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ENGLISH

for the 1st year students not majoring in English

навчальний посібник для студентів I курсу (2 семестр):
для спеціальностей:

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Навчальний посібник містить навчальний матеріал, передбачений робочою програмою.

Основні завдання посібника – сприяти накопиченню словникового запасу, розвитку комунікативних компетенцій та стимулювати мовленнєву взаємодію студентів.

ЗМІСТ

ПЕРЕДМОВА.....	4
Part 1. ESSENTIAL TOPICS.....	5
Unit 1. IN THE TOWN	5
Unit 2. SHALL WE SHOP TILL WE DROP?.....	10
Unit 3. SPORTS AND GAMES	16
Unit 4. HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE.....	22
Unit 5. SOME MEN ARE WEATHER WISE, OTHERS ARE OTHERWISE .	30
Unit 6. MAN AND ENVIRONMENT.....	35
Unit 7. ON THE MOVE.....	39
Part 2. GRAMMAR SECTION.....	47
Part 3. TESTS.....	66
Test 1	66
Test 2	67
Test 3	69
Test 4	70
Test 5	71
Test 6	73
Test 7	75
Test 8	76
Test 9	77
Test 10	78

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник складається з трьох частин, які за тематико-ситуативним змістом, мовним та граматичним матеріалом відповідають робочій навчальній програмі першого курсу (другого семестру) навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням».

Перша частина містить 7 уроків (Units), в яких включено текстовий матеріал та комплексна система вправ для розвитку навичок усної та письмової мови студентів першого курсу немовних спеціальностей.

Друга частина містить граматичний матеріал та вправи, що сприяють освоєнню та закріпленню граматичних аспектів згідно з робочою навчальною програмою.

Третя частина складається з тестових завдань, тематика яких передбачена програмою.

Part 1
ESSENTIAL TOPICS

Unit 1
IN THE TOWN

Vocabulary	
1. Traffic	2. underground
3. downtown	4. noise
5. pedestrian	6. pollution
7. intersection	8. rush hours
9. dweller	10. residential area
11. passer-by	12. bus stop
13. traffic warden	14. fare
15. public transportation	

Exercise 1. Match each word in column A with a word in column B. Translate the words and phrases into Ukrainian.

A	B
1. heavy	1. ensembles
2. picturesque	3. attraction
4. architectural	5. street
6. residential	7. traffic
8. tourist	9. jam
10. one-way	11. building
12. apartment	13. nooks
14. youth	15. area
16. traffic	17. hostel

Exercise 2. Recollect the city/country or village where you were born, and

1. think of three things you like about it an three things that you dislike:

LIKE

DISLIKE

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Compare your answers with the answers of your fellow-students. Do you have some answer in common? If yes, give your comments.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the text.

Only a madman would choose to live in a large modern city

“Avoid the rush-hour” must be the slogan of large cities the world over. If it, it’s a slogan no one takes the least notice of. Twice a day, with predictable regularity, the pot boils over. Wherever you look it’s people, people, people. The trains which leave or arrive every few minutes are packed: an endless procession of human sardine its. The streets are so crowded, there is hardly room to move on the pavements. The queues for buses reach staggering proportions. It takes ages for a bus to get to you because the traffic on the roads has virtually come to a standstill. Even when a bus does at last arrive, it’s so full, it can’t take any more passengers. Thiswhole crazy system of commuting stretches person’s resources to the utmost. The smallest unforeseen event can bring about conditions of utter chaos. A power-cut, for instance, an exceptionally heavy snowfall or a minor derailment must always make city-dwellers realise how precarious the balance is. The extraordinary thing is not that people put up with these conditions, but that they actually choose them in preference to anything else.

Large modern cities are too big to control. They impose their own living conditions the people who inhabit them. City-dwellers are obliged by their environment to adopt wholly unnatural way of life. They lose touch with the land and rhythm of nature. It is possible to live such an air-conditioned existence in a large city that you are barely conscious of the seasons. A few flowers in a public park (if you have the time to visit it) may remind you that it is spring or summer. A few leaves clinging to the pave-ment may remind you that it is autumn. Beyond that, what is going on in nature seems totally irrelevant. All the simple, good things of life like sunshine and fresh air are a premium. Tall buildings blot out the sun. Traffic fumes pollute the atmosphere. Even the distinction between day and night is lost. The flow of traffic goes on unceasingly and the noise never stops.

The funny thing about it all is that you pay dearly for the 'privilege' of living in a city. The demand for accommodation is so great that it is often impossible for ordinary people, to buy a house of their own. Exorbitant rents must be paid for tiny flats which even country hens would disdain to live in. Accommodation apart, the cost of living is very high. Just about everything you buy is likely to be more expensive than it would be in the country.

In addition to all this, city-dwellers live under constant threat. The crime rate in most cities is very high. Houses are burgled with alarming frequency. Cities breed crime and violence and are full of places you would be afraid to visit at night. If you think about it, they are not really fit to live in at all. Can anyone really doubt that the country is what man was born for and where he truly belongs?

Questions for further discussion.

1. If only madmen choose to live in cities, why are so many people fleeing from countryside? Are modern people too sophisticated for simple country pleasures?
2. Do you agree that “commuting stretches person’s resources” or is it just a small inconvenience?
3. Is it true that cities impose their own living conditions on people?
4. Do you agree that city-dwellers have to “adopt a wholly unnatural way of life”?

Exercise 4. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. She had to stay ... home to take care ... her family. 2. The relations between the countries were tense but the international community insisted on keeping ...the appearance. 3. I can refer you ... a good book ... further information on this subject. 4. She took care ... the children when their parents died. 5. He referred his success ... the good teaching he had had. 6. The book will be ... great value ... him in his studies. 7. I was watching her until she finally disappeared ... view. 8. Most of the property was sold ... a loss. 9. I will leave this ... your care. 10. What do you value your house ... ?11. The State must care ... the families of soldiers killed ... the war. 12. It appears ... me that she made a reference ... him. 13.Considering the seriousness of the matter to be debated there was an unusually low attendance ... the meeting. 14. Milan was losing ... two goals ... one. 15. We’ll attend ... the matter as soon as we have some free time.

Exercise 5. Fill the sentences with the following words.

skyscrapers	castle	block of flats	spread out	suburbs	rural
architecture	cottage	Isolated	outskirts	country	detached
neighbourhood	bank	major city	castle	house	

1. Erie is the capital of this region. It is, in fact, the only _____ in this rural area. 2. _____ life is healthy and quiet when compared with life in cities. 3. The house by itself in the middle of the fields. It was completely _____. 4. Our city is situated on the west _____ of the river. 5. Last year we decided to move to the _____ as living here will cost much less than living in the centre of the town. 6. I'll always by a _____ person I can't stand the noise and smell of the city. 7. Our village is _____; some of the houses are very far apart. 8. The monastery is on the _____ of the town. 9. Many new apartments have been built in our neighbourhood. Our little house is now surrounded by monstrous _____. 10. My brother lives on the eleventh floor of that _____. 11. This small _____ is a sample of the local architecture of the 16th century. All the other buildings in the _____ date from at least one hundred years later. 12. It was this section of the battlements, close to the Great Tower, which was undermined in the siege on 1286, when the _____ was captured by Duke Alfonso. 13. They live in a _____ which stands by itself in a field. 14. Many buildings in this part of the town date back from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and include fine examples of the _____ of those periods.

Exercise 6. Put the words in the box into the blank spaces below;

across	take	miss	how	
front	your	moment	to	
left	next	transfer	corner	
down	looking	off	way	
exit	lost	on	where	far

Directions by Street Name and Nearby

A: You look _____. Can I help?

B: Yeah. I'm _____ for the Caprice Theater. Do you know _____ it is?

A: It's on the _____ of Elm Street and 22nd Avenue. It's _____ to the Art Gallery. You can't _____ it.

Directions by Subway or Bus:

A: Excuse me. Can I trouble you for a _____?

B: Sure. What's wrong?

A: I'm lost. Do you know _____ to get _____ the Stadium?

B: The easiest _____ to get there is probably by subway. Just _____ the Central Line to Broadway Station. _____ to the Green Line and Get _____ at Harbour Station. If you go out _____ number four it should be right in _____ of you.

Direction on Foot:

A: Can I get to the Harlton Hotel from here _____ foot?

B: Sure. It's not that _____. Just go _____ 4th Avenue to Main Street. Turn _____ on Main. It should be on _____ right. It's _____ from the park.

Exercise 7. Choose the most suitable word or phrase.

1. The area was neglected and soon turned into an overcrowded _____.
suburb slum quarter estate
5. My brother lives on the eleventh floor of that _____ of flats.
block building house tower
5. The house possesses expensive _____ with gardens, tennis-courts and an orchard.
grounds property fields surroundings
5. Trying to get a seat on the train during the _____ is a nightmare! It's so crowded.
slums rush hour traffic precinct
5. There's a real mix of people in Brighton. It has a very _____ feel to it.
rural quaint cosmopolitan mountainous
5. When my parents retired they bought a tiny _____ in the country.
bungalow mansion shack barn
5. The car skidded off the road and fell into a _____ full of muddy water.
lake gutter ditch puddle
5. The round _____ of the church could be seen from miles away.
building summit dome steeple
5. A lot of people live in the suburbs and _____ to work every day.
commute jaywalk violate take a short cut
5. She could see _____ cascading down some of the mountains-sides and in the distance a lake.
harbours woods valleys waterfalls
5. Men and women and even children were seen on the ski _____.
beaches slopes bends roads
5. The Washington Monument is a popular historical _____ in Washington, D.C.
landmark trap exhibition cathedral
5. There's range of restaurants in the city to _____ all tastes.
often book suit explore
5. Can you collect my dress form the _____? I am going to wear it tonight.
drugstore grocery estate agency dry cleaner's
5. A _____, finding an empty car, gave me a parking ticket.
stowaway traffic warden passer-by commuter

Unit 2

SHALL WE SHOP TILL WE DROP?

Vocabulary		
a shop = a store	a confectioner's/ a sweet-shop	household goods
a shopping centre = a mall	a greengrocer's/ a greengrocery	hosiery
a chain store	an off-licence = a liquor store	souvenirs
a supermarket	a tobacconist's	jewellery/jewelry
a department store	a chemist's = a drugstore/ a pharmacy	a stationer's/ stationery
a stall = a stand	a newsagent's	electric appliances
a kiosk	a boutique	sportswear = sporting goods
dairy products	a gift shop	pottery (ceramics)
a butcher's/ a butcher shop	a bookshop = a bookstore	glassware
a grocer's/ a grocery store	a hardware shop	silverware
a baker's/ a bakery	an antique shop	a fishmonger's
a florist's	footwear	perfumery & toiletries

Exercise 1. Answer the question.

- How often do you go shopping? Who with? Why?
- What do you take into consideration while doing the shopping (e.g. types of shops, prices, etc.)?
- Do you have any shopping habits (e.g. making a shopping list, etc.)?
- In what ways are shopping habits changing (e.g. shopping from home, by phone, hypermarket etc.)?

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences, choosing one of the options.

- I like/ don't like going to small shops to get food because ...
- I prefer shopping for food every day/ once a week since ...
- I like/ dislike going to supermarkets as ...
- I never/ usually choose food of a specific brand because ...
- I like/ dislike buying clothes and footwear at the market because ...
- I like/ dislike window-shopping because ...
- I never/ sometimes drop in at second-hand shops for clothes because ...

8. I always/ sometimes/ never pay attention to the information on the package because ...
9. I prefer buying books in bookshops/ at the book market because ...
10. I never/ sometimes go to sales because ...

Exercise 3. Read and translate the text.

Shopping in the USA

Everything in the US is big. Not just the vast lands and huge distances to cover, big people and X-large clothes to match them, but also big money to be spent and great numbers of products to be consumed. The whole society seems to be based on continuous consumption. To support their economy the US patriots have no choice but to be “active” consumers.

Shopping being an important element of consumerism culture, thus, occupies a great part in the life of an average American. As it usually takes much time, Americans try not to scatter it throughout the whole week, but would rather devote one whole day usually in two or three weeks to do all the needed shopping.

There are a couple of reasons for that. Firstly, in most cases (except for probably big metropolitan areas) shops and grocery stores may be located rather far from the place one lives or works. Secondly, it is always cheaper to buy one and the same item in a bigger container, thus, it is more practical to buy a pack of the product you need than a separate item of it. Thirdly, the stores are usually organized in such a way that looking for the products you intended to buy you need to go through a long way of other appealing goods. Almost unavoidably you would end up buying much more than you originally had in your mind or on your purchase list. And so, shopping may become rather dangerous for your purse.

Food shopping can usually be done in a number of places: supermarkets (like Target), grocery stores (like Dillon’s, Checkers, HyVee) or convenience stores. Supermarkets would be the largest of these, they carry a wide variety of fruit and vegetables, dairy products, cereals, bread and baked goods, prepared, canned and frozen goods, beverages, paper products (like toilet paper, facial tissue, paper plates, napkins, etc.), personal care products, film, non-prescriptive drugs, clothing, jewelry, perfumes, electronics, furniture and so on. Depending on the state’s laws, supermarkets may also carry wine and beer. Some of them also have coffee shops, fast food restaurants, film developing services, pharmacies, sometimes post office branch and video rentals. In such a place you can easily lose control over time, get lost yourself, and at the same time you need for your everyday life, and lots of stuff you don’t really need.

Grocery stores are usually smaller than supermarkets. They limit their assortment to food, paper products and personal care products, non-prescription drugs, film and magazines. They might also have film developing services and pharmacies. The prices in grocery stores would usually be similar to those of supermarkets.

Both grocery stores and supermarkets are usually supplied with plastic baskets and carts for carrying items around the store. As soon as the process of filling the cart is over you would proceed to the cashiers, where a person in a store uniform might have a small talk with you while processing your purchased items through an electronic pricing scanner and then waiting for the bill to come out of the cashier machine. Depending on the store the service of packing will vary: in Dillon's grocery store you will get all your purchased goods in a plastic or paper bag, in Checked you are supposed to pack your goods yourself, though the bags are available and free, and in Aldi (a German branch) the customers are expected to bring their own containers or otherwise purchase plastic bags from the cashier.

Some of these stores can have a discount policy – they offer their customers various sorts of coupons that help the buyer save money on the item the store wants to get rid of.

