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Ярославский государственный университет им. П. Г. Демидова  
Кафедра иностранных языков естественно-научных факультетов

## **English 4 You**

*Практикум для студентов  
гуманитарных факультетов*

*Рекомендовано  
Научно-методическим советом университета  
для студентов, обучающихся  
по направлениям ОРМ, Социология*

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Методические указания составлены в соответствии с требованиями программы по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (базовая часть) для гуманитарных факультетов вузов. Целью является формирование коммуникативной и социально-культурной компетенции у обучающихся. Указания способствуют расширению словарного запаса, активному овладению современным английским языком, развитию навыков и умений языкового общения; состоят из одиннадцати уроков, включающих тематический словарь, тексты, диалоги, коммуникативные упражнения, способствующие развитию навыков устной и письменной речи.

Предназначен для студентов, обучающихся по направлениям 040700.62 ОРМ (дисциплина «Иностранный язык (часть 1), цикл Б1), 040100.62 Социология (дисциплина «Иностранный язык», цикл Б1), очной формы обучения.

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## **PREFACE**

Настоящие указания составлены в соответствии с требованиями программы по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (базовая часть) для гуманитарных факультетов вузов; способствуют расширению словарного запаса, активному овладению современным английским языком, развитию навыков и умений языкового общения.

Целями данных методических указаний являются:

- практическая: приобретение студентами коммуникативной компетенции, уровень которой позволяет использовать иностранный язык практически как в профессиональной (производственной и научной) деятельности, так и для целей самообразования;

- образовательная: расширение кругозора студентов, повышение уровня их общей культуры и образования, а также культуры мышления, общения и речи;

- воспитательная: использование потенциала английского языка для развития у студентов готовности содействовать налаживанию межкультурных и научных связей, представлять свою страну на международных конференциях и симпозиумах, относиться с уважением к духовным ценностям других стран и народов.

В соответствии с методической целью формирование необходимых умений устной речи, чтения и письма происходит в неразрывной связи с изучением культуры англоязычных стран.

Материалы пособия организованы по тематическому принципу. Представлены следующие темы (11 уроков):

1. Family and Friends (Семья и друзья).
2. What You Do Every Day (Что Вы делаете каждый день).
3. Clothes (Одежда).
4. Around the Home (Квартира, дом).
5. Food, Cooking and Restaurants (Еда, приготовление пищи, рестораны).
6. Shops and Shopping (Магазины и покупки).
7. Hobbies (Хобби, увлечения).
8. Describing Character and Human Feelings (Описание характера и чувств человека).
9. Travel (Путешествие).
10. On the Phone (Разговор по телефону).
11. On The Road (На дороге).

Каждый урок имеет четкую, логическую структуру и включает в себя следующие разделы:

- 1) тематический словарь с объяснениями;
- 2) упражнения, направленные на закрепление активной лексики урока;
- 3) диалог и серию коммуникативных упражнений;
- 4) текст и упражнения по тексту, способствующие развитию навыков устной и письменной речи.

Построение каждой темы способствует активизации различных видов речевой деятельности в разнообразных коммуникативных условиях.

## UNIT ONE. Family and Friends

### *TOPICAL VOCABULARY*

Вы замужем (женаты)?	Are you married?
Нет, я не женат (не замужем).	No, I'm single.
Я замужем (женат).	I am married.
Я разведен/разведена.	I am divorced.
Мой муж – учитель.	My husband is a teacher.
Бывший муж	ex-husband / former husband
Бывшая жена	ex-wife, former wife
У Вас есть дети?	Do you have children?
У Вас есть сёстры? братья?	Do you have sisters? brothers?
Сколько у них детей?	How many children do they have?
Племянник	Nephew
Племянница	Niece
У меня много родственников.	I have a lot of relatives.
Они мои близкие / дальние родственники.	They are my near / distant relatives.

### **Relatives (= members of your family)**

These are the most important relatives (also called **relations**):

<i>male</i>	<i>female</i>
Your parents' parents	grandfather      grandmother
Your parents' brother and sister	uncle(s)      aunt(s)
Your aunt's/uncle's children	cousin(s)      cousin(s)
The father and mother of the person <b>you</b> marry	father-in-law      mother-in-law

The brother and sister of the person <b>you</b> marry	brother-in-law	sister-in-law
Your brother's/sister's children	nephew(s)	niece(s)
The person you marry dies, so you are a ...	widower	widow
Your mother or father remarries, so you have a	step-father	step-mother

### **Family background (= family history)**

My grandfather was a market gardener in Ireland. He grew flowers, fruit and vegetables, and sold them in the market every day. He worked hard all his life, and when he died, his son (now my uncle) and daughter (my mother) **inherited** a large house and garden (= received this house and garden from my grandfather when he died). They carried on the business together until my mother met my father. They got married, moved to England, and I was born two years later. They didn't have any more children, so **I** am an **only child**.

### **Family names**

When you are born, your family gives you a **first name**, e.g. James, Kate, Sarah and Alex are common first names in Britain. Your **family name** (also called your **surname**) is the one that all the family share e.g. Smith, Brown, Jones, and O'Neill are common surnames in Britain. Some parents give their children a **middle name** (like a first name), but you do not usually say this name. Your **full name** is all the names you have, e.g. Sarah Jane Smith.

### **Changing times**

Society changes and so do families. In some places, people may decide to live together but do not get married. They are not husband and wife, but call each other their **partner**. There are also many families in some parts of the world where the child or children live(s) with just their mother or father; these are sometimes called **single-parent families**.

### **Friends**

We can use a number of adjectives before **friend**:

an **old** friend (= someone you have known for a long time)

a **close** friend (= a good friend; someone you like and trust)

your **best** friend (= the one friend you feel closest to)

We use the word **colleagues** to describe the people we work with.

### Ex-

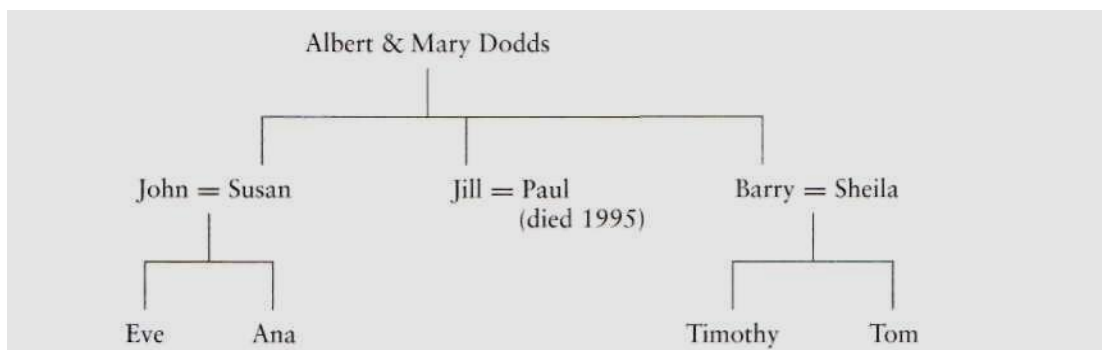
We use this for a husband/wife/boyfriend/girlfriend we had in the past but do not have now:

The children stay with my **ex-husband** at the weekend.

I saw an **ex-girlfriend** of mine at the disco last night.

### Exercises

I. Look at the family tree and complete the sentences.



1. John is Jill's.....
2. Timothy is Jill's .....
3. Eve and Ana are Timothy's .....
4. Eve is Sheila's.....
5. Albert Dodds is Tom's.....
6. Barry is Eve's.....
7. Susan is Timothy's.....
8. As Paul died in 1995, Jill is a .....
9. Tom is Mary's.....
10. The only two people who are not related are and .....

### II. Answer these questions about yourself and your country.

1. What's your first name?
2. What's your surname?
3. Is that a common name in your country?
- 4 Do you have a middle name?
5. Are you an only child?
6. Who is your oldest friend?
7. Do you work? If so, how many of your work colleagues are also your friends?
8. Do you have any ex-boyfriends or ex-girlfriends who speak English very well?

9. Are single-parent families becoming more common in your country?

10. In your country, do more and more people live together without getting married?

**III. Draw your own family tree. Are there any relationships you cannot describe in English? Can you also write a short summary of your family background?**

### *Dialogue*

**Todd:** So, Shaun, you mentioned your family, do you have a big family?

**Shaun:** No, I have got actually a fairly small family; including me there's only four people in my family.

**Todd:** So, it's your mother, your father, you...

**Shaun:** And my sister.

**Todd:** Oh, and your sister. OK, is your sister younger or older than you?

**Shaun:** She's younger. She just started university actually.

**Todd:** Ah, so you're the big brother.

**Shaun:** I am, yeah.

**Todd:** OK, that's nice. So where does your family live right now?

**Shaun:** Ah, my mother and my father live in Victoria in Canada and my sister is on the other side of Canada in Montreal in Quebec.

**Todd:** Well, tell me about your father. What's your father like?

**Shaun:** My father is pretty much the most interesting person I think I know. He can tell all different kinds of stories about his childhood, and his growing up.

**Todd:** Did you grow up in Canada?

**Shaun:** No, he grew up in Liverpool, in England.

**Todd:** OK, nice, and what does your father do?

**Shaun:** Ah, he was a pilot until five years ago; five years ago, it was kind of tragic, but he had a heart attack and he wasn't allowed to fly anymore.

**Todd:** Oh, I'm sorry.

**Shaun:** It's fine. He's pretty much happier now I guess.

**Todd:** OK, so he was OK after the heart attack.

**Shaun:** He's fine, yeah.

**Todd:** OK, what about your mother? Does she work?

**Shaun:** My mother, no, she doesn't. She used to work. In fact my mother and my father met at work. They both worked for Cathay Pacific, which is an airline based in Hong Kong. My mother was a stewardess and my father was a pilot, so they met that way in Osaka actually.

**Todd:** Oh, what a story. OK and what about your sister? You said that she's a student.

**Shaun:** She's a student. She's actually in her first year in McGill University which is in Quebec. I haven't spoken to her lately so I don't know how she's doing.

**Todd:** OK, do you know what she studies?

**Shaun:** I believe it's arts and humanities.

**Todd:** So you and your sister, are you similar or quite different?

**Shaun:** Oh, we are definitely quite different.

**Todd:** How so?

**Shaun:** I was the rebellious type. I pretty much laid the foundation for my sister to get all the freedoms that she has, and she doesn't appreciate any of the things I've done. So another way that we're different is that she's really into arts and drawing and painting and making music whereas I'm more into the technical side of things, like I'm into computer making, fixing cars.

**Todd:** So it sounds like you're quite different. Well, maybe she'll listen to this and she'll appreciate you more.

**Shaun:** I hope so.

### ***Exercises***

#### **I. Answer the following questions.**

1) *What cities do his family members live in?*

- a) Vancouver
- b) Victoria
- c) Toronto
- d) Montreal.

2) *What does he say about his father?*

- a) He's from England.
- b) He has lots of good stories.
- c) He is currently a pilot.
- d) He is healthy now.

3) *What does he say about his mother?*

- a) His mother was a stewardess.
- b) His mother met his father at work.



- c) His sister wants to be a stewardess.
- d) His sister is a stewardess.
- 4) *What does he say about his sister?*
- a) She has more freedom than he did.
- b) She is a lot like him.
- c) She likes art.
- d) She likes cars.

