes. I'm a very experienced _____.

A. How long have you been a/an _____?

B. I've been a/an _____ for months/years.

Which of these occupations do you think are the most interesting? the most difficult? Why?

6. Writing activities:

Task №1

We know a lot of professions, but how to divide them. Let's use such criteria for the division:

- *manual(physical)/ mental (intellectual)*
- *well-paid/ low-paid*
- *rare/ widespread*
- *up-to-date/ out-of-date*

Choose the professions from the list in your hand-outs in ex.1, work in 4 groups:

Postman, policeman, fireman, businessman, housewife, a photographer, a head-teacher, a servant, a surgeon, an English teacher, a conductor, a bus driver, a hunter, a bricklayer, a tailor, a tennis-player, a shoemaker, a construction worker, an office worker, a dressmaker, a judge, a lacemaker, a lawyer, a weaver, a shop-assistant, a pharmacist, a manager, a fashion-designer, a candlemaker, a glovemaker, a businessperson, an accountant, a litter-man, a computer programmer, an architect, a hair-dresser, a nurse, a vet, a baker, an astrologer, an engineer, a dentist, a politician, a musician, a scientist, a cashier, a physician.

Task №2

Make up the cluster:



Task №3

We've got lots of sayings about work. Read them, try to understand. Which do you like best?

- Pleasure in the job puts perfection in the work. (Aristotle)-The world is full of willing people, some willing to work, the rest willing to let them. (Robert Frost)
- Real success is finding your lifework in the work that you love. (David McCullough)
- When your work speaks for itself, don't interrupt. (Henry J. Kaiser)
- Work saves us from three great evils: boredom, vice and need.(Voltaire)

Task №4

The world of work is rich. We've revised the names of professions. Look through the list of definitions and try to guess the profession. Work in pairs.

Someone who.....

1. can count and keep money records of a business

2. designs clothes
3. stands in front of musicians or singers and direct their playing or singing
4. writes computer programmes
5. treats people in the hospitals
6. teachers children at school
7. designs buildings
8. rules a company
9. shows clothes
10. cleans and sweeps our yards and streets

Task №5

Find the names of professions. 6 letters are unnecessary.

You must cross out only across (to the right or to the left) and down.

L	I	B	R	A	R	I	A	N
D	O	M	A	G	E	R	R	U
T	C	T	N	A	V	E	S	F
A	X	O	R	R	E	T	E	C
D	I	E	R	I	R	I	E	B
R	I	V	A	N	A	A	N	D
L	I	B	R	A	R	I	A	N
D	O	M	A	G	E	R	R	U
T	C	T	N	A	V	E	S	F
A	X	O	R	R	E	T	E	C
D	I	E	R	I	R	I	E	B
R	I	V	A	N	A	A	N	D

Task №6



№4

What professions are these?

- a pilot
- a journalist
- a manager
- a police officer
- a baker
- a mobile operator
- a dentist
- a veterinarian
- a chef
- a fashion designer
- a nurse
- a flight attendant



- an electrical engineer
- a banker
- a pharmacist
- a secondary school teacher
- a programmer
- an electronics technician
- a film director
- a social worker
- a plumber
- a translator /an interpreter
- a surgeon
- a freelancer

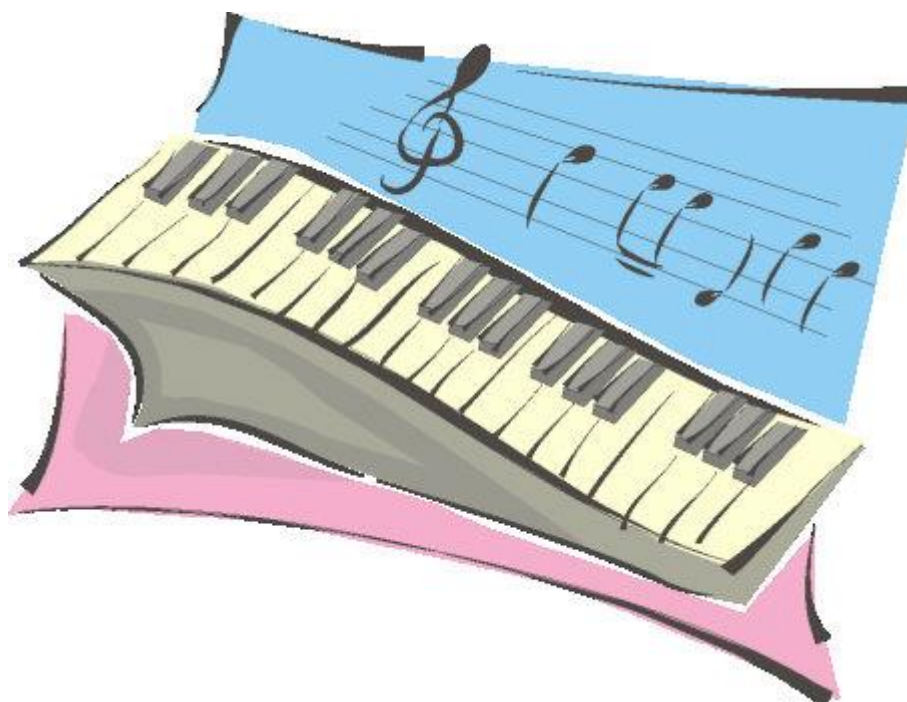


Task №7





PART III
The Wonderful World of Music



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS



- A. Do you play a musical instrument?
 B. Yes. I play the **violin**.



A. Strings

1. violin
2. viola
3. cello
4. bass
5. (acoustic) guitar
6. ukelele
7. electric guitar
8. banjo
9. mandolin
10. harp

B. Woodwinds

11. piccolo
12. flute
13. clarinet
14. oboe
15. recorder
16. saxophone
17. bassoon

C. Brass

18. trumpet

D. Percussion

19. trombone
20. French horn
21. tuba
22. drum
23. kettle drum
24. bongos
25. conga (drum)
26. cymbals
27. xylophone

E. Keyboard Instruments

28. piano
29. organ
30. electric piano/
digital piano
31. synthesizer

F. Other Instruments

32. accordion
33. harmonica

- A. You play the _____ very well.
 B. Thank you.

- A. What's that noise?
 B. That's my son/daughter practicing the _____.

Do you play a musical instrument?
 Which one?
 Which instruments are usually in an orchestra? a marching band? a rock music group?
 Name and describe other musical instruments used in your country.

UNIT I MUSIC IN OUR LIFE



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

There is a traditional subdivision of music into classical, folk and pop music. People of different ages usually prefer listening to different styles of music, which can probably be explained by psychological qualities of each age group.

Young people normally prefer to listen to different styles of popular music which include rock music, hip-hop music, rhythm and blues, jazz and many others.

Rock, or rock'n'roll is a form of popular music, usually featuring vocals, electric guitars, a bass guitar and a strong back beat. The genre of rock is broad, sometimes even soul is included into. It is a genre of music that emerged in the USA in the 1950s. It has been the most popular music genre until the 1990s.

Hip hop music, also referred to as rap music is made of two main components: rapping and Djing (audio mixing and scratching) and is an element of hip hop, a cultural movement that was initiated by city youth. Typically, hip hop music consists of one or more rappers who tell semi-autobiographic tales in a rhythmic lyrical form using alliteration and rhyme. The rapper is accompanied by an instrumental track, a beat, performed by a DJ and created by a producer and one or more instrumentalists.

Rhythm and blues combines jazz and blues, now means the modern version of the soul and funk and was influenced by African American pop music. Country music is a combination of popular musical forms developed in the Southern United States, with roots in

traditional folk music, Celtic music and blues. It actually embraces several different genres of music. Reggae is based upon a rhythm style which is characterized by regular chops on the back beat, known as bang, played by a rhythm guitarist and a bass drum hitting on the third beat of each measure.

Psychedelic music, of which acid rock is a form, is a musical style attempting to replicate the experience of drugs. It has lyrics often describing dreams and visions, lengthy instrumental solos, and electronic effects. Techno is a form of electronic music that emerged in the 1980s and is based on instrumentation and beats per minute.

Punk rock has fast tempos, its songs are normally about two and a half minutes in length, but sometimes are only twenty seven seconds. Instrumentation includes drums, one or two electric guitars, an electric bass, and vocals. Punk vocals are usually nasal or throaty.

Jazz is an original American musical art form which emerged in the 1920s in New Orleans, and is a combination of Western music and African American techniques. It is characterized by syncopation, swing and improvisation. Typical instruments are a saxophone, a trumpet, a trombone, a piano, guitars, drums, and vocals. Blues is a form of music which appeared in the United States in the communities of former African slaves from spirituals and other types of African music. It is characterized by call-and-response patterns in music and lyrics.

As for me, I can't say I prefer to listen to some definite kind of music all the time. The choice of music I listen to depends on my state of mind and mood. I can tell you what kind of music I prefer to listen to when I feel depressed, and it is jazz. The first reason why I do it is that jazz music usually has a powerful rhythm, so it is a kind of music that fills you with energy and strength. Secondly, it provides a brilliant combination of instrumental tunes and voice, which creates unforgettable harmony. Jazz immediately carries me away from my troubles, fills me with hope and joy, even though its tunes are often sad.

2. Read, write down the words and memorize them:

listen to — слушать что-либо

everywhere — везде

brehtaking —

захватывающая

catchy — заковыристая

scientist — ученый

to define — определить

to be responsible — быть

ответственным

to confirm — подтверждать

soul — душа

nature — природа

3. Answer the questions:

1. Do you like listening to music?
2. How often do you listen to music?
3. What kind of music do you prefer to listen to?
4. What do you think about classical music?
5. Can you imagine your life without music?
6. Which styles of music do young people prefer? Which of them do you like?
7. Can you imagine a day without music?
8. Who is your favorite composer?
9. Do you take music lessons?
10. Are you fond of collecting records?
11. What records do you have?

4. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №1.

Vocabulary
www.english.branima.com

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

conductor
musical notes
maracas
zither
harp
timpani
flute
trumpet
French horn
clarinet
orchestra
guitar
bass guitar
triangle
cymbal
drums
bass drum
tabla
oboe
saxophone
bassoon
tuba
rock band
jew's harp
synthesizer
organ
piano
bell
marimba
vibraphone
violin
cello
double bass
pipe
jewe's harp
synthesizer
organ
piano
bell
marimba
vibraphone
violin
cello
double bass

5. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №2.

Flashcards

Instruments

www.kids-pages.com



clarinet



French horn



guitar



drum set



piano



trumpet



bass



violin



saxophone

6. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №3.

Flashcards

Instruments 2

www.kids-pages.com



tambourine



xylophone



electric guitar



maracas



mandolin



harp



panpipe



harmonica



flute

7. Translate the given text:

It is difficult to live without music. We hear music everywhere: in the streets, at home, over the radio and on TV, in the shops, in the parks and in the concert halls, at the seaside, sometimes in the forest.

We can't live without music. We like to listen to music, we enjoy dancing to music, we can play musical instruments.

Music is a combination of many sounds. They are short and long, weak and strong. Music reflects peoples mood and emotions.

Some people are fond of folk music. There are numerous folk groups in our country. It is interesting to listen to their music and songs. Last week my friends and I visited a concert of folk music. This concert made a great impression on us.

Some people are fond of classical music, but young people prefer modern music: rap, rock and pop music. If you want to listen to modern music you can attend the music halls and the concerts of popular groups and singers.

I like to listen to the songs by our Russian popular singers. They are talented singers and composers, and I like to attend their concerts. My friends and I buy tickets beforehand and often take flowers for our favourite singers.

Both classical and modern music are popular in our country. My friend Mike is fond of classical music. Sometimes he spends his free time, listening to music by Wolfgang Mozart and other composers. The Fourth symphony and the Sixth symphony by Shostakovich strongly impressed him.

8. Let's remember their names together.

Bach [ba:k] Johann ['jəuhʒn] Sebastian [sə'bʒstiən]

Bartok [ba:tək] Bela ['beilə]

Beethoven ['beithəuvən] Ludwig ['ludvig] Van [vʒn]

Chopin ['ʃopʒn] Frederic ['frederik]

Debussy [de'bjʊ:si] Claude [kləud]

Gershwin ['ge:ʃwin] George

Liszt [list] Franz [frʒnts]

Mozart ['məutsa:r] Wolfgang [wulfʒʒn] Amadeus [ʒmə'deius]

Mendelssohn ['mendəlsən] Felix ['fi:liks]

Mussorgsky [mə'zo:gski] Modest Petrovich
 Puccini [pu'tʃi:ni] Giacomo [dʒəkəməu]
 Rossini [ro'si:ni] Gioacchino [dʒəuə'ki:nəu]
 Ravel [rʌ'vel] Maurice [mo: 'ri:s]
 Schubert [ʃu:bət] Franz [frʌnts]
 Shostakovich [ʃostə'kəuvitʃ] Dimitri Dimitrievich
 Stravinsky [strə'vinski] Igor Fedorovich
 Vivaldi [vi'vʌldi] Antonio [ʌn'təuniəu]
 Verdi [vɛədi] Giuseppe [dʒu'zɛpi]
 Wagner [vɑ:gnə] Richard [ritʃəd]

9. Let's do a quiz. Guess the name of the greatest composer.



1. Russian composer, the author of “Schelkuntchik”.
2. German composer who continued writing music after he became completely deaf.
3. English composer, the author of the 1st British opera.
4. English composer who started the Aldeburgh Festival.
5. Russian composer and piano player, best known for his piano concertos.
6. German musician and composer, well-known for his organ music.
7. German composer who wrote the Wedding March.
8. Austrian composer who began to compose music before he was 5 years old.
9. Italian composer who wrote concertos, operas, sonatas.
10. Russian violoncello player and conductor who was made to immigrate.

10. Writing activities:

Task №1



The worksheet is titled "Musical Instruments" and features a grid of 15 cartoon children playing various instruments. Each child is positioned above a blue rectangular box for labeling. The instruments shown are: 1. Triangle, 2. Tambourine, 3. Keyboard, 4. Violin, 5. Clarinet, 6. Flute, 7. Electric guitar, 8. Drum kit, 9. Saxophone, 10. Guitar, 11. Drum, 12. Electric guitar, 13. Triangle, 14. Tambourine, 15. Organ. To the right of the grid is a list of 15 instrument names. At the bottom right, there is an illustration of a band and a pink heart with musical notes.

Musical Instruments

1. Tuba
2. Trumpet
3. Flute
4. Saxophone
5. Violin
6. Piano
7. Drum kit
8. Cymbals
9. Clarinet
10. Guitar
11. Drum
12. Electric guitar
13. Triangle
14. Tambourine
15. Organ

Task №2

Music



1. Label the pictures with the correct word of the box.



- 1. Clarinet
- 2. Violin
- 3. Guitar
- 4. Trumpet
- 5. Piano
- 6. Trombone
- 7. Drums

b) Put the words in box into the correct group.

Band choir classical music composer conductor
Jazz opera orchestra pop music pop star singer

Types of music

Blank lines for writing types of music.

People

Blank lines for writing names of people.