Convenience stores offer a very limited selection of goods and brands. Prices for items can sometimes be twice that of supermarkets. The convenience of these stores is in their 24/7 work schedule and in their location – at the gas stations, close to the automobile routes.

Looking for beer, wine or liquor one should keep in mind that in some states it is illegal to sell beer and wine in supermarkets, grocery or convenience stores. They can be found in special liquor stores. These stores in many states are closed on Sundays. As the US laws prohibit consuming or carrying alcohol openly in public places, the cashier of the liquor store will pack the purchased liquor in a paper bag. State laws also restrict the purchase of alcoholic beverages to those aged under 21. Therefore, in order to buy these items the customers may be asked to show a picture identification card, which states his/her birth date.

Big non-food shopping can be done in a supermarket or in Malls. Malls are either indoor or outdoor shopping centers. The indoor Mall is a large building containing different kinds of stores, including big department stores and smaller specialty stores. The outdoor Mall is the area, usually distant from the town's downtown, occupied by various supermarkets, big department stores ethnic (even exotic) stylization.

Great variety of books can be found in various bookstores, like Borders, Barnes and Nobles. What is notable about the bookstores is that some of them have either a reading area or a cafeteria where you can take a coffee and look through

the books you are thinking of buying. University students always have a possibility to find books required for the courses in campus bookstores. There are books already arranged according to the names of the courses offered by the university.

The last but very important point about shopping in the US is the necessity to keep in mind that the price you will pay for the item is usually higher than the price tag you see attached to the product. The trick is that cities and states have the right to charge an additional percentage of the cost of some items in order to raise revenues. In most places a sales tax reaches 10% of the price. For this reason many people prefer buying books, CD, DVD, video films, electronics on the Internet, as Internet purchase is usually tax free.

Exercise 4. Read the text and complete the table.

	TYPES OF SHOPS	LOCATION	ITEMS YOU CAN BUY THERE	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
SHOPPING FOR FOOD	1. Supermarkets				
SHOPPING FOR CONSUMER GOODS	1. Malls				
	2.				
	3.				

Exercise 5. Find in the text the words and expressions similar to the following ones.

1. a person who buys something or uses services
2. to move quickly in different directions
3. attractive or interesting.
4. a note of a set of items one needs to buy
5. a large wire basket on wheels that one uses in the supermarket.

6. an electronic machine used to read coded prices on the packaging.
7. a center of a town or a city.
8. a piece of paper with a price on it that is attached to each item sold in a shop
9. to ask someone for a particular amount of money as a price/ a tax
10. income, esp. of a large amount from any source.
11. an amount of money that you have to pay in addition to the cost of something you are buying.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions:

1. In what way do the most Americans prefer to do the shopping?
2. Why do they choose this way? (Give three reasons)
3. How can purchases be packed?
4. Where can you buy beverages in America? What does it depend on?
5. What is a mall?
6. What sorts of shops are usually in downtown?
7. Where can university students buy their course books?
8. What should be kept in mind when you do the shopping in America?
9. Why do many Americans prefer buying goods on-line (on the Internet)?

Exercise 7. The following words are often used when we are speaking about money. Explain what each word means and fill in the gaps in the sentences below.

10. cash	11. currency	12. change	13. wealth
14. a fine	15. a fee	16. fare	17. a tax

1. May I pay by cheque, I have no _____ on me.
2. What is the bus _____ to London?
3. Can you give me _____ for a five-pound note?
4. Their profitable business brought them great _____ but not happiness.
5. The judge imposed a heavy _____ on him for drunken driving.
6. If you want to join our club, there's an entrance _____ of £20.
7. Each working person must pay their income _____ from 20 to 40% to the government.
8. The European Community countries introduced the single _____ - the euro in 2002.

Exercise 8. Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with a suitable word combination from the box.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • big money • easy money • taxpayers' money • pocket money • spending money • prize money • paper money • 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The collection box at the entrance to the British Museum is usually full of coins and _____. 2. There is _____ in prestigious kinds of sports, such as golf and tennis for the top players. 3. Do you think introducing a new police department, which will help people to find their lost dogs and cats, is a good way of spending _____? 4. Did your parents give you enough _____ when you were a schoolgirl? 5. Mark didn't really know what to spend his _____ on – he had never before had so much money at a time. 6. How much _____ do you think I should take on holiday? – It depends on where you are going. 7. He started selling stolen goods as a way of making _____.
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Exercise 9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word:

1. refund	exchange	3. lend	. borrow	pay back
6. cost	7. sell	8. spend	9. buy	10. waste

1. The dress must have _____ a fortune – where does she get the money?
2. Oh, no! I've left my money at home! Could you _____ me £15? I promise I'll _____ you _____ tomorrow.
3. I wouldn't give Tom any money. He _____ £100 from me last month. The month has passed and he hasn't returned any of it!
4. I has a certain amount of money in dollars and I had to _____ it for pounds.
5. The shop will _____ you the full cost of your purchase if you don't like our goods.
6. Each last Wednesday of the month they _____ their goods at a great discount. If you visit the shop and buy something, it'll be a good bargain.
7. Each month I _____ 2 or 3 books and I _____ about \$10 on them, but I don't think I _____ my money, I enjoy reading.

Unit 3 SPORTS AND GAMES

Vocabulary		
1. amateur/recreational sport	2. field hockey/hockey	3. vaulting
4. professional sport	5. modern pentathlon	6. horse racing
7. spectator sport	8. motor racing/motor cycling	9. polo
10. spectacular sport	11. shooting	12. steeplechase
13. sports equipment/shop/club/field	14. track and field events/athletics	15. canoeing
16. sportsmanship	17. hurdle racing	18. diving
19. archery	20. javelin throwing	21. rowing
22. biathlon	23. jumping	24. sailing
25. car racing	26. running	27. surfboarding
28. swimming	29. bandy	30. ski-jumping
31. water polo	32. bobsledding	33. skiing
34. water skiing	35. figure skating	36. slalom
37. windsurfing	38. ice hockey	39. speed skating
40. yachting	41. luge	42. artistic gymnastics
43. boxing	44. weightlifting	45. baseball
46. fencing	47. wrestling	48. basketball
49. gymnastics	50. football/american football	51. soccer/football
52. handball	53. cricket	54. bowling/bowls
55. rugby	56. badminton	57. golf
58. volleyball	59. billiards	60. table tennis
61. tennis	62. checkers/draughts	63. chess
64. squash		

Exercise 1. Choose the correct word for each blank in the text from the list on the right.

I'm interesting in (1)_____, especially (2)_____, and I run seven or eight kilometers every day. I particularly enjoy (3)_____, where you have to run across fields, (4)_____ over streams and so on. (5)_____ I'm running I think about all sorts of things, and at the end of a (6)_____ I'm sometimes surprised to find that I'm managed to solve a problem that was on my mind.

Next year I'm going to try the London (7)_____. It's a long, hard (8)____ - 26 miles, or 42 kilometers - and you have to be (9)_____ to finish, but I very much want to do it. I (10)_____ a bit about getting old, and I'd like to prove to myself than I'm still almost as (11)_____ as I was twenty years ago. I'm interesting in (12)_____ as well as (13)_____. I'm never become an expert (14)_____, but I know what I'm doing in the mountains. I easily completed a course in snow and ice (15)_____ when I was younger, and I've done a series of successful (16)_____ in the Alps during the last few years.

a) cross country running	e) mountaineering	i) run	m) race
b) while	f) jump	j) tough	n) climbs
c) worry	g) climbing	k) fit	o) sport
d) marathon	h) athletics	l) climbing	p) climber

Exercise 2. Pre-reading. Learn how to pronounce the following words and word combinations:

Sports and Games in the USA and Great Britain

Physical prowess, endurance, ancient, lacrosse, jousting, temporarily, championship, tournament, steeplechasing, hurdle racing, obstacles, intercollegiate association (games), regatta, combative sports

Games and competitions involving physical strength, skill, and endurance have interested people from the earliest times. Competitions involving physical prowess or simulated combat date from prehistoric times and probably are as old as community life. Although most ancient peoples took part in such sports as boxing and wrestling, some developed organized sports. The American Indians, for example, played games resembling lacrosse, field hockey, and blowing and engaged in foot racing and horse racing. In the Middle Ages tournaments gained wide popularity. Jousting was a sport of the nobility; the sport of the common people in England was archery.

The British invented and developed many of the sports and games played throughout the world; interest and participation have increased as a result of improved facilities, more time and widespread coverage.

Association football, one of the most popular sports, was first codified and developed in England during the 19th century. Now all countries hope to complete for the World Cup.

There are two types of rugby football – the 15-a-side Rugby Union played by amateurs and the 13-a-side Rugby League played mainly in the North of England by professionals.

The modern form of hockey was started in the 19th century by the Hockey Association of England.

Cricket, a summer sport, is played with a small ball covered with leather, a bat, and wickets, by two teams of eleven players each. It is known to have been played as early as the 1550s and is popular in most of the countries which were once a part of the British Empire, and in the countries which were temporarily occupied by the British military. So, besides England, Australia and New Zealand, cricket matches are held, for example, in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and West Indies.

Golf originated in Scotland and the headquarters of the game is at St. Andrews on the East coast. The British Open Golf Championship is one of the world's leading tournaments.

Modern lawn tennis originated in England in 1872 and the annual Wimbledon Championships, widely regarded as the most important of the world tennis events, were first held in 1877.

Boxing in its modern form dates from 1865 when the Marquess of Queensberry drew up a set rewarding skill and eliminating much of the brutality that had characterized prize-fighting.

Administered by the Jockey Club, horse racing takes two forms – flat (from late March to early November) and steeplechasing or hurdle racing (from August to early June). In flat racing, the horses run on level or flat ground; in steeplechasing they jump over obstacles (fences).

Britain has a large number of sailing events, one of the world's principal regattas being held each year at Cowes in the Isle of Wight. The rowing calendar includes the Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Race, the Head of the River Race and the Henley Regatta, all held on the river Thames. Other important water sports include swimming and windsurfing.

Indoor games such as snooker, darts, squash and badminton are also popular.

In the middle of the 19th century the schools and colleges in England, followed by similar institutions in the United States, began a revival of athletics that continues today. Now athletics forms an important part of the educational system in the USA. There is a vivid distinction between amateur and professional sport in the US. Sportsmen (or athletes) engage in amateur athletics for fun, whereas participation in professional sports is generally done for money as well as pleasure. The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America control all amateur sports.

The principal amateur athletic sports in the US are college football and basketball. Other popular team sports include baseball, hockey and soccer. Among sports for individual competition are tennis, including table tennis, badminton and handball; combative sports, such as boxing, fencing and wrestling; water sports, including swimming, diving and rowing; winter sports, such as skiing and skating; golf and bowling. The chief professional sports are major-league baseball, basketball and football; others include boxing, wrestling, golf, tennis and hockey.

Exercise 3. Say whether the following statements are true or false. Find the lines in the text that support your answer.

1. In fact, such spots as lacrosse, field hockey, bowling and horse racing were invented by the American Indians.
2. Many different sports were developed in Britain in the 19th century.
3. The headquarters of golf is located in Great Britain.
4. Two types of rugby football differ from each other only in the number of players.
5. Before 1865, brutality was a characteristic feature of prize fighting.
6. Cricket is widely spread in the English-speaking countries.
7. Schools and colleges in England followed similar institutions in the US in the revival of sports.

Exercise 4. Choose the correct variant.

1. Competitions involving physical strength _____
 1. have interested people since the 19th century
 2. date from prehistoric times
 3. were initiated by the American Indians.
2. Interest in sports and games increased _____
 1. as a result of greater participation in them
 2. during the 19th century
 3. due to the improvement of the facilities and wider coverage of the events
3. The phrase “Administered by Jockey Club” means: _____
 1. the Jockey Club applies the rules
 2. the Jockey Club grants the awards
 3. the Jockey Club controls horse racing
4. Sailing events in Great Britain include: _____
 1. regattas
 2. rowing races
 3. swimming and windsurfing
5. What is the idea of the second to last paragraph? _____
 1. The revival of athletics in England and the US.
 2. Professional and amateur sports in the US.

3. Sports as a part of the educational system in the US.
6. Which of the following is not true?_____
 1. The chief professional sports in the US are baseball and American football.
 2. The principal amateur sports in the US are college football and basketball.
 3. Among amateur sports for individual competition are boxing, wrestling, golf, tennis and hockey.

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box.

1.

the waist	padded gloves	ringing	fighters	the bell
a roped-off platform	the referee	the opponent	rounds	punching

Boxing

Boxing is a sport in which two men wearing (1)_____ fight by (2)_____ each other. They may hit each other above (3)_____ only. The fight usually has 10 to 15 timed (4)_____ or periods. Each round begins and ends by the (5)_____ of a bell. (6)_____ start in their corner of (7)_____ and come out to fight at the sound of (8)_____. If a fighter falls to the ground from a punch and does not get up before (9)_____ counts to 10, then (10)_____ wins by a knockout.

2.

full range of food	innings	burgers	specialities	pizza
stands	choices	catch	refueling	soothing
queues	rituals	announcer	gangways	closed-circuit
contract	fans	baseball	vendors	

A Baseball Game

Every aspect of a professional (1) _____ game is enormous fun. For example, the (2) _____ - they just love eating. After two or three (3) _____ (each side plays nine) the (4) _____ begin to empty. This is in spite of the fact that throughout the game (5) _____ walk around calling “Get your hot dogs, they’re red-hot!”, or “Never fear, I got ice-cold beer!” These limited (6) _____ are not enough. To get the (7) _____, you have to go behind the seats to a vast covered market of fast food.

There are hot dogs and (8) _____, and sandwiches and (9) _____ and chilli, and candy and popcorn, and every kind of soda. There are also regional (10) _____.

By the fourth or fifth innings, halfway through the game, the (11) _____ at the stands snake round the stadium’s (12) _____. At most places you need to stand in a separate line for each different item, so you could spend the best part of

the game merely (13)_____ yourself and your party. Luckily each concession has its own (14)_____ TV, so you don't actually miss the game. Indeed you have all the comforts of home without ever leaving the stadium.

When a spectator makes a good (15)_____, the public (16)_____ will almost say, "Give that fan a (17)_____!" These small (18)_____ must have a (19)_____ effect. Certainly a baseball crowd seems cheerful, even when the home team had lost. Maybe they are full of too much food to care.