**II. Compose a story about your own family members, mention their characters, occupations and peculiarities of your relationships.**

### *Text*

#### ***Germany Says Two Family Names Is Enough***

Germany's highest court has told a married couple they cannot combine their family names. Dentist Frieda Rosemarie Thalheim and her lawyer husband Hans-Peter Kunz-Hallstein wanted to join their surnames together. This would mean Frieda would have the triple-barreled surname Thalheim-Kunz-Hallstein. The judge pointed to a 1993 law which says it is illegal for anyone to use more than two last names. The reason for this is that if a surname is made up of more than two family names, it becomes difficult to trace back someone's family history. After the decision, the couple said they were disappointed they could not link their names. Hans-Peter said: «We're married and we want to show it».

Double-barrelled names are very common in Germany. However, the country has very strict rules on family names. According to German law, married couples can choose to use their partner's surname, keep their own surname, or combine both names. If the couple decides to use both names, they must link them with a hyphen. Parents have a list of approved children's names to choose from. These names are in a guide book, the «International Handbook of Forenames». In this case, Frieda Rosemarie Thalheim argued the decision abused her personal rights. The judges said they wanted to stop a growing trend for «name chains». They said these lessened the impact of a name to do what it was supposed to do, which is to identify people.

### ***Exercises***

**I. TRUE / FALSE:** Look at the article's headline and guess whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F):

- a. A German court stopped a couple's marriage because of their names. T / F
- b. Germany's laws forbid anyone to have more than two family names. T / F
- c. The reason for the law is to do with tracing family histories. T / F

- d. The couple totally understood the court's decision. T / F
- e. It is quite unusual for a German to have a double-barrelled name. T / F
- f. German law says a hyphen must link two linked surnames. T / F
- g. More and more people in Germany are choosing to have two surnames. T / F
- h. The judges said names are for people to express their creativity. T / F

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

- |                                    |                             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Germany's highest               | a. someone's family history |
| 2. triple-barrelled                | b. a growing trend          |
| 3. trace back                      | c. to show it               |
| 4. the couple said they            | d. rules on family names    |
| 5. We're married and we want       | e. with a hyphen            |
| 6. Double-barrelled names are very | f. court                    |
| 7. the country has very strict     | g. common in Germany        |
| 8. they must link them             | h. of a name                |
| 9. they wanted to stop             | i. surname                  |
| 10. lessened the impact            | j. were disappointed        |

### III. DISCUSSION:

- a) What did you think when you read the headline?
- b) What springs to mind when you hear the word 'surname'?
- c) What do you think about double-barrelled and triple-barrelled names?
- d) What do you think about your name?
- e) Do you agree with the German court's decision in this case?
- f) What do you know about the history of your family name?
- g) What happens if two people with double-barrelled names get married?
- h) Is it really a government's decision to decide on family names?
- i) Don't you think it's easier to stick to the traditional system of the woman taking the man's surname?
- j) How would you feel about giving up your surname after marriage?

**IV. LETTER:** *Write a letter to the German judges. Ask them three questions about their decision to ban triple-barrelled names. Give them three reasons why triple-barrelled names should be allowed.*

## UNIT TWO. What You Do Every Day

### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

#### *Work*

Кто Вы по профессии?	What is your profession?
Я психолог.	I am a psychologist.
У меня много работы.	I have a lot to do.
Мне нечего делать.	I have nothing to do.
Моя работа начинается в 9 часов утра.	I start working at 9 o'clock in the morning.
Я должен много / тяжело работать.	I have to work hard.
В какое время Вы начинаете работу?	What time do you get to work?
Сколько часов ваш рабочий день?	How many hours a day do you work?
У меня семичасовой рабочий день.	I have a 7-hour working day.
Сегодня у меня выходной.	Today is my day off.
У меня сейчас отпуск.	I am on holiday now.
У Вас оплачиваемый отпуск?	Do you have paid holidays?
Когда Вы получаете зарплату?	When do you get your salary?
Мне платят два раза в месяц.	I get salary twice a month.
У меня хорошо оплачиваемая работа.	I have a well-paid job.
Сейчас я не работаю.	I'm not working at present.

#### *Time*

Который час?	What time is it?
Сколько времени?	What time do you have?
Семь часов.	It's seven o'clock.
Без четверти восемь.	It's a quarter to eight.
Десять минут пятого.	It's ten minutes past four.
Полдевятого.	It's half past eight.
Рано.	It's early.
Уже поздно?	Is it late?
Сколько времени идти туда пешком?	How long will it take to walk over there?

#### *Daily Routines*

##### **Sleep**

During the week I usually **wake up** at 6.30 a.m. I sometimes **lie in bed** for five minutes but then I have to **get up** (= get out of bed and get dressed). Most evenings, I **go to bed** at about 11.30 p.m. I'm usually

very tired, so **I go to sleep / fall asleep** very quickly. Occasionally though, I can't **get to sleep** (= succeed in sleeping). When that happens, I sometimes manage to **fall asleep** about 3 a.m., then **I oversleep** (= sleep too long) in the morning. If **I have a late night** (= go to bed very late; = an **early night**), I try to **have a nap** (= a short sleep, e.g. 20-25 minutes) in the afternoon. The weekends are different. On Saturday and Sunday **I have a lie-in.** (= stay in bed until later, e.g. 8 a.m. or 8.30 a.m.)

### **Food**

In the week **I have breakfast** at 7.30 a.m., lunch at 1.00 p.m., and dinner around 7 p.m. I also have one or two **snacks** (= small amounts of food), e.g. cakes, biscuits or fruit, during the day at work. As I live **alone / on my own / by myself** (= without other people), I also have to **make my own breakfast and dinner** (= prepare breakfast and dinner for myself), but during the week I don't **bother** (= make an effort) to cook very much. I also have to **feed** (= give food to) my two cats twice a day as well.

*Note:* With **breakfast, lunch or dinner** in general, there is no definite article (the).

### **Keeping clean**

In the summer **I have a shower** in the morning, but in the winter I often **have a bath instead** (= in place of a shower). Sometimes **I have a shave** at the same time, or I shave when **I have a wash and clean/brush my teeth** after breakfast. **I wash my hair** two or three times a week.

*Note:* In some contexts, it is more common in English to use **have + noun** than a single verb, e.g. I'm going to **have a wash**, [~~NOT I'm going to wash.~~]

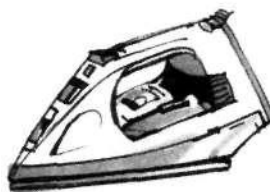
### **Work**

In the morning **I leave home** about 8.15 a.m. and **get to work** (= arrive at work) by 9 a.m. **I have a lunch break** (= stop work for lunch) from 1-2 p.m., and a couple of short **breaks** during the day. **I leave work** around 5.30 p.m. and **get home** about 6.15 p.m.

### **Evenings**

During the week I usually **stay in** (= stay at home) and **have a rest** (= relax and do nothing). But at the weekend I often **go out** (= leave the house for social reasons, e.g. go to the cinema or disco with friends), but quite often I also **have friends for dinner** (= invite friends to my house and cook dinner for them), or friends just **come**

**round** (= visit me at the house) for a **chat** (*infml*) (= conversation) or we **play cards**, e.g. poker or bridge.



### Housework

**I do the shopping** (= buy the food) on Saturday. **Fortunately** (= luckily) I have a **cleaner** (= a person who cleans) and she does most of the housework: she **does** my **washing** (= washes the clothes), the **washing-up** (= washes the dishes) and **does** most of the **ironing**.

### Exercises

**I. The previous page includes a number of expressions with 'have + noun', e.g. have breakfast, have a shower. Can you remember six more?**

have .....	have .....
have .....	have .....
have .....	have .....

**II. Now complete some more word partnerships and expressions by matching the verbs on the left with the correct word on the right.**

1. fall	a rest
2. do	my teeth
3. have	the dog
4. play	asleep
5. go	cards
6. clean	the ironing
7. feed	early
8. get up	to bed

**III. Complete this dialogue with suitable words or phrases from the previous page.**

A: Don't ..... to cook a meal this evening.  
B: Why not.  
A: We could ..... instead.  
B: Yeah. Where?

A: Well I'd like to go to that new Korean restaurant. We could ask Karen and Mike to come.

B: That's miles away. No, I think I'd rather .... and have an ..... night.

A: But it's Friday. You can have a tomorrow if we have a late night.

B: Yes I know but I'm tired. Look, why don't you ask Karen and Mike to ..... for a meal. I can order some pizzas from the take-away and we'll have a nice evening here.

A: Sorry, but if you don't want to come to the restaurant with me, I'll go .....

**IV. Here are some common sentences in English. Translate them into your own language and then decide which of these sentences you often use in your own language.**

1. Did you go out last night?
2. I think I'm going to stay in this evening.
3. I overslept this morning.
4. I couldn't get to sleep last night.
5. Do you want to come round this evening?
6. I forgot to do the shopping.
7. What time did you get home?
8. I nearly fell asleep in the lesson today.

**V. Can you find three facts from the *Topical Vocabulary* which are exactly the same in your routine, three which are similar, and three which are completely different? Complete the table below.**

<i>same</i>	<i>similar</i>	<i>completely different</i>
1. I go to bed around 11.30 p.m.	I leave home at 8.40 a.m.	I never do any ironing.
2. ....	.....	.....
3. ....	.....	.....

### ***Dialogue***

**Rebecca:** So, Gareth, what's your daily routine like?

**Gareth:** My routine is actually a little irregular. I have a different working schedule for each day of the week, but on a weekend my son usually wakes me up about half past eight, nine o'clock, and after that we go downstairs, and I get him some cereal, like he likes at the moment chocolate rice Krispies and he has a bowl of them and we watch Toy Story. He loves Buzz and Woody.

**Rebecca:** Every weekend the same movie?

**Gareth:** Exactly. Again and again and again. Yeah, so we watch it a lot. On weekdays, though, I usually wake up at six a.m. I have to go to work at eight, so I commute on the bus and train and that takes an hour and a half. It takes a long time, and then I work. I get home about seven. I have dinner with my wife. Usually if I come home late, she waits and she'll have dinner with me, and sometimes she'll wait until like nine.

**Rebecca:** Whoa!

**Gareth:** Yeah, pretty late, so it's really nice.

**Rebecca:** Are you a morning shower person or a nighttime bath, relax person?

**Gareth:** Yeah, so actually I think I'm a kind of night owl. I work much better in the evening and I get more done. In the morning I'm a little bit like a zombie, but these last years, working have kind of trained me to be an early bird. Waking up so early, as I do, I've kind of adapted to it, so. But I much prefer the evening.

**Rebecca:** So you would come home from work and eat dinner and then take like the bath to calm down to go to bed at night?

**Gareth:** No, actually I prefer showers than baths, but yeah, I usually relax with my family and watch a movie or read a book. My son's really into Dr. Zeuss books. They're classic children's books from back home and they're great. Even for me, like that's the good thing about having kids, you kind of get reattached to your, and feel kind of nostalgic about your old activities like the things that you did when you were a child.

### ***Exercises***

#### **I. Answer the following questions.**

1) *He mentions what they \_\_\_\_\_ .*

- a) eat
- b) watch
- c) talk about

2) *What does he say about his routine?*

- a) He takes public transport.
- b) He works nine hours.
- c) He gets home late.

