

МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА
АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



МАУП

**МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ
ЩОДО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ
РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ
з дисципліни
“ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)”
(для бакалаврів нефілологічних спеціальностей)**

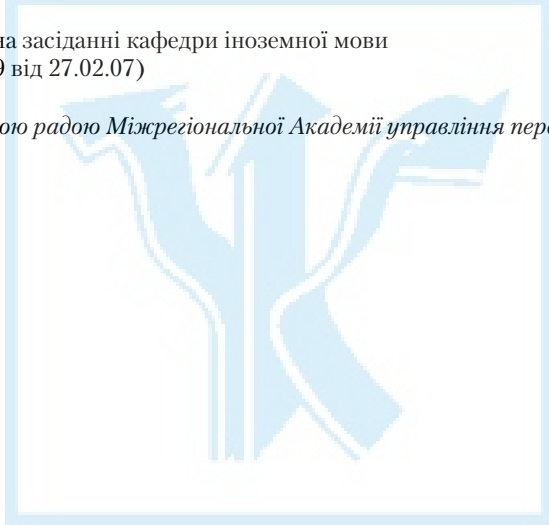
МАУП

Київ 2007

Підготовлено викладачем кафедри іноземної мови *Ю. А. Рожковою*

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри іноземної мови
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Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії управління персоналом



Рожкова Ю. А. Методичні матеріали щодо забезпечення самостійної роботи студентів з дисципліни “Іноземна мова (англійська)” (для бакалаврів нефілологічних спеціальностей). — К.: МАУП, 2007. — 46 с.

Методичні матеріали містять пояснювальну записку, методичні матеріали для самостійної роботи студентів в аудиторний і позааудиторний час, а також список літератури.

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2007

ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Інтеграційні освітянські перебудови, що були закладені Болонським процесом, чітко визначили орієнтири на подальшу модернізацію освітянської діяльності в контексті Європейських вимог. Найбільшого ефекту в цьому можна досягти лише за наявності у студентів модифікованого посібника, який містить різноманітні методичні вказівки щодо вивчення мови, індивідуальні завдання. Він допомагає сформувати особливу наукову культуру мислення, а також здійснити самостійний тренінг-контроль рівня засвоєння матеріалу. Завдання мають як індивідуальний, так і груповий характер.

Організація позааудиторної самостійної роботи студентів полягає у необхідності більш широкого огляду тематики курсу з використанням основної та допоміжної літератури.

Програмою передбачено 156 годин практичних занять (аудиторна самостійна робота) та 72 години самостійної роботи (позааудиторна самостійна робота) студентів I курсу.

МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ ДЛЯ АУДИТОРНОЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

Система вправ має забезпечити формування у свідомості студента: 1) базового лексичного мінімуму англійської мови; 2) базового мінімуму, необхідного для поглиблення граматичної та синтаксичної компетенції студентів; 3) сучасних уявлень про реалії англomовних країн; 4) відповідних знань щодо певних термінів, абревіатур і скорочень.

ВПРАВИ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ АУДИТОРНОЇ РОБОТИ

Вправа 1. Read the text and underline words and expressions which can be used for making generalizations.

Songs, poems and proverbs about friendship are common and can be found in all languages. It is so because friendship has a great value in our life. Everyone would like to have a bosom friend, someone trusted, loyal, sincere and faithful. Friends do not have to be the same age. It sometimes happens that mothers are the greatest friends to their daughters and grand parents are the best friends to their grandchildren. It is good to have a friend in the family.

Some people consider animals as their friends. Everyone knows, for example, that dogs make good pets. They have been our faithful companions for centuries. It has been scientifically proved that animals have a great therapeutic effect on people who re ill, if they have an animal to care for, they will get better more quickly.

“A friend in need is a friend indeed” – according to this old saying a good friend should always help us in difficulties, cheer us up and raise our spirits when we are down, troubled or when nothing is going right. That is whet friends are for...

However, friendship must be cherished to become stronger and stronger and stronger, it must be “planted like a seed”. We shou8ld never let our friends down when they count on us or otherwise we may destroy our close relationship with them.

It is more and more difficult to make a relationship nowadays, especially in big cities where people are anonymous and where we sometimes do not know who lives next door. However if we feel lonely, we can always look around and try to strike up a friendship with someone who also longs for it.

Вправа 2. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. she English does like studying?
2. today you seen have boss your?
3. you hobbies and activities good are at what?
4. you interested what cultures are in?
5. listening she music to like does?
6. about talk do friends with what you usually?
7. what belong you clubs to do?
8. use do internet the what you?

Bnpasa 3. Sort the following base verbs into regular and irregular. (Some verbs may be both.)

come	buy	stay	bring	wish	sit	understand
desire	hope	translate	hop	belong	overthrow	study
fly	try	continue	find	follow	own	cost
retain	learn	create	teach	purchase	give	present
design	become	overtake	misspell	forget	begin	see
view	develop	grow	conceive	found	cook	sort

Regular	Irregular

Bnpasa 4. Read the following passage and complete the gaps using the correct tense of the verb in brackets.

I remember very clearly the day that my youngest brother was born. I (1) _____ (be) eight at the time and I (2) _____ (look) forward to helping my mum with the new baby. It (3) _____ (snow) very heavily when my mum (4) _____ (leave) for the hospital. We (5) _____ (stay) at home with our grandmother, and had great fun playing in the snow outside. We (6) _____ (make) a snowman, and (7) _____ (call) it baby! Our grandmother (8) _____ (cook) us some homemade soup while we (9) _____ (tidy) the house ready for the new baby.

We (10) _____ (have) a bath when the phone (11) _____ (ring) with the news of the baby. He (12) _____ (be) a beautiful baby boy called Cameron, and he (13) _____ (cry) loudly at that moment! Whilst my grandmother (14) _____ (read) us our bedtime story, I (15) _____ (keep) interrupting her to ask questions about the new baby!

Bnpasa 5. Ask your partner the following questions. Make sure the Past Simple and Past Continuous is used in the replies.

1. What is the funniest thing you remember happening to you at school or work?
2. What has been your best sporting moment?

3. What was the best result you got at school? How did you feel? Did you celebrate?
4. Has there been a moment when you were very proud of a family member?
5. What's the best holiday you've been on? Why, what happened?
6. What was your first job? Do you have good or bad memories?

Вправа 6. Read the following sentences and correct the mistake with the comparative or superlative.

1. That building over there is moderner than our office isn't it?
2. I think that was the baddest journey I've ever had.
3. This town is peacefuller than the town we visited yesterday.
4. This park isn't as picturesque the park we usually go to.
5. He's the most tiny dog I've ever seen.
6. The weather is more dull than it was yesterday.
7. It was the most noisiest pub we've ever been to!
8. She was definitely gooder than the last tour guide.

Вправа 7. Listed below are six items/activities. Read each one and make a note of the best of each and the worst of each in your own experience. You can use the words in the box below to explain your feelings:

Unspoilt, modern, ugly, tiny, clean, noisy, peaceful, dull, enormous, touristy, picturesque, lively, historical, polluted, exciting, delicious, unappetizing, fantastic, disgusting

1. Food
2. Film
3. Holidays
4. City
5. Music concert
6. Sporting activity

In pairs, take turns to talk about the six items/activities. Use superlatives and comparatives when you can.

Вправа 8. Write a paragraph about.

1. Your relationship with a close friends.
2. The tree of your friends.
3. Family tree.

Вправа 9. Work with a partner. Imagine you are at a work social function. You are talking to a colleague. Write a small talk dialogue using question tags and the cues in the box below.