Unit 4

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

Vocabulary	
acne	kleptomania
AIDS	leukemia
anemia	malaria
anorexia	mumps
atherosclerosis	nicotine addiction
autism	Parkinson's disease
bronchitis	pneumonia
colitis	pyelonephritis
conjunctivitis	quinsy
dandruff	stomach ulcer
dermatitis	stroke
hypertension	tonsillitis
influenza (flu)	tuberculosis
kidney stones	whooping cough

Exercise 1.

1. Match the words to form collocations.

medical	form
insurance	pressure
reception	sings
bacterial	condition
examination	effects
blood	area
side	influence
vital	rooms

17. Use the collocations to fill in the gaps.

My Last Visit to the Doctor

I was feeling a little unwell the other day, so I decided to visit my doctor before things got worse. I called her in the morning, and I made an appointment for 9:30 a.m. When I arrived at her office, I had to fill in some _____ (1) and a questionnaire asking about my current and past _____ (2), along with the symptoms I was developing.

After a few minutes, the receptionist called my name and took me back to one of their _____ (3). She took my _____ (4) including my temperature and _____ (5), and then I waited until the doctor came in. After looking me over and asking a few questions, the doctor's diagnosis was that I had a

_____ (6). She wrote me out a prescription for some medication, which I was supposed to take two times a day. I asked her if there were any _____ (7) to taking that medicine as I didn't want to run the risk of having complications. The doctor assured me that the drug she prescribed would help me feel better and not make my condition worse. After that I went back to the _____ (8) and got my prescription.

Exercise 2. Match each specialist with the medical issue that they deal with and speak about them as in the example.

E.g.: A dermatologist is a doctor who treats skin problems.

1) a dermatologist	determines food and environmental allergies
2) a neurologist	b) prevents pain during surgery
3) a pediatrician	c) treats heart diseases
4) a psychiatrist	d) treats physical problems by pressing on and moving the bones in the back and joints
5) an ophthalmologist	e) specializes in the diagnosis and management of hormonal conditions
6) an allergist	f) treats skin problems
7) an oncologist	g) deals with medical conditions and illnesses that affect only females
8) an otolaryngologist	h) treats patients using things such as plants, rather than drugs
9) a urologist	i) deals with the birth of children
10) a psychotherapist	j) treats eye diseases
11) a cardiologist	k) treats babies and children
12) a chiropractor	l) specializes in digestive diseases/ disorders
13) a gynecologist	m) deals with malignant diseases and tumours
14) an anesthesiologist	n) treats ear, nose and throat diseases
15) an obstetrician	o) specializes in diseases of the urinary organs in females and the urinary tract and sex organs in males
16) a naturopath	p) specializes in nervous diseases
17) an endocrinologist	q) treats mental illness by discussing patients' problems rather than giving drugs
18) a gastroenterologist	r) treats people with mental illnesses through medication

Exercise 3. Make collocations and use them in sentences of your own.

HAVE	a temperature sb's temperature
TAKE	sb's pulse sb's blood pressure
MAKE	tests a prescription
WRITE OUT	an injection a check-up
LISTEN TO	an appointment a deep breath
DO	sb's chest (sound)/ lungs (sound) a blood/urine sample
GIVE	heart beat a diagnosis
GET	medication

Exercise 4. Read and translate the text.

Medical Care in Great Britain and the United States

In Britain, there is a National Health Service (the NHS), which is paid for by taxes and national insurance, and in general people do not have to pay for medical treatment. Every person is registered with a doctor in their local area, known as a general practitioner or GP. This means that their name is on the GP's list, and they may make an appointment to see the doctor or may call the doctor out to visit them if they are sick. People do sometimes have to pay part of the cost of drugs that the doctor prescribes. GPs are trained in general medicine but are not specialists in any particular subject. If a patient needs to see a specialist doctor, they must first go to their GP and then the GP will make an appointment for the patient to see a specialist at a hospital or clinic.

Although everyone in Britain can have free treatment under the NHS, it is also possible to have treatment done privately, for which one has to pay. Some people have private health insurance to help them pay for private treatment. Under the NHS, people who need to go to the hospital (e.g. for an operation) may have to wait a long time on a waiting list for their treatment. If they pay for the treatment, they will probably get it more quickly.

Anyone who is very sick can call ambulance and get taken to the hospital for free urgent medical treatment. Ambulances are a free service in Britain.

American hospitals are in general well-equipped and efficient, and doctors earn incomes far above the general average. For anyone who is sick, the cost of treatment is very high. There is a strong prejudice against “socialized medicine” (particularly among doctors), and there are only two federal health programs. Medicare provides nearly for treatment for the elderly, Medicaid for the poor – though, with an extremely complex system of admissible charges through Medicare, elderly people do not recover the full cost of some types of expensive treatment. Even so, the cost of Medicare to federal funds rose to seventy billion dollars in 1985, or more than two thousand dollars for each of the thirty million participants. Medicaid, for the poor, varies from one state to another because the states are heavily involved in it and some contribute more generously than others.

Working people and their families are normally insured through private plans against the cost of treatment and against possible loss of earnings if they are sick. The plans are often operated by deductions from one’s salary. They too are enormously expensive, and the cost is rising. No single insurance system is absolutely comprehensive; some people have more than one policy and yet remain liable to bear some costs themselves. Among ordinary people anxiety about the possibility of illness is accentuated by fears about its cost. These fears are reflected in some resentment against the medical profession, and this resentment is not alleviated by doctors’ reluctance to visit patients in their home.

When people are sick, they usually go first to an internist. Unlike in Britain, however, people sometimes go straight to a specialist, without seeing their general practitioner first. Children are usually taken to a pediatrician. As in Britain, if a patient needs to see a specialist, their general doctor will usually give them the name of one. Doctors do not go to people’s homes when they are sick. People always make appointments to see the doctor in the doctor’s office. In emergencies, people call an ambulance. Hospitals must treat all emergency patients, even if the patient does not have medical insurance. The government would then pay for some of the cost of the medical care.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions.

1. Do people in Great Britain have to pay for medical treatment?
2. What is the NBS?
3. What does being on the GPs list mean to a person?
4. Are GPs trained in any particular subject?
5. How can a person make an appointment with a specialist doctor in the UK/ the US?
6. What are Medicaid and Medicare?
7. Why do people buy private health insurance in Great Britain/the US?
8. Can a patient call a doctor out to visit him in Great Britain/the US?
9. What happens to emergency patients without medical insurance in the US?

Exercise 6. Circle T if the statement is true, and circle F if the statement is false.

1. There are special national health services both in Great Britain and the US.	T	F
2. Unlike Britain, most people in the US have medical insurance.	T	F
3. GPs in Great Britain make an appointment with a specialist doctor if a patient needs to see one.	T	F
4. Americans do not call GPs out to visit them.	T	F
5. People in Great Britain pay for the NHS only by taxes.	T	F
6. Being on the GP's list means you can visit him any time you need to.	T	F
7. Under the NHS, people have to pay the whole cost of the drugs the doctor prescribes.	T	F
8. You don't have to pay for an ambulance in Great Britain.	T	F

Exercise 7. Read the text and answer the questions after it.

There was a time when eating was a family affair; when most of the day's food was eaten at sit-down or formal meals. It's very different now. Individuals eat when it suits them and many eat far more than three times a day.

It's relatively easy to eat a varied and healthy diet if you eat mainly 'proper' meals – meat, fish, eggs or pasta with lots of vegetables followed by a milk- or fruit-based pudding. It's much less easy – but still possible – if you rely on lots of quick snacks. Many bought snack foods are very high in fat and sugar and sometimes salt but poor in vitamins. A survey of people's eating habits has shown that half the adults interviewed said they ate only one 'proper' meal a day.

Two thirds of them said they ate four or more snacks during the day. On average, three quarters of all eating occasions classed as snacks.

In recent years there has been an increase in the consumption of convenience and unhealthy 'junk' foods. Convenience manufactured or processed foods are ready to cook or eat. They are sold tinned (canned), or dried, or sealed in plastic bags or aluminium foil. Convenience food sales in Britain make up 25% of all expenditure on food. More and more, people buy hot food from a 'take-away' and eat it at home. This is quicker than cooking a meal and cheaper than eating in a restaurant. The most common take-away foods in Britain are fish and chips, hamburgers, fried sausages with chips and hot meat pies with peas and Chinese foods. They can either take it home wrapped in paper, or eat it in the shop.

One third of adults (and as many as two thirds of young single people) claim to eat a take-away meal at least once a week. The most popular snacks are sandwiches, bread and butter or margarine, cake, confectionery, soft drinks, cheese, fruit and biscuits.

The situation with the children is much the same. At least 20% of British children do not eat a cooked evening meal. Instead they have crisps, snacks, fish fingers, biscuits and sweet drinks. According to the report by Action For Health, British schoolchildren eat too much sugar and animal fat, and not enough fibre, so one in ten children is overweight. They also consume too many additives and colourants. Being overweight in childhood can lead to heart disease in later life.

Sweets and chocolate are not only bad children's teeth. Colourants and other additives in fizzy drinks and sweets affect children's behaviour. Teachers have complained that some children misbehave and can't sit still shortly after lunch breaks.

Here are some other really worrying aspects of the problems:

1. Heart disease kills about 180,000 people a year in Britain.
2. By middle age, 50% of men and one third of women are too fat.
3. Some types of cancer are becoming more common.

It would be easy to forget that you have to eat 13 vitamins, dozens of minerals, protein and starch, too. If any one of these is missing (which is unlikely) or in short supply (which is possible), eventually health will suffer.

Questions:

1. What foods should be included into a daily diet of people?
2. Which snacks should we avoid and which of them are useful for our health?
3. What convenience and junk foods do you know? Which of them do you eat? How often?
4. What are the consequences of unhealthy eating?

Exercise 8. There are many proverbs and saying about food and eating in any language. Here are some English ones.

1. Match two halves of the proverbs and read them.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Tastes | 1. is the best sauce. |
| 2. All bread | 3. without breaking an egg. |
| 4. One man's meat | 5. has no ears. |
| 6. Hunger | 7. is another man's poison. |
| 8. It's no use crying | 9. differ. |
| 10. A hungry belly | 11. over the split milk. |
| 12. You can't make an omelet | 13. spoils its eating. |
| 14. The rotten apple | 15. is in the eating. |
| 16. The proof of the pudding | 17. is not baked in one oven. |
| 18. Every cook | 19. and have it too. |
| 20. You can't eat a cake | 21. praises his own broth. |

22. Choose the one you like best and use it in a situation of your own.

Exercise 9. Fill in the gaps with one of the words given in the box and read about foreigners' impressions of the English cuisine.

1. cooking	2. changing	3. water	4. provide	5. beef
6. described	7. justified	8. complaints	9. jelly	10. visitor
11. countries	12. overdone	13. boil	14. anything	15. vegetables
16. abroad	17. unfair	18. nobody	19. steak	20. dishes

The English are not Interested in Food

The two features of life in England that possibly give visitors their worst impressions are the English weather and English cooking. The former is something that _____(1) can do anything about but cooking is something that can be learned. English food has often been _____(2) as tasteless. Although this criticism has been more than _____(3) in the past, and in many instances still is, the situation is _____(4) somewhat. One of the reasons that English _____(5) is improving is that so many people have been spending their holidays _____(6) and have learned to appreciate unfamiliar _____(7). However, there are still many British people who are so unadventurous when they visit other _____(8) that they will condemn everywhere that does not _____(9) them with tea and either fish and chips or sausage, baked beans and chips or _____(10) steak and chips.

One of the traditional _____(11) about English food is the way that vegetables are cooked. Firstly, the only way that many British housewives know to cook green vegetables is to _____(12) them for far too long in too much salt water and then to throw the _____(13) away so that all the vitamins are lost. To make matters worse, they do not strain the _____(14) sufficiently so that they appear as a soggy wet mass on the plate. It would be _____(15) to say that all English food is bad. Many traditional British dishes are as good as _____(16) you can get anywhere. Nearly everybody knows about roast _____(17) and Yorkshire pudding but this is by no means the only dish that is cooked well. A visitor if invited to an English home might well enjoy _____(18) and kidney pudding or pie, saddle of mutton with redcurrant _____(19), all sorts of smoked fish, especially kippers, boiled salt beef and carrots, to mention but a few.

A strange thing about England that the _____(20) may notice is that most of the good restaurants in England are run and staffed by foreigners, for example there is a larger number of Chinese, Indian and Italian restaurants and to a less extent French and Spanish ones.

(From 'Access to English Turning Point'

by M. Giles and B. Lord)

Unit 5
SOME MEN ARE WEATHER WISE, OTHERS ARE
OTHERWISE

Vocabulary		
1. a gale	2. mist	3. a hurricane
4. a shower	5. sleet	6. a thaw
7. a drizzle	8. freezing	9. hoarfrost
10. a downpour	11. a snowstorm	12. boiling
13. hot	14. a cloud	15. hail
16. cool	17. rain	18. a sandstorm
19. cold	20. a tornado	21. a thunderstorm
22. a breeze	23. a blizzard	24. lightning

Exercise 1. Match the weather and climate words below with their explanations.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. atmosphere | 1. one of the two times in a year when night and day are of equal length |
| 2. weather | 2. rain, snow etc. that falls on the ground, or the amount of rain, snow etc. that falls |
| 3. Equinox | 3. an occasion when the moon passes between the earth and the sun so that you cannot see all or part of the sun |
| 4. precipitation | 4. the temperature and other conditions such as sun, rain, and wind |
| 5. solar eclipse | 5. a process when a liquid changes into a gas |
| 6. evaporation | 6. the mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth |
| 7. water cycle | 7. a large curve of different colours that can appear in the sky |
| 8. humidity | 8. the ongoing process in which water on land and sea evaporates, forms water vapour, condenses and returns to earth in the form of precipitation |
| 9. rainbow | 9. the regular rising and falling of the level of the sea |
| 10. climate | 10. the amount of water in the air or conditions in which the air is very warm and damp |
| 11. tide | 11. the regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular place |

Exercise 2. Answer the questions below.

1. How many equinoxes are there in a year and when do they happen?
2. What kinds of precipitation can you name?
3. What happens during the solar eclipse?
4. What factors in your opinion influence the climate of a country?
5. How does water cycle?
6. What colours does the rainbow consist of?
7. What causes the tides?