3) *He says he prefers \_\_\_\_\_ .*

- a) evenings
- b) mornings

4) *He says he usually takes \_\_\_\_\_ .*

- a) a bath

- b) a shower
- 5) *How does he feel about the books?*

- a) Childish
- b) Reattached
- c) Nostalgic

## **II. Compose a story about your daily routine.**

### ***Text***

#### ***Television Shoes***

An amazing new invention by a British student will help children who are overweight. It will also reduce the number of hours of television they watch every day. The technology is nicknamed «Square-Eyes». It is a tiny, computerized sensor that fits into children's shoes. It measures the number of steps the child takes during the day and sends this information to the family computer. Software then tells the child how many hours of TV he or she can watch that evening. One hundred steps equal one minute of TV. If children use up all of their viewing time, they must do more walking.

The designer Gillian Swan says this «will help children to include exercise in their daily routines from an early age.» She said that ten years ago children were healthier because they played outside with their friends. She said today's children spend too much time in front of the TV and don't exercise. This means children have weight problems and become fat. «Square-eyes» is a nickname often given to children who watch too much television. It may now have a new meaning. The new technology is the beginning of computers becoming a part of our clothes. What we wear will soon monitor our health.

### ***Tasks***

**I. TRUE / FALSE:** Look at the article's headline and guess whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F):

- |    |  |       |
|----|--|-------|
| a. | New shoes have been invented that have TV screens.           | T / F |
| b. | The new shoes may reduce how much TV kids watch.             | T / F |
| c. | Walking 10,000 steps means children can watch an hour of TV. | T / F |
| d. | Children must walk more if they want to watch more TV.       | T / F |
| e. | The technology will mean healthier lifestyles for children.  | T / F |
| f. | «Square – eyes» is a nickname for televisions.               | T / F |
| g. | The new technology will change what we wear.                 | T / F |
| h. | What we wear will soon monitor our health.                   | T / F |



**II. SYNONYM MATCH:** Match the following synonyms from the article:

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. amazing    | calculates   |
| b. overweight | watching     |
| c. measures   | have         |
| d. during     | inventor     |
| e. viewing    | unbelievable |
| f. designer   | gadget       |
| g. device     | introduce    |
| h. include    | obese        |
| i. take on    | check        |
| j. monitor    | throughout   |

**III. DISCUSSION:**

- a. What was your image when you read the headline of this article?
- b. Do you like reading about technology?
- c. What do you think of the new invention?
- d. Do you think this device will be popular?
- e. would you feel if you had to walk for four hours every day to watch your favorite TV drama or news programme?
- f. Do you think kids will find a way to beat the walking counter?
- g. How much TV did you watch when you were a child?
- h. Did you spend a long time in your room when you were younger?
- i. What was your favorite children's programme?
- j. Are you going to buy the Square-eyes shoes?

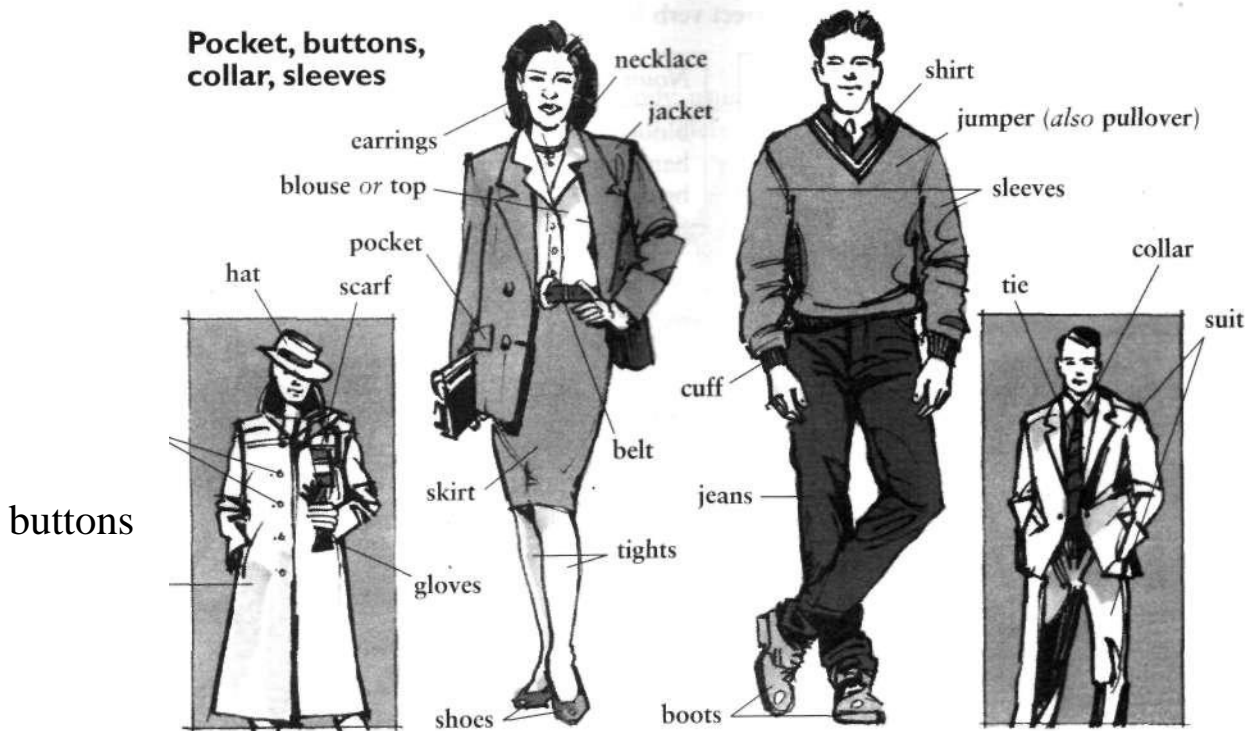
**IV. A CHILD:** *Imagine you are a child. Write a letter to the children's newspaper to tell people what you think of this new invention*

**UNIT THREE. Clothes**  
***TOPICAL VOCABULARY***

босоножки	Sandals
сапоги	Boots
пояс	Belt
блузка	Blouse

бюстгальтер	Brassiere
брюки	Trousers
джерпер	Jumper
колготки	panty hose / tights
комбинация	Slip
платье	Dress
подтяжки	Braces
шерстяная кофта на пуговицах	Cardigan
халат	dressing gown
флиски, толстовка	Fleece
перчатки / варежки	gloves / mittens
пальто, шинель	Overcoat
пижама	Pajamas
шарф	Scarf
рубашка	Shirt
шорты	Shorts
носки / чулки	socks / stockings
костюм (пиджак + брюки)	suit (jacket + trousers)
футболка с коротким рукавом	t-shirt
майка / футболка без рукавов	Vest
сумка дамская	Purse
сумка дорожная	Bag
куртка	Jacket
дублёнка	Sheepskin
шуба	fur coat
плащ	rain coat
галстук	Tie
бархатный	Velvet
вельветовый	Corduroy
велюровый	Velours
замшевый	Chamois
кожаный	Leather
хлопковый	Cotton
синтетический	Synthetic
шёлковый	Silk
шерстяной	Wool
Могу я примерить это платье?	Can I try on this dress?
Сколько стоит эта сумка?	How much is this bag?
Могу я получить скидку?	Can I get a discount?
Извините, где я могу найти перчатки?	Excuse me, where I can see gloves?
Я не могу найти мой размер.	I cannot find my size.

# Clothes



*Note:* Some of these words are plural nouns, e.g. jeans and trousers.

## Important verbs

Use this text to guess the meaning of the key words.

I got up at 7.30, had a shower, **got** dressed, and had breakfast. It was a cold morning so I **put on** my overcoat and left home about 8.20. When I got to work I **took off** my coat and **hung it up** behind the door. It was hot in the office, so I **took** my jacket **off** as well. During my lunch break I had a look round the shops. I saw a nice jacket in one shop and **tried it on**, but it didn't **fit** me - it was too small and they didn't have a bigger size.

*Note:* Notice the different word order with the verbs *put on*, *take off*, *hang up*, and *try on*.



### Too small and not long enough

The man is wearing a suit, but it doesn't fit him very well: the jacket **is too small** (= **not big enough**);

the trousers **are too short** (= **not long enough**).

### International clothing sizes

Women's wear										
40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	Russia
34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	Europe
36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50			France
38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52			Italy
8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22			Great Britain
6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20			USA
XS	XS	S	M	M	L	XL	XL	XXL	XXXL	

Men's wear							
46	48	50	52	54	56	58	Russia
44	46	48	50	52	54	56	Europe
44-46	46-48	48-50	50-52	52-54	54-56	56-58	Italy
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	Great Britain
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	USA
S	M	L	L-XL	XL	XXL	XXXL	

### Exercises

#### I. Finish this sentence with six different items of clothes.

I need a pair of .....

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

#### II. Find a logical order for these sentences.

1. He took off his trousers.
2. He put his shoes back on.

3. He tried on the suit.
4. He went into the changing room.
5. He took it off.
6. He paid for the suit.
7. He took off his shoes.
8. He went back to the sales assistant.
9. He put his trousers on again.

**III. What's missing? Write down anything that is missing in the second picture of the woman.**



**IV. Fill the gaps with suitable words. (More than one answer may be possible in some cases.)**

1. She decided to wear a ..... and a ..... instead of a dress.
2. I tried on a .....; the jacket was fine but the ..... were too short.
3. It was hot in the office, so I took off my jacket and ....., and rolled up the sleeves of my .....
4. I wanted to buy the jacket, but unfortunately the one I tried on wasn't big ..... and they didn't have it in a bigger .....
5. I also wanted a new jumper, but unfortunately the medium size was big and the small size wasn't big .....

**V. Write down:**

1. five things usually worn by women only; and five things worn by men and women.
2. a list of clothes you like and don't like wearing.
3. five more items of clothing you have at home in your wardrobe / chest of drawers.

*Dialogue*  
*Change of Clothes*

**Danny:** So, what kind of clothes do you like to wear?

**Alex:** I like to wear casual clothes. And that's why I really don't like what I have to wear to work sometimes because it's just not what I would normally wear.

**Danny:** So what do you normally have to wear to work then?

**Alex:** Oh, I have to wear a tie and kind of like suit trousers and sometimes a suit coat.

**Danny:** Really?

**Alex:** Yeah.

**Danny:** Even in the summer?

**Alex:** Yeah, even in the summer. It's basically the company policy that we look business-like. It's crazy. You know that time of year is really hot. You're sort of waiting for the train, and you're sweating and it's just, ugh!

**Danny:** You want a change of clothes by the time you get to work.

**Alex:** Yeah, it's almost like you need a locker full of new clothes by the time you get there.

**Danny:** I know the feeling.

**Alex:** Maybe I should just wear, you know, like sports clothes, and running clothes until I get to work and then change.

**Danny:** Good idea. So do you keep your clothes for a really long time?

**Alex:** Much longer than my wife would like me to keep them. She's always saying to me, «Just throw that out. It's worn out. «Oh, I like that one». «She buys me new clothes but I keep wearing the same ones.

**Danny:** So, you wear them until there's holes in the knees and the pants.

**Alex:** I always have seven different shirts I could wear, and maybe four pairs of pants and I always wear the same ones.

**Danny:** So, where do you buy your clothes when you go shopping?

**Alex:** Oh, this is the great thing about being married, I don't buy clothes anymore. My wife buys my clothes.

**Danny:** Really?

**Alex:** And she's a really good shopper. She knows my size, and she --- well, there is only one problem. I don't always like what she buys, but I never tell her.

**Danny:** So how many times a day do you end up having to change your clothes? You say you have to wear this suit to work, and then you end up sweating. Do you have the opportunity to change?

**Alex:** No, not at work. But once you get to work in the middle of summer, the air-conditioning's on, so it's not too bad, but by the time I get home from work --- and I usually don't have a bath until later, and I always have to give my work clothes off. I just can't wait to get my work clothes off.