Food weather venue of the party people at the party

- Speaker 1: _____
Speaker 2: _____
Speaker 1: _____
Speaker 2: _____
Speaker 1: _____
Speaker 2: _____
Speaker 1: _____
Speaker 2: _____

Вправа 10. Use(d) to

- a) Sort these examples into three groups.
b) Explain the difference between each group.
1. He used to live in Bangkok.
 2. I'm not used to driving on the right.
 3. I'll never get used to this language.
 4. Children used to work harder.
 5. I'm not really used to eating so late in the evening.
 6. He used to smoke more cigarettes than I do today.
 7. They didn't use to watch so much television.
 8. It will take time to get used to the new government.
 9. His hand still hurts but he's getting used to it now. 0. Have you got used to working abroad yet?

Вправа 11. Defining things... Correct the relative pronouns in the sentences 1–8 below.

1. The camera **what** the producer broke was very expensive.
2. He became a famous actor **which** won a lot of Oscars.
3. The 'It' girl **who** extravagant clothes always got her noticed.
4. We loved the atmosphere of the studio **which** we worked.
5. **Where** I heard the headlines that night, I couldn't believe it!
6. I loved the documentaries **who** that producer made.
7. The reality show was filmed in the house of a millionaire **what** family continued to live upstairs during the show!
8. I finally realised **what** a great mystery story it was **where** someone explained the twist in the story.

Вправа 12. Country, Nationality & Language.

She comes from... (country)	She is... (nationality)	She speaks... (language)
France		
	English	
	American	
Singapore	Singaporean	
Russia		
	German	
Scotland		
Spain		
	Columbian	
Australia		
Senegal		French
Hong Kong		
Canada		
	Egyptian	
Sweden		

Вправа 13. Getting to know you. Find somebody in the class...

- who used to smoke.
- with whom you would like to have dinner.
- who has never been to the Moon.
- who is playing tennis.
- who is wearing something pink.
- whose surname ends with F.
- who is visiting England next month.
- who has gone to London.
- who was not sleeping at 3am today.
- who speaks three or more languages.
- who is smoking.
- who is not used to driving on the left.

- whose eyes are green.
- who has been abroad

Бпаса 14. Read and retell the text. Make questions.

We often ask ourselves if our lifestyle is healthy. Whether we live long and happily very much depends on how we live and how we treat our bodies. Therefore, what is the best recipe to keep fit and healthy? It seems that the most important things to be in good condition are a good diet and vigorous exercise. We should also take into account our habits and indulgences. As far as diet is concerned, we should always give priority to simple whole food over richer and meatier fatty products. We should eat a lot of fruit and vegetables because they contain vitamins and minerals which are good for our health. We should avoid fat-building sweets, ice-cream, cookies or crisps and instead eat whole-meal bread, low fat cottage cheese and drink skimmed milk or yoghurt. If possible, we should eat regularly five times a day and our diet should not only be balanced but also varied. Those who wish to be slim do not necessarily have to starve. Lean meat and fresh fruit salads, for instance, may appease one's hunger but are less calorific than cakes or sweets.

What else is harmful to our health? Some people do not realize that their lifestyle has a great influence on their comfort. Technological progress has made our lives easier but at the same time we have become lazy. We drive to work, spend half a day sitting behind the desk, we watch television for hours and as a result we feel unfit. What can therefore be done about it? Generally, people who take regular exercise do not only feel better but also live longer! If we spend at least half an hour daily playing tennis, running, swimming or even walking we can achieve deep relaxation and at the same time protect ourselves from such a serious medical problems as coronary disease, heart attack or circulatory disorders. Let us think of all these health benefits and start practicing sports!

Another important thing for our health is sleep and rest. We should bear in mind that only relaxed people living without too much pressure and worry have a chance to keep healthy. However, that's not everything. Equally important is giving up such bad habits as drinking alcohol or smoking cigarettes. Some young people are of the opinion that smoking is calm them down and make them feel better. What utter nonsense! It is scientifically proved that people who smoke one half to one packet of cigarettes daily die three years sooner than non-smokers. Besides, cigarettes cause serious diseases such as lung cancer, heart disease or

bronchial troubles. We should become more health conscious and aware that we are basically responsible for our own well-being.

Вправа 15. Read the statements 1–8 and decide whether or not you agree with them. When you do not agree with a statement, change the modal verb to one of the alternatives below that more accurately reflects your opinion.

Have to mustn't don't have to should shouldn't

1. You have to have a good sense of humour in life.
2. You don't have to be good with figures to be a successful accountant.
3. People should work long hours if they want to be promoted.
4. You must be very flexible to be a successful entrepreneur.
5. We should recycle paper and glass to help our world's environment.
6. We must save all the money we earn.
7. Leaders of companies don't have to be very confident.
8. You must always try to get to work early.

Вправа 16. In pairs, discuss each statement from ex 15. Then write three sentences of your own similar to the ones above using modal verbs.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Вправа 17. Make and respond to invites.

1. Write a formal invite to a customer to a company party that will have a guest speaker, live classical ensemble and a buffet.

Invite: _____

2. The customer is unable to come and replies to you formally.

Response: _____

3. Now write an informal email inviting your friend to the cinema.

Invite: _____

4. Your friend emails back and would like to come.

Response: _____

Вправа 18. Read and retell the text.

The Beatles

The Beatles were an English rock band from Liverpool, comprised of John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr. They are among the most commercially successful and critically acclaimed popular music bands in history, and their innovative music and cultural impact helped define the 1960s.

The Beatles were the best-selling musical act of the 20th century. In the United Kingdom, they released more than 40 different singles, albums, and EPs that reached number one. This commercial success was repeated in many other countries: their record company, EMI, estimated that by 1985 they had sold over one billion discs or tapes worldwide. The Recording Industry Association of America certified the Beatles as the highest selling band of all time based on American sales of singles and albums.

As the Beatles' fame spread, the frenzied adulation of the group, predominantly from teenage female fans, was dubbed 'Beatlemania'. On 7 February 1964, a crowd of four thousand fans at Heathrow Airport waved to the Beatles as they took off on Pan Am flight 101 for their first trip to America as a group.

On 26 October 1965, Queen Elizabeth II appointed the four Beatles Members of the Order of the British Empire, or MBEs. The band was nominated by Prime Minister Harold Wilson. The award – at that time primarily given to military veterans and civic leaders – sparked some conservative MBE recipients to return their insignia in protest. The first two were returned on 14 June, before the Beatles received theirs on 26 October 1965. On 15 August that year, the Beatles performed the first stadium concert in the history of rock, playing at Shea Stadium in New York to a crowd of 55,600.

The Beatles' constant demands to create new sounds on every new recording.

The Beatles continued to absorb influences long after their initial success, often finding new musical and lyrical avenues by listening to their contemporaries.

Along with studio tricks such as sound effects, unconventional microphone placements, tape loops, double tracking and vari-speed recording, the Beatles began to augment their recordings with instruments that were unconventional for rock music at the time.

McCartney publicly announced the break-up on 10 April 1970, a week before releasing his first solo album, *McCartney*. Pre-release copies included a press release with a self-written interview explaining the end of the Beatles and his hopes for the future.

The Beatles' partnership was finally dissolved in 1975.

Вправа 19. Read the article and pay attention to the word phrases, and passive construction and make the best title.

Hollywood's blockbuster for the year 2001 is said to be a follow up — though not a sequel — to *Titanic*. In one way, it is certainly following a path marked out by Hollywood's most successful film; *Pearl Harbor* has set a new record in big-budget films; but the movie may not have the same worldwide success as the 1998 mega hit.