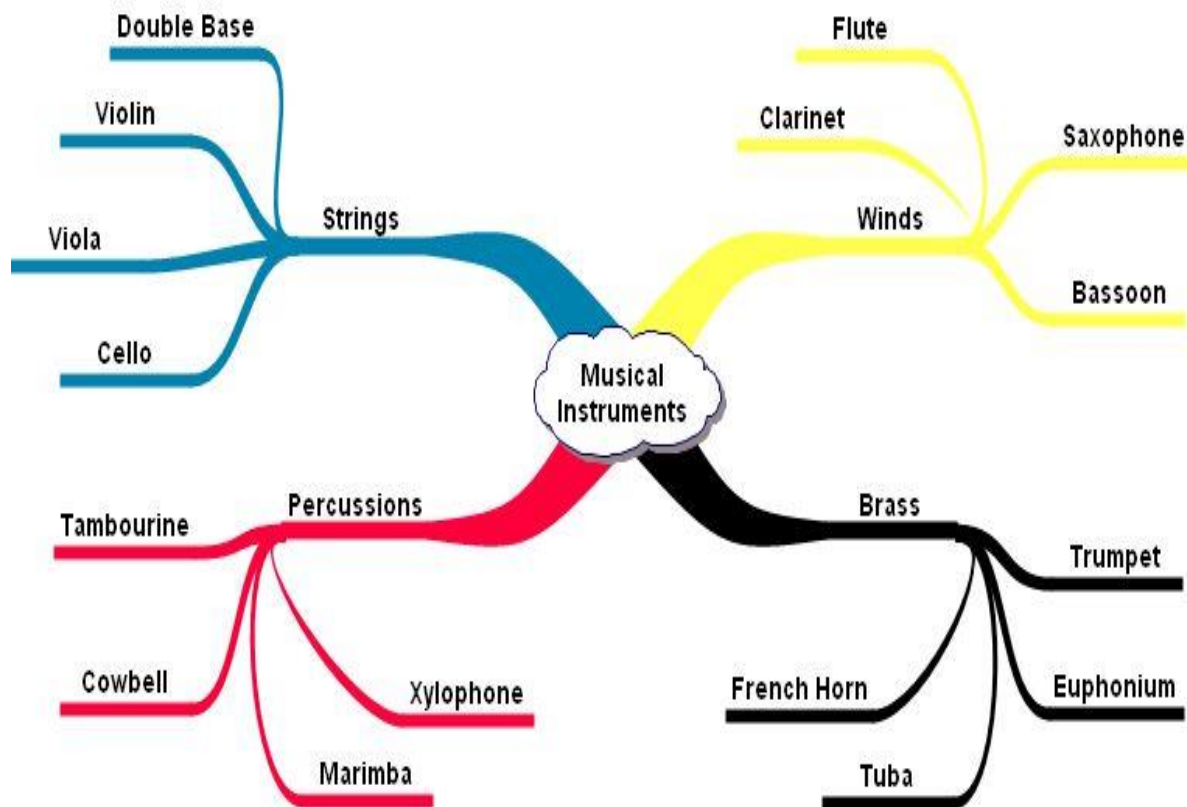
I LOVE MUSIC!



GRAPHICS PURCHASED AT THE TIGER DESIGNS

Task №3

Classifying the vocabulary items that share similarities in the same branches, the mind map below:



Task №4

What does music mean personally for you? You can use these key words which will give you an idea and a good opportunity to practice your language skills.

- The universal language understanding to everybody
- To express feelings and emotions
- To full energy
- To have a healing effect on people
- Favourite pastime
- To surf on the waves of rhythm
- To dive into the sea of sounds
- To have somebody relax
- To easy anxiety
- To change somebody's mood
- To increase productivity

UNIT 2

THE HISTORY OF ROCK AND POP



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

“Pop” is short for popular and there has always been popular music. But until the 1950s there wasn’t a style of music just for young people. That all changed when rock-and-roll began. Since then, hundreds of styles and stars have come and gone.

Rock-and-roll began in America. Some of its first stars were black people. They brought traditional rhythm and blues to a big new TV audience. The white singers began to copy them, and most popular of them all was Elvis Presley. Elvis wasn’t like the American singers of the 40s and early 50s. He wasn’t neat and sweet. His music was dangerous. He called himself “The King of Rock-and-roll” and played an electric guitar. Teenagers all over the world fell in love with this new style.

Pop appeared in the 60th. After Elvis, hundreds of new groups and singers appeared. In Britain, two groups quickly became more popular than all the others. One was the Rolling Stones. They played hard aggressive rock-and-roll. The other group played a mixture of rock and pop. They came from Liverpool and the newspapers called them “The FabFour”. Their real name was The Beatles.

In the 70th two groups show different sides of the pop. They are Abba and the Six Pistols. Sweden’s Abba worked with the latest technology. Their songs were popular with people from 8 to 80. Groups like the Six Pistols and several new groups appeared and they brought new energy to music. Some of them decided to play a new, more dangerous kind of music – punk rock. They weren’t good musicians – many of them couldn’t play their instruments at all. Punk music in the 1980s was just a fashion. Later, in less than ten years, video, compact discs and computers became important in the pop industry. Thanks to

compact discs, the quality of recorded sound was better than ever. And thanks to computers, it was possible to play and record thousands of new sounds.

So pop has come a long way since the days of Elvis Presley. Of course, most teenagers prefer pop to Rossini and rap to Chopin. Most, but not all. For some young people “music” means classical music. Their dream is to play in an orchestra or become a soloist [soulouist]. Over 600 of these classical kids enter the BBC’s annual Young Musician of the Year competition. There are four sections – piano, brass, strings and woodwind. The winners of these four sections then each play with a full orchestra. And that’s not the end of it. There are similar competitions in other countries, too. So the British winner goes on to compete for the title of the European Young Musician of the Year.

2. Read, write down the words and memorize them:

Vocabulary of the lesson

1. **pleasant**-приятный annoying-раздражающий
2. **relaxing**-расслабляющий boring-скучный
3. **catchy**-запоминающийся dreadful-ужасный
4. **soft**-мягкий **noisy**-шумный
5. **amazing**-изумительный out –of- date-устаревший
6. **brehtaking**-захватывающий senseless-бессмысленный
7. **adore**-обожать hate-ненавидеть
8. **enrich**-обогащать can’t stand-не может терпеть
9. **inspire**-вдохновлять dislike- не нравится
10. **transform**-изменять don’t care-не питать интереса
11. **to appear** [эриэ] – появиться;
12. **fab (fabulous)** – потрясающий;
13. **annual** [эnjuэл] – ежегодный;
14. **brass** [бра:s] – медные духовые инструменты;
15. **woodwind** [haracte] – деревянные духовые инструменты.

Musical styles:

1. **classical** – классическая
2. **pop music**-популярная современная музыка
3. **folk music**-фольклор, народная музыка
4. **dance music** –танцевальная музыка
5. **jazz** –джаз

- 6. **country music**-музыка в стиле «кантри»
- 7. **bard**-бард, певец, автор-исполнитель (bardic songs)
- 8. **heavy metal**-стиль «Хэви метал»
- 9. **rap**-рэп
- 10. **rock music**-рок
- 11. **rock'n'roll**-рок-н-ролл
- 12. **techno**-стиль «техно»

3. Answer the questions:

1. How often do you listen to music?
2. Do you listen to music on the radio, on TV or on your CD player?
3. Have you got a favourite singer or singers? Who are they?
4. Do you like pop or more serious music?
5. Do you play a musical instrument?
6. The sounding of what musical instrument do you like best: piano, guitar, saxophone, any other?
7. Are the words (lyrics) of the song important to make you like the song?
8. Do you like the songs in your own language more than in a foreign language?
9. What is your favourite pop group?
10. But what is music? How do you think?
11. There are a lot of different kinds of music. What are they?
12. What is your favorite musical style?
13. When do you listen to music?
14. What is you favorite singer (musician, musical group)?

4. Say what countries these singers or groups are from.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| a) Elvis Presley; | d) Six Pistols; |
| b) Rolling Stones; | e) Abba. |
| c) The Beatles; | |

5. Find English equivalents in the text to the word combinations.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| – до 500х годов | – в конкурсе |
| – была просто мода | – родом из |
| – только для молодежи | – на этом не кончается |
| – менее чем через 10 лет | – от 8 до 80 лет |
| – приходили и уходили | – подобные конкурсы |
| – чем все другие | – играть на музыкальном инструменте |
| – приходили и уходили | – бороться за звание |
| – принимать участие | |
| – смесь рок – и поп-музыки | |

6. Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. A new style of music for young people appeared in.....
2. The first rock-and-roll singers made this style of music popular thanks to.....
3. Elvis Presley was different from other singers before him because he.....
4. After Presley singers in Britain began to sing.....
5. In the 70th many new groups played.....
6. The quality of sound on records became much better thanks to.....
7. Young people who like classical music want to.....

7. Choose the correct translation of these sentences.

1. Elvis wasn't like the American singers of the 40s and early 50s.
 - a. Элвис не любил американских певцов 40-ых и 50-ых годов.
 - b. Элвис не был похож на американских певцов 40-ых и 50-ых годов.
 - c. Элвис не нравился американским певцам 40-ых и 50-ых годов.
2. Teenagers all over the world fell in love with this new style.
 - A. Подростки во всем мире влюбились в этот новый стиль.
 - b. Мировые подростки влюбились в этот новый стиль.
 - C. Подростки, как и все в мире, влюбились в этот новый стиль.
3. Thanks to compact discs the quality of recorded sound was better than ever.
 - a. Благодаря компакт-дискам качество записываемого звука стало лучше, чем когда-либо раньше.

- б. Благодаря лучшим компакт-дискам звуки записывались качественнее.
- с. Компакт-диски улучшили свое качество как никогда раньше благодаря записи звука.

8. Say if the statements are true to the text or false.

1. There has always been a special style of music for young people.
2. Rock-and-roll produced many styles of popular music and many singers.
3. Black and white singers copied each other.
4. Elvis Presley was different from other singers before him.
5. The Beatles played aggressive rock.
6. Punk music was just a fashion for some time and it wasn't very good.
7. Most teenagers are interested in classical music.
8. There are competitions of young musicians every year in different countries.

9. Independent Work. Finish these sentences:

1. Jazz is ...
2. Pop music is ...
3. Folk music is ...
4. Classical music is ...
5. Rock music is ...
6. Martial music is ...
7. Organ music is ...
8. My favorite music is It is ...

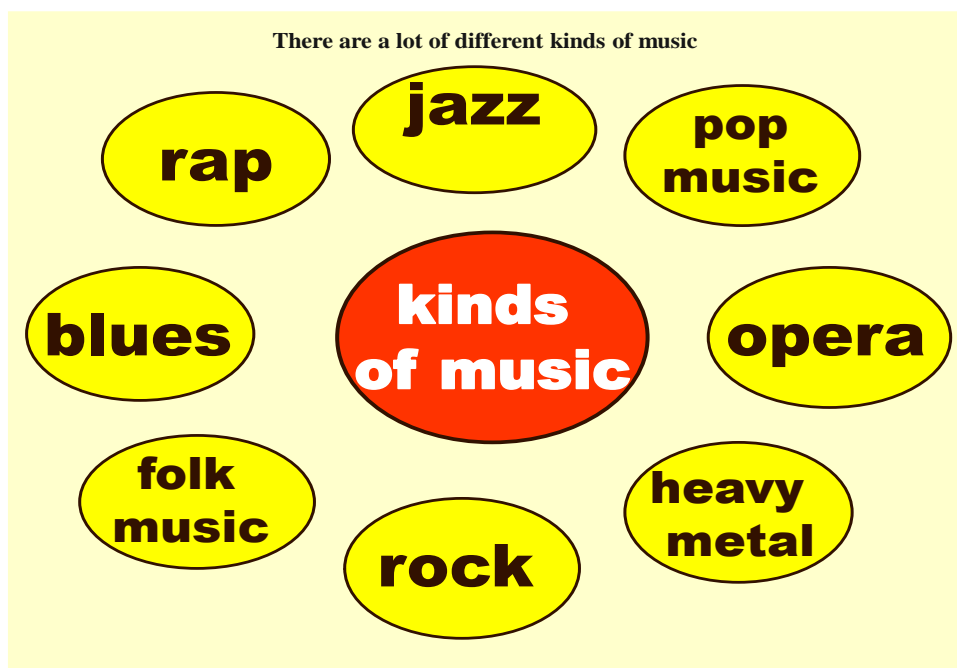
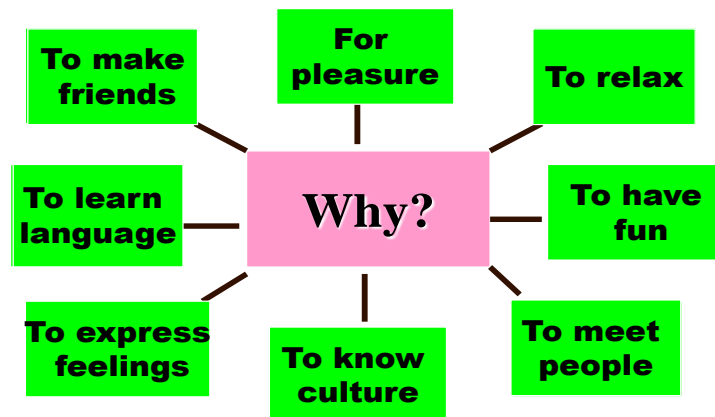
10. Now using these new words answer the questions:

- a) What sort of music do you like?
- My favorite music is...
 - I enjoy...
 - I adore...
- b) What does music make you think of?
- When I listen to (classical music) it... happy days
 - pictures in my mind... different seasons
 - makes me remember... a New Year party
 - provokes the pictures of... my early childhood
- c) How can music influence people? Enriches

- Music can... (help me). Inspires
 - Music...our hearts and feelings.
 - transforms
- d) What music do you like to listen when you have free time?
- The music I love is... catchy
 - Being free I listen to ...music. Soft
 - It depends on my mood. Breathtaking

11. Speaking by these clusters:










Why do people listen to music? Please, give your ideas.



12. Where can you find all these instruments together?

Musical Instruments

Unscramble the names of the musical instruments and write them in the grid.

1	olivin	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
2		creedor	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	lolce		
4		raph	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
5			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	tulfe	
6			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		smurd
7		prumtet		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8		treclain	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
9			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	anpoi		

13. Work in pairs. Do you know the types of music in the box below? Rap, rock, heavy metal, reggae, country and western, folk, classical, opera, funk, jazz, techno, blues, pop, soul, salsa, middle-of-the-road. Add more types of musik.

14. Work in pairs. Talk about your favourite and least favourite types of music, pieces of music and performers. You can use the words below.

Amusing, exciting, irritating, relaxing, boring, depressing, great, interesting, moving, passionate, sad, silly, thrilling.

– I think opera is incredibly boring, but I love rap.

UNIT 3 MUSICIANS



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

A musician is a person who plays one or many musical instrument and is also referred to as an instrumentalist. History has given us some really notable music composers and performers the likes of which include names of people like Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Johann Sebastian Bach and Ludwig Van Beethoven. Just like everything else, music too evolved through the ages to churn out various genres.

The most noticeable evolution took place in the last 50 years. There was the Rock 'N Roll era, which preceded the music of the 1980's. Music underwent yet another slight change and evolved into the music of the 1990's which was followed by pop music, house, club, trans and many others.

To say that the hall of fame is reserved only for the classical musicians would be folly because even the new age music has given us people who have become legends in their own right. We have seen guitarists like Jimmy Hendrix and Jimmy Page (of Led Zepplin), drummers like Mike Portnoy (of the band Dream Theater) and John Bonham (from Led Zeppelin) and even disk jockeys like David Guetta, Swedish House Mafia, and DJ Tiesto. All of them have led very interesting live which deserves a read through.

Therefore without further ado, here are the biographies of these famous men and women, along with a few details about their life stories, timelines, trivia, including information about their personal and professional lives.

2. Read, write down the words and memorize them:

Beat - такт; отбивание
такта

Harmony - гармония

lyrics - текст песни

melody или **tune** – мелодия

note - нота

rhythm – ритм

scale – гамма

solo - соло

duet - дуэт

in tune – в гармонии

out of tune – не в тон

loud -

громко

quiet – тихо

soft – нежно

3. Answer the questions:

1. Can we live without music?
2. Where can we hear music?
3. Musical education in school is very important, isn't it?
4. Why do people need music?
5. What do you think, remember or feel while listening to music?
6. What kinds of music do you know?

4. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №1.