**Danny:** So about once a day.

**Alex:** Yeah, basically.

### *Exercises*

**I. Complete the sentences with the following words and phrases:**

- company policy • crazy • by the time
- throw out • worn out

1. This shirt is ..... It has holes in it.
2. Our ..... says you must wear a white shirt.
3. I think it is ..... you have to get up at 3 a.m.
4. I need to ..... these old vegetables.
5. The movie will start ..... we get there.

**II. Answer the following questions about the interview.**

- 1) What does he wear to work?  
a) a uniform; b) casual clothes; c) business attire
- 2) What is common for him every day?  
a) sweating in his clothes; b) changing at work; c) commuting to work
- 3) What does his wife do for him?  
a) buy him clothes; b) tell him to throw clothes out; c) tell him what to buy
- 4) He says his wife \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) has different tastes in clothes; b) knows the size he wears;  
c) hates shopping for him
- 5) He says he changes clothes \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) at work; b) once a day; c) when he gets home

### *Text*

#### *Levi's to make iPod Jeans*

Levi's has announced it is launching a wearable Apple iPod-compatible pair of jeans. The latest in the fashion-meets-technology revolution comes from two of the planet's most recognized and fashionable icons. The marriage of hi-tech gadgetry with familiar and reliable apparel creates an unbeatable combination of style, comfort and function. The jeans are sure to be the fashion statement of 2006. They are also sure to leave rival makers of music players drooling as they try to keep up with the phenomenal success of Apple's device. Curiously, the new RedWire DLX jeans, to be priced at \$400, will not be available worldwide until late summer, which seems somewhat tardy relative to the frenetic pace with which new techno-products are endlessly unveiled.

According to MacNewsDaily.com, the new jeans «seamlessly integrate iPod plug-and-play technology giving music enthusiasts the most innovative and fashionable way to enjoy music on the go». The site says the jeans «include a special joystick incorporated into the watch pocket to enable easy operation of the iPod». Levi's president Robert Hanson said in a press release: «The [jeans are] the latest extension of the Levi's brand leadership position by merging fashion and technology that provides consumers with the most innovative way to enhance their portable, digital music lifestyle.» Levi's is not the first fashion brand to cash in on the iPod's desirability. Louis Vuitton, Gucci and Burberry all boast designer holders for the 42 million iPods sold to date.

### *Tasks*

**I. WEARABLE TECHNOLOGY:** Discuss these products that combine technology with wearability and fashion. Will you buy them? How much would you pay?

- a. A pair of plug in-and-play iPod jeans with headphones.
- b. Glasses that have satellite navigation maps on the lenses.
- c. Underwear that records and tells you your current health condition.
- d. Shirts that automatically change color to suit all occasions.
- e. TV watches with a watchtop computer.
- f. Jet-powered roller skates

**II. TRUE / FALSE:** Look at the article's headline and guess whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F):



- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| a. Levi's will produce an iPod-sized pair of jeans as an iPod accessory. | T / F |
| b. Levi's is combining hi-tech and fashion.                              | T / F |
| c. Apple's rivals will be jealous of the new Levi's product.             | T / F |
| d. Levi's worldwide launch for the iPod jeans is late summer.            | T / F |
| e. The jeans are an example of a new trend of plug-and-play clothing.    | T / F |
| f. The zip on the jeans is also a joystick.                              | T / F |
| g. The Levi's chairman talked about portable, digital jeans.             | T / F |
| h. Levi's is the first fashion company to create products for the iPod.  | T / F |

### III. DISCUSSION

1. Did the headline make you want to read the article?
2. Do you like wearing jeans?
3. What do you think of the idea of wearable technology?
4. Would you buy pair of music-enabled jeans?
5. What products that marry fashion with technology do you see coming in the future?
6. How much do you think Apple's competitors are drooling over Levi's, Louis Vuitton and Gucci making iPod accessories?
7. Do you think Apple's rivals can encourage companies to make accessories for their own products?
8. What is your image of the iPod?
9. Do you think \$400 is a reasonable price for the iPod jeans?
10. What technology do you need incorporated into your clothing?

**IV. WEARABLE TECHNOLOGY:** *Write a letter to the head of an electronics company. Tell him/her your ideas for wearable technology. Show your letter to your classmates at the next lesson. Does everyone have similar ideas?*

## UNIT FOUR. Around the Home

### *TOPICAL VOCABULARY*

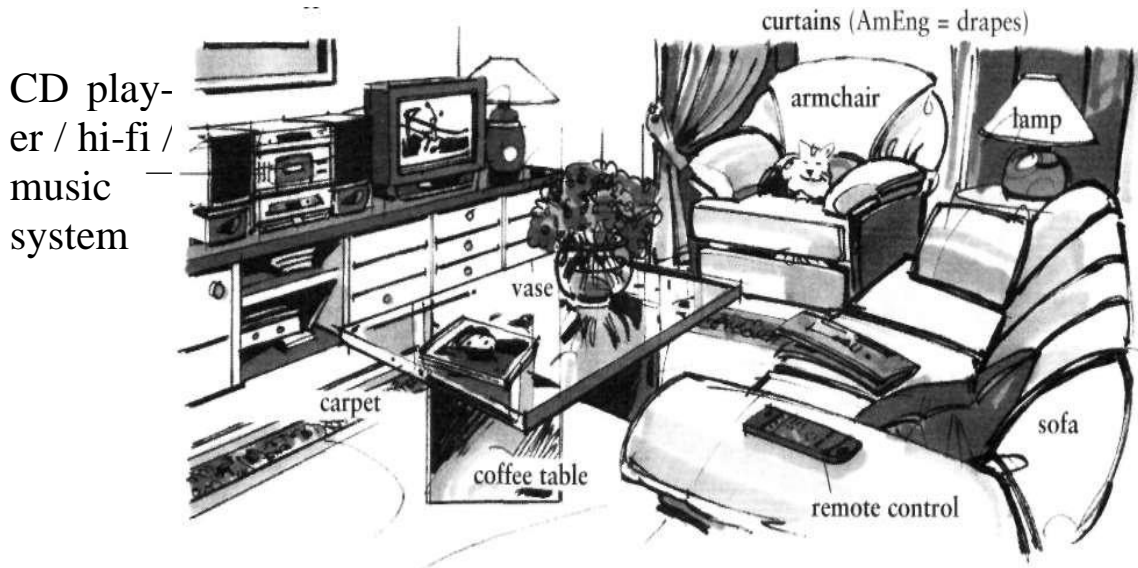
Многоэтажный дом	Block of flats
Пятиэтажное здание	Five-storied building
Жилой массив	Residential area
Гостиная	Living-room
Кабинет	Study
Гарнитур	Set of furniture
Обои	Wallpaper
Удобства	Modern conveniences
Центральное отопление	Central heating
Газ	Gas
Электричество	Electricity
Мусоропровод	Chute
Находиться недалеко от магазинов	To be situated within easy reach of shops
Книжный шкаф	Bookcase
Платяной шкаф	Wardrobe
Комод	Chest of drawers
Буфет	Cupboard
В двух шагах	At a stone's throw

### **Rooms**

The **living room** or **lounge** (= where you sit, relax, talk and watch TV); the **dining room**; the **kitchen**; the **bedroom(s)**; and the **bath-room(s)**.

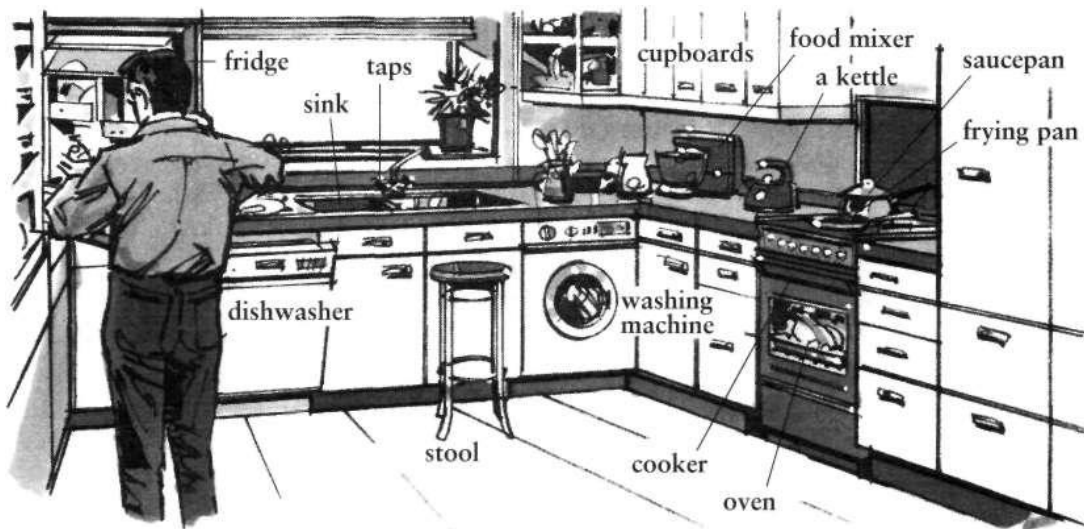
Some people also have a **study** (= room with a desk where you work), a **utility room** (= a room usually next to the kitchen, where you have a washing machine), a **spare room** (= a room you don't use every day. Often this is a room that guests can use), and possibly a **playroom** for small children.

## The lounge

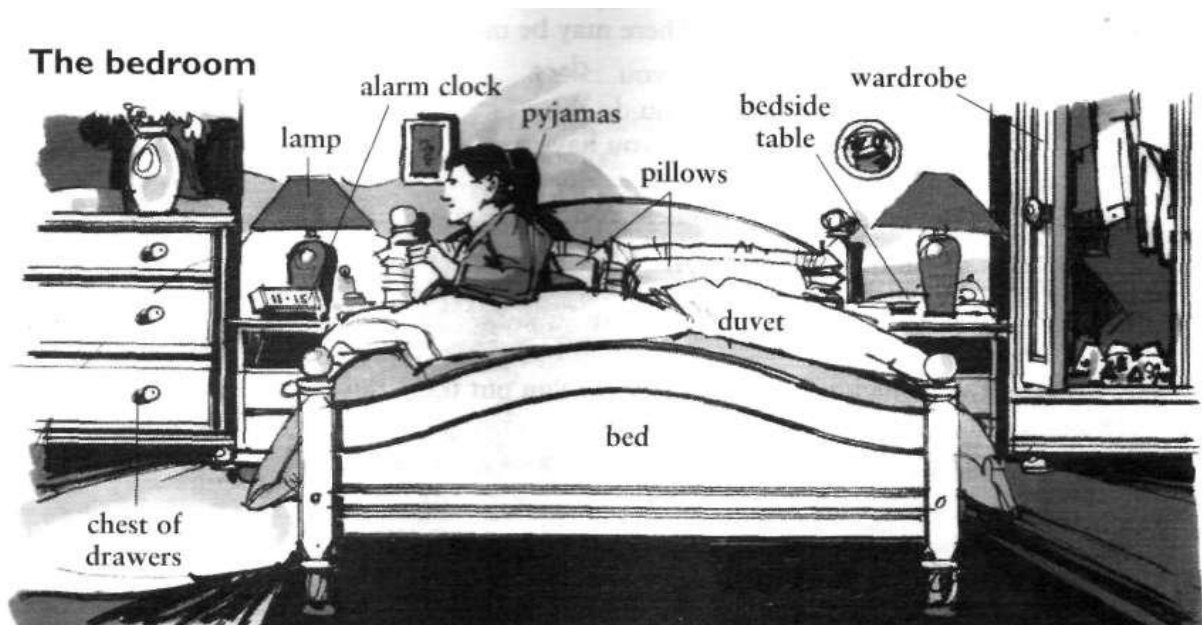


While the cat was asleep **in the armchair**, I sat **on the sofa** and **had a look** at the paper. Then **I turned on the TV** and went to make a cup of tea.