As soon as the film *Titanic* showed itself to be the enormous hit that had been hoped for, the search for a sequel was on. But *Titanic II* being a somewhat improbable proposition, it was towards other defining moments in recent history that Hollywood ideas-men turned their attention. Now, the result of their active thinking is about to hit the screens. *Pearl Harbor*, a love story set against the backdrop of another great catastrophe, had an initial budget of \$145 million — 45 % greater than that of *Titanic*. The movie opened in the USA in Spring, and will be on screens in Europe a few weeks or months later, depending on the country. As in *Titanic*, the love story element of *Pearl Harbor* is fiction; but as with *Titanic*, the historic background against which it is set was a very real event; even more than the loss of the *Titanic*, it was an event which helped to determine the direction of world history in the years that followed.

Pearl Harbor is unlikely to have quite as much impact across the world as *Titanic* did: the enormous success of the latter was due partly to the fact that it was not essentially an American story, but a story that belongs as much to United States history, as to European history. When the *Titanic* set off on that fatal journey in 1912, she was carrying an assortment of people from different nations; she was a British ship that took on passengers at Cherbourg and Cork, before setting off for the USA.

Though the tragedy of *Pearl Harbor* was to be a determining moment in the history of the 20th century, the story does not conjure up the same kind of memories in Europe; and although it also involves two nations — the Americans and the Japanese — and was really a tragedy for both, it is unlikely that Japanese movie-goers will be as keen on the film as Americans — particularly coming so soon after the accidental sinking of

a Japanese ship by an American submarine earlier this year, in the waters not far from Pearl Harbor.

That being said, as a major Second World War action movie, filmed with all the sophistication that modern technology can offer, Pearl Harbor is certain to be a big movie, and possibly the biggest movie of 2001 — at least in the USA. If the movie itself does is not enough to make sure of that, the Disney advertising and media departments will do so.

Вправа 20. Read the text and think of advantages and disadvantages of television in our daily life.

Many people say that the television is chewing-gum for the eyes.

Indeed we often watch television because we have nothing to do. A typical person spends about four hours daily in front of a TV set. However, we do not realize that television can do us harm.

First of all, it stops people from talking. Many families set up their activities and lifestyle around a Tv program schedule. They do not communicate their feelings, do not exchange impressions or views but have their eyes glued to the TV instead. In this way the strong relationships in the family are weakening.

Apart from that television has a very negative impact on children who are exposed to silly cartoons or violent detective stories. Not only do they waste their time by watching programs what do not teach them anything but they also getting tired of it

In our days many people speak about television: some said it's doing a lot of harm; other said that nobody makes you watch TV. But television — is a great amount of information and has got its advantages and disadvantages.

I think we must watch TV to be well informed. It gives wonderful possibilities for education. Besides, there is a considerable variety of programmes. We can choose what we want to see.

Television brings the world to our livingroom. We see people in our country and in other lands, and learn of their customs, occupations, opinions and problems.

We become better informed by watching documentaries, science programmes, discussions and by learning about the most important economic, social and political issues of the day.

We see great events, which will pass into history. We can see famous people. We become more cultured people by learning more of the arts.

So, television has many advantages, but there are bad sides too. Some pupils do their homework in front of the television screen. Others rush their homework so they can watch television. In either case, the quality of the work is affected. Some pupils are so attracted by television that they do not do their homework at all.

Some children have made watching TV their main leisure activity and they are not enriching their personalities by developing hobbies and belonging to clubs. Television may lead to poor health, through rushed meals, lack of sleep, lack of exercise and eyestrain.

Many children no longer read books. This will seriously affect their performance in higher forms, for reading is the key to all higher study, and needs constant practice.

Answer the following questions.

- Does TV have too much sex and violence?
- Are the news media biased?
- Have TV talk shows gone too far with their sensationalized topics?
- Should the content of Internet be regulated?
- Are media shaping our values?
- IS TV harmful for our children?
- Do media drive foreign policy?
- Are newspapers insensitive to minorities?
- Is emphasis on body image harmful to our society?
- Should the names of rape victims be reported?
- Should tobacco advertising be restricted?
- Should the media cover criminal trials?
- Do media reports of crime heighten the fears of citizens?
- Is coverage of political campaigns fair?
- Is advertising ethical?
- Do paparazzi threaten First Amendment Rights?
- Does concentration of ownership jeopardize media content?
- Does the globalization of media industries homogenize media content?

Вправа 21. Make the statements about the Media. Use any correct expressions for giving opinion.

Вправа 22. Find the odd one out.

Go on a) strike b) holiday c) work.

You can go to work, but not go on work.

1. have a) plastic surgery b) property c) death
2. break a) contract b) price c) window
3. make a) comparison b) payment c) discovery
4. commit a) suicide b) offence c) business
5. perform a) computations b) contract c) match
6. win a) team b) prize c) contract

Вправа 23. Read the text. Make questions to the text.

Newspapers, magazines, radio, television — these are mass media, which are inseparable from our life. Nowadays we are better informed than ever. Of course, not all papers and programs are good. So what? You don't have to read of match the bad ones. Choose what you want.

Most national papers express a political opinion, and people choose the newspaper they read according to their own political beliefs. My parents read "Uralskiy Rabochiy", but I don't read it. I prefer youth magazines, such as "New Musical Express", because they contain a lot of interesting information about music.

There are local papers in all parts of Russia. Many free local newspapers are delivered to people's homes whether they ask for them or no. They usually contain a lot of advertisements. Those who pay for the ads try to attract customers to their store to buy goods, which are not always the best and cheapest.

I'm not much of an expert, but in my opinion the rapid pace of our life gives priority to radio and especially television. I think that radio (I mean central radio) is regulated by the Government. It broadcasts official points of view, as I feel it. The number of ads is limited. I don't think that the media now are out of control.

Television, like radio, focused on popular entertainment to provide large audiences. You can't help noticing that there are many American films on our TV, not best ones, I'm afraid. Many of them feature fighting, shooting, murder. Children like them, you won't drag such kids from the box.

TV advertising, on the one hand, annoys a significant proportion of audience. Just imagine, you are sitting comfortably in your chair watching a thriller, and every fifteen minutes it is interrupted by ads! Of course,

it gets on spectator's nerves! But some people like it, or, to be more exact, they like the way of presentation of ads. But whether we like TV advertising or not, the main point is that TV today depends on advertisers and advertising to a great extent. Today TV will not survive without advertising.

Вправа 24. Write an essay. Chose the theme.

1. Assessing the impact of the internet and computers.
2. Media & Society
3. Mass Media
4. How Mass Media Simulate Political Transparency
5. Media in your life.
6. Media effects.

Вправа 25. Read and discuss the text. Make the title of the text.

The name Canada comes from a word in the language of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians, *canada*, meaning "village" or "settlement". In 1535, inhabitants of the present-day Quebec City region used the word to direct Jacques Cartier towards the village of Stadacona. Cartier used the word 'Canada' to refer to not only that village, but the entire area subject to Donnacona, Chief at Stadacona. By 1547, maps began referring to this and the surrounding area as Canada.

The French colony of Canada referred to the part of New France along the Saint Lawrence River and the northern shores of the Great Lakes. Later, it was split into two British colonies, called Upper Canada and Lower Canada until their union as the British Province of Canada in 1841. Upon Confederation in 1867, the name Canada was officially adopted for the new dominion, which was referred to as the Dominion of Canada until the 1950s. As Canada increasingly acquired political authority and autonomy from Britain, the federal government increasingly simply used Canada on state documents and treaties. Canada's two official languages, English and French, are the mother tongues of 59.7 % and 23.2 % of the population. English and French have equal status in federal courts, Parliament, and in all federal institutions. The public has the right, where there is sufficient demand, to receive federal government services in either English or French. While multiculturalism is official policy, to become a citizen one must be able to speak either English or French, and 98.5 % of Canadians speak at least one (English only: 67.5 %, French only: 13.3 %, both: 17.7 %).