The image contains 12 illustrations arranged in a 3x4 grid, each with a label below it:

- Violin: An illustration of a violin and its bow.
- Musical Notes: An illustration of a treble clef, a staff with three notes, and three lightning bolts.
- Accordion Player: An illustration of a dog wearing a white dress and playing an accordion.
- Conductor: An illustration of a man in a black suit conducting with a baton.
- Drummer: An illustration of a colorful character playing a large yellow drum.
- Violinist: An illustration of a man in a pink jacket playing a violin.
- Flautist: An illustration of a man in a blue suit playing a flute.
- Guitarist: An illustration of a bear playing an acoustic guitar.
- Harmonica Player: An illustration of a bear wearing a red hat and playing a harmonica.
- Harpist: An illustration of a woman in a white dress playing a harp.
- Keyboard Player: An illustration of a man playing a keyboard instrument next to a red drum.
- Pianist: An illustration of a man in a blue suit playing a grand piano.
- Saxophonist: An illustration of a man in a blue shirt playing a saxophone.
- Singer: An illustration of a man with a microphone and a purple jacket.

5. Learn by heart this vocabulary list №2.

MUSICAL TERMS & SYMBOLS

DYNAMIC MARKINGS	
When you see:	Play or sing:
<i>ppp</i> <i>pianississimo</i>	very, very softly
<i>pp</i> <i>pianissimo</i>	very softly
<i>p</i> <i>piano</i>	softly
<i>mp</i> <i>mezzo piano</i>	moderately softly
<i>mf</i> <i>mezzo forte</i>	moderately loudly
<i>f</i> <i>forte</i>	loudly
<i>ff</i> <i>fortissimo</i>	very loudly
<i>fff</i> <i>fortississimo</i>	very, very loudly
<i>sfz</i> <i>sforzando</i>	suddenly very loudly
When you see:	You should:
\lt <i>crescendo</i>	gradually get louder
\gt <i>decrescendo</i> (<i>diminuendo</i>)	gradually get softer



pianissimo



mezzo piano



fortissimo



crescendo



sforzando



decrescendo

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MUSICAL TERMS & SYMBOLS

TEMPO MARKINGS

When you see: Play or sing:

<i>largo</i> (♩ 30, ♪ 40)	very slowly & broadly
<i>lento</i> (♩ 30, ♪ 40)	slowly
<i>adagio</i> (♩ 30, ♪ 30)	moderately slowly
<i>andante</i> (♩ 30, ♪ 20)	moderately
	at a walking pace
<i>allegro</i> (♩ 30, ♪ 120)	fast
<i>presto</i> (♩ 30, ♪ 180)	very fast
<i>ritardando</i> (rit.)	gradually slower
<i>accelerando</i> (accel.)	gradually faster

Andante can also mean "very slowly".



Andante can also mean "very slowly".



STYLE TERMS & SYMBOLS

When you see: You should:

<i>staccato</i>	play notes that are short and detached
<i>legato</i>	play notes that are smooth and connected
<i>pizzicato</i>	play by plucking the strings of an instrument
<i>con brio</i> (with spirit)	play in a lively manner
<i>con moto</i> (with motion)	keep the music moving
$\ $ $\&$	repeat the music between the signs
<i>da capo</i> (D.C.)	go back to the beginning of the piece
<i>al fine</i> (A.F.)	go to the end (ending section) marked with this sign: $\&$










Listen and Learn

Sound into Sight

A Musical Museum

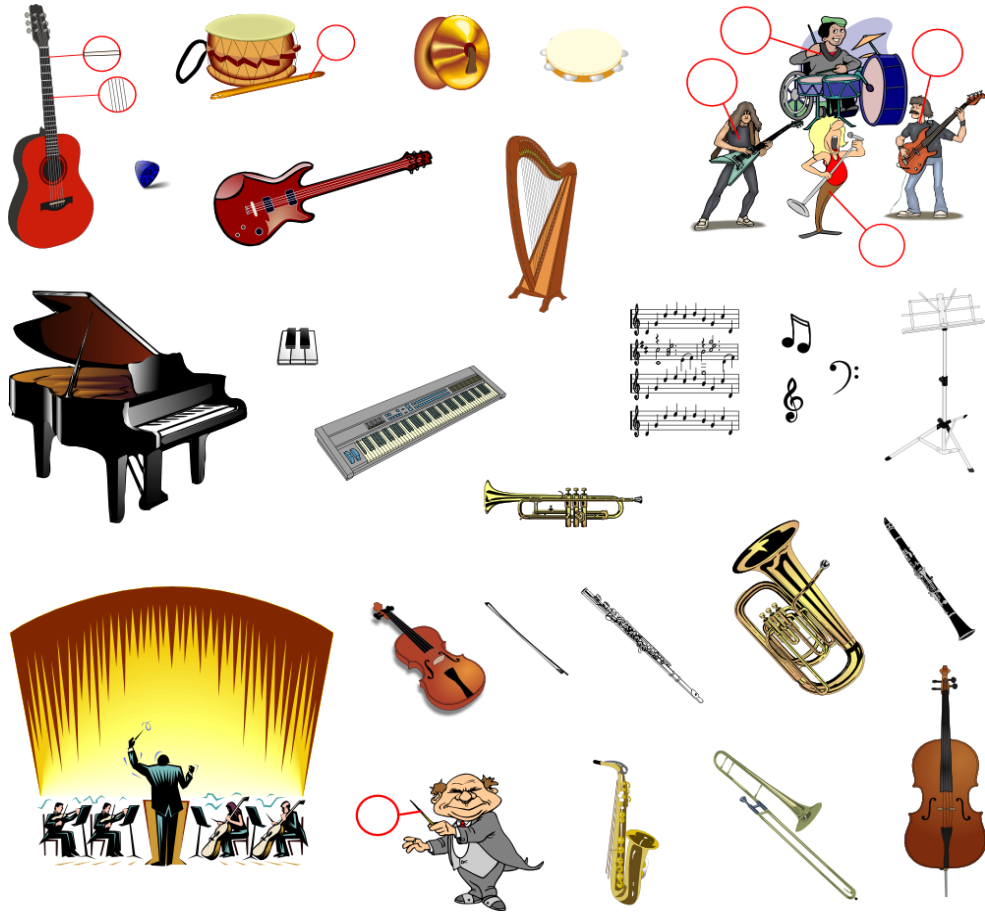
More on the Subject

TEMPO

Lento	Slowly	
Largo	Slow and stately	
Adagio	Leisurely	
Andante	At a walking pace	
Allegro	Fast	
Vivace	Lively	
Presto	Very quickly	

6. Writing activities:

Task №1



Task №2

Mach the names of a composer and the country they are from

- Bach
- Gershwin
- Mendelssohn
- Mozart
- Tchaikovsky
- Vivaldi
- Wagner
- Stravinsky
- the USA
- Germany
- Austria
- Russia
- Italy
- Germany
- Russia
- Germany

Task №3

Study and speak:



Task №4



Music is the soundtrack of our lives, isn't it?

What sort of music do you like?

What does music make you think of?

The power of music

How can music influence people?

What music do you like listening to when you have free time?

What music irritates you?

Task №5

A) Complete the sentences with adjectives ending in -ed or -ing formed

from the verb in brackets.

- 1 Classical music is (bore)
- 2 He gets verywhen he listens to heavy metal.(excite)
- 3 It's to listen to his singing. (embarrass)
- 4 I feel when I listen to jazz. (relax)
- 5 I find opera quite (thrill)
- 6 What a song! (depress)

B) Complite the sentences with question tags.

1. You're going to the concert,?
2. This isn't my guitar,?
3. She plays in a band,?
4. He doesn't sing very well,?
5. They've got lots of money,?
6. You like listening to country and western,?

Task №6

Look at the words in the box. Find:

- four words for types of music.
- two adjectives to describe music.
- three words for musicians.
- three words for a form of recording.
- one word for a song.
- one word for a great success.

<i>lyrics</i>	<i>mellow</i>	<i>album</i>
<i>bossa nova</i>	<i>chord</i>	<i>feature</i>
<i>melody</i>	<i>tenor</i>	<i>number</i>
<i>samba</i>	<i>guitarist</i>	<i>hit</i>
<i>cool</i>	<i>LP</i>	<i>chart</i>
<i>guitar</i>	<i>single</i>	<i>disc</i>
<i>composer</i>	<i>saxophonist</i>	
<i>jazz</i>	<i>rock</i>	

Task №7

Do you enjoy going to concerts? How does it make you feel? Do you like listening to music?



UNIT 4 WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in 1756. From the very beginning of his life in Salzburg» Austria, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was a master of music. His father, Leopold Mozart, sacrificed his own career as a respected composer and theorist so he could concentrate on fostering his prodigy son's talents. He taught Mozart the violin, piano and musical theory, all of which Mozart excelled at. At the age of four, Mozart was writing piano concerts and he completed his first opera, when he was eleven.

Mozart spent most of his childhood touring Europe with his sister and he got his first job at the age thirteen for the Archbishop of Salzburg. He worked here for twelve years until the archbishop dismissed him. Mozart moved to Vienna, the musical capital of the world at the time. He had been successful there as a child prodigy but as an adult had difficulty in finding work.

It was in Vienna that Mozart met Haydn, who took Mozart under his wing and nurtured Mozart's talents like a second father. To make a living, Mozart wrote operas which were becoming very popular. Musical ideas sprang from Mozart's mind. His only task in composing was actually writing the music down on paper. Around this time he fell in love with a woman called Aloysia Weber. He asked her to marry him but she declined and so he married her sister Constanze instead. For their wedding, Mozart wrote his great C-minor composition.

Mozart had more success as a composer when he visited Prague. He was commissioned to write several operas and he enjoyed a successful career.

Mozart was convinced while he was writing Requiem commissioned by an unnamed stranger that it was his own requiem and he was right. He raced to finish it but in the end only completed a few movements and a sketchy outline of the rest of the piece. He died probably from poor health when he was just thirty five years old. The Requiem was completed by one of Mozart's pupils, Sussmayr.

Mozart was apolitical. He was very classical. He appreciated Bach and had a large output: 49 symphonies and 18 operas.

2.Vocabulary:

to sacrifice — жертвовать

respected — уважаемый, почтенный; глубокоуважаемый, достопочтенный,

foster — воспитывать, обучать, растить

prodigy — одаренный человек (чаще о ребенке)

to teach (past taught, p.p. taught) — учить, обучать

violin — скрипка (инструмент)

to excel — превосходить, превышать; отличаться, выделяться

to tour — совершать путешествие, совершать гастрольное турне

Archbishop — архиепископ

to dismiss — увольнять за что-л.

To meet (past met, p.p. met) — встретить

to nurture — учить, обучать; воспитывать (детей)

to spring (past sprang, p. p. sprung) — отскакивать

to decline — отклонять, давать отказ, отказываться; уменьшаться

wedding — свадьба; венчание, бракосочетание

to convince — убеждать, уверять в чем-л.

To commission — поручать, давать, делать заказ

requiem — реквием, заупокойная месса

to race — очень спешить,

sketchy — дающий общее представление о чём-л., без деталей

outline — план, схема; краткое содержание

poor health — слабое здоровье

apolitical — политически пассивный; не влияющий на политику

to appreciate — оценивать, (высоко) ценить

composer — композитор
violinist — скрипач
clavier — клавишин
audience — аудитория
to be delighted — восхищаться
success — успех
burdens — тяготы
poverty — бедность
desease — болезнь
to speed up — ускорить

3. Questions:

1. When was Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart born?
2. Did his father help him with music?
3. What was Mozart taught by his father?
4. When did Mozart get his first job?
5. Did he travel a lot in his childhood?
6. What was the musical capital of the world at the time of-Mozart?
7. Whom was Haydn for Mozart?
8. Did Haydn help Mozart?
9. Who became the wife of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart?
11. What was the last composition of the great composer?
12. When did Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart die?

4. Mozart discussion:

1. What do you know about Mozart?
2. Would you like to have met Mozart?
3. What would you like to know about Mozart and why?

5. Writing activities:

Task №1

Study the given text:

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart lived between 1756 and 1791. He is one of the most famous composers ever to live. You can hear his music almost everywhere today – in TV commercials, movies, mobile phone ringtones, and of course concert halls. He composed over 600 works ranging from symphonies, piano concertos, operas and choral

music. Many musicians and music experts say he was a musical genius.

Mozart was born into a musical family in Salzburg, Austria. His father worked for the local orchestra, taught the violin and was a composer. Mozart started learning the keyboard when he was three and composed his first pieces of music aged five. His father soon became unable to keep up with his son's outstanding talents. Between the ages of six and seventeen, Mozart went on tours of Europe with his family. He performed in front of royalty and met many great musicians. He also studied the works of the great composers, including Johan Bach, who he met in London in 1764 and 1765. By his mid-teens, Mozart had established himself throughout Europe as an up-and-coming composer. Mozart moved to Vienna and started composing some of his finest works, including the opera "The Marriage of Figaro". He married, had two children and lived quite a lavish lifestyle. He worked non-stop producing music that is studied by students all over the world today. He continues to be one of the greatest influences on classical music.

Match the words from the article on the left with their synonyms on the right. Are your answers the same as other students'?

Paragraphs 1 and 2

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. almost | a. specialists |
| 2. composed | b. superb |
| 3. experts | c. piano |
| 4. local | d. virtually |
| 5. keyboard | e. neighbourhood |
| 6. outstanding | f. wrote |

Paragraphs 3 and 4

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 7. tours | g. best |
| 8. established | h. rising |
| 9. up-and-coming | i. trips |
| 10. finest | j. luxurious |
| 11. lavish | k. inspirations |
| 12. influences | l. well known |

Match the following phrases from the article.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart lived | a. studied by students |
| 2 music experts say | b. of music aged five |
| 3. Mozart was born | c. lavish lifestyle |
| 4. composed his first pieces | d. coming composer |
| 5. His father soon became unable | e. he was a musical genius |
| 6. He also studied the works | f. on classical music |
| 7. an up-and | g. into a musical family |
| 8. producing music that is | h. between 1756 and 1791 |
| 9. lived quite a | i. to keep up |
| 10. one of the greatest influences | j. of the great composers |

Task №2

Choose the correct word:

Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs in italics.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart lived *between / around* 1756 and 1791. He is one of the most famous composers *even / ever* to live. You can hear his music almost everywhere today – in TV commercials, movies, mobile phone ringtones, and of course concert halls. He composed over 600 *work / works* ranging from symphonies, piano concertos, operas and *choral / coral* music. Many musicians and music experts say he was a musical genius.

Mozart was born *onto / into* a musical family in Salzburg, Austria. His father worked *for / by* the local orchestra, taught the violin and was a composer. Mozart started learning the keyboard when he was three and composed his first pieces of music *aged / age* five. His father soon became unable to keep *down / up* with his son's outstanding talents. Between the ages of six and seventeen, Mozart *went / been* on tours of Europe with his family. He performed in front of *royalty / royal* and met many great musicians. He also studied the works of the *greet / great* composers, including Johan Bach, who he met in London in 1764 and 1765. By his mid-teens, Mozart had established himself throughout Europe as an *up-and-coming / down-and-out* composer.

Mozart moved to Vienna and started *composed / composing* some of his finest works, *including / included* the opera "The Marriage of Figaro". He married, had two children and lived *quite / quiet* a lavish lifestyle. He worked non-stop producing music that is studied by

students all over the world today. He continues to be one of the greatest *influence / influences* on classical music.