Exercise 3. Read the text and match the highlighted word combinations with the following definitions:

1. a general increase in world temperatures caused by increased amount of carbon dioxide around the Earth;
2. tropical forests with tall trees that are very close together, growing in an area where it rains a lot;
3. a large mass of ice;
4. unpleasantly warm and wet;
5. a period of unusually hot weather for a long time;
6. a layer of soil that is always frozen in countries where it is very cold;
7. temperature of the ordinary or usual standard;
8. a large area of land where it is always very hot and dry, and there is a lot of sand;
9. smooth and level, even type of land;
10. a tree such as a pine or fir that has leaves like needles and produces brown cones that contain seeds.

Climate of the World

Climate is the weather of a place averaged over a length of time. The earth's climate varies from place to place, creating a variety of environments. Thus, in various parts of the earth, we find **deserts**; tropical **rain forests**; tundras (frozen, treeless plains); **conifer** forests; prairies; and coverings of **glaciers**. Climate also changes with time. Human activity also may be changing the global climate.

Global warming could change conifer forests, leading to shifts in plant and animal populations. It could also melt enough polar ice to raise the sea level, and it could increase the frequency and severity of tropical storms.

Climates vary from place to place because of five main factors: (1) latitude (distance from the equator), (2) altitude (height above sea level), (3) topography (surface features), (4) distance from oceans and large lakes, and (5) the circulation of the atmosphere.

The earth's surface is a patchwork of climate zones. Climatologists (scientists who study the climate) have organized similar types of climates into

groups. The modified version specifies 12 climate groups: (1) tropical wet, (2) tropical wet and dry, (3) semiarid, (4) desert, (5) subtropical dry summer, (6) humid subtropical, (7) humid oceanic, (8) humid continental, (9) subarctic, (10) tundra, (11) icecap and (12) highland.

Tropical wet climates are hot and **muggy** the year around. They support dense tropical rain forests. Rainfall is heavy and occurs in frequent showers and thunderstorms throughout the year. The coolest month has an **average temperature** no lower than 64°F (18°C). The temperature difference between day and night is greater than the temperature difference between summer and winter. Frost and freezing temperatures do not occur. Plants grow all year.

Semiarid and desert climates occur in regions with little precipitation. Desert climates are drier than semiarid climates. Semiarid climates, also called steppe climates, usually border desert climates. In both climate groups, the temperature change between day and night is considerable.

Subtropical dry climates feature warm to hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters. These climates, sometimes called Mediterranean climates, occur on the west side of continents roughly between 30° and 45° latitude. The closer to the coast the area is, the more moderate the temperatures and the less the contrast between summer and winter temperatures. Humid subtropical climates are characterized by warm to hot summers and cool winters. Rainfall is distributed fairly evenly throughout the year. Most summer rainfall occurs during thunderstorms and an occasional tropical storm or hurricane. Humid subtropical climates lie on the southeast side of continents, roughly between 25° and 40° latitude. Humid oceanic climates are found only on the western sides of continents where prevailing winds blow from sea to land. The moderating influence of the ocean reduces the seasonal temperature contrast so that winters are cool to mild and summers are warm. Moderate precipitation occurs throughout the year. Low clouds, fog, and drizzle are common. Thunderstorms, cold waves, **heat waves**, and droughts are rare. Snow is a major element in humid continental climates. Winter temperatures are so low that snowfall can be substantial and snow cover persistent. Snow cover has a chilling effect on climate.

Subarctic climates have short, cool summers and long, bitterly cold winters. Freezes can occur even in midsummer. Most precipitation falls in the summer. Snow comes early in the fall and lasts on the ground into early summer.

Tundra climates are dry, with a brief, chilly summer and a bitterly cold winter. Continuous **permafrost** (permanently frozen ground) lies under much of the treeless tundra regions.

Icecap climates are the coldest on earth. Summer temperatures rarely rise above the freezing point. Temperatures are extremely low during the long, dark winter. Precipitation is meagre and is almost always in the form of snow.

Highland climates occur in mountainous regions. A highland climate zone is composed of several areas whose climates are like those found in flat terrain. Because air temperatures decrease with increasing elevation in the mountains, each climate area is restricted to a certain range of altitude.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. What is the difference between climate and weather?
2. How does the earth's climate vary from place to place?
3. What consequences can global warming have?
4. What climate zones do you know?
5. What is characteristic of each climate zone?
6. Which climate patterns can you find in Ukraine?
7. Which climate would like to live in? Why?

Exercise 5. Fill in the gaps with one suitable word and read about the peculiarities of the British climate.

degrees;	weather;	temperature	colder;	summers;
zero;	influenced;	s;	north;	country;
part;	characterized;	driest;	have;	current;
Scottish;	continent;	zones;	District;	less.
		varies;		

The Climate of Britain

Britain is situated in the temperate climatic zone and does not have extremes of temperature or rainfall. The Gulf Stream, a large Atlantic Ocean _____(1) of warm water from the Gulf of Mexico, keeps winters quite mild and _____(2) warm but not excessively hot. The average annual temperature in Britain is about 10 _____(3) Celsius, with the summer average temperature being around 15°C and the winter average being around 5°C above _____(4). The British _____(5) is dominated by frontal depressions, which form in the Mid-Atlantic and pass across into Europe, bringing frequent changes.

There are also noticeable differences that occur throughout the _____(6). The coldest winter _____(7) in Britain are observed in eastern Scotland and England. The western _____(8) of Britain is warmed by the influence of the tropical maritime air stream. Temperatures are

therefore _____(9) in the east than in the west during winter. During summer the south is warmer than the _____(10). This is due to the differences in solar heat received, being greater in the south.

The British climate can be divided into four _____(11): northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast. The northwest section is _____(12) by mild winters and cool summers. Western parts of Britain generally _____(13) a more maritime climate during winter while eastern Britain is _____(14) by the cold airstreams from the European _____(15). In summer, the climatic differences are more dominated by southerly latitude.

Precipitation also _____(16) throughout Britain. Western Britain, particularly the parts on higher ground such as the Lake _____(17) and the Welsh Mountains, receives considerable rainfall. The Peak District and the _____(18) Highlands are also very rainy areas. Though known as a wet country, north eastern and central England has _____(19) rainfall annually and frequently suffers from drought. Eastern Britain, particularly south eastern parts, receives much less rainfall while the southeast region is the _____(20) of all.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct weather idiom for each blank. Make all the necessary changes.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. under the weather | 3. Are you felling a bit _____? You have been looking a bit tired and ill since you arrived in the office this morning. |
| 2. to rain on someone's parade | 3. I can never tell what mood she is going to be in. She always _____ and you have to be really careful around her. |
| 4. head in the clouds | 5. Your uncle was so happy about his new model car that he had finished but his wife turned round and really _____ saying it was just a toy for kids. |
| 6. to get wind of something | 7. It was only five miles to the next hotel but we _____ of it due to the weight of the packs and took nearly three hours to get there. |
| 8. to blow hot and cold | 9. Pat lost his job and his wife has a surgery but they _____. |
| 10. to weather the storm | 11. I never knew about the chance of a new job at all. I only _____ from Kathy who had overheard the managers talking at lunch in the staff canteen. |
| 12. to make heavy weather of something | 13. Daisy always has _____ - a real dreamer who finds it difficult to accept the mundane in life. She is a typical teenager! |

Unit 6

MAN AND ENVIRONMENT

Vocabulary	
1. ecology	2. (to) poison
3. environment	4. chimney
5. protection	6. (to) remove
7. waste	8. threat
9. pollution	10. measures
11. victim	12. (to) depend (on)
13. damage	14. (to) withdraw
15. surgace	16. (to) alter

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the necessary words in brackets:

1. Ecology is a ... common for all mankind. (problem, question, point, object)
2. All people actively ... in international cooperation on the protection of the natural habitat. (participate, take part, concern)
3. Environmental problems ... their relatively short history, have already been an object of a number of international discussions. (despite, in spite of, notwithstanding)
4. They have done a great deal of ... to man and they are still doing so for profit and gain. (harm, hurt, damage)
5. They ... about mineral resources, flowing rivers, forests, meadows and fields. (have a talk, speak, say, tell).

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

Introduction

Environment, all of the external factors affecting an organism. These factors may be other living organisms (bionic factors) or variables (abiotic factors), such as temperature, rainfall, day length, wind, and ocean currents. The interactions of organisms with biotic and abiotic factors form an ecosystem. Even minute changes in any one factor in an ecosystem can influence whether or not particular plant or animal species will be successful in its environment.

Organisms and their environment constantly interact, and both are changed by this interaction. Like all other living creatures, humans have clearly changed their environment, but they have done so generally on a grander scale than have all other species. Some of these human-induced changes – such as the destruction of the world's tropical rain forests to create farms or grazing land for cattle – have led

to altered climate patterns. In turn, altered climate patterns have changed the way animals and plants are distributed in different ecosystems.

Factors threatening the environment

The problems facing the environment are vast and diverse. Global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer in the atmosphere, and destruction of the world's rain forests are just some of the problems that many scientists believe will reach critical proportions in the coming decades. All of these problems will be directly affected by the size of the human population.

Efforts to protect the environment

Most scientists agree that if pollution and other environmental deterrents continue at their present rates, the result will be irreversible damage to the ecological cycles and balances in nature upon which all life depends. Scientists warn that fundamental, and perhaps drastic, changes in human behavior will be required to avert an ecological crisis.

To safeguard the healthful environment that is essential to life, humans must learn Earth does not have infinite resources. Earth's limited resources must be conserved and, where possible, reused. Furthermore, humans must devise new strategies that mesh environmental progress with economic growth. The future growth of developing nations depends upon the development of sustainable conservation methods that protect the environment while also meeting the basic needs of citizens.

Many nations have acted to control or reduce environmental problems. For example, Great Britain has largely succeeded in cleaning up the waters of the Thames and other rivers, and London no longer suffers the heavy smogs caused by industrial pollutants. Japan has some of the world's strictest standards for the control of water and air pollution. In Canada, the Department of Commerce has developed comprehensive programs covering environmental contaminants. In the United States, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was established in 1970 to protect the nation's natural resources.

Future Prospects

Global environmental collapse is not inevitable. But the developed world must work with the developing world to ensure that new industrialized economies do not add to the world's environmental problems. Politicians must think of sustainable development rather than economic expansion. Conservation strategies have to become more widely accepted, and people must learn that energy use can be dramatically diminished without sacrificing comfort. In short, with the technology that currently exists, the years of global environmental mistreatment can begin to be reversed.

Exercise 3. Speak about the following points, according to the text:

1. Factors constituting the environment.
2. Human-induced environmental changes.
3. Problems facing the environment.
4. Influence of pollution and other environmental deterrents on the environment.
5. How to safeguard the healthful environment.
6. Nations' actions aimed at controlling and reducing environmental problems.
7. How to avert global environmental collapse.

Exercise 4. Match the synonyms.

A	1	to destroy	a	to preserve	B	1	pollutant	a	different
	2	to diminish	b	to affect		2	vast	b	unavoidable
	3	to conserve	c	to reduce		3	inevitable	c	contamination
	4	to avert	d	to ruin		4	pollution	d	huge
	5	to influence	e	to prevent		5	diverse	e	contaminant

Exercise 5. Use the words and phrases below to complete the text. Read the text again and translate it. Highlight or write out all useful expressions and memorize them. Make a mini-presentation based on the text.

greenhouse gases	encompasses
human causes	due to
known as	air temperatures

Global warming

The rise of 1) _____ near Earth's surface over the past century is known as global warming. Earth has experienced periods of gradual warming and cooling throughout its existence 2) _____ natural causes, such as volcanic eruptions and variations in the Sun's output. However, scientists have attributed the current increase in global temperatures to 3) _____ - primary the release of certain gases into the atmosphere as a result of industrial activity. These gases - collectively termed 4) _____ - absorb and trap heat emitted from Earth's surface through a phenomenon 5) _____ the greenhouse effect.

In addition to the rise in near-surface air temperatures, global warming 6) _____ other climatic changes caused by this warming, such as variations in precipitation patterns, winds, and ocean currents. For this reason, the terms global warming and climate change are sometimes used interchangeably.

Exercise 6. Read the text and decide which word A,B,C or D best fits each space. Write one letter in each gap. Read the text again and translate it. Highlight or white out all useful expressions and memorize them. Make a mini-presentation based on the text.

The first major multinational agreement 1) _____ curtailing greenhouse gas emissions was the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It was signed by representatives of 154 countries at the United

Nations Conference on Environment and Development, or Earth Summit, in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The stated **2)** _____ of the convention was the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would **3)** _____ dangerous human interference with the climate system. The convention called for industrialized countries **4)** _____ their greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels, but it set no deadline for this target.

In 1997 representatives from more than 150 countries **5)** _____ the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC at a United Nations conference in Kyoto, Japan. After a long ratification process, the protocol went into **6)** _____ in 2005. The protocol called for industrialized countries to collectively **7)** _____ greenhouse gas emissions to approximately 5 percent below 1990 levels by no later than 2012.

The protocol set different **8)** _____ targets for different countries. For example, it called for an 8 percent decrease among countries of the European Union and a 7 percent decrease in the United States.

The Kyoto Protocol was widely hailed as an important step in **9)** _____ the long-term challenge of global warming. Nevertheless, some critics questioned its effectiveness. One major **10)** _____ to the protocol's success was its rejection by the United States. In 2006 the United States dropped to second place behind China among the world's leading emitters of greenhouse gases. With just one fourth of China's population, however, the United States remains the leading per capita emitter by far. Nevertheless, the U.S. government **11)** _____ to back the protocol because of its failure to set mandatory emission reductions for developing countries. Indeed, the lack of restrictions in such rapidly industrializing countries as China and India was another **12)** _____ why the protocol's success was far from assured.