French is mostly spoken in Quebec, but there are substantial Francophone populations elsewhere, mainly in the northern parts of New Brunswick, eastern, northern and southwestern Ontario, and southern Manitoba. Of those who speak French as a first language, 85 % live in Quebec. Ontario has the largest French population outside Quebec. French has been the only official language of Quebec since 1974; New Brunswick is the only officially bilingual province in the country. No provinces other than Quebec and New Brunswick have constitutionally official language(s) as such, but French is used as a language of instruction, in courts, and other government services in all of the majority English or Inuktitut speaking provinces and territories. In Ontario, French has some legal status but is not fully co-official. Several aboriginal languages have official status in Northwest Territories. Inuktitut is the majority language in Nunavut, and one of three official languages in the territory.

Non-official languages are important in Canada, with 5,202,245 people listing one as a first language.

Bnpasa 26. Correct the mistakes connected with countable and uncountable nouns.

1. Please can you give me some informations about cycling holidays?
2. I try to eat as many rice as possible because it's very good for you.
3. Can you pour me a few more coffee please?
4. She tries to play game of squash every weekend.
5. I'd like some advices on how to improve my karate.
6. He's going shopping to try and buy a jeans.
7. I love eating some apples.
8. Please don't put so many sugar in my tea!
9. Have you got a little napkins I can borrow please?
10. I need to borrow a money from my parents.

Bnpasa 27. Complete the table below with useful phrases for recommending a restaurant.

Location

Atmosphere

Menu

Service

Prices

Recommendation

A friend has asked you to recommend two restaurants;

1. A restaurant for a group of lively friends for a birthday celebration, and it has to be fairly cheap.

2. A more sophisticated restaurant for your friend to take a business client to.

Work with your partner to choose two restaurants that fit the above criteria and write a recommendation using the words from Ex. 2 to structure your recommendation.

Вправа 28. Read and translate the jokes. Make your own ones.

1.

-Hey! Tom ! Have you forgotten you owe me 20 dollars?

-No, not yet. Give me time and I will.

2.

-Hello. Is it 122345456?

-No, sorry. We don't have phone at all.

3.

-I can't understand modern art at all.

-I don't think so. If it hangs on the wall-it's a picture. If you can walk around, it's a sculpture.

4.

- My name is Justin Brax. Who are you?

- Well, my name is well-known. You could see me in movies.

Where do you usually sit there?

5.

- Oh. my dear, you have no idea how grateful I am for your present!

- Did you really want to have it?

- That's just what I need to exchange for what I want.

Вправа 29. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to the idioms.

The increase of population and the industrial revolution that paced it have, as everybody knows, changed the world.

The Western movie, for example, often quoted as timeless and ritualistic, has since the end of World War II been highly flexible.

If justice is to be done to the mass arts which are, after all, one of the most remarkable and characteristic achievements of industrial society, some of the common objections to them need to be faced.

The popular arts of our industrial civilization are geared to technical changes which occur, not gradually, but violently and experimentally

An important factor in communication in the mass arts is high redundancy. TV plays, radio serials, entertainers, tend to resemble each other (though there are important and clearly visible differences for the expert consumer).

The mass media give perpetual lessons in assimilation, instruction in role-taking, the use of new objects, the definition of changing relationships.

The definition of culture is changing as a result of the pressure of the great audience, which is no longer new but experienced in the consumption of its arts.

Our definition of culture is being stretched beyond the fine art limits imposed on it by Renaissance theory, and refers now, increasingly, to the whole complex of human activities.

***Бъпаса 30.* Place the phrases into the correct order to create a formal letter.**

Richard Strong
The Personnel Officer Secure Guards Ltd 320 The High Street London SE8 0ER
I am applying for the post of Security Guard advertised in "The Standard" yesterday and I am enclosing a copy of my CV as requested.
Dear sir,
My experience in the army included working in Northern Ireland and the Falklands. I have also accompanied the Prime Minister on his overseas trips. I notice that the advertised vacancy involves working overseas and I am very keen on travelling, which is why I have chosen to apply for this post.
I hope you will give my application serious consideration and I look forward to hearing from you.
As you can see, I have worked for five years as the Prime Minister's personal bodyguard and before that I was in the army. My commanding officer and the Prime Minister can both supply you with references and their addresses can be found on my CV.
Yours faithfully,
27 Cavendish Road London NW6 2DT
Richard Strong

20/6/00

Вправа 31. Complete each sentence with a question tags.

1. You haven't eaten spaghetti before, ...?
2. You're not nervous, ...?
3. You arrived from Ukraine, ...?
4. You've never played the violin before, ...?
5. You didn't revise, ...?
6. You haven't used chopsticks before, ...?

Match the questions 1–6 to the answer a-f.

1. Yes, I did. It was **snowing when I left.**
2. No, im not. I just don't like heights.
3. Yes, I did. But I think im in the wrong room!
4. Yes, I have, but it didn't taste this good.
5. No, I haven't. I've always used a fork.
6. No, I haven't. But im a fast learner.

Вправа 32. Read the text. Give your own opinion.

Get Rich Quick

Do you want to get rich quick? Many people have the dream of being rich so that they can enjoy the finer things in life. If you want to get rich so that you can spend time with your family, go on that vacation that you have dreamed about, or have more peace when it comes to your finances, there is a lot that you can do.

While everyone wants to “get rich quick,” being rich is not as important as being wealthy. The two are often used interchangeably, but there is a difference between the two and understanding that difference is vital to actually acquiring the greater of the two. Many people want to have lots of money and they want that money now—they want to get rich quick. Being rich entails how much money you have that can be immediately spent, which is what most people think they want. Wealth, on the other hand, is how much money you have stored up. That, in the long run, is what is more important. Many of the people that are rich spend equal to or even faster than what they earn; as a result, they are not wealthy at all. Wealth is what we should all be after, and not just riches. The wealthy always have riches but the rich do not always have wealth. So instead of a “get rich quick” attitude, we should instead have a “build wealth steadily” attitude.

Вправа 33. Make the sentences with the compound nouns.

Modifier	Head	Compound
noun	noun	wallpaper
adjective	noun	blackboard
verb	noun	breakwater
preposition	noun	underworld
noun	adjective	snowwhite
adjective	adjective	blue-green
verb	adjective	tumbledown
preposition	adjective	over-ripe
noun	verb	browbeat
adjective	verb	highlight
verb	verb	freeze-dry
preposition	verb	undercut
noun	preposition	love-in

Вправа 34. Write an essay.

1. Waste of money.
2. Spend more.
3. Getting rich quick.
4. Free topic.

**МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ ДЛЯ ПОЗААУДИТОРНОЇ
САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ**

Вправа 35. Writing a Short Play.

Work in groups to write and perform a short play.

1. What is a play? Discuss in pairs and then share ideas with the whole class.
2. Read and discuss an example of a short play (you could build up your own example).
3. Discuss possible topics that you could use for their own short plays.

Some examples of topics are listed below:

- A court scene that includes a defending lawyer, an opposing lawyer, witnesses, the accused etc.
- A classroom scene that includes a teacher and few students.
- A hospital scene that include, doctors, nurses, and patients.
- An office scene that includes a manager, CEO, secretary, other staff members.
- A bank robbery scene that includes robbers, citizens, police etc.

4. Divide into groups of four or five and choose a topic for your play.

5 Consider the following questions: Where is their play set? Who are the characters in the play? What do they look like? What happens in the play? How does it end?

6. Each group works together to write a script for their play.

7. Performs your play for the rest of the class and discuss which play they liked best and why.

Вправа 36. Match up the two halves.

1. If you sell more than you did last year

- a) he'll be out on his ear.
- b) I'll buy you a new car.
- c) you'll soon be on your way
- d) you'll be in big trouble.