Task №3

Put the text back together

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () Between the ages of six and seventeen, Mozart went on tours of Europe with his family. He performed in front of
- () music. Many musicians and music experts say he was a musical genius.
- () aged five. His father soon became unable to keep up with and develop his son's outstanding talents.
- () Mozart moved to Vienna and started composing some of his finest
- () be one of the greatest influences on classical music.
- () lifestyle. He worked non-stop producing music that is studied by students all over the world today. He continues to
- () violin and was a composer. Mozart started learning the keyboard when he was three and composed his first pieces of music
- () hear his music almost everywhere today – in TV commercials, movies, mobile phone ringtones, and of course concert
- () works, including the opera "The Marriage of Figaro". He married, had two children and lived quite a lavish
- () composers, including Johan Bach, who he met in London in 1764 and 1765. By his mid-teens, Mozart had
- () halls. He composed over 600 works ranging from symphonies, piano concertos, operas and choral
- () royalty and met many great musicians. He also studied the works of the great
- () established himself throughout Europe as an up-and-coming composer.
- () Mozart was born into a musical family in Salzburg, Austria. His father worked for the local orchestra, taught the
- (***I***) Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart lived between 1756 and 1791. He is one of the most famous composers ever to live. You can

Task №4

Scrambled sentences:

With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1. Mozart 1791 and 1756 between lived
2. music genius musical a was he say experts
3. into musical Mozart born a family was
4. three keyboard Mozart when started he learning was the
5. develop keep his up son's with outstanding and talents
6. Mozart Europe of tours on went
7. royalty of front in performed He
8. finest started some his works composing of
9. quite lifestyle a lived lavish
10. by students all over the world today music that is studied

Task №5

Mozart survey:

Write five questions about Mozart in the table. Do this in pairs/groups.

Write down their answers.

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

Task №6

Write about Mozart for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper.

Correct each other's work.

Task №7

VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

Task №8

INTERNET: Search the Internet and find more information about Mozart. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

Task №9

MOZART POSTER: Make a poster showing the different stages of the life of Mozart. Show your poster to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all find out similar things?

Task №10

MAGAZINE ARTICLE: Write a magazine article about Mozart. Include an imaginary interview with him. Write about what he did every day and what he thought about. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

Task №11

LETTER: Write a letter to Mozart. Ask him three questions about his life. Tell him how important he is in today's world. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your "Mozart expert" partner(s) will try and answer your questions.

UNIT 5
PETER TCHAIKOVSKY IS A WELL-KNOWN RUSSIAN
COMPOSER



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

Almost everybody knows “The Nutcracker Suite” with its “Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairy” and “Waltz of the Flowers” “The Nutcracker Suite” was written as a ballet, but many more people have heard the music than have seen the ballet. Some of Tchaikovsky’s other compositions are well-known too. Among them are the “Swan Lake” and “Sleeping Beauty” (ballets), the “Romeo and Juliet” (overture), the “Eugene Onegin”, “Mazzeppa” “Iolanta” “The Queen of Spades” (operas) and the Symphony N 6; called the “Pathetic”.

Many of Tchaikovsky’s writings are very tuneful. Several popular songs have tunes borrowed from them.

Tchaikovsky was born in a small town in the Ural mountains. His father was a mining engineer. As a boy Tchaikovsky loved music, but he did not think of giving his life to it. He planned to be a lawyer. When he was old enough, he began to study law.

But at 21 he decided that music was much more interesting and entered the conservatory at St. Petersburg. After he graduated five years later, he was made a professor in Moscow Conservatory. Along with his teaching, he wrote a great deal of music.

His compositions are so popular now that it is hard to believe that at first they were not at all popular. But for ten years all his operas were failures and no one paid much attention to anything else he wrote.

As a result of his unhappiness and lack of success, he became ill and had to give up his teaching.

At last his music won the praise it deserved. Tchaikovsky was only 53 when he died, but he lived long enough to know that his music was being played far and wide over the world.

2. Read, write down the words and memorize them:

to play an instrument – играть на инструменте

to record – записывать

to sing –петь

audience – публика; слушатели; зрители

concert – концерт

national anthem – государственный гимн

symphony – симфония

record – characterize пластинка

record label – студия звукозаписи (организация)

recording - запись

recording studio – студия звукозаписи (помещение)

song – песня

stage – сцена

track –фонограмма; звуковая дорожка

voice –ГОЛОС

3. Discussion

- Why is music so important in our lives?
- What is music for you?
- How is it important in your life?
- Can you imagine our life without music?
- When do you listen to music?
- How often do you listen to music?
- What is the role of music in our lives?

4. Speaking.

1. **Pair work.** Tell your friend about your tastes in music. Agree or disagree with your partner. Short dialogues.

2. Some people think it is difficult to understand music. Now **work in groups** and say if special music education is necessary to understand music. Why? Why not? Give your reasons.

5. Give a talk on music.

Remember to say:

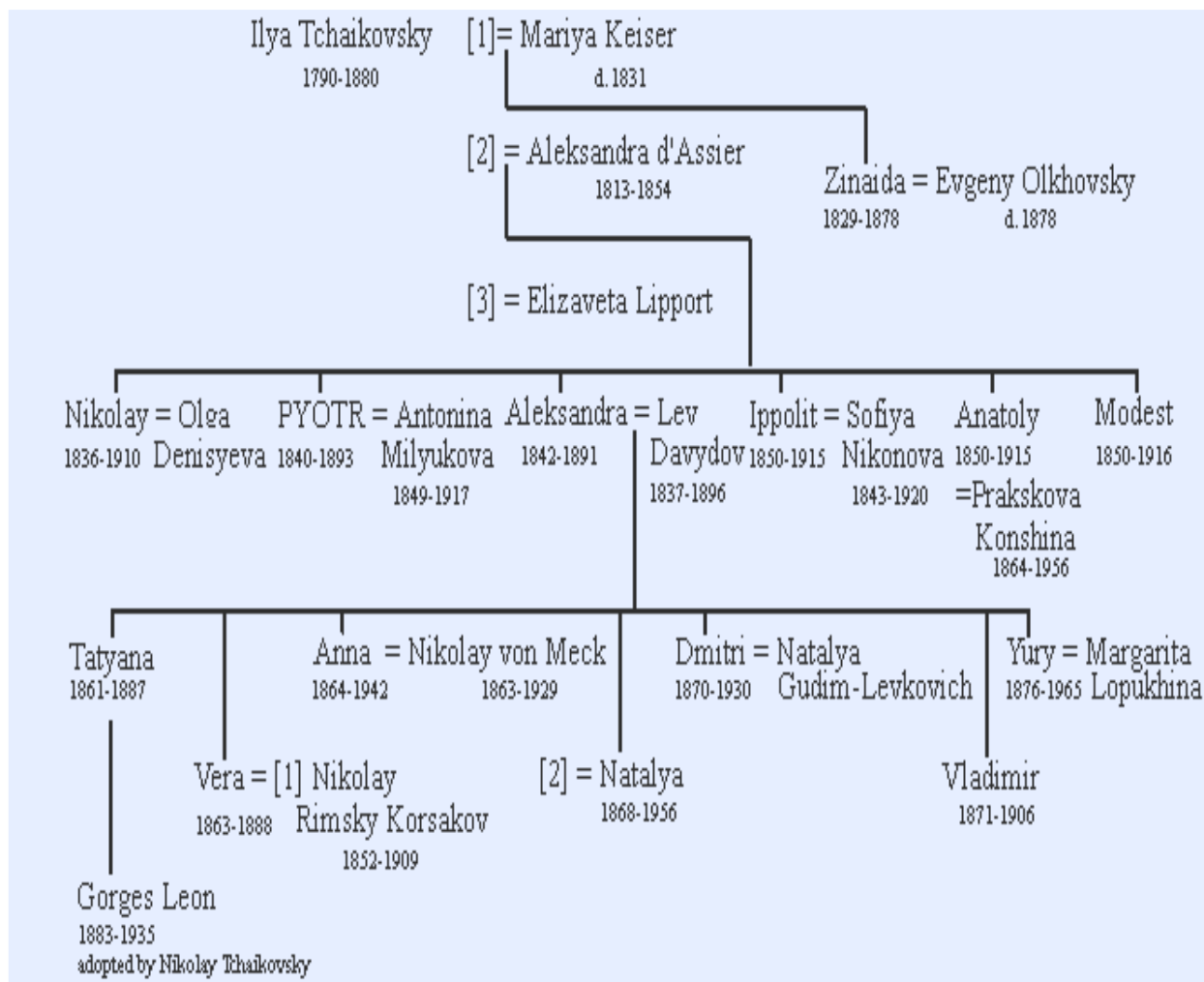
- if many people like listening to music, why/why not
- what kinds of music different age groups like to listen to, why
- if special music education is necessary to understand music, why, why not
- what kinds of music you like and dislike, why

You will have to talk for 2-2.5 minutes.

6. Study and speak:



The Tchaikovsky Family Tree



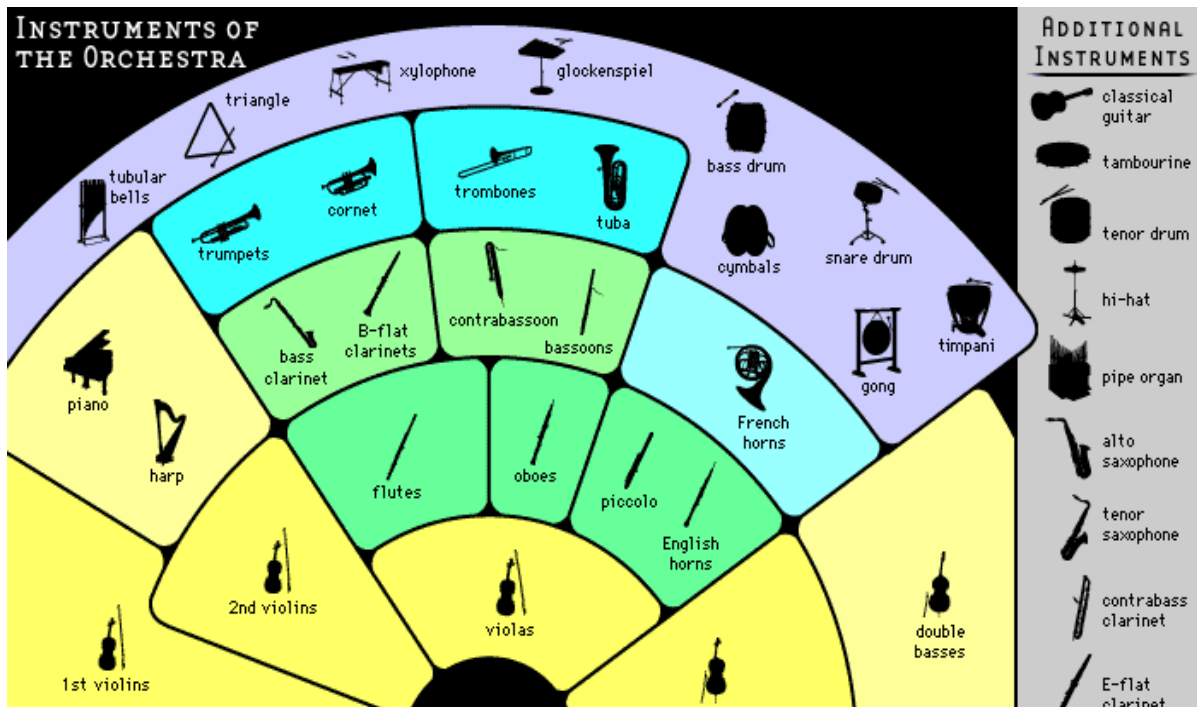
7. You see some sentences. Agree or disagree with them.

1. His mother was French.
2. He had great musical talent because he was given piano lessons.
3. He was married for only one week.
4. He was born in Votinsk in 1900.
5. He didn't want to marry her patron's daughter.
6. He died after a long illness.

8. Work out a questionnaire for the interview using the questions below.

1. What is your favourite sort of music?
2. Do the people you live with and your close friends share the same tastes in music as you?
3. Where and when do you listen to music?

4. If you could choose one musical instrument to be able to play brilliantly, what instrument would it be?
5. Do you like having background music while you are working?
6. How often do you go to concerts?
7. Do you buy records, cassettes or compact disks? If so, how often?
8. What usually makes you decide that you want to buy a certain record (disk, cassettes)?
9. Do you have one or two favourite performers (groups, orchestras) at the moment? If so, who?
10. What instrument do you most like the sound of?
11. Do you have an ear for music?



UNIT 6

UZBEK NATIONAL MUSIC



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

Uzbek folk music basically falls into two categories: vocal and instrumental. There is a broad diversity of folk song genres that have developed over the years. Thus, there are work songs, wedding songs, love songs, lullabies, children's songs, historical narrative songs, epic songs etc.

In addition to folk songs, there is an abundance of instrumental folk music as well. This category includes raqs, dance tunes played most often on the *harac*, frequently accompanied by rhythmical hand clapping or a drum, such as the *doira* or *naghara*. Mostly men listen to solo or duo shows during a morning or evening meeting amongst men.

The *maqam* and *shashmaqam* form the basis of Uzbek classical "art music" (in contrast to folk music). Thus, they are the forms studied and performed by the professional classical musician. The *maqam* (plural, *maqamat*) is, "in Islamic music, a set of pitches and of characteristic melodic elements or motives, and traditional patterns of their use forming a system for the melodic and tonal construction of performances. It is essentially a system of musical modes used throughout the Islamic world. The lyrics of *makoms* come from ancient folk poetry and the classical oriental poetry by such authors as *Khafiz*, *Bedil*, *Navoiy*, *Jami*. *Makoms* stylistically fall into *Bukhara cycle* and *Khorezm cycle*.

The word *shashmaqam* is a suite of six *maqamat*, which is what the name means. Unlike the *maqam*, the *shashmaqam* is peculiar to Central Asian music. It originated in *Bukhara* between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, but the musical traditions that it evolved out of are much older. It forms the basis of the *Tajik* and *Uzbek* classical

“art music.” The original Bukharan grouping of six distinct maqamat was comprised of buzruk (“great mode”), rost (“true mode”), nawo (“melodic mode”), dugokh (“Second mode”), segokh (“third mode”), and iroq (“from Iraq”). However, other shashmaqamat were developed in other parts of Turkestan, notably the Khorezm region and the area of Tashkent and Ferghana.

Khorezm makoms, just as Bukhara's ones, consist of six parts containing several original tunes. Though makoms are strictly standardized, it is allowed to change their tempo, interpret usuls and melodic intonations to personal taste of performers.

In recent years, singers such as Yulduz Usmanova and Ozodbek Nazarbekov have brought Uzbek music to global audiences by fusing traditional melodies and vocal timbres with pop rhythms and instrumentation. The rich variety of Uzbek musical instruments reflects the diversity of musical styles performed on them. Small ensembles of mixed instruments are at the heart of the classical maqâm tradition. Characteristic instruments in such ensembles include long-necked fretted lutes (tanbur, dutar, tar, rubab, sato), spike fiddle (ghijak), side-blown flute (nay), struck zither (chang), frame drum (dayra) and a small clarinetlike instrument made from reed (qoshnay). Another typical ensemble consists of long trumpets (karnai), loud oboes (surnai) and, sometimes, kettledrums (naghora), which are an obligatory presence at festive and ceremonial occasion

2. Read, write down the words and memorize them:

Romantic -романтичный

Passionate- страстный

Catchy -легко

запоминающийся

Unforgettable- незабываемый

Amazing -удивительный

Fascinating -очаровательный

Breathtaking - поразительный

Overwhelming -потрясающий

Tuneless -немелодичный

Boring -скучный

Dreadful -ужасный

Complicated -сложный

Foolish- глупый,

бессмысленный

Annoying -раздражающий

3. Answer the questions:

- What is your favourite kind of music?
- What music do you prefer listening to?

- What kind of music irritates you and why?
- What Uzbek famous musicians do you know?
- What are the names of celebrated Uzbek composers?
- Do you know any musicians whose creative activities are connected with Tashkent?
- What festival attracts a lot of musicians to Uzbekistan?
- What are the names of outstanding Uzbek vocalists?
- What other musical styles are popular in Uzbekistan?

4. *When we speak about music many adjectives come to our mind.*

- What music to be pleasant to us and what music not to be pleasant?
- While listening to music you usually feel different emotions. They can be either positive or negative.
- What can be music?
- What emotions it can provoke?
- This music I love . . .
- This music I hate . . .