1	A	directed	B	aimed at	C	interested in	D	prevailed in
2	A	injection	B	objection	C	objective	D	deductive
3	A	interact	B	conclude	C	set	D	prevent
4	A	to improve	B	to increase	C	to reduce	D	to pollute
5	A	rejected	B	negotiated	C	induced	D	confused
6	A	force	B	actuality	C	topicality	D	security
7	A	seize	B	conserve	C	obtain	D	decrease
8	A	destruction	B	reduction	C	obsession	D	enforcement
9	A	suppressing	B	repressing	C	addressing	D	forecasting
10	A	devastation	B	treatment	C	management	D	obstacle
11	A	suggested	B	abused	C	refused	D	concentrated
12	A	reason	B	conduct	C	contest	D	advance

Unit 7 ON THE MOVE

Vocabulary		
1. a voyage	2. an outing	3. a tour
4. an expedition	5. a crossing	6. a flight
7. a trip	8. a drive	9. a journey
10. a trek	11. an excursion	12. a ride

Exercise 1. Find the word that means the following:

1. a visit to a place for pleasure or a particular purpose;
2. a time spent travelling from one place to another, especially over a long distance;
3. a long journey in a ship or spacecraft;
4. a journey for pleasure, during which you visit several different towns, areas etc or a short trip through a place to see it;
5. a journey in a plane or space vehicle;
6. a journey in a vehicle, when you are not driving; a journey on a bicycle, a horse, or a similar animal;
7. a journey in a car;
8. a long and carefully organized journey, especially to a dangerous or unfamiliar place, or the people that make this journey;
9. a long and difficult journey, made especially on foot as an adventure, synonym 'hike';
10. a short trip that a group of people take for pleasure;
11. a short journey arranged so that a group of people can visit a place, especially while they are on holiday or a short journey made for a particular purpose;
12. a short journey in a boat, ship or ferry which goes from one side of a sea, lake, or other area of water to the other side.

Vocabulary	
1. a hitch-hiking holiday	2. a self-catering holiday
3. a fishing holiday	4. a cruise
5. a sightseeing holiday	6. a hiking holiday

7. a climbing holiday	8. a horse-back riding holiday
9. a trekking holiday	10. a luxury holiday
11. a family holiday	12. an all-inclusive holiday
13. a freebie holiday	14. a fly-drive holiday
15. a rowing and canoeing holiday	16. a honeymoon holiday
17. a beach holiday	18. a backpacking holiday
19. a camping holiday	20. a package holiday
21. a cycling holiday	

Exercise 2. Say what type of holiday this is:

1. A long and difficult journey on foot when you carry your things in your rucksack.
2. A holiday given to somebody without payment, usually by a company.
3. A holiday organized by a travel agency at a fixed price.
4. An organized holiday that includes your air ticket, car rental and accommodation.
5. A holiday when you take long walks in the countryside or in the mountains.
6. A holiday on which while travelling from one place to another you get free rides from the drives of passing cars.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the text.

Traveling and Transportation in Britain

It is known that Great Britain is a member of European Union and contributes much to its development. Without efficient transport networks, two of the European Union's basic principles – the free movement of goods and of people – would not function. In preparation for the single market, the Union has adopted a series of laws liberalizing the main modes of transport road, rail, air, sea and inland waterway.

The quickest and probably the most reliable way of traveling to Britain's by air. If you come to Britain by air you'll see Heathrow, one of the world's greatest airports. It tops the list of both international flights and international passengers. In 1999, it handled 455,000 flights and over 44 million passengers with 63 million items of luggage. It has grown into a city in its own right, employing 53,000 people full-time.

Like all the great airports, it dates back only to the last days of the Second World War. The first runway was built on that land near the village of Staines in 1944. It was a place of historic interest. One of the most important Anglo-Saxon temples is buried under Terminal Two, and the village of Heathrow is now under the main car park. Heathrow has been operating as an international airport since 1 January 1976, when a British South American Airways Lancastrian took off into the morning mists in a flight to Buenos Aires. In February 1952, the Queen arrived from Entebbe to set foot on British soil for the first time as a monarch.

Since those days, constant building has been necessary to deal with the growth of air traffic and the demands of air travelers. However, Heathrow shares the same problems as all big airports – too many people, too many planes, and too much crime. Sometimes it is called “Thiefrow”.

Gatwick is London’s second airport after Heathrow. Over 21 million passengers pass through the airport every year, and in summer about 700 flights land and take off there every day.

Stansted is London’s third airport. It was opened in 1942 as a base for the American Air Force during World War II. In 1966 Stansted became a passenger airport. It takes over 3 million passengers a year, many of them holiday-makers.

One can reach the British Isles by sea. There are more than ten major ports in Britain. International sea passengers can use roll-on-roll-off ferries, hovercrafts, hydrofoils and high-speed catamarans.

In 1994 the railway underwater tunnel, the Channel Tunnel, was opened. It takes only 35 minutes to travel by train from Britain to France. Now a traveler does not depend on weather. He can take a train from two international railway stations in London – Waterloo and St. Pancras. He can also drive his car to the station and together with his car take the Euroshuttle train near Folkstone. In 35 minutes he and his car will be Calais. Eurotunnel runs passenger shuttle service every 15 minutes.

Railway travel in Britain is not only a way of traveling, but it is also a very popular and favorite form of travel.

The first rail service in Britain started in 1812 to carry coal. Passengers were carried for the first time in 1825, from Stocton to Dashington. Railways were run by private companies until 1948 when the system was nationalized and named British Rail (BR).

Travel by British Rail is fast, comfortable and easy. Air-conditioned Inter-City-125 services (traveling at speeds up to 125 miles or 201 kilometers per hour) link London with South and West Wales, the West of England, the Midlands, the

North-East of England and Scotland. You can reach Cardiff, Leeds and York, each in less than two hours.

New Inter-City-225 services link London with far-off parts of Britain in record time.

There are two classes of carriages in these trains: first and standard. First class carriages are more comfortable and the tickets are more expensive.

Inter-City trains usually have a restaurant and/or buffet cars, where hot meals or light snacks and drinks are served.

Railway travel in Britain is expensive. But British Rail offers discounts to certain groups of travelers (old age pensioners, young people under 24, disabled people) enabling them to travel at a half-price. Such groups of travelers have to buy Railcard which is valid for one year.

A Travel card is a special ticket issued at a reduced rate by British Railway for travel in a single day within the Greater London area by any train (including those of the Underground) and some buses.

Exercise 4. Read the sentences. Circle T if the statement is true, circle F if the statement is false.

1. Heathrow has more international flights now than any international airport. **T F**
2. Heathrow was built in 1944. **T F**
3. It became an international airport in 1952. **T F**
4. Heathrow was the name of the most important Anglo-Saxon temple. **T F**
5. The first international flight from Heathrow was to Argentina. **T F**
6. Heathrow has problems because it is not big enough. **T F**
7. Gatwick and Stansted used to be military bases. **T F**
8. The Channel Tunnel started operating in 1994. **T F**
9. It takes only 35 minutes to travel from London to Paris. **T F**
10. There are two classes of carriages on Euroshuttle trains – first and standard. **T F**
11. The first passenger trains appear in Great Britain in 1825. **T F**
12. British Rail is the name of the biggest railway company in Great Britain. **T F**
13. It takes one about two hours to get from London to Wales by train now. **T F**
14. Trains in Great Britain travel at speeds of 200-350 km per hour now. **T F**
15. Everyone who buys a Railcard can travel at a discount. **T F**

Exercise 5. Find the words in the text that are similar to the following definitions.

1. Complex system of railways, rivers, canals, etc.

2. Of sound or consistent character or quality _____
3. Edifice dedicated to accommodation or service of good(s) _____
4. Be controlled or determined by _____
5. Cripple, deprive of or reduce power of acting

6. Legally acceptable _____

Exercise 6. Read the text. Complete the sentences using the words from the box:

bus station	landmarks	traveling	traffic	drive
driver	tourist	traveler	way	airport
sings	bus	had been delayed	plane	police car

THE WORST TOURIST

The least successful (1) _____ on record is Mr. Nicholas Scotti of San Francisco. In 1977 he flew from America to his native Italy to visit relatives.

On the way the plane made a one-hour fuel stop at Kennedy Airport. Thinking that he had arrived, Mr. Scotti got out and spend two days in New York believing he was in Rome. When his nephews were not there to meet him, Mr. Scotti assumed they (2) _____ in the heavy Roman (3) _____ mentioned in their letters. While tracking down their address, the great (4) _____ could not help noticing that modernization had brushed aside most, if not all, of the ancient city's (5) _____.

He also noticed that many people spoke English with a distinet American accept. Furthermore, he assumed it was for his benefit that so many street (6) _____ were written in English.

Mr. Scotti spoke very little English himself and next asked a policemen (in Italian) the (7) _____ to the (8) _____. As chance would have it, the policeman came from Naples and replied fluently in the same tongue.

After twelve hours (9) _____ round on a (10) _____, the (11) _____ handed him over to a second policeman. There followed a brief argument in which Mr. Scotti expressed amazement at the Rome police force employing who did not speak his own language.

Scotti's brilliance is seen in the fact that even when told he was in New York, he refused to believe it.

To get him on a (12) _____ back to San Francisco, he was raced to the (13) _____ in a (14) _____ with sirens screaming. "See," said Scotti to his interpreter, "I know I'm in Italy. That's how they (15) _____."

Exercise 7. Choose the correct item.

1. The ship's captain and the members of the _____ welcomed their passengers on board.

1. team;
2. cast;
3. staff;
4. crew.

5. "Watch your step as you _____ the ship," said the captain.

1. catch;
2. embark;
3. enter;
4. take.

5. The Royal Yachting has developed a range of training courses that will turn you into a skilled _____ capable of directing a course when travelling in the ocean.

1. navigator;
2. cook;
3. seamen;
4. engineer.

5. A(n) _____ is a ship's officer who is one rank below the captain.

1. ship's boy;
2. navigator;
3. engineer;
4. mate.

5. The attempt to build a _____ on a reef 12 miles off the coast was one of the heroic engineering feats of the day.

1. breakfast;
2. pier;
3. lighthouse;
4. guidepost.

5. It does not matter you are or what age you are, everyone must have their own _____ on when in a boat.

1. life belt;

2. life mask;
 3. life jacket;
 4. life raft.
 5. Keep in mind that using binoculars on a boat for an extended period of time could increase chances of _____.
1. seasickness;
 2. travel sickness;
 3. airsickness;
 4. car sickness.
 5. Never throw anything _____, and be aware of marine life in the waters around you.
1. onboard;
 2. overboard;
 3. seaboard;
 4. inboard.
 5. The lower _____ of the California is configured for economy class, with a capacity of 399 seats.
1. compartment;
 2. bunk;
 3. cabin;
 4. deck.
 5. With 58 deluxe _____, each with a small private balcony, the Oberoi Philae offers all modern conveniences.
1. compartments;
 2. bunks;
 3. cabins;
 4. decks.
 5. I went up to my cabin and lay on my _____ but it was too wired to sleep on.
1. bunk;
 2. sleeping bag;
 3. hammock;
 4. cot.
 5. A regatta _____ of 18 vessels included many that were sailing in an open event for the first time.
1. flock;
 2. fleet;
 3. group;
 4. company.
 5. An abundance of shallow reefs have made the British Virgin Islands a scuba divers' paradise and a boat captain's nightmare. Here, the _____ of a tugboat rests in its sandy Caribbean grave.

1. splinter;
2. remains;
3. wreck;
4. remainder.

Part 2 GRAMMAR SECTION

Present Forms



Present Simple	Present Cont.	Present Perfect	Present Perf.Cont.
<p>permanent situations or states <i>She works as a nurse.</i> <i>She owns a large shop.</i></p>	<p>temporary situations <i>They're staying at the Park Hotel at present.</i></p>	<p>recently completed actions <i>She has tidied her room. (She has finished tidying her room. You can see it is tidy now. – evidence in the present)</i></p>	<p>actions started in the past and continuing up to the present <i>He's been writing a letter for two hours. (He started two hours ago and he's still writing it.)</i></p>
<p>repeated/habitual actions (especially with frequency adverbs: often, usually etc) <i>I usually get up at 7.30.</i></p>	<p>actions happening at or around the moment of speaking <i>She is looking for a better job.</i></p>	<p>actions which happened at an unstated past time and are connected with the present <i>He has lost his keys, (He is still looking for them.)</i></p>	<p>past actions of certain duration having visible results of effects in the present <i>She's been crying. (Her eyes are red.)</i></p>
<p>permanent truth or laws of nature <i>Money doesn't buy happiness.</i></p>	<p>repeated actions with "always" expressing annoyance or criticism</p>	<p>personal experiences/ changes which have happened <i>I've lost 10 kilos.</i></p>	<p>actions expressing anger, irritation, annoyance, explanation or criticism</p>

She's always interrupting me!

Who has been using my toothbrush? (annoyance)

timetables/ programmes (future meaning)
The match finishes at 7.45.
The plane leaves at 6.05.

fixed arrangements in the near future
The Browns are visiting us tonight. (It's all arranged.)

emphasis on number
She's written three letters since this morning.
She has called on two clients since 12 o'clock.

emphasis on duration (usually with for, since or how long)
She's been calling on clients since this morning.

reviews/sports commentaries/ dramatic narrative
Meryl! Streep acts brilliantly in this film.

changing or developing situations
His English is getting better.

Note: live, feel and work can be used either in the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Cont. with no difference in meaning.
I've been living/I've lived in Rome for a year.

Time expressions used with:

Present Simple

every day/week/month/year, usually, often, always, rarely, never, sometimes, in the morning/ evening/ afternoon, at night, on Monday etc

Present Cont.

now, at the moment, at present, nowadays, today, tonight, always, still etc

Present Perfect

just, ever, never, already, yet (negations & questions), always, how long, so far, recently, since (=from a starting point in the past), for (=over a period of time), today, this week/month etc

Present Perf. Cont.

how long, for, since

Exercise 1. Fill in with Present Simple or Present Continuous.

June: Hi, Mum!

Mum: Hello, June. Where 1) are you calling (you/call) from?

June: I 2) _____ (be) at work at the moment. My boss 3) _____ (have) lunch with his wife now. He 4) _____ (often/take) her to lunch on Tuesday.



Mum: Well, why 5) _____(you/phone)? Is there anything wrong?
 June: No, I just want you to know that I 6) _____ (come) home next Saturdays.
 Mum: What time 7) _____(your train/arrive) in Leeds?
 June: It 8) _____ (leave) London at 11 o'clock and 9) _____ (arrive) in Leeds at 2 o'clock.
 Mum: See you on Saturday then.

Stative Verbs

Verbs describing a permanent state (stative verbs) do not normally have continuous forms. These are: (1) **verbs of the senses** : see, hear, smell, feel, taste etc (We often use **can** or **could** with these verbs. eg. *Can you see that tall boy over there?*) The verbs **look, watch and listen** express deliberate actions and can be used in continuous forms. eg. *Be quiet please! I'm listening to the news.* But: *I can't hear you. Can you speak louder, please?* The verbs **feel and hurt** can be used in either continuous or simple forms, though. eg.