2. If you take my advice

- a) Concorde is faster than a 747.
- b) I'll buy two.
- c) you'll keep a tighter control on what Jerome gets up to.
- d) you'll be in big trouble.

3. If he doesn't accept our offer

- a) we'll have to withdraw. that's the most we can afford to pay.
- b) your job here will be quite safe.
- c) he'll be out on his ear.
- d) you'll be in big trouble.

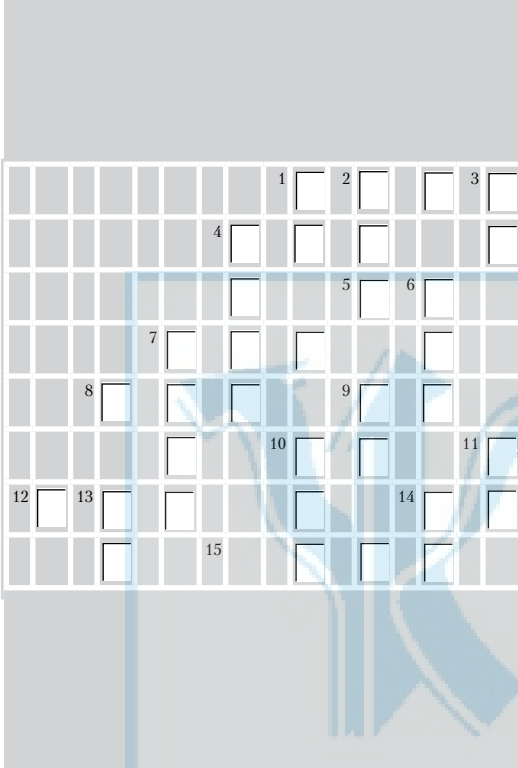
4. If you give me a 10 % discount

- a) you'll soon be on your way.
- b) your job here will be quite safe.
- c) I'll buy two.
- d) you'll be in big trouble.

5. If sales don't improve soon

- a) we'll have to lay off some workers.
- b) your job here will be quite safe.
- c) I'll buy two.
- d) you'll keep a tighter control on what Jerome gets up to.

Вправа 37



Across

1. Opposite of up.
4. ___ are my friend.
5. He goes ___ school.
7. She is nice, ___ her brother isn't.
- 8 His name is John. ___ name is Mary.
- 9 ___ it rains, I stay home.
10. Put the book ___ the table.
12. I ___ dance very well.
14. He comes to school ___ bus.
15. Opposite of there.

Down

1. ___ your homework carefully.
2. Our phone is ___ of order.
3. Opposite of yes.
4. Put ___ hand on my shoulder.
6. He fell ___ a tree.
7. I've ___ sick lately.
9. It's ___ my pocket.
10. The first cardinal number.
11. This is ___ book. It's mine.
13. I ___ a good student.
14. ___ nice to your friends.

Вправа 38. Put the correct words from a – d below in the article.

Rio carnival says “no” to violence

Rio de Janeiro's world famous carnival (1) ___ on Sunday with a riot of colour and music. Hundreds of thousands of partygoers arrived in the city to dance through the streets and watch parades, samba dancers, and hundreds of other colourful attractions. (2) ___ keeping with tradition, Rio's mayor handed the key to the city to the king of the carnival – (3) ___ *Rei Momo*. This year, carnival king Alex de Silva took the key for the ninth year (4) ___ in a noisy ceremony in front of Rio's city hall. Mayor Cesar Maia declared: “From this moment, happiness will (5) ___ across the city.” Mr de Silva echoed these words. He said the carnival “requires some serious work, but...we have the right to play”. He hoped people

would be “filled with the spirit (6) ____ carnival” and could “enjoy the mixing between social classes and respect each other”. (7) ____ spite of the positive words expressed by the mayor and carnival king, violence is overshadowing this year’s event. A (8) ____ of drug-related violence has hit the headlines in recent days. One battle between drug gangs (9) ____ in a six-year-old boy being dragged four kilometres through the streets by a gang member’s car. The child’s death shocked even city residents, who have become almost (10) ____ to hearing about child murders. In another incident, the vice president of a top samba school and his wife were shot (11) ____ last week. Mayor Maia said that: “Rio has to overcome these regrettable events and promote its true nature.” He (12) ____ that the majority of Brazilians are “calm, peaceful, and happy people”. He told reporters that the carnival was a good time to say “no” to violence.

1. (a) open (b) opened (c) opening (d) opener
2. (a) At (b) In (c) On (d) An
3. (a) nameless (b) naming (c) named (d) name
4. (a) running (b) runs (c) run (d) runner
5. (a) reins (b) rein (c) rain (d) reign
6. (a) with (b) of (c) on (d) at
7. (a) Out (b) Of (c) On (d) In
8. (a) wave (b) ocean (c) tsunami (d) crest
9. (a) result (b) resulting (c) resulted (d) results
10. (a) immunize (b) immunization (c) immune (d) immunity
11. (a) dead (b) death (c) die (d) deadly
12. (a) importance (b) tension (c) pressured (d) stressed

Вправа 39. Read the article and make the best title.

Ever-greedy corporate marketeers have found a new means of ensnaring children into the net of consumerism. Not content with bombarding kids on TV, in the streets and at schools, marketing executives are utilizing Internet games to tout their wares to unsuspecting children. The latest insidious and pernicious ploy of more than eighty percent of the world’s chocolate and snack food companies has been brought to light in a new report, entitled “It’s Child’s Play: Advergaming and the Online Marketing of Food to Children”. It is “the first comprehensive analysis of the nature and scope of online food advertising to children”. The research was commissioned by America’s Kaiser Family Foundation and exposes the questionable tactics of companies such as Mars, Hersheys and McDonalds in targeting children

to promote their products. The latter company, in particular, focuses its ads more on enticing kids with cheap, giveaway toys than food.

The report sadly increases the likelihood of a new word entering the English vocabulary – the “advergame” – an immoral and callous technique to get kids hooked while having online fun. In addition, a variety of other advertising and marketing tactics designed to lure kids into spending an unlimited amount of online time being blitzed with corporate logos are employed on these sites. These include viral marketing (encouraging children to contact their peers about a specific product or brand, found on 64 % of sites); sweepstakes and promotions (65 %); memberships (25 %); on-demand access to TV ads (53 %); and incentives for product purchase (38 %). Kaiser’s William Dietz said the scale of this advertising was an “eye opener”. It raises ethical concerns about the role food advertising plays in childhood obesity. Kaiser vice president Vicky Rideout warned the reach of online advertising is much deeper than that of television.

Bnpava 40. Look at the article’s headline and guess whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- a. Marketeers have found a way of protecting kids from consumerism. T / F
- b. Some kids are bombarded with advertising at school. T / F
- c. Over 80 % of food companies use the Internet to target kids. T / F
- d. McDonalds ads for kids focus heavily on its burgers and healthy food. T / F
- e. “Advergame” may become a new English word. T / F
- f. “Viral marketing” is all about making children aware of bugs. T / F
- g. A report spokesperson said the findings were not so interesting. T / F
- h. Advertising to kids on TV reaches deeper than advertising online. T / F

Bnpava 41. Answer the following questions, and write down the answers.

- a. Have you heard of advergames before?
- b. Do you think it is just a sign of the times that food companies are targeting kids and nothing to worry about?

- c. Do you think the executives designing games to lure children to their products have bad morals?
- d. What kind of laws do you think should be placed on advergaming?
- e. Do you think kids are sensible enough to know food companies are trying to manipulate them?
- f. What do you think of food companies placing advertisements in schools?
- g. Are you concerned that McDonald's ads that target kids focus on cheap, giveaway toys and not food?
- h. Would you allow your child to play online games that encourage children to buy hamburgers and soft drinks?
- i. What do you think of the word 'advergame'?