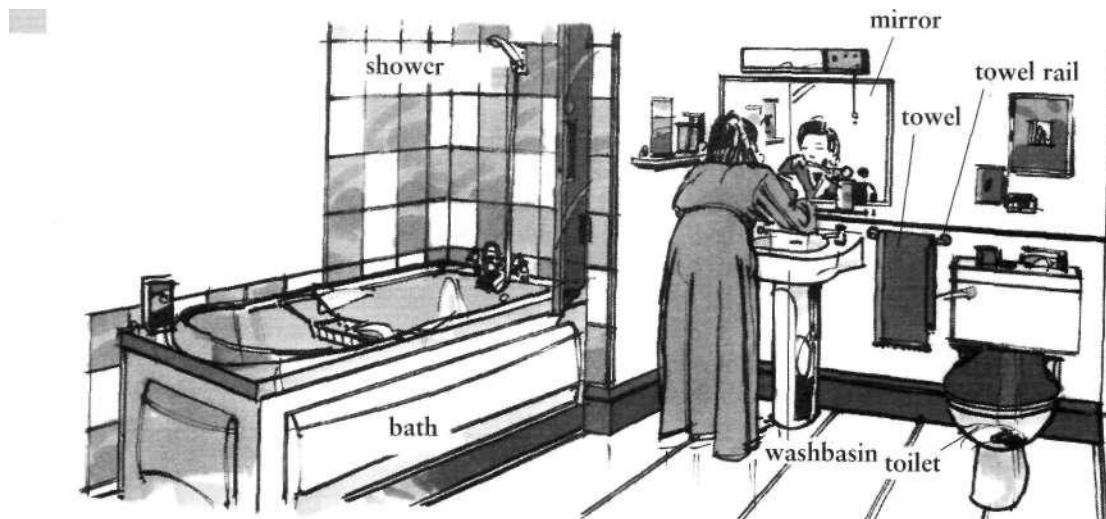
## The kitchen



I **put** the meat **in the oven**, put my dirty clothes **in the washing machine**, **made the coffee** and **put** the milk **back** in the fridge.



## The bathroom



I didn't have time for a bath, but I **had a wash**, cleaned my teeth, and then I went to school.

## Housework

My room is very **clean and tidy** (= everything in order), but my brother is very untidy; he leaves his clothes all over the floor and never makes his bed. What's worse, he doesn't clean his room very often, so most of the time it is quite dirty.

I **do the washing-up** every evening after dinner, and I normally **do the washing and ironing** at the weekend when I have a bit more free time. I also **hoover** the carpets and **polish** the dining room table once a week.

## *Exercises*

**I. Complete the descriptions. (There may be more than one possible answer.)**

1. The bedroom, that's where you... *sleep*
2. The kitchen, that's where you do the
3. The bathroom, that's where you have a ..... and
4. The lounge, that's where you ..... and
5. The dining room, that's where you
6. A spare room, that's often where
7. A study, that's usually where you
8. A utility room, that's often where

**II. You are in the kitchen. Where would you put these things?**

- 1 milk
- 2 meat that you are going to cook
- 3 dirty clothes
- 4 dirty cups and saucers
- 5 clean cups and saucers
- 6 biscuits and a packet of spaghetti

**III. Here are some things you find in the lounge or kitchen but the letters are jumbled. What are they, and where do they belong?**

skin nacitusr rapcet shadriswhe teklet  
faos veon digref hiamcrar pobcadru acepasnu

**IV. Complete these sentences with the correct adverb or preposition.**

1. He put the plates..... the cupboard.
2. I took the ham.... of the fridge, made myself a couple of sandwiches, and then I put the rest of the ham.... in the fridge.
3. I usually sit ..... the sofa and my husband sits .....an armchair.
4. I was bored, so I turned.... the television.
5. You normally cook it..... the oven for about forty minutes.
6. I took the butter..... of the fridge and put it..... the table.

**V. Imagine you have just moved into a new flat, and for the first six months you can only have six of the following. Which would you choose?**

sofa carpets dishwasher TV cooker curtains fridge desk  
hi-fi bed dining table washing machine kettle saucepans food  
mixer armchair

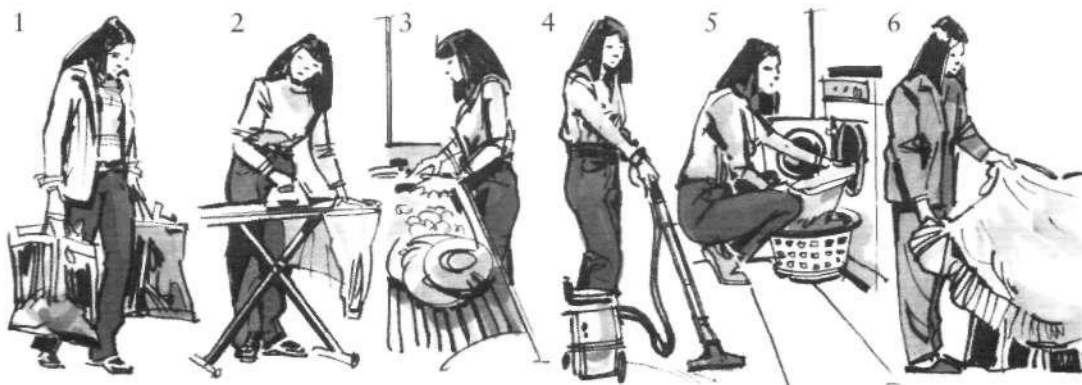
## VI. Write down:

- 1 three things in the lounge and kitchen you can turn on/off.
- 2 three things in the kitchen you can wash.
- 3 three things in the lounge and kitchen you can sit on.
- 4 two things you can use to boil water.

**VII. Find the correct ending on the right for each of these sentence beginnings on the left, then put the sentences in the most logical order.**

I cleaned	the light
I went	into bed
I set	a wash
I switched off	my teeth
I had	to sleep
I put on	the alarm clock
I got	my pyjamas

**VIII. The pictures show six things the woman did this morning. Complete the sentences below.**



- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1 She..... | 4 She..... |
| 2 She..... | 5 She..... |
| 3 She..... | 6 She..... |

**IX. How often do you do these things? Complete these sentences about yourself.**

- 1 I often .....
- 2 I sometimes .....
- 3 I occasionally .....
- 4 I never .....
- 5 I .....
- 6 I ..... :..... :.....

**X. Test your memory. Answer these questions about the pictures showing the rooms.**

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Where are lamps in the bedroom? | 4. Is the girl in the bathroom holding a towel? |
| 2. Does he have one pillow or two? | 5. Is she looking in the mirror?                |
| 3. Is the wardrobe open?           | 6. Is the shower above the bath?                |

**XI. How well do you know your own home? Answer the questions as quickly as possible.**

1. Have you got a mirror above the washbasin in the bathroom?
2. Have you got a towel rail on the same wall as the washbasin?
3. Is the toilet next to the bath/shower?
4. Have you got a wardrobe and chest of drawers in your bedroom?
5. Have you got a lamp on your bedside table?
6. Have you got an alarm clock?

***Dialogue***

A: OK. Hello!

B: Hi! How you doing?

A: I'm doing pretty good.

B: Good.

A: Uh, what's your name?

B: My name is Kevin.

A: Kevin. And where are you from?

B: I'm from Pheonix, Arizona.

A: OK. Nice.

B: In the United States.

A: Wow, were you born in Pheonix?

B: Uh, actually, no. I was actually born in New York, because, uh, my parents happened to be living in New York at that time. My father was a Major Leaugue Baseball player, and the year I was born, 1971, uh, he was playing with the Mets in New York City, and my birthday is in May, May 25th, to be precise, and so my mother happened to be with my father in New York cause it was baseball season, so I was actually born in New York, but I grew up, uh, in Pheonix. So Phoenix is what I consider to be my home town.

A: Wow! That's Amazing! Do you remember anything about New York?

B: Yes, actually, I do, uh, have a few memories because we spent probably three years there, um, from the time I was born, obviously, until I was about two and a half or three years, we spent summers, or the baseball season in, in New York, and we rented a condominium, um, on the second floor, and I remember, it was right across the street from La Guardia Airport, and so of course, when I was a little kid, one, one and two years old, I used to love sitting by the kitchen windows, and I even remember it was a bay window, the kind where you can roll the window open, and I used to roll the window open, and just watch the airplanes take off and land all day.

A: Yeah! Wow! That's cool.

B: And another memory I have is the people, the couple that lived below us was an elderly couple and they acted pretty much like our grandparents, so I actually called them Grandma and Grandpa, and, uh, Grandma Stevenson used to give me a bath in the, in her, in her kitchen sink, cause I was so small.

A: Wow!

B: That she would actually give me a bath in her kitchen sink, and I remember that as well.

A: Wow, those are good memories. OK. Thanks a lot Kevin.

B: You're welcome.

### ***Exercises***

#### **I. Choose the correct answer:**

- 1) Kevin lived in New York when he was...?  
a) A child; b) A teenager; c) An adult
- 2) What did he watch out the window?  
a) People; b) Cars; c) Airplanes
- 3) How do you open a bay window?  
a) You slide it; b) You roll it; c) You push it
- 4) Where did he get a bath from Grandma Stevens?  
a) In the bathroom sink; b) In a large bowl; c) In the kitchen sink
- 5) Who was Grandma Stevens?  
a) His mom's mother; b) His dad's mother; c) His neighbour downstairs.

**II. Compose a story about house, speak about your favourite place in your house?**



### *Text*

#### ***Cubans Can Now Build Their Own Homes***

Times are changing quickly in Cuba. Cubans can now build their own houses for the first time in 50 years. The country's president, Raul Castro, has announced changes to help the nation's housing shortage. For the past five decades, people had to rely on the government to provide them with houses. There was no such thing as housing loans or a property market. The new reforms will allow people to get loans to build their own homes. There will still be many restrictions. All new properties must follow strict building guidelines. The government has announced dimensions for new houses that all architects must stick to. Mr. Castro explained his decision live on television, telling his people: «I've given you this amount of space...Now build your little home with whatever you can».

Housing has become a serious problem in Cuba. There are now too few houses for people to live in. Overcrowding is reaching record levels as more and more people live with their families in tiny properties. Cuba's government has had difficulty keeping to its targets of building 100,000 new homes per year. The situation has been made worse by three huge hurricanes that hit the island in 2008. Hundreds of thousands of homes were destroyed in the fierce winds and driving rain. One potential Cuban homeowner, Jose Santana, was delighted with the news. «My dream to have my own home may soon come true,» he said. This may be easier said than done. The average wage in Cuba is just \$17 a month, and most building materials are only available on the black market.