A: *How are you feeling today? or How do you feel today?*

B: *My leg is hurting. Or My leg hurts.*

(2) **verbs of opinion** : agree, believe, consider etc (3) **verbs of emotions** : feel, forgive, hate, like, love etc (4) **other verbs** : appear (=seem), be, belong, fit (= be the right shape and size for sth), have (=possess), eg. *He knows where Peter is.* (not ~~is~~ knowing)

Some stative verbs (see, smell, taste, feel, think, have etc) have continuous forms but there is a difference in meaning.

STATE	ACTION
I think she's rich. (= I believe)	I'm thinking about your plan. (= I'm considering)
The milk tastes awful. (= it was a bad flavour)	He's tasting the sauce; it might need some salt. (= he's trying its flavour)
He has a pet dog. (= he owns)	He's having dinner now. (= he's eating)
This cloth feels like velvet. (= has the texture)	She's feeling her way in the dark. (= she's finding her way)
I see you're in trouble. (= I understand)	I'm seeing my lawyer tonight. (= I'm visiting)
The kitchen smells of burnt meat. (= has the smell)	Why are you smelling your food? (= trying the smell off)
He comes from Spain. (= he was born in)	He's coming from Spain. (= he's travelling from)

I **love** holidays. (in general)

Your hair **looks** great. (= it appears)

Ann **is** very tall.

She's **looking** at some old photographs. (= she's examining)

I'm **weighing** myself on my scales. (= I'm finding out my weight)

Ann **is being** very kind to me these days. (= she's behaving)

Exercise 2. Underline the correct item.

1. I see/am seeing that the situation is out of control.
2. The sausages are tasting/tasted delicious.
3. Do you enjoy/Are you enjoying this party?
4. You haven't said a word all morning. What are you thinking/do you think about?
5. He has/is having a Siamese cat.
6. These flowers are smelling/smell nice.
7. I don't know/am not knowing where she keeps the keys.
8. Why are you feeling/do you feel your pockets? Have you lost anything?
9. Why do you smell/are you smelling the milk? Do you think it has gone off?
10. Anna is Italian. She is coming/comes from Italy.
11. That dress looks/is looking nice on you.
12. Paul listens/is listening to a new record in his room.
13. If you don't look/aren't looking at that comic book, I'd like to see it.
14. Joan weighs/is weighting 50 kilos.
15. Mary is/is being very naughty these days.

Exercise 3. Fill in with Present Simple or Continuous.

Sue: What 1) are you doing (you/do) now?

Mark: I 2) _____ (look) through these old film magazines. Look, here's an old picture of Lack Nicholson.

Sue: Oh, I 3) _____ (think) he 4) _____ (look) awful! And his suit 5) _____ (not/fit) him properly.

Mark: Yes, I 6) _____ (agree). And he 7) _____ (appear) to be really angry. I wonder what he 8) _____ (think) about.

Sue: He 9) _____ (be) in that new film that's one at the Odeon now, isn't he?



Mark: Yes, I saw it last night. He 10) _____ (look) very different now.
He 11) _____ (weight) a lot more.

Sue: I 12) _____ (hope) it's a good film. I 13) _____ (see) it tonight. Stuart 14) _____ (take) me. Actually, he 15) _____ (be) very nice to me these days.

Mark: He probably 16) _____ (want) to borrow some money.

Sue: I 17) _____ (see). That explains it.

Exercise 4. Fill in: yet or already.

Mike: Haven't you cleaned the bathroom 1) yet ?

Chris: Stop complaining! You've 2) _____ asked me that three times today. Why is it so important?

Mike: I've 3) _____ told you. My parents are coming to stay this weekend.

Chris: Well, don't worry! They haven't come 4) _____, have they? Anyway, it's not my turn to clean the bathroom. I've 5) _____ done it this month.

Mike: That's not true. You've been living here for nearly a year and I haven't seen you do any cleaning 6) _____.

Exercise 5. Fill in: since or for.

John and Norma have been married 1) for 20 years. They have been living in New York 2) _____ 1989. John has been working on Wall Street 3) _____ four years and he has made a lot of money 4) _____ he started working there. Norma hasn't worked 5) _____ they moved to New York but she has been writing a book 6) _____ the past two years. She has had a lot of spare time 7) _____ their son left home four years ago to work in France.

Exercise 6. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

Dear Linda,
I'm glad to hear that you are enjoying yourself in Australia. Things at home are the same as usual. Your father 1) has been working.... (work) very hard. Susan 2) (just/pass) her driving test. Alex 3) (not/write) for weeks, probably because he 4) (study) very hard for his exams. Uncle Tom 5) (build) a shed in the garden. I think it will be ready next month. Mr Brown 6) (not/feel) well recently. He 7) (visit) the doctor four times this month. The dog 8) (have) three puppies. Mrs Smith 9) (not/open) her new shop yet. The decorators 10) (paint) it for weeks. I hope you enjoy the rest of your stay in Australia. 11) (you /see) the famous Opera House yet? Tina sends her love. Write to me soon.
Love,
Mum

Exercise 7. Fill in with Present S., Present Cont., Present Perfect or Present Perfect Cont.

Arthur: I 1) 've been searching
(search) for a house for a week
now but so far I 2) _____
(not/find) anything suitable.

Sandra: Why 3) _____
(you/want) to move?

Arthur: Well, the people living next to
me 4) _____ (be) the
main problem. They 5)
_____ (always/argue),
especially at night.

Sandra: Oh dear! 6) _____ (you/ ever/ complain) to them?

Arthur: Yes, but they 7) _____ (not/stop). They 8) _____
(keep on) making noise. I 9) _____ (not/be able) to sleep well
lately, and I 10) _____ (feel) sleepy all week.

Sandra: How awful!



Exercise 8. Fill in with Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.



Dear Anybody,

I 1) have been... (be) on this island for six months now. It is a miracle that
I 2) (survive) for this long. I 3) (eat) fish and
fruit since I got here. Fortunately, I 4) (not/see) any dangerous animals
yet. When I arrived here the weather was fine, but it 5) (rain)
continuously for the past two weeks, so I 6) (build) a shelter out of sticks
and leaves, which is really quite cosy. My main problem is loneliness, as I 7) (talk)
(not/speak) to anyone for so long. Recently I 8) (talk)
to myself, but it isn't very interesting. Please help me.

R. Crusoe

Robinson Crusoe has been stuck on a desert island for the past six months. Here is a letter he wrote and put in a bottle:

Exercise 9. Fill in with Present S., Present Cont., Present Perfect or Present Perfect Cont.

Tom: 1) Have you seen (you/see) the state of this kitchen? Someone 2) _____ (wash) clothes in the sink and they're still there!

Fred: Yes, I know. I usually 3) _____ (use) the bath, but it 4) _____ (be) too dirty at the moment.

Tom: Why didn't you clean it? You 5) _____ (live) here for two months now, and I 6) _____ (never/see) you do any housework.

Fred: What do you mean? I 7) _____ (wash) the dishes at least three times and I always 8) _____ (make) my bed.

Tom: Rubbish! You 9) _____ (always/make) a mess and not cleaning up afterwards.

Fred: What about you? You 10) _____ (always/drink) my milk!

Tom: Don't be ridiculous! Where 11) _____ (you/go)?

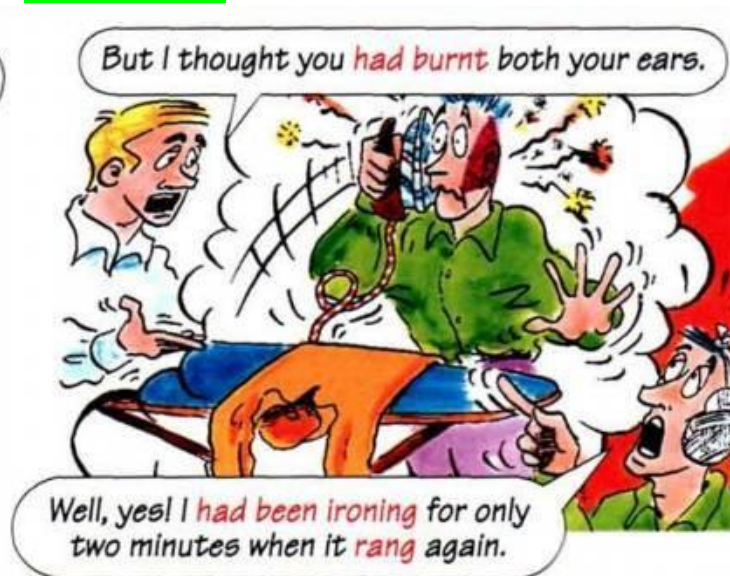
Fred: Out! I 12) _____ (see) my girlfriend this evening.

Tom: What about the kitchen?

Fred: Bye!



Past Forms



Past Simple	Past Continuous	Past Perfect	Past Perfect Cont.
<p>past actions which happened one after the other <i>She sealed the letter, put a stamp on it and posted it.</i></p>	<p>action in the middle of happening at a stated past time <i>He was playing tennis at 4.30 yesterday.</i></p>	<p>past action which occurred before another action or before a stated past time <i>He had left by the time I got there. (or by 8.15)</i></p>	<p>action continuing over a period up to a specific time in the past <i>She had been working as a clerk for 10 years before she resigned.</i></p>
<p>past habit or state <i>He used to go/went to school on foot.</i></p> <p>complete action or event which happened at a stated past time <i>She called an hour ago. (When? An hour ago.)</i></p>	<p>past action in progress interrupted by another past action. The longer action is in the Past Continuous, the shorter action is in the Past Simple. <i>While I was getting dressed the bell rang.</i></p>	<p>complete past action which had visible results in the past <i>She was sad because she had failed the test.</i></p>	<p>past action of certain duration which had visible results in the past <i>They were wet because they had been walking in the rain.</i></p>
<p>action which happened at a definite past time although the time is not mentioned. This action is not connected with the present. <i>Shakespeare wrote a lot of plays. (Shakespeare is now dead; he won't write again. – period of time now finished)</i></p>	<p>two or more simultaneous past actions <i>While I was sunbathing, Tim was swimming.</i></p> <p>or background description to events in a story <i>She was flying to Paris. The sun was shining...</i></p>	<p>the Past Perfect is the past equivalent of the Present Perfect <i>(He can't find his watch. He has lost it.)</i> <i>He couldn't find his watch. He had lost it.</i></p>	<p>the Past Perfect Cont. is the past equivalent of the Present Perfect Continuous <i>(She is going to the doctor. Her leg has been aching for two days.)</i> <i>She went to the doctor. Her leg had been aching for two days.</i></p>

Time expressions used with:

Past Simple	yesterday, last week etc, (how long) ago, then, just now, when, in 1967 etc
Past Continuous	while, when, as etc
Past Perfect	for, since, already, after, just, never, yet, before, by, by the time etc
Past Perfect Cont.	for, since

Past action of certain duration with visible results in the past, past habit, simultaneous past actions, complete past action with results in the past, past action in progress interrupted by another past action, action continuing over a period up to a specific time in the past

Exercise 10. Complete the correct past form and identify the speech situation.



past habit

When she was young, she danced (dance) a lot.



John _____ (drive) home when his car _____ (break down).



Ted _____ (read) a book while Mary _____ (sleep).



He was dizzy. He _____ (work) on the computer all night.



She was upset because she _____ (lose) her watch.



She _____ (wait) for an hour before he _____ (arrive).

Exercise 11. Fill in with Past Simple or Past Continuous.

Last night I 1) was (be) alone at home. I 2) _____ (lie) on my bed and I 3) _____ (watch) TV when I 4) _____ (hear) a strange noise. The noise 5) _____ (come) from the kitchen. I 6) _____ (go) downstairs, 7) _____ (pick up) a heavy vase from the table and 8) _____ (hear for) the kitchen. I 9) _____ (open) the door very slowly. Then I 10) _____ (see) someone. He 11) _____ (search) in the fridge. I 12) _____ (be) so



frightened that I 13)_____ (drop) the vase I 14)_____ (carry) and it 15)_____ (crash) onto the floor. The man 16)_____ (turn) towards the door and I 17)_____ (see) his face. It was my husband!

Exercise 12. Look at the picture and the list of words, then write what they were doing or did at the time Paul's parents the house.

Paul's parents were going for the weekend. Paul invited some friends to the house. However his parents' car broke down so they had to come back home.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| wash-jump out-bark | play cards-stop playing- | hold a glass of Cola-spill- |
| | drop | stain |
| sleep-wake up-fall off | dance/listen-not see- | smoke-see them-throw |
| | continue dancing | |



1. Ben _____ was washing the dog. It jumped out of the bath and started barking. _____
2. Jackie _____
3. Jim and Peter _____
4. Sarah _____
5. Sindy _____
6. Paul _____

Exercise 13. Fill in with Past Simple or Past Perfect then state which action happened first.

1. When I left (leave) the house, I realised (realise) that I had forgotten (forget) my keys.

First action: had forgotten

2. After I _____(finish) digging the garden I _____(decide) to go for a walk.

First action: _____

3. I _____ (lend) Fiona some money only after she _____ (promise) to give it back the next day.

First action: _____

4. They kept arguing about the money their father _____(leave) them in his will when he _____(die).

First action: _____

5. Kate _____(start) studying after John _____(leave).

First action: _____

6. I _____(buy) Beckie a plant yesterday because she _____ (sing) so well in the concert the night before.

First action: _____

7. When I _____ (see) Julie, I _____ (realise) that I _____(meet) her before.

First action: _____

Exercise 14. Fill in the appropriate, then identify the speech situations.

Recently completed action, past action of certain duration with visible results in the past, past action of certain duration with visible results in the present, personal experience/change, action which occurred before another, past action in progress interrupted by another, past action not connected with the present whose time is not mentioned, past action connected with the present whose time is not mentioned, past action at a stated time, action continuing over a period up to a specific time in the past, simultaneous past actions

recently completed action _____



He has cleaned (clean) the floor but he hasn't cleaned the windows yet.

He had a backache. He _____(dig) the garden.

He was angry. He _____ (argue) with his daughter.



He was tired. He _____ (swim) for hours.



Marilyn Monroe _____ (act) in a lot of films.



Michael Jackson _____ (make) a lot of records.



He can't find his wallet. He _____ (lose) it.



He _____ (not/have) a haircut for ages.