UNIT 7

MUSIC IN THE USA



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

Almost all American composers of note belong to the 20th century, and include such names as Charles Ives, Aaron Copland, Samuel Barber, Roger Sessions and Virgil Thomson. Edgard Varese and John Cage have gained fame as experimental composers.

It is through the development of popular music in the 20th century that the USA has dominated the western world. Jazz, a style of music created at the end of the 19th century by black Americans out of their gospel and blues songs, was being played all over the USA by both black and white musicians by the 1920s, and influenced the development of both dance music and popular songs in the 1930s and 1940s.

After the Second World War jazz and popular music developed in separate directions. Black musicians created a more sophisticated style called bebop. The rhythm and blues music that derived from jazz, combined with aspects of country and western music, developed into rock-n-roll in the 1950s with the music of Bill Haley, Chuck Berry, Elvis Presley, Buddy Holly and others.

In the 1960s some British groups, especially the Beatles and the Rolling Stones, became internationally famous and for a brief period popular music was dominated by developments in Britain. Since that time, rock has incorporated folk music, soul music has developed, and many social phenomena, such as drug culture, the civil rights movement and the peace movement, have found their expression in rock music.

The musical has also made an important contribution to popular music. Developing from the British music hall and American vaudeville early in the 20th century, composers such as George Gershwin, Cole Porter, Rodgers and Hammerstein, Stephen Sondheim and Leonard Bernstein on Broadway, and Ivor Novello, Noel Coward and more recently Andrew Lloyd Webber in Britain, have made the musical into one of the most important forms of popular music.

2. ***Vocabulary:***

to gain fame — добиваться славы

gospel — евангелие, церковная музыка

sophisticated — утонченный, отвечающий изощренному вкусу

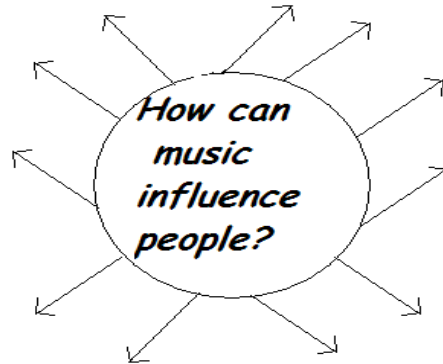
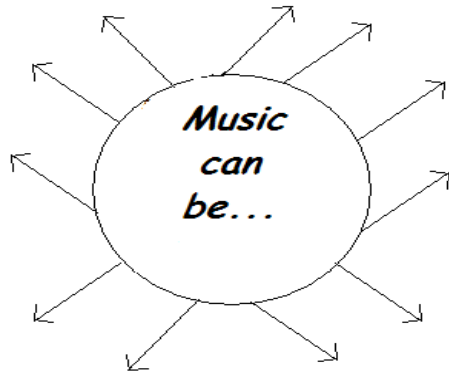
to derive — происходить, получать, извлекать

contribution — вклад

3. ***Questions:***

1. Do you play any musical instruments?
2. What musical instrument do you play? If you don't play, what
3. musical instrument would you like to play and why?
4. What American composers of note of the 20th century do you know?
5. Why has the USA dominated the western musical world?
6. What influenced the development of both dance music and popular songs in the 1930s and 1940s?
7. How can you characterise the American music after the Second World War?
8. What was the American music dominated by in the 1960s?
9. What social phenomena have found their expression in rock music?

4. The first will brainstorm all the adjectives that come to your mind when you listen to different kinds of music. The second will speak about the influence of music on people. Work in groups, please.



**5. Independent Work:
Finish these sentences**

Jazz is ...

Pop music is ...

Folk music is ...

Classical music is ...

Rock music is ...

Martial music is ...

Organ music is ...

My favorite music is It is ...


**6. Let's name as many different styles of music as you can.
Let's name as many adjectives which can help you to describe music,
as you can.**



1. Rock, rap, classical music, folk music, etc.



2. Appealing, powerful, melancholy, sentimental, torchy,
fascinating, etc.



3. To destroy, to conquer, to portray, to irritate, etc.

7. Match the pictures and the words:

Stringed instruments 

Percussion instruments  

Wind instruments  

Keyboard instruments  

Do you play any musical instruments?
What instrument would you like to play?

8. Study and speak:

9. Study and speak:

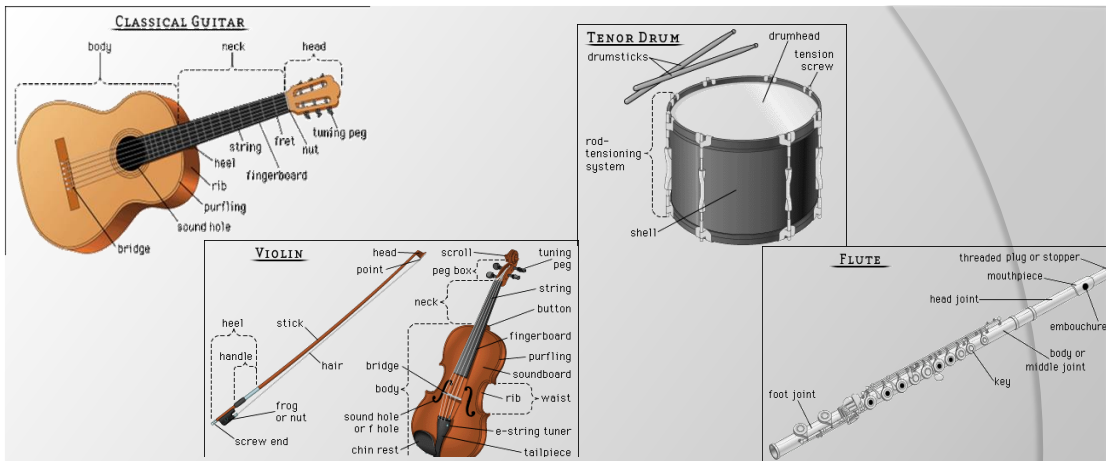


Country-music



Country music is an American art form that gained worldwide appeal after World War II. Originally known as hillbilly or mountain **music**, **country music** grew from the folk **music** that was brought to North America by Anglo-Celtic settlers in the 1700s and 1800s. The **music** changed as it came in contact with ethnic **music**—Acadian (Cajun) in Louisiana, Latin in the Southwest, African throughout much of the South. It has many sources: traditional ballads, cowboy songs, Mexican music and the like.

Sergey Sadov plays the unusual instrument with two signature stamps. He can often be met on Arbat which the most musical Moscow street is.



Traditionally **country musicians** have been most proficient on stringed instruments. The violin was the most popular instrument on the frontier because of its easy portability. The banjo was adapted from the African American culture, and the five-string model is now universally popular among performers of the style known as bluegrass. The guitar has long been a staple of **country music** bands and singers. String bass and Hawaiian guitar have been used since the 1920s, and their modern descendants are the electric bass and the pedal steel guitar. Drums, pianos, and electrified instruments, used as early as the 1930s by Western swing bands, are heard on **country** recordings from the 1950s.

PART IV

DIFFERENT WAYS OF LEARNING ABOUT THE WORLD



COUNTRIES, NATIONALITIES, AND LANGUAGES



A. Where are you from?
B. I'm from **Mexico**.



A. What's your nationality?
B. I'm **Mexican**.



A. What language do you speak?
B. I speak **Spanish**.



Country	Nationality	Language	Country	Nationality	Language
Afghanistan	Afghan	Afghan	Italy	Italian	Italian
Argentina	Argentine	Spanish	Japan	Japanese	Japanese
Australia	Australian	English	Jordan	Jordanian	Arabic
Bolivia	Bolivian	Spanish	Korea	Korean	Korean
Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese	Laos	Laotian	Laotian
Cambodia	Cambodian	Cambodian	Latvia	Latvian	Latvian
Canada	Canadian	English/French	Lithuania	Lithuanian	Lithuanian
Chile	Chilean	Spanish	Malaysia	Malaysian	Malay
China	Chinese	Chinese	Mexico	Mexican	Spanish
Colombia	Colombian	Spanish	New Zealand	New Zealander	English
Costa Rica	Costa Rican	Spanish	Nicaragua	Nicaraguan	Spanish
Cuba	Cuban	Spanish	Panama	Panamanian	Spanish
(The) Dominican Republic	Dominican	Spanish	Peru	Peruvian	Spanish
Ecuador	Ecuadorian	Spanish	(The) Philippines	Filipino	Tagalog
Egypt	Egyptian	Arabic	Poland	Polish	Polish
El Salvador	Salvadorean	Spanish	Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese
England	English	English	Puerto Rico	Puerto Rican	Spanish
Estonia	Estonian	Estonian	Romania	Romanian	Romanian
Ethiopia	Ethiopian	Amharic	Russia	Russian	Russian
France	French	French	Saudi Arabia	Saudi	Arabic
Germany	German	German	Spain	Spanish	Spanish
Greece	Greek	Greek	Taiwan	Taiwanese	Chinese
Guatemala	Guatemalan	Spanish	Thailand	Thai	Thai
Haiti	Haitian	Haitian Kreyol	Turkey	Turkish	Turkish
Honduras	Honduran	Spanish	Ukraine	Ukrainian	Ukrainian
Indonesia	Indonesian	Indonesian	(The) United States	American	English
Israel	Israeli	Hebrew	Venezuela	Venezuelan	Spanish
			Vietnam	Vietnamese	Vietnamese



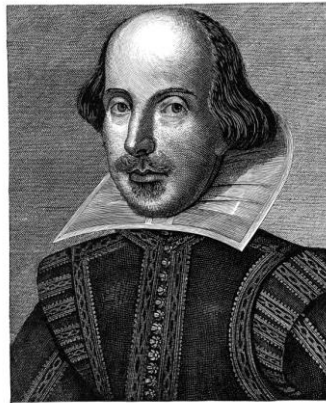
A. What's your native language?
B. _____
A. Oh, What country are you from?
B. _____

A. Where are you and your husband/wife going on your vacation?
B. We're going to _____
A. That's nice. Tell me, do you speak _____?
B. No, but my husband/wife does. He's/She's _____.

Tell about yourself:
Where are you from?
What's your nationality?
What languages do you speak?
Now interview and tell about a friend.

UNIT 1

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE – IMMORTAL POET OF NATURE



WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

2. Let's read the text about Shakespeare and get interesting information about him. (Pay attention to the words in bold)

Text: "**WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**" (1564-1616)

William Shakespeare, the greatest and most famous of English writers, and probably the greatest **playwright** who has ever lived, **was born** on the 23-d of April 1564, in **Stratford-on-Avon**. In spite of his fame we know very little about his life. When he was seven he went to the local grammar school for boys. He left school when he was about 14. His father, John Shakespeare, was a glove-maker. We don't know about Shakespeare's life when he was from 14 to 18. But when he was only eighteen when he married Anne, she was eight years older than her husband and the marriage wasn't happy one. When Shakespeare was twenty-one, he went to London. Later, Shakespeare became an actor and a member of a very successful acting company. The theatre where William Shakespeare worked was called **The Globe**. Shakespeare's works Romeo and Juliet, The Comedy of Errors and some other plays were performed for the first time on this stage.

Shakespeare wrote **37 plays**, **10 tragedies** (Hamlet Ring Lear, Othello, Macbeth), **17 comedies** (As You Like It, Twelfth Night, Much Ado About Nothing), **10 historical plays** (Henry V, Richard 11), He also left **7 books of poems**.

Most Shakespeare's plays were not **published** in his lifetime. So some of them have been lost in the fire when the Globe burn down in 1643. Shakespeare spent the last years of his life at Stratford, where he **died**, ironically, on the same date as his birthday, the 23-d of April,1616

He **was buried** in the church of Stratford. A monument was elected to the memory of the great playwright in the Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey.

In 1997, Shakespeare's Globe was **restored**.

2. Vocabulary:

playwright — драматург

tragedy — трагедия

comedy — комедия

to represent — представлять

rare — редкий

pilgrimage — паломничество

passion — страсть

conviction — осуждение,

wonderland — страна чудес

3. Answer the questions:

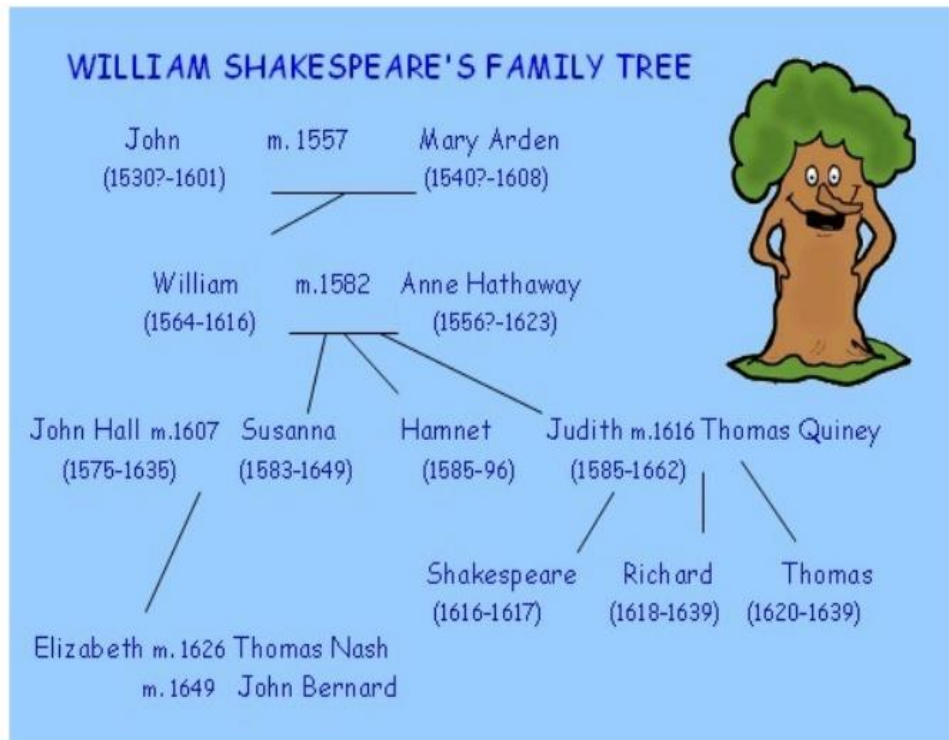
1. When and where did W. Shakespeare live?
2. What did he do to earn his living?
3. Did he have a family?
4. Why did he become famous?
5. What monarch reigned in the country in those times?
6. How many plays, poems and sonnets did he write?
7. When and where did W. Shakespeare die?
8. Where was he buried?

4. Have a look at these quotations from Shakespeare and comment on them:

- *“There is nothing good or bad, but thinking makes it so.*
- *“Better a witty fool than a foolish wit”*
- *“Better to remain silent and be thought a fool, than to open your mouth and remove all doubt”*

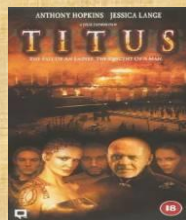
Now, think of your own situations that can represent one of the quotations. Play them out. The other group should guess which quotation it is.

5. Study and speak:

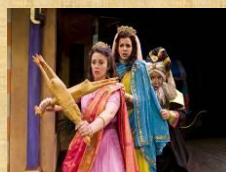


6. Study and speak:

The first period (the period of apprenticeship) includes the plays that were written under the influence of the University Wits.