### *Tasks*

**I. TRUE / FALSE:** Look at the article's headline and guess whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F):

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| a. People in Cuba are attending free house-building workshops.          | T / F |
| b. People could build their own homes 55 years ago.                     | T / F |
| c. Cubans have been unable to get a housing loan for the past 50 years. | T / F |
| d. People in Cuba are free to design their houses any way they choose.  | T / F |
| e. There aren't enough houses in Cuba for people to live in.            | T / F |
| f. Cuba's government couldn't manage to build 100,000 houses a year.    | T / F |
| g. Very bad weather in 2008 added to Cuba's housing shortage.           | T / F |
| h. Average wages in Cuba are only \$170 a month.                        | T / F |

**II. MY HOME:** What is important in a home? Complete the table below. Discuss your table with your partner(s). Change partners and share your ideas.

Thing	How important and why	Your home now
Size		
Large kitchen		
Gardens		
Expensive furniture		
Good neighbourhood		
Many toilets		

### III. DISCUSSION

- What did you think when you read the headline?
- What springs to mind when you hear the word 'home'?
- Do you think most Cubans will be happy with this news?
- How important is it to own your own home?
- What kind of help does your government give people with housing?
- Would you like to design your own home?
- Do you think it's risky to take out a housing loan?
- What things do you rely on your government to do?
- Do you think the property market is a good or bad thing?
- Do you think times are changing quickly?

**IV. DREAMS COME TRUE:** *Write a magazine article about a Cuban who has waited 50 years to buy a house and now has one. Include imaginary interviews with the new homeowner and his/her family.*

## UNIT FIVE. Food, Cooking and Restaurants

### *TOPICAL VOCABULARY*

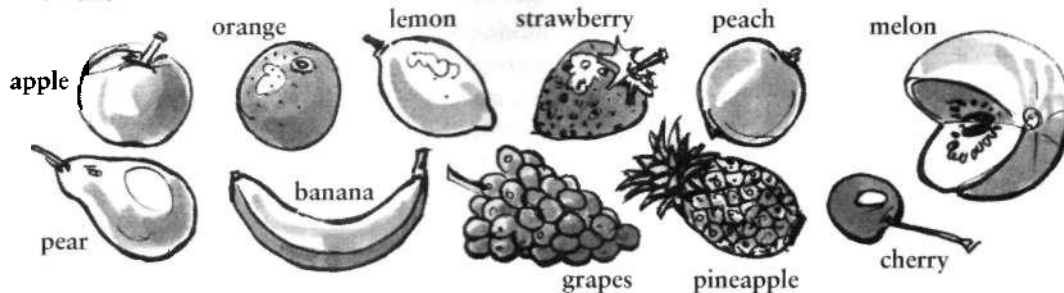
Здесь есть поблизости хороший ресторан?	Are there any good restaurants around here?
Вы можете порекомендовать хороший ресторан?	Can you recommend a good place to eat?
Что-нибудь, где не слишком дорого.	Some place not too expensive.
Здесь поблизости есть китайский ресторан?	Is there a Chinese restaurant near here?
Я хотел бы пойти в китайский ресторан.	I'd like to go to a Chinese restaurant.
Я хотел бы попробовать лучшие местные блюда.	I want to eat the best local food.
Нам нужно делать заказ заранее?	Do we have to make a reservation.
Вы не могли бы принять мой заказ?	Can you make reservations for me?
Когда вы открываетесь на завтрак?	What time do you open for breakfast?
Мне нужен стол на двоих.	I would like a table for two?
У вас есть столик у окна?	Do you have a table by the window?
Нас шесть человек.	We are a party of six.
У меня заказ.	I have a reservation.
Я хотел бы сделать заказ.	I'd like to place an order.
Я хотел бы поужинать.	I would like supper.
Я бы предпочел легкий завтрак.	I would like a continental breakfast.
Какой напиток Вы предпочитаете перед обедом?	What drink would you like before dinner?
Я возьму то, что Вы посоветуете.	I'll have whatever you recommend.
Что бы Вы посоветовали?	What do you recommend?
Какое в этом ресторане фирменное блюдо?	What is the specialty of the house.
Меню, пожалуйста.	Menu, please.
Можно попросить меню и карту вин, пожалуйста.	May I have the menu and the wine list, please?
Вы подаете вегетарианское меню?	Do you serve vegetarian food?
У вас есть меню на английском?	Is there an English menu?
Какой у вас сегодня суп?	What kind of soup are you serving today?
Какой сегодня фирменный коктейль?	What's the cocktail of the day?

Что будете заказывать?	May I take your order?
Я возьму то же самое.	I'll have the same thing.
Я возьму это.	I'll have this.
Сколько времени это займет?	How long will it take?
Яичница (омлет).	Scrambled eggs.
Я возьму только бутерброд с ветчиной.	I'll just have a ham sandwich.
Бифштекс с жареным картофелем.	I'll have a T-bone steak with fried potatoes.
Вам картофель жареный, запеченный или пюре?	Would you like fried, baked or mashed potatoes?
Как вам приготовить?	How would you like it?
Средне пожаренный, пожалуйста.	Medium rare, please.
Хорошо пожаренный, пожалуйста.	Well-done, please.
Карту вин, пожалуйста.	Please show me the wine list.
Какие вина у вас есть?	What kind of wine do you have?
Я бы хотел бутылку белого вина.	I would like a bottle of white wine.
Сколько стоит белая бутылка?	How much is a whole bottle?
Сколько стоит один бокал?	How much is a glass?
Я бы хотел чашку кофе (чая).	I would like a cup of coffee (tea).
Можно попросить стакан воды?	May I have a glass of water?
Апельсиновый или томатный сок?	Orange juice or tomato juice?
Как на счет чего-нибудь на десерт?	How about some dessert?
Блинчики и молочный коктейль, пожалуйста.	Pancakes and a milk shake, please.
Еще одну порцию риса, пожалуйста.	One more order of rice, please.
Два гамбургера с собой, пожалуйста.	Two hamburgers to go, please.
С маслом.	With butter.
С лимоном.	With lemon.
Еще немного, пожалуйста.	A little more, please.
Больше не надо, спасибо.	No more, thank you.
Передайте, пожалуйста, соль.	Would you please pass the salt?
Это вкусно?	How does it taste?
Было очень вкусно.	It was delicious.
Я сыт.	It was more than I could eat.
Можно мне получить это прямо сейчас?	Can I have it right away?
Поторопитесь, пожалуйста.	Would you please hurry?
Это не мой заказ.	This is not my order.
Мой заказ еще не принесли.	My order hasn't come yet.
Как это едят?	How do you eat this?
Оно холодное.	It is cold.

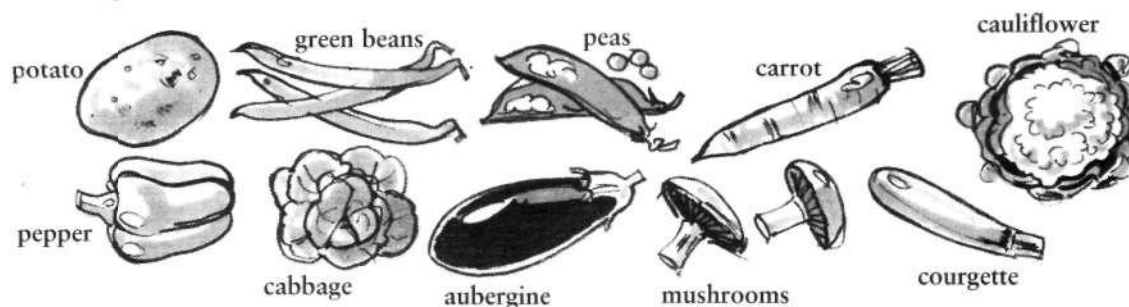
Слишком много специй.	It is too spicy.
Не слишком сладко.	Not too sweet.
Поменьше соли.	Not too salty.
Не слишком крепкий.	Not too strong.
Это не проварено (не прожарено).	This is not cooked enough.
Очень жесткое.	It is tough.
Это не совсем свежее.	This is not quite fresh.
Это недостаточно чистое.	It is not clean enough.
Счет, пожалуйста.	Bill, please.
Чек, пожалуйста.	Check, please.
Можно попросить счет?	Could I have the bill, please?
Могу я взять чек?	Can I get the check, please?
Я бы хотел рассчитаться сейчас.	I would like to pay now, please.
Сколько я Вам должен?	How much do I owe you?
Сколько всего?	How much is the total?
Плата за обслуживание включена в счет?	Does the bill include the service charge?
Мне кажется, в счете ошибка.	I believe the bill is added up wrong.
Я заплачу по счету.	The bill is on me.
Сегодня вечером я угощаю.	I treat you to dinner this evening.
Запишите это на мой счет, пожалуйста.	Put it on my bill, please.
Я плачу за всех.	I am paying for everything.
Мы платим отдельно.	We are paying separately.
Давайте заплатим поровну.	Let's split the bill.
Позвольте мне заплатить мою долю.	Let me pay my share.
Сдачи не надо.	Keep the change, please.

# Food

## Fruit

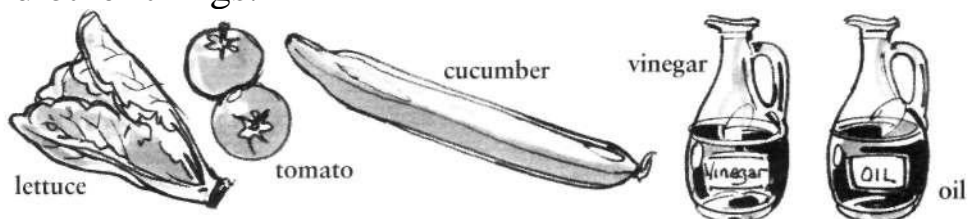


## Vegetables



## Salad

A salad is a mixture of uncooked vegetables. The main ingredient in a salad is **lettuce**, but it may also contain **tomato**, **cucumber**, and other things.

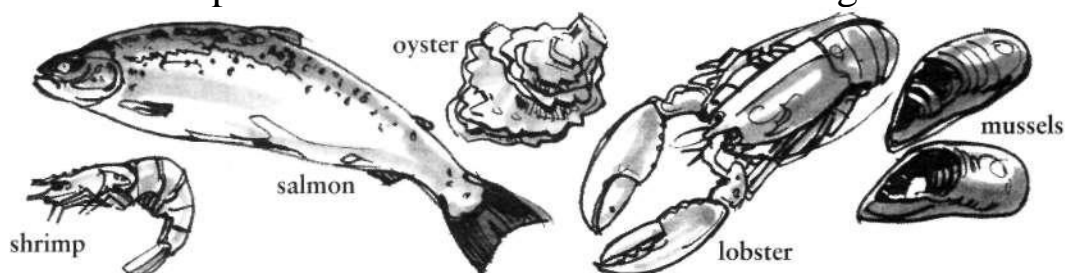


## Animals (meat), fish and shellfish

*animal:* cow calf (= young cow) lamb (= young sheep) pig

*meat:* beef veal lamb pork

*Note:* A person who does not eat meat is a vegetarian.



## Cooking and Restaurants

### Ways of cooking food

**boil:** in water, e.g. carrots

**fry:** in oil or butter above the heat, e.g. sausages

**grill:** under the heat, e.g. toast or meat

**roast:** in the oven using oil, e.g. meat

**bake:** in the oven without oil, e.g. cakes

*Note:* Food which is not cooked is **raw**.



### Cooking steak

If you have steak you can eat it **rare** (= cooked very quickly and still red); **medium-rare** (cooked a bit longer and just red in the middle); **medium** (cooked a bit more and just pink); or **well-done** (cooked even longer and not pink at all).