She looks exhausted. She _____ (cycle) for two hours.



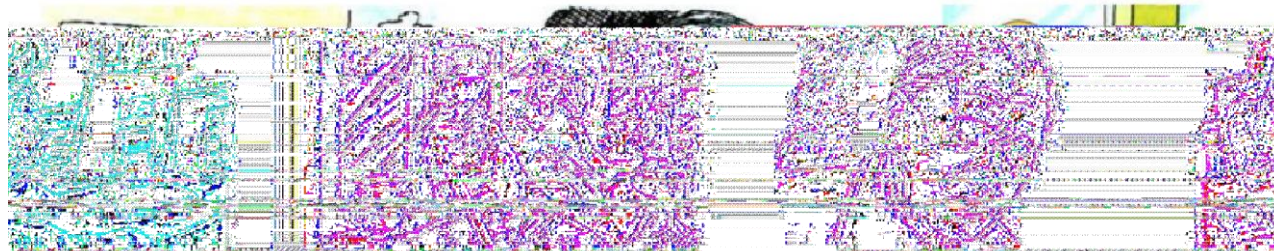
She _____ (wait) for an hour before the bus came.



John _____ (already/cook) dinner before Ann came.



She had a terrible headache. She _____ (read) all day.



She _____ (clean) the window when she fell off the ladder.

Alexander Fleming _____ (discover) penicillin in 1928.

She _____ (type) a letter while she _____ (talk) on the phone.

Exercise 15. Match the sentences then join them using when, while, and, after or because.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. She went to bed | 1. Mary was laying the table. | 1. <u>E(after)</u> _____ |
| 2. Ted was making lunch | 3. she had finished her work. | 2. _____ |
| 4. She went home | 5. bought some chops | 3. _____ |
| 6. Jim was reading | 7. she was drying them. | 4. _____ |
| 8. Sally went to the bank | 9. all her guests had left. | 5. _____ |
| 10. I was washing the dishes | 11. he had lost his job. | 6. _____ |
| 12. Mark went to the butcher's | 13. withdrew some money. | 7. _____ |
| 14. He was very depressed | 15. the doorbell rang. | 8. _____ |

Exercise 16. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple or Past Perfect.

Last Monday Angie 1) got up (get up) for work as usual and 2) _____ (go) to the kitchen to have some breakfast. But when she 3) _____ (open) the fridge, she 4) _____ (find) that her flatmate Lucy 5) _____ (drink) all the milk – not a good start to the day! So she 6) _____ (have) a quick cup of black coffee, 7) _____ (get) dressed and 8) _____ (go) out to the car. There she 9) _____ (find) that she 10) _____ (forget) to put the cover on the car the night before and there 11) _____ (be) thick frost all over the windscreen. She 12) _____ (scrape) it all off and 13) _____ (get) into the car. However, when she 14) _____ (turn) the key, nothing 15) _____ (happen)! Someone 16) _____ (leave) the headlights on and the battery 17) _____ (go) flat. She 18) _____ (be) furious as Lucy 19) _____ (use) the car last and it 20) _____ (be) her who 21) _____ (forget) to switch off the lights. Angie 22) _____ (head) for the bus stop to wait in the freezing cold.

Exercise 17. Fill in with Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.

When I entered the house something smelt awful. Someone 1) had been cooking (cook) and 2) _____ (burn) the meal. I 3) _____ (visit) the house once before and 4) _____ (meet) the family but I didn't know what 5) _____ (happen) since then. The house was a mess. The children 6) _____ (play) in the living-room and 7) _____ (leave) their toys all over floor. Someone 8) _____ (leave) all the windows open. It 9) _____ (rain) for hours and all the curtains 10) _____ (get) wet and dirty. I asked the children where their parents were. They told me that their mother 11) _____ (be) in hospital for the past two weeks. Their father 12) _____ (look after) them since then. Obviously he 13) _____ (do) his best, but he couldn't do any better since he worked all morning and had to leave them alone most of the day. I had to do something to help them.

Exercise 18. Fill in with Past Simple or Present Perfect.

1. A: I Have you been (you/be) on holidays this year?
 B: No, I _____ (can/not) go, because I _____ (break) my leg in August and _____ (have) to stay in hospital.

2. A: _____(you/visit) the National Museum yet?
B: Yes, I _____ (be) there three times, but I _____ (not/see) everything yet.
3. A: I'm ever so sorry, Jim, but I _____ (burn) your dinner. Maria _____(phone) and I _____(forget) about the food.
B: That's okay. I _____(already/eat).
4. A: I _____ (buy) a new dress yesterday, but when I _____ (arrive) home, I _____(find) a hole in the seam.
B: What _____ (you/do)? _____ (you/take) it back to the shop?
A: No, I _____(not/be) into town yet. I'll do it this afternoon.
5. A: Your hair _____(grow) a lot since I last _____(see) you.
B: Yes. I _____(want) to get it cut yesterday but I _____(be) too busy.
6. A: I _____(never/fly) before and I'm very nervous about it.
B: I _____(feel) like that the first time I _____(fly), but I thoroughly _____(enjoy) it.
7. A: I _____ (lose) my glasses. _____ (you/see) them anywhere?
B: No. Where _____(you/put) them?
A: I _____(put) them on the table a minute ago, but they're not there now.
8. A: _____(you/ever/meet) anyone famous?
B: Yes, I _____ (speak) to Paul McCartney and I _____ (see) John Lennon before he was killed.
9. A: Where _____(you/go) on holiday?
B: To Rhodes. _____(you/be) there?
A: Yes, I _____ (go) there last year. We _____ (swim) every day. It was great!
10. A: How's your job, Mike?
B: I _____ (just/start) a new one. I _____ (leave) the old one because they _____(not/play) me enough money.
11. A: When _____(you/leave) school?
B: I _____ (leave) in 1980, I _____ (finish) university in 1984 and I _____(have) three jobs since then.
12. A: _____(you/see) "Barabas" on TV last night?
B: No, I _____ (see) it so many times already that I _____(not/want) to watch it again.



Future Forms

Future Simple (Will)	Be Going To	Future Continuous	Future Perfect
<p>decisions taken at the moment of speaking (on-the-spot decisions) <i>Since it's getting dark, I'll turn on the light.</i></p> <p>hopes, fears, threats, offers, promises, warnings, predictions, requests, comments etc, esp.with: expect, hope, believe, I'm sure, I'm afraid, probably etc. <i>I'm afraid I'll be a little late.</i></p>	<p>actions intended to be performed in the near future. <i>She's going to visit her parents tomorrow.</i></p> <p>planned actions or intentions <i>Now that they've settled in their new house, they're going to have a party.</i></p>	<p>actions in progress at a stated future time <i>He'll be sunbathing in Hawaii this time next week.</i></p> <p>actions which are the result of a routine (instead of Present Cont.) <i>I'll be seeing John tomorrow. (We work in the same office so we'll definitely meet.)</i></p>	<p>actions which will be finished before a stated future time <i>She will have come back by the end of July.</i></p> <p>Note: by or not ... until/till are used with Future Perfect. Until/till are normally used with Future Perfect only in negative sentences. <i>She will have finished by 8 o'clock, (Not: until/till)</i> <i>She won't have finished until 8 o'clock.</i></p>
<p>actions or predictions which may (not) happen in the future <i>She'll probably buy the dress. (prediction)</i></p> <p>or actions which we cannot control and will inevitably happen <i>He will be ten next year.</i></p>	<p>evidence that something will definitely happen in the near future <i>Ann is going to have a baby. Look at the dark clouds in the sky! It's going to rain.</i></p>	<p>when she ask politely about people's arrangements to see if they can do sth for us or because we want to offer to do sth for them <i>Will you be going to the supermarket?</i> <i>Can you buy me some tea?</i></p>	<p>Future Perf. Cont.</p> <p>Duration of an action up to a certain time in the future <i>By the end of this year she will have been working here for two years.</i></p>
<p>things we are not sure about or haven't decided to do yet <i>She'll probably be promoted. (not sure yet)</i></p>	<p>Things we are sure about or we have already decided to do in the near future <i>He's going to be promoted. (The boss has decided to do it.)</i></p>	<p>Future Simple (future meaning)</p> <p>timetables/ programmes <i>The plane reaches London at 9.45.</i></p>	<p>Present Continuous (future meaning)</p> <p>fixed arrangement in the near future <i>Sally is seeing her dentist this week. (Sally has fixed an appointment).</i></p>

Time expressions used with:

**Will/Be Going To/
Future Cont.**

Tomorrow, tonight, next week/month, in two/three etc days, the day after tomorrow, soon, in a week/month etc

Future Perfect

before, by, by then, by the time, until (is used only in negative sentences with this tense)

Fut. Perf. Cont.

by ... for eg. *By next year he will have been working here for two years.*

Shall is used:	Will is used:
<p>With I/we in questions, suggestions, offers or when asking for advice. <i>Shall we play tennis?</i> <i>What shall I do?</i></p>	<p>to express offers, threats, promises, predictions, warnings, requests, hopes, fears, on-the-spot decisions, comments (mainly with: think, expect, believe, I'm sure, hope, know, suppose and probably). <i>I hope he'll be on time.</i></p>



Exercise 19. Fill in: will, won't or shall.

Mum: Anna! 1) Will you please stop making so much noise? I 2) _____ never finish this work if you don't.

Anna: But Mum, what 3) _____ I do? If I don't practice, I 4) _____ pass my violin exam tomorrow.

Mum: And I 5) _____ be in trouble at work if I don't finish this. Then I 6) _____ get promoted.

Anna: 7) _____ I go upstairs then?

Mum: Thanks, Anna. That 8) _____ help.

Exercise 20. Fill in: by or until.

- What time will you have finished painting your room? I will have finished by 7 o'clock, I hope.
- Are you seeing Julie tonight? No, I will have left _____ the time she gets here.
- Have they built their house yet? No, they won't have built it _____ the end of May.
- Will you have done your homework _____ tomorrow? No, I won't have done it _____ Friday.
- She'll have saved enough money to buy a car _____ Christmas.

6. I'll have worked here for ten years _____ the end of this month.
7. We won't have built the shed _____ Friday.
8. She'll have finished dressing _____ the time the guests arrive.

Time words with no Future forms

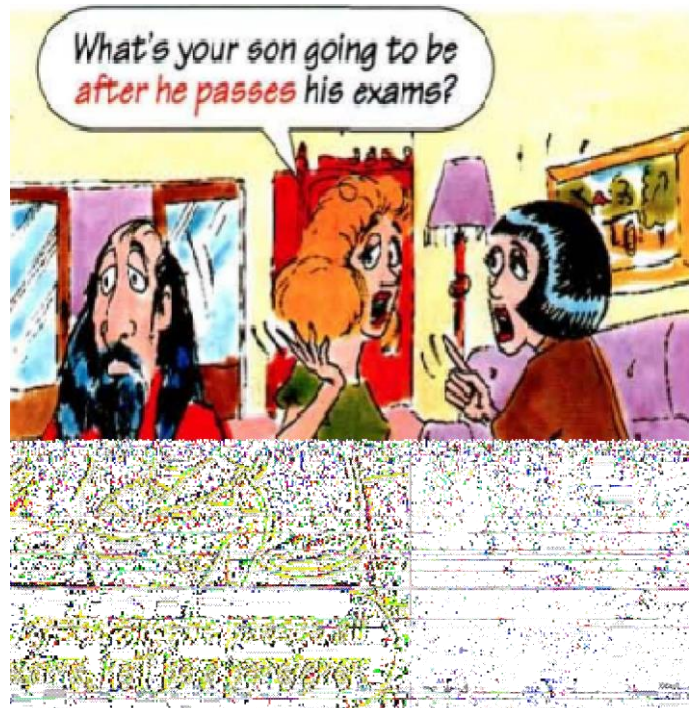
We never use future forms after: when (time conjunction), while, before, until, by the time, if (conditional), as soon as, after etc. However we can use **when** or **if+will** if "when" is a question word and "if" means "whether".
She'll send us a letter when she has time.

BUT *When will he meet us?*
I don't know if he will accept.
 (=whether)

With **go** and **come** we use Present Continuous rather than "be going to".

She's going to London next week.

RATHER THAN *She's going to go to London next week.*



Exercise 21. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple or Future.

"You 1) 'll meet (meet) Agent 205 under the clock at the railway station. When she 2) _____ (arrive), she 3) _____ (give) you an envelope. I don't know if you 4) _____ (recognize) her in her disguise, but if she 5) _____ (not/say) the secret code word, you 6) _____ (know) she is an enemy agent. You 7) _____ (take) the envelope and head for the train to Waterloo Station. When the train 8) _____ (come), you 9) _____ (get on) it and go to Waterloo. If you 10) _____ (miss) the 9.15 train, you 11) _____ (have to) get the next one. As soon as it 12) _____ (reach) Waterloo, leave the train and take a taxi to the Opera House. You 13) _____ (meet) Jenny there, although I'm not sure exactly when she 14) _____ (get) there. Give her the envelope. Wait until she 15) _____ (drive) off and then go home. We 16) _____ (call) you there. Are there any questions?"

Exercise 22. Match the sentences and fill in the correct tense.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|-------------|
| She's call us | A. until it _____ (stop) raining. | 1. <u>D</u> |
| I don't know | B. as soon as I _____ (can). | 2. _____ |
| What _____ (you/do) | C. if you _____ (come) home late. | 3. _____ |
| Turn the lights off | D. as soon as she <u>reaches</u> (reach) London. | 4. _____ |
| Don't go out | E. if you have an accident? | 5. _____ |

I _____ (write) to you F. what _____ (you/buy)? 6. _____
 He will be angry G. when he _____ (leave). 7. _____
 If I give you £5, H. before you _____ (go) to bed. 8. _____

Exercise 23. Complete the following dialogue using Future Simple or Future Continuous.

Graham: Can I phone you tomorrow, Suzy?

Suzy: What time?

Graham: Well, I'm not working tomorrow so I 1) *'ll phone* (phone) you at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Suzy: Oh ho! I 2) _____ (sleep) then.

Graham: OK. I 3) _____ (call) you at noon.

Suzy: Well, I 4) _____ (wash) my hair.

Graham: Perhaps I 5) _____ (come and visit you in the afternoon, then. What 6) _____ (you/do) around 3 o'clock?

Suzy: I 7) _____ (get) ready for my aerobics class.