Бъраба 42. SYNONYM MATCH: Match the following synonyms from the article.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. greedy | impact |
| b. bombarding | peddle |
| c. tout | induce |
| d. insidious | uncaring |
| e. enticing | money-grabbing |
| f. callous | contemporaries |
| g. lure | sly |
| h. peers | encouragement |
| i. incentives | inundating |
| j. reach | tempting |

Бъраба 43. PHRASE MATCH: Match the following phrases from the article (sometimes more than one combination is possible).

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. ensnaring children | pernicious ploy |
| b. tout | much deeper than that of television |
| c. The latest insidious and | and scope of online food advertising |
| d. analysis of the nature | ethical concerns |
| e. exposes the questionable | into the net of consumerism |
| f. increases | tactics of companies |
| g. being blitzed | to contact their peers |
| h. encouraging children | their wares |
| i. It raises | the likelihood of |
| j. the reach of online advertising is | with corporate logos |

Вправа 44.

1. Search the Internet and find information about advergaming.
2. Conduct a survey of your family and friends. Find out their opinions on advergaming. Share what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson.
3. Write a letter to the advertising executives designing new tactics to get children to be consumers. Ask them three questions. Which letter did you like best and why? Your partner(s) will answer your questions in the next lesson.

Вправа 45. Write your opinion about.

OLYMPIC CHAMPION: Imagine you are an Olympic champion. Decide in what sport you won your gold medal. Talk to the other Olympic champions in your class about being champion and how you won your medal. How has your life changed since becoming champion?

Вправа 46. Read the article.

London to host 2012 Olympics

London will host the 2012 Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee announced the decision on July 6 in Singapore. It was the closest race to decide the venue of the Games in Olympics history. Up to the last minutes of the final decision it looked like Paris, the longtime favorite, would win. However, in the final round of voting London managed to edge its rival by 54 to 50 votes. Crowds in London erupted with joy. Meanwhile, Parisians that had gathered to celebrate a Paris victory went home in stunned silence.

It is the first time the Games will be held in London since 1948. Organizers gathered an impressive collection of high profile sporting and political figures to support London. A huge boost came when Nelson Mandela backed the British capital. Other big names who championed London were Australian Olympic champion Kathy Freeman, England's soccer captain David Beckham and Prime Minister Tony Blair. He took time off from the G8 summit to dash to Singapore. His eleventh-hour visit certainly paid dividends

Which do you agree and disagree with?

London deserved to get the Olympics.

London won because France's Jacques Chirac criticized British and Finnish food.

It's time for the Olympics to be held in Africa.

I really want to go to London in 2012.

The Olympic Games are not important – It's just sport.

The World Cup is much bigger and more important than the Olympics.

London is the world's greatest city.

The Olympic Games are more about politics than sport.

Paris should get the 2016 Olympic Games.

The Olympics is a true celebration of human together.

Вправа 47. Look at the article's headline and guess whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- a. London easily won the right to stage the 2012 Olympic Games. T / F
- b. The final round of voting was between London, Paris and New York. T / F
- c. London beat Paris by just four votes. T / F
- d. People in Paris screamed and shouted all the way home. T / F
- e. London last held the Olympics 29 years ago. T / F
- f. Nelson Mandela backed London's bid. T / F
- g. Tony Blair dashed to Singapore to help London win. T / F
- h. British companies are paying their shareholders big dividends. T / F

Вправа 48. Discuss the questions.

Did you like reading this article?

What did you think about what you read?

Would you like to go to the 2012 Olympics in London?

Do you think the Olympics are the world's most important sporting event?

What's your favorite event at the Olympics?

What can you remember from previous Olympics?

Do you think Africa should get its first Olympic Games in 2016?

Is London a better city to host the games than the other cities – Paris, Madrid, New York and Moscow?

Do you think America gets the Games too often?

Вправа 49. Choose the correct answer.

Q1 – The lecture was really ____.

- boring
- bored

Q2 – It's been a ____ day- I'm ready to go to bed.

- tired
- tiring

Q3 – The dinner was ____.

- disgusted
- disgusting

Q4 – I was really ____ with him for turning up late.

- annoying
- annoyed

Q5 – It was a ____ story.

- shocking
- shocked

Q6 – He was very ____ with his results.

- pleasing
- pleased

Q7 – It was very ____ when I saw them together.

- embarrassed
- embarrassing

Q8 – I loved the book and found the film very ____.

- disappointing
- disappointed

Q9 – We were ____ to hear that she had died.

- shocking
- shocked

Q10 – His reaction was ____.

- embarrassing
- embarrassed

Вправа 50. Choose the correct answer.

Q1 – Interesting as it was, we didn't enjoy it much.

- 'Interesting' is an adjective.
- 'Interesting' is a present participle.

Q2 – It's a pressing problem.

- 'Pressing' is an adjective.
- 'Pressing' is a present participle.

Q3 – The film was boring.

- 'Boring' is an adjective
- 'Boring' is a present participle.

Q4 – The lecturer was boring his students.

- 'Boring' is an adjective.
- 'Boring' is a present participle.

Q5 – The news was saddening.

- 'Saddening' is an adjective
- 'Saddening' is a present participle.

Q6 – The film was fascinating.

- 'Fascinating' is an adjective.
- 'Fascinating' is a present participle.

Q7 – She gave her a knowing smile.

- 'Knowing' is an adjective.
- 'Knowing' is a present participle.

Q8 – It was confusing for us all.

- 'Confusing' is an adjective.
- 'Confusing' is a present participle.

Q9 – I was standing on the stairs when she called.

- 'Standing' is an adjective.
- 'Standing' is a present participle.

Q10 – There was standing room only on the train.

- 'Standing' is an adjective.
- 'Standing' is a present participle.

Вправа 51. Adjectives ending -ful and -less.

Q1 – Power ...

- has a form ending -ful.
- has a form ending -less.
- has both forms.

Q2 – Taste ...

- has a form ending -ful.
- has a form ending -less.
- has both forms.

Q3 – Truth ...

- has a form ending -ful.
- has a form ending -less.
- has both forms.

Q4 – Peace ...

- has a form ending -ful.
- has a form ending -less.
- has both forms.

Q5 – Home ...

- has a form ending -ful.
- has a form ending -less.
- has both forms.

Q6 – Harm ...

- has a form ending -ful.
- has a form ending -less.
- has both forms.

Q7 – Care ...

- has a form ending -ful.
- has a form ending -less.
- has both forms.

Q8 – End ...

- has a form ending -ful.
- has a form ending -less.
- has both forms.

Q9 – Faith ...

- has a form ending -ful.
- has a form ending -less.
- has both forms.

Q10 – Pain ...

- has a form ending -ful.
- has a form ending -less.
- has both forms.

Вправа 52. Used to, get used to & be used to.

Choose the correct answer

Q1 – I'm not used to _____ up this early.

- get
- getting

Q2 – I used to _____ a lot.

- read
- reading

Q3 – You'll have to get used to _____ on the right when you live there.

- drive
- driving

Q4 – I didn't use to _____ it, but I do now.

- like
- liking

Q5 – I found it hard to get used to _____ in such a hot country.

- live
- living

Q6 – Where did you use to _____ when you visited?

- stay
- staying

Q7 – It took me a while to get used to _____ the language.

- speak
- speaking

Q8 – I used to _____ hard when I was a student.

- work
- working

Q9 – Have you got used to _____ it yet?

- do
- doing

Q10 – I'm not used to _____ so much tea.

- drink
- drinking

Бnpаvа 53. Mixed Conditionals.