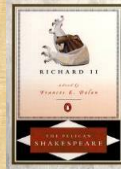
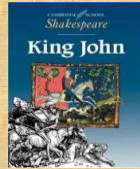
- 1590/91 Henry VI, parts II and III
- 1591/92 Henry VI, part I
- 1592/93 Richard III
- The Comedy of Errors
- 1593/94 Titus Andronicus
- The Taming of the Shrew



During the second period William Shakespeare mainly wrote historical plays, chronicles, comedies. The only tragedy was "Romeo and Juliet":



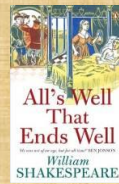
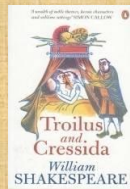
1594/95 The Two Gentlemen of Verona
Love's Labour Lost
Romeo and Juliet
1595/96 Richard II
A Midsummer Night's Dream
1596/97 King John
The Merchant of Venice



The third period is marked by Shakespeare's great tragedies that were the peak of his achievement, and made him truly immortal:



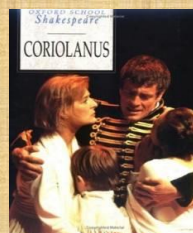
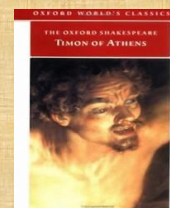
1600/01 Hamlet
The Merry Wives of Windsor
1601/02 Troilus and Cressida
1603/04 All's Well That Ends Well
1604/05 Measure for Measure



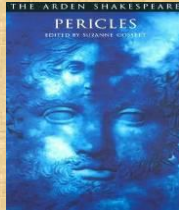
Othello



1605/06 King Lear
Macbeth
1606/07 Antony and Cleopatra
1607/08 Coriolanus
Timon of Athens



The fourth period of Shakespeare's creative activity is mainly constituted of the romantic dramas – plays written around a dramatic conflict, but the tension in them is not so great as in tragedies, all of them have happy endings:



1608/09 Pericles
 1609/10 Cymbeline
 1610/11 The Winter's Tale
 1611/12 The Tempest
 1612/13 Henry VIII



7. Test:

1. William Shakespeare was born ...a) 1560; b) 1564; c) 1574.
2. William Shakespeare left school when he was ...a) 15; b) 12; c) 13.
3. William and Anne had ... children. a) 1; b) 2; c) 3.
4. When Shakespeare was ..., he went to London and became ...
 a) 18, a writer; b) 21, an actor; c) 20, a glove-maker.
5. Shakespeare wrote ... plays. a) 37; b) 17; c) 18.
6. Shakespeare died ...
 a) on the same date as his birthday b) in 1617 c) the 25th of April 1616
7. A monument was opened ...
 a) near the theatre "Globe"; b) in Westminster Abbey; c) in Stratford-on-Avon.

Key: 1) b, 2) c, 3) c, 4) b, 5) a, 6) a, 7) b

UNIT 2

WHY DO WE LEARN ENGLISH



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

People began to speak many centuries ago, and since then they have been speaking different languages. Every language reflects the soul, behaviour and temperament of each nationality. Peoples created their own alphabets and rules, but they always wanted to communicate with each other, to understand and to know more about each other.

Languages help people to understand each other better, they help them to solve different economic and political problems, which stands before them, and so people learn foreign languages.

All languages are different. Some are very hard, some are easier, some are similar, but there are no identical languages in the whole world. There are more than 2,700 languages in the world. Many of them are "alive" because people use them, but there are some "dead" languages, for example Latin.

Two thousands years ago, Latin was the world's most important international language. Today this title belongs to English. It's a global language of travel, business, pop culture, sport and science.

Over one billion people speak English. That's almost one fifth of the world's population. For over 400 million it's their first language. For the other 600 million it's either a second language or a foreign language. Today, in fact, over 250 million people are learning English. That's more than the population of the USA.

The average person in Britain has a vocabulary of between 10,000 and 15,000 words. In his plays William Shakespeare used a vocabulary of about 30,000 words. Shakespeare was born over 400 years ago. At that time, only six or seven million people spoke English.

Now English is spoken practically all over the world, it has become the world's most important language in politics, science, trade and cultural relations. It is spoken as a mother tongue in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Besides, a lot of people speak English in Japan, India, China, Africa and many other countries. English is one of the official languages of the United Nation Organisation. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It is the language of computer technology.

To my mind English is worth studying. There is a proverb: "A new language is a new world". "Knowledge is a power", one great man said. Speaking a foreign language one can not only read the papers, magazines and original books by outstanding writers, but as well watch satellite programmes, travel easily to different parts of the world. Besides, understanding and speaking a foreign language became necessary while applying for a good and well-paid job.

Now I know that it is a must for XXI century professional no matter what job to choose. The world is getting smaller and international connections tighter. A lot of foreign delegations keep coming to our country, hundreds of joint ventures have appeared in every city of our country recently. So without doubt you can't do without learning this beautiful language.

2. Vocabulary:

to reflect — отражать

soul — душа

behaviour — манеры,
поведение

to create — создавать

similar(to) — подобный,
похожий

average — нормальный,

a mother tongue — родной
язык

worth — достойный,

satellite — спутниковый

to apply for — обращаться с
просьбой

well-paid job — хорошо
оплачиваемая работа

joint venture — совместное
предприятие

do without — обходиться без

3. Questions:

1. What was the world's most important international language two thousands

years ago?

2. How many people speak English as their first language, a second language or a foreign language?

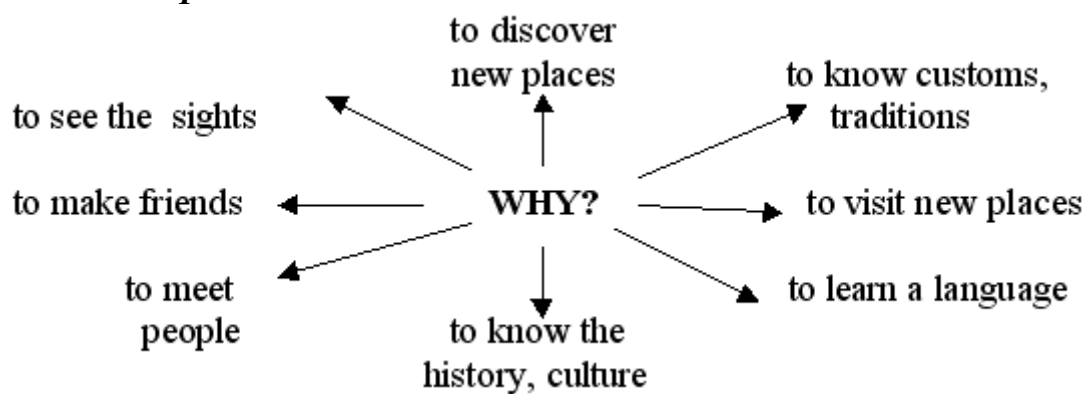
3. How many languages are there in the world?

4. How large is the vocabulary of the average British person?

5. Where is English spoken?

6. Why do you learn English?

4. Make up the cluster:



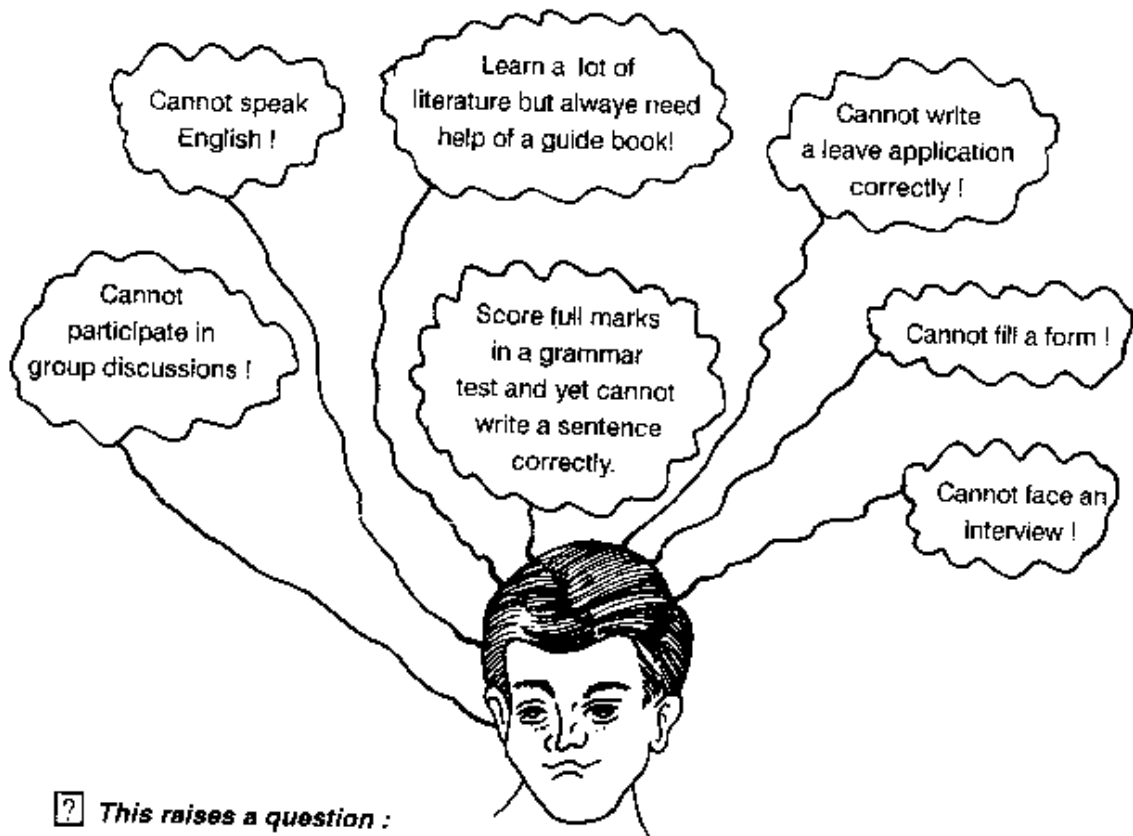
5. Use these expressions and tell:



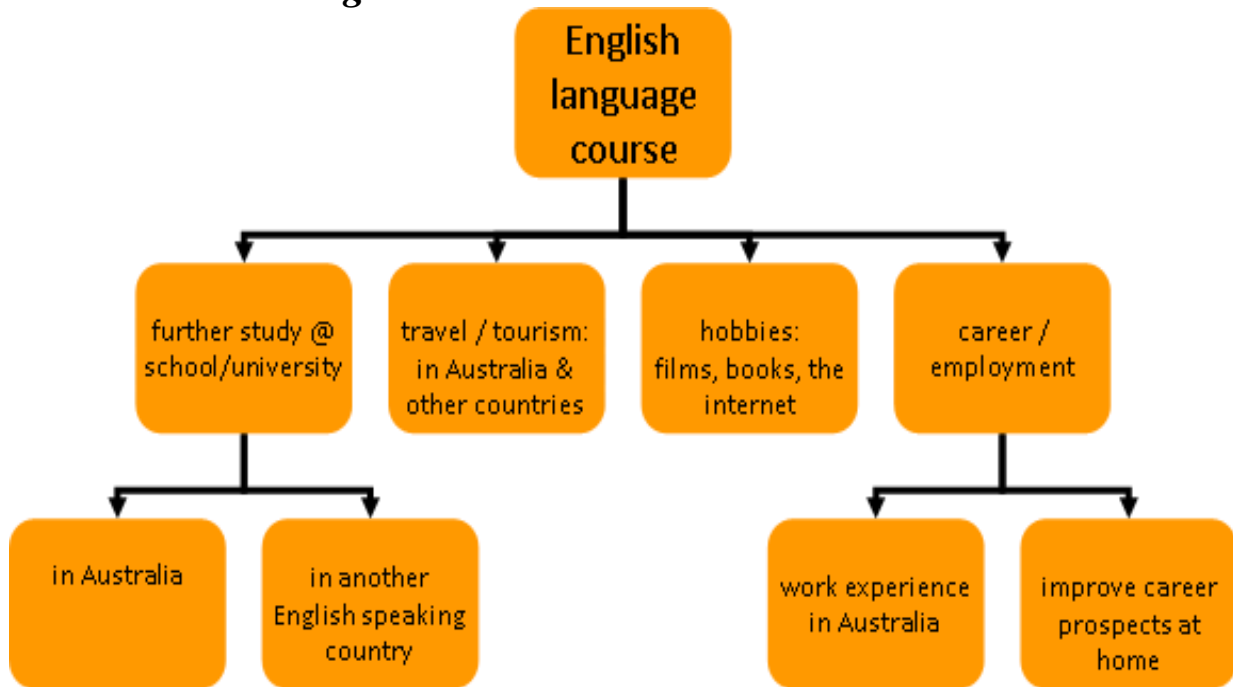
6. Make up the story using this mind map:



7. Why do I learn English Language?



8. How to learn English:



UNIT 3

PRICE OF PUBLICITY



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

In other words publicity is public notice or attention. Many people dream of being famous. They admire different celebrities whose photographs are published on almost every page of many newspapers and magazines, who appear in numerous talk shows and act in different films. The mass media have created 'the cult of celebrity'. Some actors, singers or musicians become famous not because they are very talented but because there are a lot of articles about them in the press and they constantly appear in reality TV shows. But fame doesn't only mean expensive cars, luxurious houses, crazy parties and everybody's admiration. There is also the other side of the coin. Sometimes people have to pay a high price for publicity.

A celebrity is a person whose private life is discussed by journalists, TV-viewers and newspaper and magazine readers. If you are a star you can forget about privacy as everybody will interfere in your life and pry into your affairs. The deepest secrets of your family may become public property. Paparazzi follow famous people around in order to take unflattering photographs of them in their most intimate moments making it impossible for them to have a private life. Newspapers and magazines publish unreliable information and spread rumours. I don't think it's easy to work and rest being constantly chased by journalists and photographers.

The life of a celebrity may be spoilt by fans who want to know everything about their favourite star and to be with him or her. Fans get celebrities' telephone numbers, wait for them after concerts, send

messages and love-letters to them and follow them everywhere. There are some crazy people who threaten celebrities and sometimes they put their threats into execution. Being famous is very dangerous. For example, John Lennon, a famous British singer and song-writer and a member of the Beatles, was shot by a crazy man in New York City. That's why famous people often have to disguise themselves and spend much money on security. But sometimes even these measures don't help. Everybody knows the sad story of Princess Diana's death whose car was pursued by some paparazzi through Paris before the fatal crash. The paparazzi took pictures of the wrecked car before any of them called for help. They didn't stop taking photographs even when the emergency services were on the scene and when the bodies were removed.

The film 'Bodyguard' which was released in 1992 tells a story about a famous and successful pop singer Rachel (Whitney Huston) who had to hire a bodyguard Frank (Kevin Costner) after she had received threatening letters. Her life was constantly in danger. Besides, she was afraid for her little son and her life was full of fears and apprehension.

Very often celebrities get tired of their stressful lifestyle and feel depressed. They begin smoking, drinking and taking drugs. These are used as an escape or a temporary way of 'switching off' — but they do not solve their problems. There are many examples of famous people who died because of alcohol or drugs such as Kurt Cobain, Janis Joplin and many others.

So publicity doesn't only lead to fame, success, admiration and richness. It is also the reason of envy, jealousy, stress, extreme fatigue and the impossibility to escape public attention. Many stars would like to become common people at least for one day so that not to be recognized in the streets.

2. Complete each sentence (A—H) with one of the endings (1—8):

- A. In other words publicity is
- B. The mass media have created
- C A celebrity is a person
- D. Paparazzi follow famous people around in order to

E. Fans get celebrities' telephone numbers, wait for them after concerts, send

F. Famous people often have to

G. Very often celebrities

H. Publicity is the reason of

1. whose private life is discussed by journalists, TV-viewers and newspaper and magazine readers.

2. get tired of their stressful lifestyle and feel depressed.

3. public notice or attention.

4. disguise themselves and spend much money on security.

5. 'the cult of celebrity'.

6. take unflattering photographs of them in their most intimate moments.

7. envy, jealousy, stress, extreme fatigue and the impossibility to escape public attention.

8. messages and love-letters To them and follow them everywhere.

3. Give the definitions of the following words

• *publicity* • *mass media* • *cult* • *celebrity* • *paparazzi* • *fan*

4. Answer the questions

1) What does 'the cult of celebrity' mean?

2) Why do many celebrities have to forget about privacy?

3) Why is being famous dangerous?

4) What other risks do celebrities run?

5) What can famous people do to avoid possible dangers?

6) How does publicity influence a person's character?