### Describing food

**tasty:** has lots of taste: a positive word; = **tasteless:** a negative word

**bland:** without a strong taste; neutral in flavour, e.g. boiled rice

**sweet:** lots of sugar; = **bitter**

**salty:** lots of salt

**hot/spicy:** lots of spice, e.g. curry

**fresh:** recently produced, e.g. fresh bread; recently picked, e.g. fresh fruit

**tender:** easy to cut; a positive word used to describe meat; = **tough**

**fatty:** meat with a lot of fat; = **lean**

**fattening:** food which makes you **put on weight** / get fat, e.g. cream, biscuits, etc.

### Eating in restaurants

In Britain you often have three **courses**: a **starter** (e.g. soup), a **main course** (e.g. steak or chicken), and a **dessert** (e.g. strawberries or ice cream). You may also have an **aperitif** (= a drink before the meal, e.g. gin and tonic), and coffee after the meal. When you pay the **bill** (- the money for the meal; AmEng = **check**), you sometimes also leave a **tip** (= money) for the waiter if **service is not included** in the price. (10% is a normal tip.) If **it** is a popular restaurant, you may also need to **book** (= reserve) a table **in advance** (= before you go).

## The menu

<p>» Starters «</p> <p>Broccoli Soup</p> <p>Home-made Chicken Liver Pâté</p> <p>Tagliatelle with Courgettes, Cream and Bacon</p> <p>» Main Courses «</p> <p>Baked Salmon with Spinach</p> <p>Breast of Chicken in a White Wine Sauce with Mushrooms</p> <p>Grilled Fillet Steak in a Pepper Sauce</p> <p>Mushroom Risotto</p> <p>» Desserts «</p> <p>Chocolate Mousse</p> <p>Fruit Salad</p> <p>Ice Cream</p>
---

### Exercises

**I. Find a word in the right-hand box where the underlined letter(s) are pronounced in the same way as the underlined letter(s) in a word in the left-hand box. Be careful: there are two extra words in the right-hand box which you do not need.**

lett <u>u</u> ce	<u>o</u> nion
<u>o</u> range	ba <u>n</u> ana
<u>a</u> uber- gine	sa <u>l</u> mon

tomato mel <u>o</u> n
sa <u>l</u> ad ch <u>i</u> cken
ca <u>l</u> f la <u>m</u> b
caulif <u>l</u> ower mu <u>s</u> hroom

**II. Which is the odd one out in each group, and why?**

- |            |           |          |           |
|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. pork    | veal      | salmon   | beef      |
| 2. salmon  | shrimp    | oyster   | lobster   |
| 3. lettuce | aubergine | tomato   | cucumber  |
| 4. peach   | onion     | mushroom | courgette |
| 5. chicken | lamb      | beef     | mussels   |

**III. Do you eat the skin (= the outside) of these fruits - always, usually, or never? Make three lists.**

Apples	pineapples	cherries	grapes
pears	bananas	peaches	mangoes
oranges	lemons	melons	strawberries

**IV. Using words from the *Topical Vocabulary (Food)*, complete these sentences about yourself and your country. If possible, compare your answers with someone else who has done this exercise.**

1. In my country ..... is/are more common than .....
2. In my country ..... is/are more expensive than .....
3. In my country a mixed salad usually contains.....
4. In my country we don't grow .....



5. And we don't often eat .....
6. Personally, I prefer .. to .....
7. I love..... but I don't really like .....
8. My favourite meat is .....

**VI. Do you often eat the following food in your country? If so, do you eat it in the same way?**

**Example:** In Britain, we often eat 'fish' but not usually 'raw fish'.

raw fish	fried rice
fried eggs	grilled sausages
baked potatoes	roast beef
raw spinach	roast peppers
fried bread	boiled eggs
grilled cheese	baked bananas

**VII. Look at the menu from the *Topical Vocabulary (Cooking and Restaurants)*, and answer these questions.**

- 1 Which starter doesn't contain vegetables?
- 2 Which dish contains pasta?
- 3 Which dish may be rare or well-done?
- 4 Which dish is definitely cooked in the oven?
- 5 Which dish will probably be quite spicy?
- 6 Which dish contains alcohol?
- 7 Which meat may be fatty or tough if you are unlucky?
- 8 Which dessert(s) will be quite sweet?
- 9 Which dessert must be very fresh?
- 10 You are on a diet (= you are trying to lose weight) and you do not want to have a fattening meal. Which would probably be the best dish to choose for each course?

**VIII. Choose a possible adjective from the *Topical Vocabulary (Cooking and Restaurants)* to describe each of these foods.**

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
lemon .....	ice cream .....
chicken .....	fillet steak .....
honey .....	chillies .....
bacon .....	avocado .....

**IX. What about restaurants in your country, and your own taste in food? Answer these questions about yourself and your country.**

- 1 Do you normally need to book a restaurant in advance?

- 2 Is it common to give the waiter a tip? If so, how much?
- 3 Do you normally eat three courses in a restaurant? If not, how many courses do you normally have?
- 4 How many of these do you normally find on the table in a restaurant in your country?
- salt *yes/no* pepper *yes/no* oil *yes/no*  
vinegar *yes/no* napkins *yes/no*
- 5 Generally, do you add more salt to your food when you eat in restaurants?
- 6 Do you like steak? If so, how do you like it cooked?
- 7 Would you say that food in your country is very spicy?
- 8 Would you say that food in your country is generally quite fattening?

**If possible, ask another person the same questions.**

### *Dialogue*

#### *Japanese Restaurant*

**Alex:** So, you know how we were talking about restaurants? What's your favorite restaurant?

**Danny:** I guess my favorite restaurant is going to be this one in the small town near where I live on the coast. It's called Kotori, and it's an udon restaurant.

**Alex:** Udon. What's udon?

**Danny:** Udon is a kind of thick flour noodle. And the udon itself is noodles in a soup, so it's noodle soup with a really delicious broth. I think maybe they make it out of fish and soy sauce and perhaps meat, so you get this really delicious broth with these really great noodles in it.

**Alex:** I'm getting hungry just thinking about it.

**Danny:** Well, that's not even the best part. The best part is you get to pick various toppings for your udon. You can get fried shrimp, or fried vegetables, or you can get my favorite which is where they take an egg and crack it over right towards the end of the cooking and just barely cook it in there, and they do that with chicken. They have like chicken and noodles and they crack the egg over it.

**Alex:** Chicken and egg in the same noodle broth?

**Danny:** Yeah, in the same bowl.

**Alex:** That's interesting.

**Danny:** Yeah, it's like one big happy family.

**Alex:** Mother and child! So what does the restaurant look like? What's the decor?

**Danny:** Well, it's this really small restaurant. I think the owners actually live above it in the apartment, so it's this tiny place but like I said, it's in Japan, so it's a very, very traditional and Japanese. You walk in and there's this little hallway of the paper screen doors, and on the left there are a couple of actual sit-down tables but mostly the restaurant has all these raised floors with tatami mats.

**Alex:** Tatami mats? Now, I've heard of them. What are they?

**Danny:** Well, a tatami mat is a mat made out of reeds, and they just put them on the floors instead of having maybe a hardwood floor, or carpeting or something like that. It seems to make the floors a little bit softer and cushier.

**Alex:** So you actually sit on the floor to eat?

**Danny:** So yeah, you sit on the raised floor on these little mats and you have these really low tables, and you get to sit off in your own room that's been sectioned off by these paper doors.

**Alex:** It sounds wonderfully Japanese.

**Danny:** Oh, it is. It's very cute and then if you want you can also sit at the bar and you can watch them make the udon noodles. It's so much fun.

**Alex:** Sounds very traditional.

### ***Exercises***

#### **I. Answer the questions below.**

1) *She says the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ .*

- a) is on the coast
- b) serves udon
- c) is open late

2) *What is in udon?*

- a) fish broth
- b) vegetable seeds
- c) flour

3) *What is her favorite thing in udon?*

- a) fried shrimp
- b) fried chicken
- c) raw egg

4) *What does she mention?*

- a) the décor

- b) the owners
- c) the hours
- 5) *She says that tatami is \_\_\_\_\_ .*
- a) made by the owner
- b) soft to sit on
- c) made of reeds

## **II. What cuisine do you prefer and why?**

### *Text*

#### ***NYC Restaurants Must Put Calories On Menus***

Restaurants in New York City that have 15 or more outlets must now put calories on their menus. The decision, made by Judge Richard J. Holwell, will affect around 2,000 different eateries, including big-name chains such as McDonalds and Starbucks. This figure makes up almost ten percent of all the restaurants in the city. The city's Department of Health believes the new rule on posting calories will help it achieve its goal of reducing obesity, which is one of the biggest health problems in America. Judge Holwell said: «It seems reasonable to expect that some consumers will use the information disclosed...to select lower calorie meals...and these choices will lead to a lower [rate] of obesity. « New York's health commissioner Dr. Thomas R. Frieden stated the decision was a victory for New Yorkers. «It will give people information they need, where they need it,» he said.

Many of the restaurants affected by the new ruling are not happy. New York State Restaurant Association official Chuck Hunt said it should be up to restaurants to decide if they want to include calories on their menus. He said: «Our problem was the government...forcing them to do it. We think restaurants should be able to determine from their customers how they want to get the information.» He added: «We continue to say that each restaurant should make decisions about the best way to provide this nutritional information to their customers.» He also highlighted that: «Most of the restaurants that are being affected were already providing this information, but in a different format.» Dr. Frieden disagreed, saying: «McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken are desperate to keep this information out of the hands of their customers.»

## *Tasks*

**I. MENU INFORMATION:** Which of the information below would you like to see on a restaurant menu? Talk about this with your partner(s). Rate each item from 10 (I need this info) to 1 (I don't need this info).

price	qualifications of chef
calorie count of dishes	recipe of the dish
ingredients	health benefits of the dish
origin of ingredients	exact waiting time to receive your food
how many animals are killed	how much profit is made on your order

**II. OPINIONS:** Talk with your partner(s) about these opinions. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

- People will eat what they want even if there is calorie information on menus.
- I have friends who would take forever deciding what to eat if calorie information was put on the menu.
- Putting calorie information on the menu will take the fun away from eating.
- I would order the high-calorie stuff - it's always the tastiest.
- All restaurants, no matter how small, should put calorie information on their menus.
- Big-name fast food chains are afraid of including calorie information on their menus.
- Cigarettes have health warnings but people still smoke. Putting calorie information on menus would be useless.
- People are sensible enough to make their own decisions about what they eat.

## **III. DISCUSSION**

- a) What did you think when you read the headline?
- b) What springs to mind when you hear the word 'restaurant'?
- c) Do you think there is enough information on menus?
- d) Do you worry about calories when you go into a restaurant?
- e) Do you think all restaurants, not just the big-name chains, need to have information about calories on their menus?
- f) What calorie information is available on menus in your country?
- g) Do you think providing customers with information on calories will reduce

levels of obesity?

- h) Would you not order something on a menu because of the calorie count?
- i) What kind of victory is this decision for New Yorkers?
- j) What are the biggest health problems in your country and what is your government doing about them?