Choose the correct answer

Q1 – If you'd arrived on time, none of this would have happened

- This sentence is about something that happened in the past
- This sentence is about something that is very unlikely to happen

Q2 – If I were you, I'd get in touch with a solicitor

- This is about something that is likely to happen in the near future
- This is about something now

Q3 – If I won the lottery, I'd go on a cruise

- This is about the present
- This is about the future

Q4 – If you should see him, tell him I've got the video he was looking for

- This is less likely to happen than if the speaker had said 'If you see him...'
- This is as likely to happen as if the speaker had said 'If you see him...'

Q5 – If the weather stays good, I'll play a round of golf tomorrow

- This is about something that is unlikely to happen
- This is about something that has a good chance of happening

Q6 – If they win, they'll be top of the Premier Division

- This could well happen
- This is unlikely to happen

Q7 – But for Jane's help, I'd never have got it done on time

- Jane helped the speaker
- Jane didn't help the speaker

Q8 – It might not have been Sally

- The speaker thinks that it probably was Sally
- The speaker is fairly sure it wasn't Sally

Q9 – John, should you see her, could you ask Helen to give me a quick ring?

- John is likely to see Helen
- John might possibly see Helen

Q10 – If I told you what happened, would you keep it to yourself

- The speaker is definitely going to tell the person what happened
- The speaker might tell the person what happened

Вправа 54. Mixed Conditionals.

Q11 – As long as you do what the doctor told you, you should be better in a few days

- The person will probably get better
- It is unlikely that the person will get better

Q12 – If I were in your shoes, I'd be celebrating

- This is unlikely to happen except in the distant future
- This is describing an imaginary present situation

Q13 – I wish I were at home

- This is talking about the present
- This is talking about the past

Q14 – If I were in your shoes, I'd make sure that it is paid on time

- The speaker is giving an order
- The speaker is making a suggestion

Q15 – You know you shouldn't have tried to get away without paying

- The speaker is pleased with the other person
- The speaker is annoyed with the other person

Q16 – I'll kill you unless you give me the money

- The speaker is making a threat
- The speaker is making a suggestion

Q17 – Unless you stop working so late, you'll never stop being so tired

- The person should stop working late
- It's alright to work late

Q18 – If he hadn't been there, there would have been a terrible accident

- There was no accident
- There was an accident

Q19 – If you want to do well, you should work harder

- The speaker is giving advice
- The speaker is giving an order

Q20 – If he were here, things would be very different

- This is about the future
- This is about the present

Bnpasa 55. Mixed Conditionals (3).

Q21 – If you see him, will you tell him that I need to talk to him

- There's a reasonable chance of seeing him
- There's little chance of seeing him

Q22 – Had I known, I'd have come sooner

- This is about the present
- This is about the past

Q23 – Provided you carry on like this, you should do well

- The speaker thinks it is unlikely that the person will carry on in the same way
- The speaker thinks it is likely that the person will carry on in the same way

Q24 – If only I'd had the chance to speak to her, I'd have sorted everything out

- The speaker is apologising
- The speaker is expressing regret

Q25 – Suppose he came, what would you do?

- It is unlikely that he will come
- It is fairly likely that he will come

Q26 – He might well understand if you explain the situation to him

- It is improbable that he will understand
- He will probably understand

Q27 – Unless you apply now, you won't get your passport in time for your holiday

- There's no hurry to apply
- The person must apply quickly

Q28 – If you mix yellow and blue, it makes green

- This is always true
- This is about the future

Q29 – If you could, would you go there?

- This is about the past
- This is about the future

Q30 – What do you think I should do if he turns up

- The speaker wants advice about the present
- The speaker wants advice about the future.

Вправа 56. Read the text. Retell, make questions.

Consumer society

**“There is enough on earth
for everybody's need,
but not for everyone's greed.”**

Gandhi

If we only bought things we needed, there would be enough for everybody. What do we need? What you need depends on how old you are and your way of life.

If we don't need to buy so much, we don't need to work so much. We can take part-time jobs or reduce our working day from 8 hours to 6 hours. Some people are leaving very well paid jobs to live a healthier life in the countryside or a more exciting life abroad. This is called 'downshifting'. Parents can spend more time with their children and the unemployed are given more opportunities to work.

If we start to respect saving the earth more than spending money, we will become 'conservers'. When we are conservers, we try to choose environmentally-friendly products which are durable and last a long time. We may find growing our own vegetables or making our own clothes more rewarding than buying them.

What was the best thing you bought last week?

Could you choose from lots of different types? We like having a choice of what to buy. People who buy things are called consumers. Consumers have choices. We usually choose the colour, taste, smell or size of what we buy, but there are other choices we can make. The following questions will help you to consider these choices.

Where was it made?

If you don't like the place it was made, you might decide not to buy that particular product. A lot of people don't buy products from certain countries when they don't like the way the country is run. Was it made in a factory or on a local farm? If the product was unbelievably cheap, the people who made it might not have been paid much.

Who made it?

Do you know? If a friend made it, you probably like it more and you will want to keep it for a long time. If it was made by somebody who enjoyed making it, the quality and the design are probably better. Or does it look like it might have been assembled in a large factory?

There are children in Asia who make Santa Claus dolls for European children to play with. The children who make the toys don't celebrate Christmas because they are not Christian; they think of the dolls as work. Would it be better if the children in Europe made their own Christmas dolls?

What is it made from?

One of the places where we want to buy expensive luxuries is at the airport's duty-free shop. Next to the chocolate and cigarettes, there are

beautifully-shaped bottles and compact boxes full of perfumes and creams which promise to make you look and feel more beautiful. If you look at the ingredients you will find that the perfumes are mainly alcohol and the creams are mainly made of petroleum!

Almost all products are sold in packaging. Some products have too much packaging, creating more rubbish and using up resources. Some use recycled packaging, which is better for the environment.

Next time you go shopping, think about what you really need to buy. Don't deprive yourself of things you like, but decide what you should buy before you go out, so that you won't be influenced by advertisements or promotions. If it is more expensive to buy goods which don't have much packaging and things which are more durable, buy less. If you can choose to work less, decide which things you would like to make, do or grow yourself. Even though you have less money, your life will become richer!

***Бъраба 57.* Read the story. Retell, and discuss. Write a short poem about desert.**

Not a drop to drink

Two thousand years ago the Romans tried to turn this desert into an oasis, a place full of rivers and lakes and canals. The Romans wanted to build big white temples and big houses under the hot sun. They wanted to turn this desert into a new paradise, full of trees and flowers and fields. They planned to sail their ships across the desert. But they failed.

The Romans failed because they looked only at the surface of the land. They tried to make the desert into a paradise with water and trees by digging canals and building aqueducts. They dug canals to connect the sea and the rivers. They built their aqueducts, long pipes to carry water, for many miles across the desert, to carry water from one town to another.

Now, I can still see some of the old aqueducts. There are a few white stone arches under the hot sun in the dry desert. They are falling down. The water in the aqueducts dried up. There is nothing left of the Roman canals. The water in the canals disappeared and the canals filled up with sand again, but if you look carefully it is still possible to see where they were. There are lines across the desert that look like very old roads.

In 1777 a Portuguese explorer called Emanuel de Melo Pimento came to this desert with a plan to turn it into an oasis. At that time in history, everybody was very excited by new discoveries in science and technology and engineering. Emanuel de Melo Pimento was a man of his times, one of the new scientist-philosopher-engineers who believed that all the problem of people in the world could be solved by science and philosophy.

He believed that he could turn the hot, dry desert where nobody had enough water to drink into an oasis, into a utopia. He wanted to build a completely new city here, he wanted to build a completely new country. He wanted to call it “Pimentia”, named after himself, of course.