Graham: Well, if I phone you at 5, 8) _____ (you/be) at home?

Suzy: No, I'm afraid not. I 9) _____ (visit) my aunt in hospital.

Graham: When can I see you, Suzy?

Suzy: Phone me tomorrow evening. I 10) _____ (not/do) anything then.



Exercise 24. Put the verbs into Present Simple, Present Continuous or Future.

Bob: 1) *Will you be able* (you/be able) to go skiing us next weekend?

Peter: No, I 2) _____ (be) in London then.

Bob: Really? Why 3) _____ (you/go) there?

Peter: There's a very important meeting, and after I 4) _____ (attend) that I 5) _____ (visit) a friend in Sussex.

Bob: Before you 6) _____ (leave), 7) _____ (you/give) me a ring? There are a few things I'd like you to buy while you 8) _____ (be) there.

Peter: Yes, of course. I 9) _____ (ring) you on Friday.



Exercise 25. Put the verbs in brackets into Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous.

1. By 7.00 pm they will have been playing (play) cricket for eight hours.
2. I _____ (finish) painting your room by the time you get home.
3. By the end of next month I _____ (live) in London for exactly three years.
4. Tom _____ (write) his third novel by the end of this year.
5. By the time he arrives in London, John _____ (drive) for five hours.
6. This film _____ (probably/not/finish) until midnight.
7. How long _____ (you/study) English by the end of this term?
8. Don't worry! You _____ (forget) all about it by this time next year.
9. By Friday I _____ (work) on this project for two weeks.
10. Hopefully, he _____ (cook) dinner for us by the time we get home.
11. I _____ (read) this book by tomorrow night.
12. He hopes he _____ (make) a million pounds by the time he is thirty.
13. By 5 o'clock I _____ (do) this crossword puzzle for three hours.

Part 3 TESTS

Test 1

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Understanding and English menu depends not only on knowledge of particular 1) _____, but also on familiarity with cooking 2) _____. The key to these 3) _____ of preparing food is the cooker itself. Contrary to many students expectations, the cooker is not the person who prepares the food that is the cook – but the machine used to supply 4) _____.

Most cookers have four hot-plates, usually situated on the top 5) _____. Other names for hot-plates are gas or electric rings. These are used for boiling, steaming, poaching, frying and for 6) _____ chips. Below the hot-plates, you normally find the grill 7) _____ delivers heat from above.

Grilled bacon and toasted bread are commonly eaten for breakfast in Britain. Below the grill, is a chamber called the oven which is used for roasting and baking. A roast potato is 8) _____ and cooked in oil, while a baked potato remains in its jacket.

Some words on the menu assume more than one process. For example, a mashed potato is created first by boiling and then by 9) _____ - crushing the boiled potato with a fork. Butter is usually added to give the final product a smoother 10) _____.

1	A	cooking	B	eats	C	meals	D	dishes
2	A	techniques	B	artistry	C	usage	D	courses
3	A	plots	B	ways	C	moves	D	designs
4	A	hot	B	warm	C	heat	D	fever
5	A	outside	B	land	C	board	D	surface
6	A	making	B	doing	C	performing	D	trying
7	A	who	B	which	C	whose	D	whom
8	A	cleaned	B	brushed	C	peeled	D	dusted
9	A	smoothing	B	calming	C	beating	D	mashing
10	A	texture	B	pattern	C	feeling	D	nature

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Test 2

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Five Fast, Healthy Breakfast Ideas

Nutritious morning meals you can eat while driving, walking, or sprinting out the door.

1) _____

A balanced, easy-to-assemble make-ahead morning meal: Grab an apple, wrap 1 to 2 ounces of Cheddar in plastic, and toss $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of fiber- and protein-rich walnuts into a resealable plastic bag.



2) _____

In a cocktail shaker, combine a packet of vanilla or strawberry instant-breakfast powder (look for the no-sugar-added kind, such as Carnation) and 1 cup of low-fat strawberry cow's milk or soy milk. (You can also mix this the night before). If you have time, use a blender to add strawberries or a frozen banana, for extra fiber, and a scoop of protein powder, such as GeniSoy Natural.

3) _____

A bowl of fiber-rich bran flakes (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups) with 8 ounces of low-fat milk is nearly the perfect breakfast. Make it portable by replacing the milk with lemon or vanilla yogurt and mixing it in a to-go container. Increase the fiber and vitamins by adding $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of nuts or fresh or dried fruit, such as chopped pecans or blueberries.

4) _____

Instead of dousing a whole-grain or bran toaster batter cake in syrup, cut the sugar and boost the protein and fiber by spreading it with 2 tablespoons of peanut butter. You can also sprinkle on 1 tablespoon of raisins, sesame seeds, or extra peanuts for even more fiber, which helps deliver the meal's nutrients slowly and steadily.

5) _____

A plain cake-style doughnut is usually a better choice than a bakery muffin. At Dunkin' Donuts, for instance, an old-fashioned doughnut has 280 calories,

while a corn muffin has 510 calories. Add fiber by eating $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of almonds or dried fruit. Instead of coffee, try 8 ounces of low-fat chocolate milk.

A *Energy Bars*

B *Peanut Butter Waffle*

C *Cereal “Sundae”*

D *Morning Pizza*

E *Sweet Roll With Chocolate Milk*

F *Huevos Rancheros*

G *Fruit and Cheese*

H *Strawberry Snake*

1	2	3	4	5

Test 3

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

How to Save Money on Food Shopping

Take inventory of what you have in hand so you 1) _____ overbuy. Create a detailed shopping list 2) _____ your needs and weekly menu plan. Have a light snack 3) _____ you go shopping, and stick to your grocery list to help avoid impulse purchases or costly mistakes 4) _____ falling for the displays at the end of the aisles. Before you plan your weekly menu, check the ads 5) _____ what's on sale and use coupons to take advantage of sales and money-saving coupons.

1	A	doesn't	B	didn't	C	won't	D	don't
2	A	based on	B	based in	C	based at	D	based of
3	A	after	B	while	C	before	D	during
4	A	as	B	like	C	likely	D	how
5	A	see	B	seeing	C	to see	D	seen

1	2	3	4	5

Test 4

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). Two are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Morning Coach Tours In London

- 1) _____ This morning tour on a period vehicle highlights London's survival during the war whereby it was bombed for 76 consecutive nights.
- 2) _____ A unique movie and TV sightseeing bus tour experience. See famous film and TV locations in London.
- 3) _____ Visit the country's most important church and the site of every coronation since 1066. Witness the Changing of the Guard. Thrill to the colour, movement and music of Her Majesty's Royal Household Troops.
- 4) _____ The official residence of Queen Elizabeth II built in 1702 with its priceless collection of paintings, furniture and antiques. Visit the Throne Room and the magnificent Ball Room before walking through the Palace gardens.
- 5) _____ Be dazzled by the breathtaking and priceless Crown Jewels, see the famous beefeaters and learn the legend of the ravens. You'll also see the Stock Exchange, Bank of England and many other famous institutions.

The name of this tour is ...

- A** *Buckingham Palace*
- B** *War Time London*
- C** *James Bond Bus Tour of London*
- D** *Rock & Roll London*
- E** *Westminster Abbey Tour*
- F** *Royal London Morning Tour*
- G** *The Tower and River Cruise*

1	2	3	4	5

Test 5

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Benefits of Travelling

1) _____

“The world is a book, and those who do not travel read only a page.” – said Saint Augustine. Travelling can teach more than any university course. You learn about the culture of the country you visit. If you talk to locals, you will likely learn about their thinking, habits, traditions and history as well.

2) _____

If you travel, you will not only learn about foreign cultures, but about your own as well. You will notice the cultural differences, and will find out what makes your culture unique. After returning from a long journey, you will see your country with new eyes.

3) _____

You can learn a lot about yourself through travelling. You can observe how you feel being far from your country. You will find out how you feel about your homeland. You will realise how you really feel about foreign people. You will find out how much you know/do not know about the world. You will be able to observe how you react in completely new situations. You will test your language, orientational and social skills. You will not be able the same person after returning home.

4) _____

During travelling you will meet people that are very different from you. If you travel enough, you will learn to accept and appreciate these differences. Traveling makes you more open and accepting.

5) _____

Some of the most cherished memories are from the times when you were travelling. If you travel, you can experience things that you could never experience at home. You may see beautiful places and landscapes that do not exist where you live. You may meet people that will change your life, and your thinking. You may try activities that you have never tried before.

6) _____

After arriving home from a long journey, a lot of travelers experience that they are much more motivated than they were before they left. During your trip

you may learn things that you will want to try at home as well. You may want to test your new skills and knowledge. Your experience will give you a lot of energy.

A *It motivates you*

B *It opens the new worlds*

C *It provides you with unforgettable moments and experiences*

D *It teaches you about your homeland*

E *It makes you more tolerant*

F *It improves your language skills*

G *It develops the personality*

H *It makes you more confident and independent*

1	2	3	4	5	6

Test 6

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

When Should Kids Start Sports?

It's not easy to determine how early to start children in organized sports. Children of the same age vary considerably in their physical and psychological maturation, and 1)_____. Assuming the child has shown-interest, five or six is the generally accepted earliest starting age for organized team sports. At the early ages participation should be limited 2)_____ and encourage the development of major motor muscles.



Children in grades 1-4 can benefit most from games 3)_____. Play and fun more important to this age group than highly structured sports that emphasize the outcome rather than the process. Parents and coaches are usually the ones 4)_____. When helping your child select a sport, keep balance in mind. Encourage your children to try many sports and activities when young and not to think of specializing or playing competitively until they reach middle school. Make sure a balance also occurs between adult organized activities and free playtime. Children need time to just be kids and to play with other kids 5)_____.

The most important decisions to make, are which youth sports organizations and which coaches are best for your child. Make sure that you take the time to find out about the league, its leaders and coaches. Better yet, get involved and volunteer to coach. Participating in sports is a healthy way, both physically and socially, for your children to channel their youthful energy in a positive direction. Make sure your children's first experience encourages them 6)_____.

There are many other options besides team sports available to a child who wants to participate in sports. Parents should also encourage their children to become involved in individual and lifetime sports such as bowling, golf, swimming, tennis, gymnastics and martial arts.

A also encourage their children to become involved in individual and lifetime sports

B to begin a lifelong interest in physical activities and good health

C there is no practical method of measuring maturity

D *without a set of rules or adult involvement*

E *that are modified to meet their needs and abilities*

F *concerned about winning and losing*

G *to sports that involve a lot of physical activity*

H *by visiting the facilities*

1	2	3	4	5	6

Test 7

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Orienteering

Orienteering is a fun outdoor activity 1)_____ is suitable for all ages and 2)_____. The aim is to navigate in sequence between control points marked on a unique orienteering 3)_____ and decide the best 4)_____ to complete the course. It does not matter how fit you are, as you can run, walk or job the course and progress at your own 5)_____.

1	A	what	B	whose	C	which	D	whom
2	A	faculties	B	abilities	C	intelligences	D	clumsiness
3	A	globe	B	portrayal	C	elevation	D	map
4	A	route	B	pitch	C	tack	D	pavement
5	A	time	B	pace	C	slowness	D	progress

1	2	3	4	5

Test 8

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Health

Whatever our age, there is good scientific 1)_____ that being physically active can help us lead healthier 2)_____. Regular physical activity can 3)_____ the risk of many chronic conditions, including coronary heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, cancer, obesity, mental health problems and musculoskeletal 4)_____.

Start Active, Stay Active outlines the relationship between physical activity and health and provides Chief Medical Officer 5)_____ for how active you need to be for general health benefits.

1	A	evidence	B	denial	C	token	D	mark
2	A	styles	B	burdens	C	lives	D	souls
3	A	discount	B	reduce	C	cheapen	D	abridge
4	A	spheres	B	conditions	C	ranks	D	shapes
5	A	signals	B	standards	C	procedures	D	guidelines

1	2	3	4	5

Test 9

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Pollution

Pollution is 1)_____ by external substances introduced directly or indirectly. Human health, ecosystem quality and aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity may be affected and altered permanently by pollution. Pollution occurs when ecosystems can not get rid of 2)_____. The critical threshold of its compromised and the balance of the ecosystem is broken.

The sources of pollution are numerous. The identification of these different pollutants and their effect on ecosystems is complex. They can come from natural disasters or 3)_____, such as oil spills, chemical spills, nuclear accidents... These can have 4)_____ where they live: destruction of the biodiversity increased mortality of the human and animal species, destruction of natural habitat, damage caused to the quality of soil, water and air...



Preventing pollution and protecting the environment necessitate the application of the principles of sustainable development. We have to consider to satisfy the needs of today without 5)_____.

A *the degradation of natural environment*

B *compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs*

C *substances introduced into the environment*

D *the result of human activity*

E *terrible consequences on people and the planet*

F *inside the ecosystem*

G *by helping plants and animals*

1	2	3	4	5

Test 10

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

What is Ecology?

Ecology is the study of 1)_____systems, or as it is sometimes called, the economy of nature. “Environmental” usually means 2)_____the natural, versus human-made world; the “system” means that ecology is, by its very nature, not 3)_____just the components of nature individually but especially in how the parts 4)_____.

Ecology is technically an 5)_____discipline, such as mathematics or physics, although in public or media use, it is often used to connote some sort of 6)_____or evaluative issue as in something is “ecologically bad” or is not “good for the ecology”. More 7)_____ecology is used only in the sense that it is an academic discipline, no more evaluative than mathematics or physics. When a normative or evaluative term is needed then it is more proper to use the term “environmental”, i.e., environmental quality or “environmental degrading”.

Most professional 8)_____are not terribly unhappy when ecology is used in the normative sense, preferring the wider public 9)_____of environmental issues today 10)_____the widespread ignorance of three decades ago.

1	A	environment	B	environmentalist	C	environmental	D	environmentally
2	A	relating on	B	relating to	C	relating with	D	relating at
3	A	interesting in	B	interestingly in	C	interest in	D	interested in
4	A	interact	B	interactive	C	interacted	D	interaction
5	A	academy	B	academician	C	academic	D	academics
6	A	normal	B	normative	C	norman	D	normatively
7	A	proper	B	prospering	C	properly	D	prosperly
8	A	ecologists	B	ecology	C	ecological	D	ecolog
9	A	aware	B	awe	C	awesome	D	awareness
10	A	compared with	B	compared to	C	comparing at	D	comparing to

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10