7) What do you think about paparazzi?

8) Do you know any famous people who suffered from paparazzi or their

fans/began drinking or taking drugs because of their stressful lifestyle/were

deceived by their producers/were put into prison/committed suicide/sacrificed

their career for their family?

9) Why do/don't you want to be famous?

10) What can you say about the life of a typical celebrity?

5. Read what some stars say.

What is the price of publicity for them?

Michael Jackson:

'It's a complete lie, why do people buy these papers? It's not the truth I'm here to say. You know, don't judge a person, do not pass judgement, unless you have talked to them one on one. I don't care what the story is, do not judge them because it is a lie.'

John Lennon:

'The postman wants an autograph. The cab driver wants a picture. The waitress wants a handshake. Everyone wants a piece of you.'

Britney Spears:

I like meeting all my fans and signing autographs, although it can all get a bit crazy. Yesterday, for example, a boy just came over and planted a big kiss on my face! I was like, 'Hello ?'

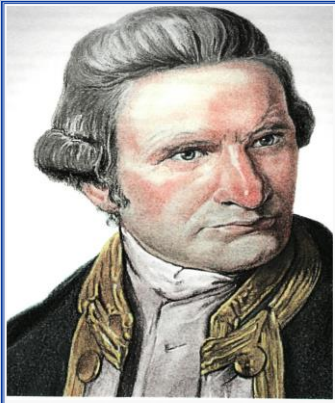
Julia Roberts:

'I don't think I realized that the cost of fame is that it's open season on every moment of your life.'

6. Think and answer:

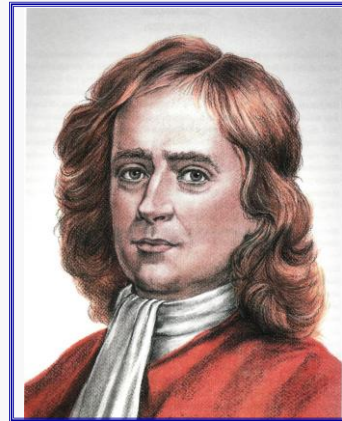
- What is it like to be famous to your mind?
- Do you think that you would have fewer problems if you were rich and popular? Comment on your answer

7. Study and speak:



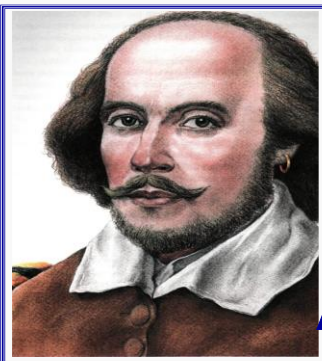
**James
Cook
(1728-
1779)**

**Джеймс
Кук**



**Isaak
Newton
(1643-
1727)**

**Исаак
Ньютон**



**William
Shakespeare
(1564-1616)**

Вильям



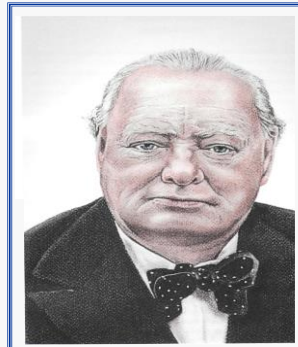
**King
Alfred
the Great
(849-
899)**

**Король
Альфред
Великий**



**Queen
Victoria
(1819-
1901)**

**Королева
Виктория**



**Winston
Churchill
(1874-
1965)**

**Уинстон
Черчилль**



**Queen
Elizabeth II**

**Королева
Елизавета II**



**Margaret
Thatcher
(b.1925)**

**Маргарет
Тэтчер**

UNIT 4 MASS MEDIA



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

Mass media are one of the most characteristic features of modern civilization. People are united into one global community with the help of mass media. People can learn about what is happening in the world very fast using mass media. The mass media include newspapers, magazines, radio and television.

The earliest kind of mass media was newspaper. The first newspaper was Roman handwritten newsheet called «Acta Diurna» started in 59 B.C. Magazines appeared in 1700's. They developed from newspapers and booksellers' catalogs. Radio and TV appeared only in 20th century. The most exciting and entertaining kind of mass media is television. It brings moving pictures and sounds directly to people's homes. So one can see events in faraway places just sitting in his or her chair.

Radio is widespread for its portability. It means that radios can easily be carried around. People like listening to the radio on the beach or picnic, while driving a car or just walking down the street. The main kind of radio entertainment is music.

Newspapers can present and comment on the news in much detail in comparison to radio and TV newscasts. Newspapers can cover much more events and news.

Magazines do not focus on daily, rapidly changing events. They provide more profound analysis of events of preceding week. Magazines are designed to be kept for a longer time so they have cover and binding and are printed on better paper.

2. Vocabulary:

feature — черта

mass media — средства массовой

информации

handwritten — написанный

от

руки

newsheet — листовка

entertaining —

развлекательный

portability — портативность

newscast — обзор новостей

to focus — сосредоточиваться

profound — глубокий

cover — обложка

viewer — зритель

to relax — расслабиться

to switch on — включать

hardly — едва

satellite television —

спутниковое

телевидение

enormous — огромный

to advertise — рекламировать

coverage — освещение в

печати,

по радио

event — событие

entertainment — развлечение

fashion — мода

huge — огромный

discovery — обнаружение

to be keen on — увлекаться

чем-либо

to provide — обеспечивать

disaster — катастрофа

earthquake — землетрясение

negotiations — переговоры

pollution — загрязнение

strike — забастовка

broadcast — трансляция

3. Questions:

1. What kinds of mass media do you know?

2. What was the earliest kind of mass media?

3. Why is the television so exciting?

4. What is the reason for widespread use of radios?

5. What advantages do newspapers have over the other kinds of mass media?

6. What is the difference between a newspaper and a magazine?

7. How do we get information that we need?

8. What information can we find in newspapers?

9. What kind of programs do Discovery channels broadcast?

10. Why can one be lost in the information ocean of television?

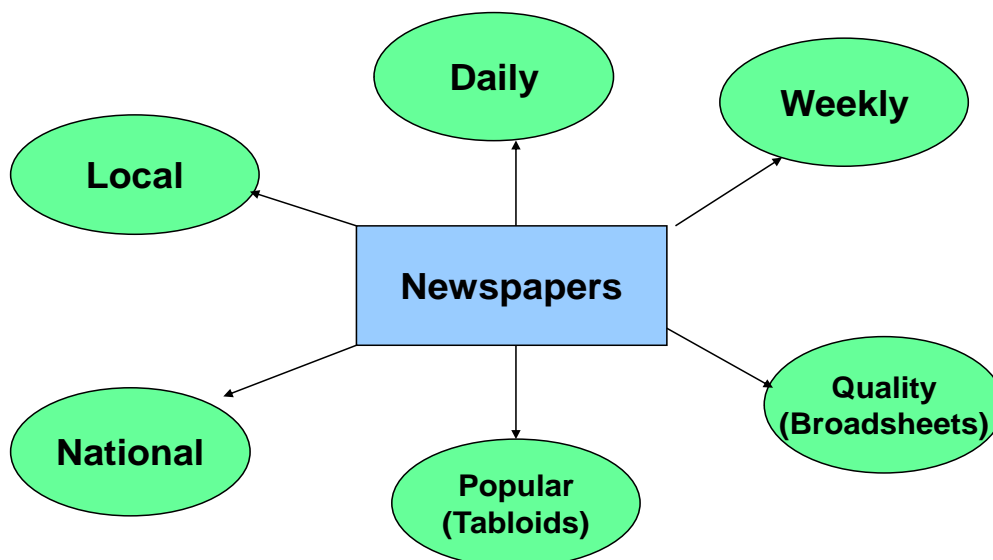
11. What is the main value of radio broadcasts?

4. Your task is to match the words and their definitions:

- a..Newspaper
- b..Tabloid
- c..The Internet
- d...Radio
- e...Television

1. *a paper printed and sold usually daily or weekly with news, advertisements etc.;*
2. *the process of sending and receiving messages through the air; broadcasting programmes for people to listen to;*
3. *broadcasting programmes (the news, plays, advertisements, shows, etc.) for people to watch on their television sets;*
4. *a newspaper with rather small pages, many pictures and little serious news;*
5. *a way to communicate with your partner who might be a thousand miles away using the computer (e-mails).*

5. Make up the clusters:





6. Discussion:

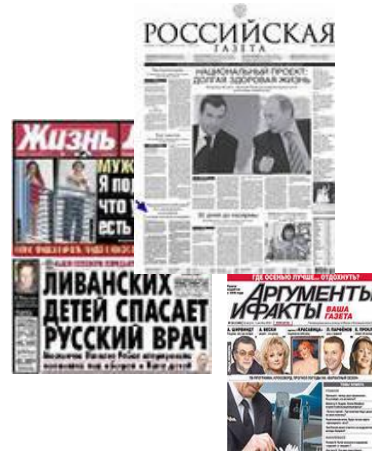
1. How do you get information about the world?
2. Can travelling help you to get information about the world?
3. When and where do you like to travel?
4. Why is visiting museums interesting and useful?
5. How often do you visit museums?
6. What can museums and places of interest tell you about the world?
7. Do you think TV programmes can help you to learn at school? In what way?
8. What sort of information do you get from newspapers and magazines?
9. What are the main types of newspapers in Great Britain?
10. What newspapers and magazines do you read?
11. Do you like listening to the radio? Why?
12. What can help you to learn better at school?
13. What is the best way of learning about the world?

Types of newspapers

Usually newspapers are divided into two groups: quality and popular.

Quality papers contain political, economic news, **popular** papers have short articles about celebrities, crime, large headlines and a lot of pictures.

Though now it is almost impossible to classify all the Russian newspapers into these groups.



Where are the broadsheets and tabloids?



UNIT 5

WHAT MAKES A PERSONALITY?



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

I think we can see what a person is worth through his attitude towards others. The most important human quality is kindness. If a person does not care about other people, all his other qualities - courage, will-power, responsibility, being a hard worker are worthless.

What do we judge a person by? We can judge a person by appearance, by words and by his deeds. "Actions speak louder than words," says the proverb. People can say many things, because talking is easy. It is very important to be firm in character, to develop confidence in oneself, to be ready to overcome difficulties and to have enough courage and will-power to stand up to difficulties.

The process of moulding personality is rather long. It starts in our childhood. Parents can't remain indifferent to their children. They feel anxious about their future, they try to give them a proper education, love and attention so they could become strong personalities.

A real personality should be well educated, intelligent, have deep and broad knowledge in different spheres of our life. A person should be devoted to his occupation, be ambitious and live his life decently. If someone hurts you, try to be calm and find out the reason of his/her behaviour.

2. Answer the questions:

1. How would you describe yourself?
2. Do you know what other people think about you?
3. How do you behave if you are not sure you are right?

4. How do you understand the following saying? -" When you are good to others, you are best to yourself."

3. *Useful Words to Describe Personality.*

These words can help you describe someone's personality:

Ambitious
careless
chatty
cheerful
childish
competitive
Considerate
Easy-going
Hard-working
Idealistic
Impatient
Kind

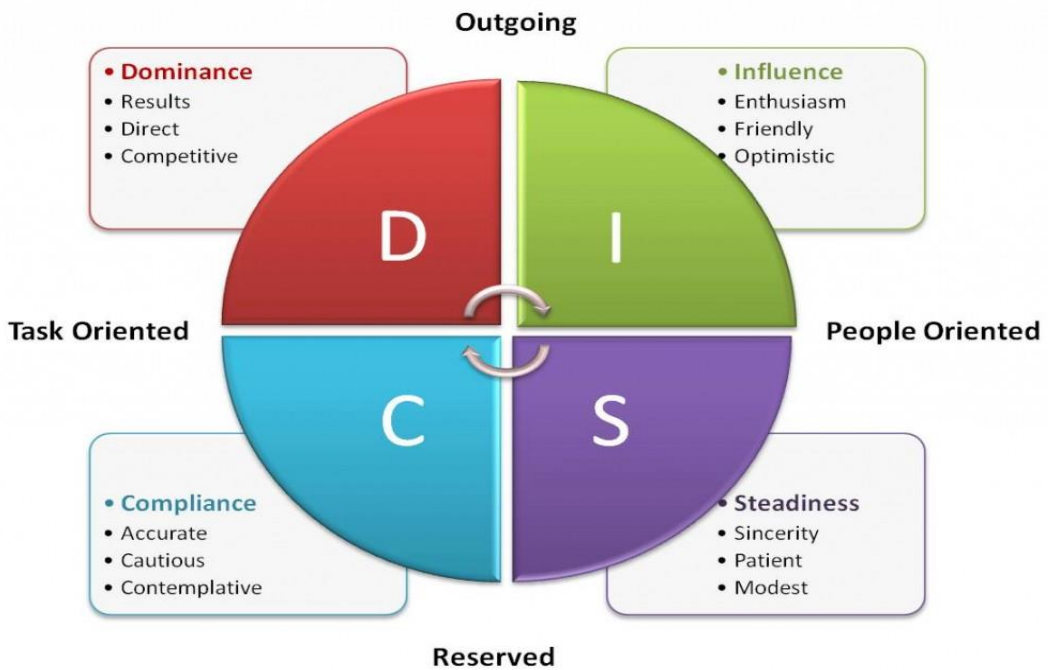
Individualistic
Likeable
Moody
Outgoing
Popular
Reckless
Reliable
Reserved
Romantic
Selfish
Sensible
Sensitive

Emotional
Shy
Tolerant
Romantic
Sociable
Polite
Logical
Liberal
Independent
Creative
Decisive
Vain

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4. Personality Styles: Understanding Human Behavior in the Workplace.