Emanuel de Melo Pimento had a lot of money. He had a lot of money because a lot of rich people in Portugal and Spain gave him money to go around the world and explore. These rich people invested in Emanuel de Melo Pimento’s journeys of exploration and discovery. Now they had given him money to build a new city, a new country, a utopia, to create an oasis in the desert. These rich people hoped to become even richer. Emanuel de Melo Pimento took their money and used it not to try and change the surface of the land, like the Romans, but to change what is under the surface of the desert. Emanuel de Melo Pimento wanted to dig canals under the desert, to make big underground rivers where the water would not dry up under the heat of the sun.

He failed, of course.

Some of his plans still survive. I have some of them here in my office in the Institute of Hydrogeological Research where I write this. They are very beautiful works of art. But not one of his plans was ever completed — they needed too much money, more money than even the rich people in Portugal and Spain gave to Emanuel de Melo Pimento. Instead, Emanuel de Melo Pimento spent all the money on building beautiful buildings where he could live and dream of his new city.

From where I write in my office in the Institute I can still see one of the old buildings that Emanuel de Melo Pimento lived in before he went mad and died here. He failed because he tried to look only under the land. The Romans failed because they looked only at the surface of the land. Now, I will succeed, because I am not looking at the surface of the desert, or under it. I am looking up above the desert. I am looking up at the sky.

Now, at the beginning of the 21st century we have the ability to go up into space. We have the ability to build satellites. Some people have said that I am mad, just like Emanuel de Melo Pimento, but I know that I will succeed. I have spent many years making plans to build satellites that can not only forecast the weather, but change it.

The first of the satellites went up into space last week, and now, using a computer here in my office, I am telling it what to do. The programmes I spent many years planning and designing all work perfectly.

I look up at the sky, and it is starting to rain.

It has now been raining for three weeks. It has not stopped raining for 21 days. At first, the people were very happy to see so much rain. Now the

desert has flooded. Where before there was only sand, now there is water. Where there was desert, now there is sea.

But the rain that has come down from the sky has destroyed many houses. Some people now have nowhere to live. The rain was stronger and heavier than I planned. I was right to look up above the desert, not at its surface or under the sand, but I did not expect the force of nature to be so strong.

Have I too failed? I do not know. Will people in the future think of me as I now think of the Romans and of the failed mad scientist Emanuel de Melo Pimento?

I have turned the desert into a sea. We can now sail ships across the desert, like the Romans dreamed. But the people do not thank me. They have water, but they have nothing to drink.

Вправа 58. Describe a learning experience.

Describe a teacher from your class. Write detailed descriptions of real events.

Make relation between your experience and learning from mistakes.

Вправа 59. Requirements for the job...

Complete the following sentence using a modal in the Simple Past and the prompts.

1. In my old job we _____ send emails to friends. (not permitted)
2. In that particular type of job everyone _____ be on the trading floor by 6:30 am. (was necessary)
3. My manager _____ accompany our team on all our foreign trips. (not necessary)
4. We were _____ take time out from our jobs to do courses that would help us gain more knowledge in our field. (OK/were permitted)
5. One of the job requirements was that you _____ speak French, German and English. (was necessary)
6. We were _____ speak about company figures outside the company. (not permitted)
7. In my old job we _____ attend every Monday morning meeting. (wasn't necessary)
8. We _____ take one half-day off each month in the summer. (OK/permitted)

Бпаса 60. In pairs choose three of the jobs in the box and write a list of four job requirements for each job.

Air, Hostess, Author, Childminder, Nanny, Doctor
Lawyer, Market, Trade, Politician, Tennis, Coach.

Бпаса 61. Write a short sentence for each of the following, underlining the particular structure:

- 1) present simple:
- 2) present continuous:
- 3) pres. perfect simple:
- 4) pres. perfect cont:
- 5) past simple:
- 6) past continuous:
- 7) past perfect simple:
- 8) future simple:
- 9) future continuous:
- 10) future perfect simple:
- 11) phrasal verb:
- 12) infinitive:
- 13) gerund (-ing):
- 14) conditional:
- 15) wh question:
- 16) yes/no question:
- 17) tag question:
- 18) modal verb:
- 19) auxiliary verb:
- 20) passive:

Бпаса 62. Write eight sentences using your own words and *I wish/If only* in response to the scenarios 1–8.

1. I can't believe that I've missed the bus to work again!

2. That new camera looks brilliant.

3. I love watching tennis on TV.

4. I'm exhausted after last night's late night film.

5. She's so good at art.

6. The water in the swimming pool was freezing!

7. You are such a talented cook!

8. We've forgotten our passports.

Вправа 63. Read the three different scenarios below. In pairs write I wish/If only sentences for each scenario.

- a) It's a very hot day and the local swimming pool is closed. Everyone is very thirsty but the local shop only has water as a cold drink.
- b) You need to go shopping for 3 birthday presents. The birthdays are all in the next few days. There is a huge queue for the car park at the shopping centre. The shops are absolutely packed. Some of the things you wanted to buy are out of stock.
- c) You are out with a group of friends at a restaurant. There is a live band and everyone is having a great time. One of your group gets up and sings with the band. One of the band members hands you the microphone to sing ...

Вправа 64. Thinking about the past. Read the following sentences and underline the correct tense in each one.

1. David Beckham had not played/didn't play for a Spanish team before he joined Real Madrid.
2. Ellen MacArthur had sailed/sailed round the world and had completed /completed the voyage successfully.
3. She was missing/missed her family when she was going/went to university.
4. My father was reminding/had reminded us of how determined Jen was, just as she was winning/won the race.
5. He travelled/was travelling in New Zealand when he had met/met Millie. He had never felt/never felt like this before!
6. She didn't intend/hadn't intended to work at the pub, but she needed/had needed to earn extra cash for her course.
7. He inspired/was inspiring many people during his short life.
8. We talked/were talking about how inspiring our coach was, when he was walking/walked into the changing room.

Бъпава 65. In pairs discuss the six questions. Use a variety of past tenses: Past Simple, Past Perfect and the Past Continuous while you are speaking.

1. Which famous person (or not) has inspired you in your life and why?
2. Which skill have you been encouraged to develop most in your life?
3. What is the bravest thing you have ever done? Describe it.
4. Have you ever been involved in any sort of large project? What was involved?
5. What was your favourite time of year as a child and why?
6. Which century would you have liked to live in apart from this one?

Бъпава 66. Discuss the following questions.

- Which political system will the country have?
- What will the official language(s) be?
- Will there be censorship?
- What industries will your country try to develop?
- Will citizens be allowed to carry a gun?
- Will there be the death penalty?
- Will there be a state religion?
- What kind of immigration policy will there be?
- What will the educational system be like? Will there be compulsory education to a certain age?
- Who will be allowed to marry?

Бъпава 67. Putting up with phrasal verbs!

1. Reorder the sentences 1–8.
2. didn't find I she leaving was yesterday until.
3. some with up came she ideas fantastic the for holiday.
4. think you do can on go you in that atmosphere working?
5. up late turned he the for goodbye party.
6. was match the off called of because bad weather.
7. around play don't those with gadgets.
8. to had I let go her the to party.
9. 8 time what you did up wake?

Вправа 68. In pairs discuss questions 1–5.

1. Why do you think pop groups often split up after only a few years?
2. Have you ever had to put up with noisy neighbours, a bad job or an annoying person? Did you complain?
3. Why do you think that people generally let other people down?
4. Could you carry on doing something you didn't like just to help someone else out?
5. When do you find is your best time to come up with really good ideas and plans?

Вправа 69. In pairs down all the phrasal verbs you can remember.

Take it in turns to read out each verb and then make a sentence using it.

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