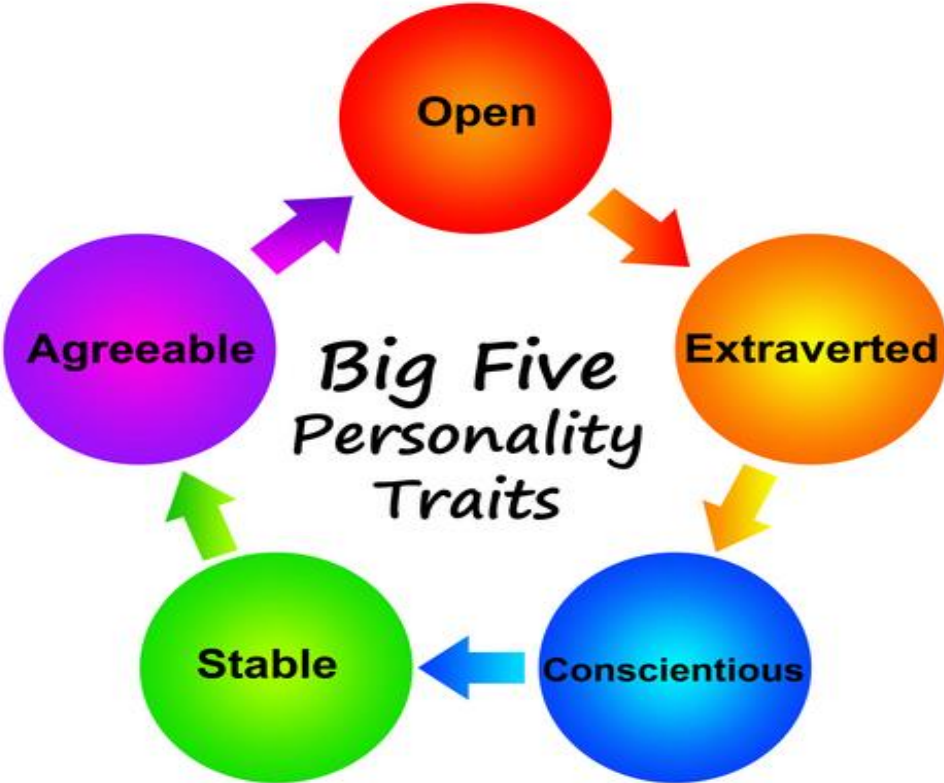
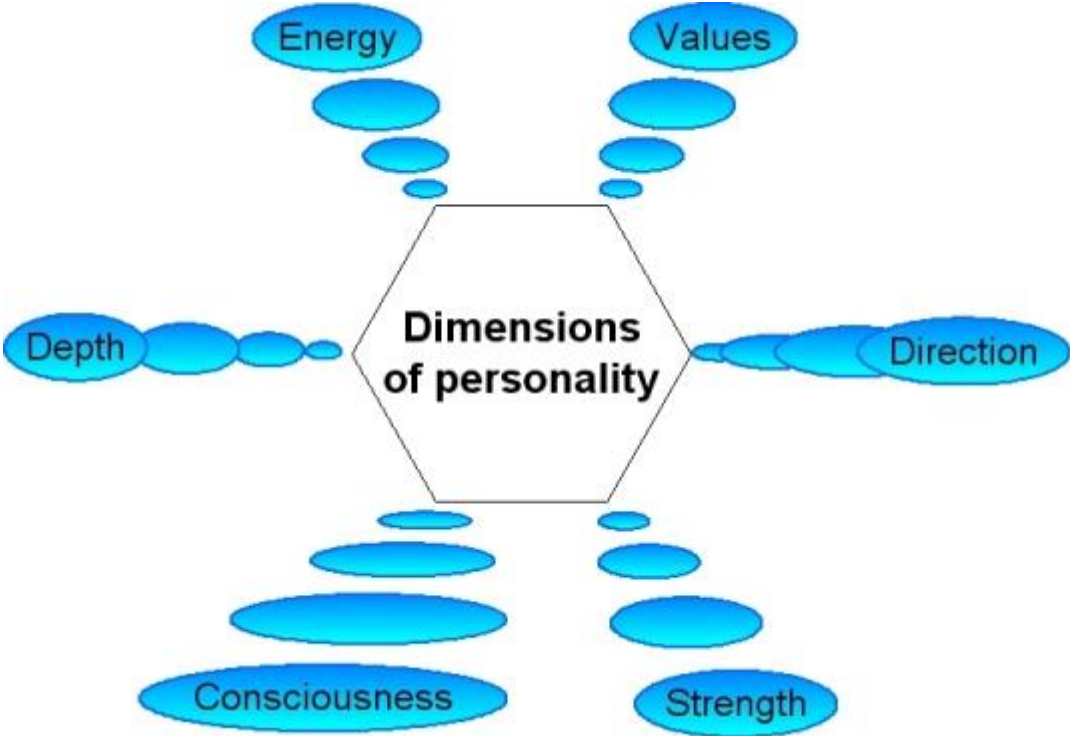


5. Personality Theory Tags: personality , psychology.



The four basic personality types

6. Make up the clusters:

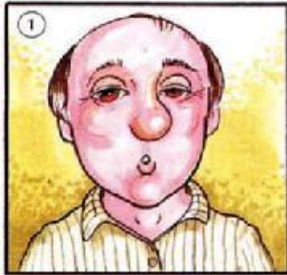


7. Study and practice:

DESCRIBING PHYSICAL STATES AND EMOTIONS



- A. You look **tired**.
 B. I am. I'm **VERY** tired.



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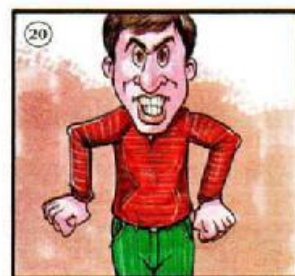
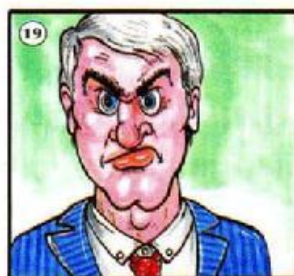
1. tired
 2. sleepy
 3. exhausted
 4. hot

5. cold
 6. hungry
 7. thirsty
 8. full

9. sick/ill
 10. happy
 11. ecstatic
 12. sad/unhappy

13. miserable
 14. pleased
 15. disappointed
 16. upset

8. Make up the story:



- 17. annoyed
- 18. frustrated
- 19. angry/mad
- 20. furious

- 21. disgusted
- 22. surprised
- 23. shocked
- 24. nervous

- 25. worried
- 26. scared/afraid
- 27. bored
- 28. proud

- 29. embarrassed
- 30. ashamed
- 31. jealous
- 32. confused

A. Are you _____?
 B. No. Why do you ask? Do I
 LOOK _____?
 A. Yes. You do.

A. I'm _____.
 B. Why?
 A.

What makes you happy? sad? mad?
 When do you feel nervous? annoyed?
 Do you ever feel embarrassed? When?

UNIT 6

VIRTUAL REALITY



1. Read the text and look up the unknown words in the dictionary.

Not long ago computers were considered an amazing invention. Today they form part of our everyday life. The latest thing today is Virtual Reality. A Virtual Reality system can transport the user to exotic locations such as a beach in Hawaii or the inside of the human body.

The Virtual Reality system is still in the early stages of its development. At the moment it is necessary to put a large helmet on your head to see the simulated world and you have to wear a special glove on your hand in order to manipulate the objects you see there. Lenses and two miniature display screens inside the helmet create the illusion that the screen surrounds you on every side.

You can «look behind» computer— generated objects, pick them up and examine them, walk around and see things from a different angle.

Already today Virtual Reality is used in medicine. In hospitals, surgeons could plan operations by first «travelling» through the brain, heart or lungs without damaging the body. It is also used in police training schools. In schools pupils could explore the Great Pyramid or study molecules from the inside. Developers of Virtual Reality say its potential is powerful.

The word which comes closest to describing Virtual Reality is «simulator». Virtual Reality technology resembles the flight simulators that are used to train pilots. But of course there are dangers as well as

benefits. In the wrong hands Virtual Reality can be used for power fantasies.

2. Vocabulary:

Virtual Reality —

виртуальная реальность

invention — изобретение

helmet — шлем

lenses — линзы

illusion — иллюзия

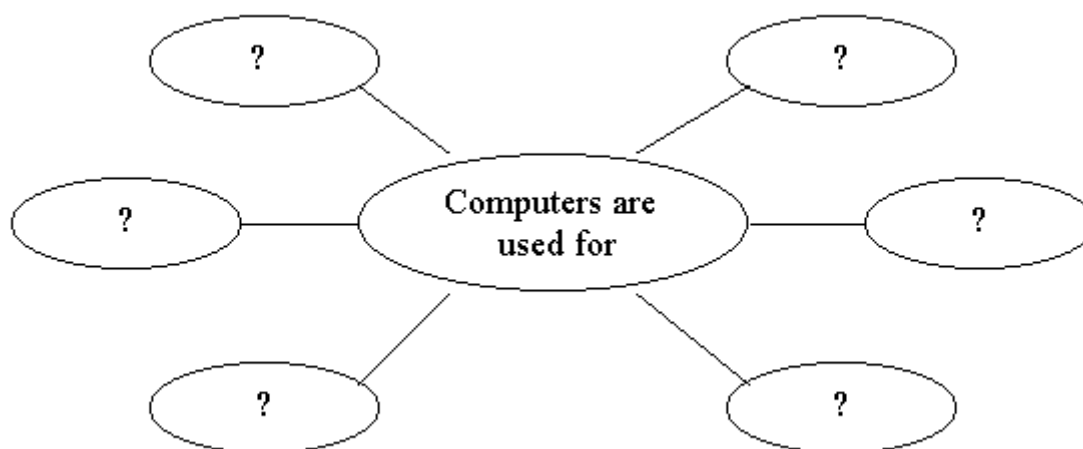
surgeon — хирург

simulator — симулятор

3. Questions:

1. What is Virtual Reality?
2. Why do you need to wear helmet and special glove?
3. What are the possible uses of Virtual Reality?
4. What are some of the disadvantages of Virtual Reality?
5. Do you think Virtual Reality is an important invention or not?

4. Fill in the mind map:



Possible answers: writing purposes, searching for information, playing games, chatting, counting, checking mistakes, sending letters, word processing, keeping track of life, for fun, for education, etc.

5. Computer quiz:

1. What computer system makes it possible to send letters very quickly? (E-mail)
2. What system allows computer users around the world to send and to obtain information? (The Internet)

3. What programs provide colourful pictures and sound? (Multimedia)
4. What is the name of a computer-created “world”, which seems almost completely real? (Virtual reality)
5. What is a special term, which means “to obtain stored information from a computer's memory”? (Access)
6. What do we call a disk on which a large quantity of information can be stored? (Hard disk)
7. What do you call a sudden, unexpected computer failure? (Crash)
8. What is the term for the electrical or electronic components of a computer? (Hardware)
9. What do we call a large collection of data that is stored in a computer system? (Database)
10. What is the term for a set of instructions secretly put into a computer that destroys the information stored in it and stops it from working normally? (Virus)
11. Where on the Internet can you look for about products and services offered by a company or organisation? (Website)
12. What is WWW? (World Wide Web)
13. What store of information can you easily put into your pocket? (Floppy disk, diskette)
14. What do we call a set of computer programs to control the operation of a computer ? (Software)
15. What kind of computer can you use on the plane? (Laptop)

6. One of the uses of computers from the mind-map is for education.

a) Read this essay about computerised education.

I find it humorous that in order to send you my opinion about the use of computers in my education, I used the Internet. This does not mean that my opinion of the extensive use of computers in today's society is completely optimistic. Yet, it's true that when I finish this letter, clicking the mouse will be much more convenient than buying a stamp and an envelope and finding time to make a trip to the post office.

At the start of a new millennium, technological and educational advances are reaching extremes. As everything becomes more complex, the way we work out problems and find the solutions is becoming

easier. For example, in my math class this year everything has been done on the calculator.

When I am assigned a paper, the first place I look for is the Internet. Then I look in a computer encyclopaedia. Then I may stop by the library if I have not already gathered enough information.

These methods of research and communication are very convenient. But I often feel it is taken too far. Recently, I visited a school where computers are a main part of everyday education. In the seventh grade literature class, the students were reading Romeo and Juliet off the Internet. That is where I would draw the line.

I am sure that fundamentals like reading and math rank higher. The United States has more Internet users than any other country. If the Internet's information is so easily accessed, then why aren't Americans scoring higher on tests than people of other countries?

I don't believe computers are the only reason why America's educational standards are so low today. Many factors contribute to it. However students who rely on computers to do all their work are being cheated out of mind – expanding experience. When I use the computer, I don't feel like I am challenging myself or jogging my brain. I'm simply taking the easy way out.

There is no doubt that there are few if any businesses that don't use computers. Today's youth must become comfortable on computers for college and future careers. But along with computers, students must be taught not totally rely on them. Students still need to be forced to use their own brains for some things.

In all, computers balance themselves out fairly well as far as negative and positive aspects go. Besides, in future, who knows if computers will be outdated and a new form of technology will take us to heights never reached before.

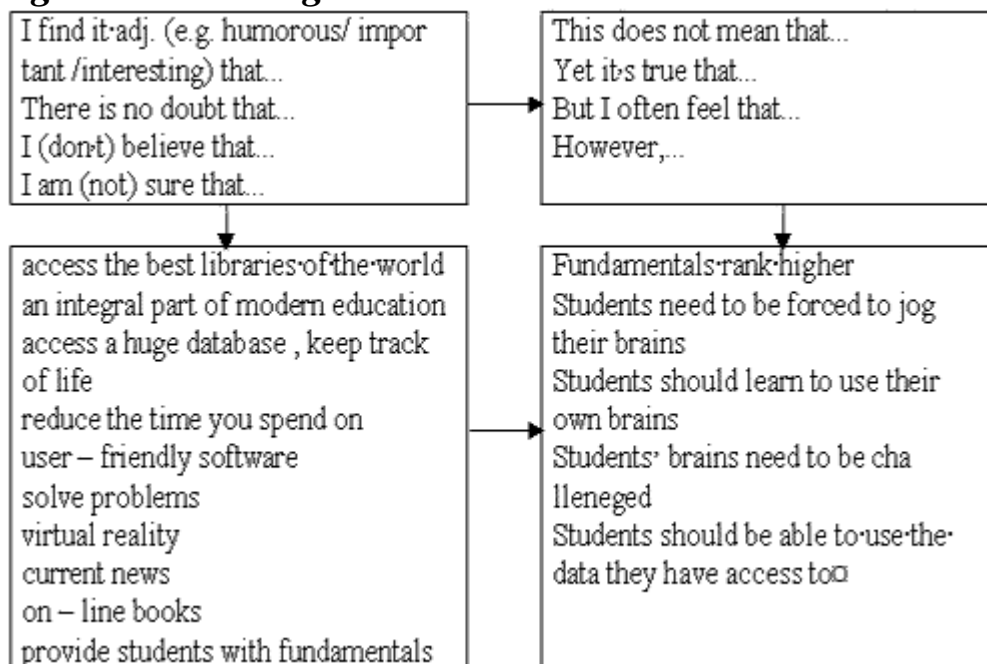
b) Copy the chart and fill in using the facts from the text (think of at least one more argument for and one more again)

Arguments for computerised education	Arguments against computerised education
Possible answers	
For	Against
Very convenient Can maintain the contact with any part of the world Easy to find solutions for complex problems, etc	Students do not challenge their brains enough Computer don't really expand mind Students must be taught not to totally rely on computers Students still need to be forced to jog their brains

7. Compose as many contrastive statements as you can:

Example: I find it humorous that any Internet user has access to the best libraries of the world. Yet it's true that not every computer user can read well

The main idea: computer skills are important but they can not replace general learning skills.



LIST OF USED RESOURCES

TEXTBOOKS, GRAMMARS, MANUALS

1. New Headway. Beginner. Liz and John Soars. (+ Audio & Video)
2. New Headway. Elementary. Liz and John Soars (+ Audio & Video)
3. New Headway. Pre-Intermediate. John and Liz Soars (+ Audio & Video)
4. New Headway. Intermediate. John and Liz Soars (+ Audio & Video)
5. Oxford Guide to English Grammar. John Eastwood
6. Practical English Usage (3rd ed) Michael Swan
7. Read and Understand. 1-2-3-4 Betty Kirkpatrick & Rebecca Mok (+ Audio)
8. Situational Dialogues. Michael Ockenden (+ Audio)
9. Speaking Naturally Student's book: Communication Skills in American English - Bruce Tillitt. Cambridge – 2005.
10. Understanding and Using English Grammar. Betty Azar.
11. A Conversation Book 1: English in Everyday Life - Tina Kasloff Carver. Cambridge –2006.
12. English Collocations in Use. Michael McCarthy & Felicity O'Dell
13. English Phrasal Verbs In Use. Michael McCarthy & Felicity O'Dell
14. Essential Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy (+ Audio)
15. Compelling Conversations: Questions and Quotations on Timeless Topics- An Engaging ESL Textbook for Advanced Students - Eric H. Roth. 2007.
16. Conversation Starters for Intermediate ESL Students - Rosemary Painter.
17. More Discussion Starters: Activities for Building Speaking Fluency - Keith S. Folse.2002.
18. Work Your Way Around the World: A Fresh and Fully Up-to-Date Guide for the Modern Working Traveller.2009.

DICTIONARIES

1. Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English.
2. Oxford Phrasal Verbs dictionary for learners of English.
3. McGraw-Hill's Essential Phrasal Verbs Dictionary. Richard Spears

INTERNET ENGLISH RESOURCES

1. <https://www.pinterest.com/woodwardenglish/english-grammar/>
2. <http://english07.com/vocabulary/picture-dictionary/index.php>
3. <http://festival.1september.ru/articles>
4. <http://www.prosv.com/umk/spotlight/info.aspx>
5. <http://eugiealex.blogspot.com/search/label/Mind-mapping>
6. <http://www.stendzakaz.ru/>
7. <http://njj.ru/index.htm>
8. <http://www.alleng.ru/index.htm>

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Ofset bosma usulida bosildi.

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