**IV. FAST FOOD INFO:** *Write a magazine article about a big-name restaurant chain trying to keep calorie information out of the hands of their customers. Include imaginary interviews with the CEO of the company and a customer who wants info on calories contained in the restaurant's meals.*

## UNIT SIX. Shops and Shopping

### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

Когда вы закрываетесь?	When do you close?
Когда закрывается этот магазин?	When does this store close?
До сколько вы открыты в рабочие дни?	How late are you opened on week-days?
Открыто с девяти до пяти.	Open from nine o'clock to five o'clock.
Закрыто с двенадцати до двух.	Closed from twelve o'clock to two o'clock.
Где здесь торговый центр?	Where is the shopping area?
Там есть безналоговый магазин?	Is there a tax-free shop?
Там есть универмаг?	Is there a department store?
На каком этаже продовольственный отдел?	On which floor is the food department?
Какие оригинальные изделия есть в этом городе?	What are some special products of this town?
Где я могу это купить?	Where can I buy it?
Я только смотрю.	I'm just looking around.
Это дорого?	Is this expensive?
Это неплохо, но дороговато.	It's good, but it's a little expensive.
У вас есть такой же?	Do you have one like this?
У вас есть такой же другого цвета?	Do you have this in another colour?
У вас есть такое же лучшего качества.	Do you have one of better quality?
У вас есть побольше?	Do you have a bigger one?
У вас есть подешевле?	Do you have a cheaper one?
Я хотел бы взглянуть на более светлый (темный) тон.	I would like to see a lighter (darker) shade.

Я беру это.	I'll take this.
Я могу купить это без налога?	Can I buy it tax-free?
Можно попросить подарочную упаковку?	Could I have a gift box?
Я не могу себе позволить это купить.	I can't afford to buy this.
Отошлите это, пожалуйста, в гостиницу с чеком.	Will you send it to the hotel with a receipt?
Не могли бы Вы отправить это сегодня?	Would you please send it today?
Могу я это забрать?	May I pick it up?
Сколько времени займет ремонт?	How long will it take to repair?
Вы даете гарантию на ремонт?	Will you guarantee the repairs?
Я зайду попозже.	I will come back later.

### Clothes

Я хотел бы примерить .	I'd like to try it on.
Я хотел бы примерить оба.	I would like to try both of them on.
Где примерочная?	Where's the fitting room?
В этом месте слишком тесно.	It's too tight here .

### Payment

Где я могу заплатить?	Where do I pay?
Вы принимаете кредитные карточки?	Do you accept credit cards?
Можно заплатить персональным чеком?	Can I have a personal check?
Вы принимаете иностранную валюту?	Do you accept foreign currency?
Это больше, чем я могу заплатить.	This is more than I can pay.
Цена неоправданно велика.	The price is not reasonable.
Цена больше, чем я рассчитывал.	The price is higher than what I had in mind.
Можете предложить мне лучшую цену?	Can you give me a better price?
Вы можете дать мне скидку за расчет наличными?	Can you give me a cash discount?
Здесь в счете нет ошибки?	Isn't there a mistake in the bill?
Проверьте еще раз.	Will you check it again?
Вы неправильно дали мне сдачу.	You gave me the wrong change.
Дайте мне, пожалуйста, чек.	Can you give me a receipt, please?
Я уже заплатил.	I have already paid.

Я хотел бы это вернуть.	I'd like to return this.
Вот мой чек.	Here's my receipt.
Это сломано.	This is broken.
Где находится ближайший обменный пункт?	Where is the nearest (currency) exchange office?
Где находится ближайший банк?	Where is the nearest bank?
Вы должны мне пять долларов.	You owe me \$5.
получать деньги из банкомата	take money out from cash machine
платить наличными	pay in cash
платить кредитной картой	pay by credit card
Я истратил все свои деньги.	I have spent all my money.
У меня с собой только 10 долларов.	I have only 10 dollars.
У меня нет мелочи.	I have no change.
Мне придется взять займы немного денег.	I have to borrow some money.
Могу я заплатить в евро?	Can I pay in euros?
Я постараюсь сэкономить кое-какие деньги.	I'll try to save up some money.

**shop assistant:** person who works in a shop; also called sales assistant

**shop window:** the window at the front of the shop

**shopping centre:** a place with many shops, outside or indoors

**window shopping:** to look round the shops but not buy anything

**shopping list:** a list of things to buy

I **went shopping** yesterday (= I went to the shops to buy food or clothes, etc.)

I **did the shopping** yesterday (= I bought food and household goods)

**Types of shop (and what they sell)**

*Name of shop*

*What it sells*

**department store**

almost everything (furniture, clothes, **electrical appliances**, e.g.

TV and washing machine, toys, **jewellery**, etc. and sometimes food)

**supermarket**

food and household goods, e.g. cleaning products

**newsagent('s)**

newspapers, cigarettes, sweets, *stationery*, e.g. writing paper, cards, envelopes, etc.



<b>butcher('s)</b>	meat
<b>greengrocer('s)</b>	fruit and vegetables
<b>boutique</b>	fashionable clothes
<b>chemist('s)</b>	medicine, baby products, shampoo, soap, toothpaste, etc.

*Note:* Most other shops are just '+ shop', e.g. shoe shop, record shop, camera shop, etc.

### **Useful words and expressions**

ASSISTANT: *Can I help you?*

CUSTOMER: Yes, *I'm looking for* (= I want) a blue jumper.

ASSISTANT: Can I help you?

CUSTOMER: No, *I'm just looking, thanks.* (= I don't need help)

ASSISTANT: Can I help you?

CUSTOMER: *I'm being served, thanks.* (= another assistant is already serving/helping me)

ASSISTANT: What *size* are you looking for? (e.g. *big? small? medium?* 12? 14? 16?)

CUSTOMER: Where's *the changing room?* (= the room where you try on clothes; also called *the fitting room*)

ASSISTANT: It's down there on the right.

CUSTOMER: Yes, *I'll take* this one / these. (= Yes, I want to buy this one / these) customer: No, *I'll leave it* thanks. (= No, I don't want to buy it/them)

CUSTOMER: Excuse me. Where do I pay for these?

ASSISTANT: Over at the *cash desk/till*.

CUSTOMER: And can *I pay by cheque / credit card?*

ASSISTANT: Yes, of course.

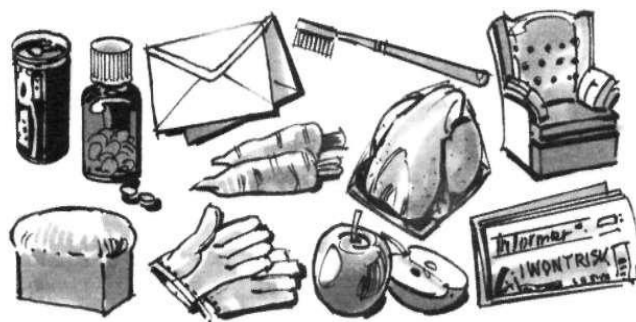
### **Exercises**

**I. Can you find a 'general' word in the *Topical Vocabulary* to describe each group of items below? *Example: ...fruit.....* e.g. apples, oranges and peaches**

1. ....e.g. shoes, a blouse, a jacket
2. ....e.g. a sofa, an armchair, a table
3. ....e.g. a television, a washing machine, a food mixer
4. ....e.g. washing powder, soap, milk, toilet paper
5. ....e.g. teddy bear, plastic gun, lego
6. ....e.g. writing paper, envelopes

## II. Where would you buy each of the items? Choose from the

newsagent  
chemist  
department  
store  
butcher  
greengrocer  
supermarket



shops in the box.

Now write down two more things you could buy in each shop.

## III. What word or phrase is being defined in these sentences?

1. A shop where you can buy fashionable clothes.
2. A place with many shops, either outside or indoors.
3. A person who works in a shop.
4. The place where you can try on clothes in a shop.
5. The place where you pay for things in a shop.
6. To look round the shops without planning to buy anything.
7. The shop where you buy meat.
8. The shop where you buy medicines, baby products, shampoo, etc.

## IV. Complete this shopping dialogue.

ASSISTANT 1: Can I help you?

CUSTOMER: Yes, I'm ..... a blouse like this, but in blue.

ASSISTANT 1: I see. And what are you looking for?

CUSTOMER: Uh, 14 usually.

ASSISTANT 1: Ok, I'll just go and see if we've got any.

CUSTOMER: Thank you.

ASSISTANT 2: Can I help you?

CUSTOMER: No, it's OK, I'm ... thanks.

ASSISTANT 1: Here we are. The last one in stock.

CUSTOMER: Great. Can I try it on?

ASSISTANT 1: Yes of course. The ..... is just over there.

ASSISTANT 1: How was it?

CUSTOMER: Fine. I'll .....

ASSISTANT: Right. Would you like to pay over there at the ?

### *Dialogue*

**Ruth:** Akane, you've got a new skirt!

**Akane:** I do. Thanks for noticing.

**Ruth:** Oh, that's OK. So are you quite into fashion?

**Akane:** Well, I do like to buy stuff now and then.

**Ruth:** Yeah, and was that the last thing you bought?

**Akane:** Ah, I'd say so, yes.

**Ruth:** So do you spend quite a lot of money on clothes?

**Akane:** Ah, no, I like to look for bargains.

**Ruth:** Oh, good plan.

**Akane:** Yeah.

**Ruth:** And was that skirt a bargain?

**Akane:** Oh, yes it was.

**Ruth:** How much was it?

**Akane:** It was actually only 1,300 yen. (Wow) Yeah. That's about 13 Canadian dollars.

**Ruth:** That's such a bargain. That's fantastic.

**Akane:** Yeah, it was.

**Ruth:** So how often do you go shopping?

**Akane:** Um, not too often, maybe about once a month.

**Ruth:** Once a month. For clothes?

**Akane:** Um, yeah, just to browse around, look around. Um, I might not always buy something, but once in a while I do.

**Ruth:** And where do you go?

**Akane:** Well, I like to go to the local market, and things like that, cause I think that's the best place to find bargains.

**Ruth:** Do you normally try clothes on before you buy them?

**Akane:** I do. I prefer to try them on before I buy them. It's not always possible though.

**Ruth:** So if you buy something at a market, so you try it on first?

**Akane:** Well, yes I would ask the person if I can try it on. If they say no, then I would try to see if it fits or not right on top of my clothes and make a good guess.

**Ruth:** Do you ever buy clothes which are second hand, which other people have already worn?

**Akane:** I used to be really into vintage clothes when I was younger. Yes, there's a huge area in Toronto where I'm from where

there are many shops with vintage clothes, and I used to go there all the time.

**Ruth:** Wow. So there kind of dated clothes are they?

**Akane:** Yes, they are. They are second hand clothes. They're used and they're very cheap and very fashionable.

**Ruth:** Oh, that sounds fantastic.

**Akane:** Yeah, it is.

**Ruth:** Does anybody else ever buy you clothes? Do your parents buy you clothes sometimes?

**Akane:** Um, I suppose they used to when I was younger, but not anymore, because you know, I like to choose my own things.

**Ruth:** Of course, yeah.

**Akane:** But once in a while I might go shopping with my mother, and if there's something I like she might buy it for me if it's a special occasion.

**Ruth:** Oh, that's generous.

**Akane:** She is.

**Ruth:** Alright, well thanks for that Akane.

**Akane:** Alright.

### ***Exercises***

#### **I. Answer the following questions.**

*1) What does she buy?*

- a) Brown tank top
- b) Pink shirt
- c) Yellow dress shirt

*2) What skirt does she get?*

- a) The green skirt
- b) The pink skirt
- c) The yellow skirt

*3) What hat does she get?*

- a) The red hat
- b) The blue hat
- c) The pink hat

*4) What does she get?*

- a) The blue heels
- b) The red stilettos
- c) The sneakers

5) *What does she already have?*

- a) The crown
- b) The ring
- c) The earrings

6) *What does she end up getting?*

- a) The pink boa
- b) The brown and white scarf
- c) The purple scarf with flowers

## **II. Are you a shopaholic? Speak about your shopping habits.**

### ***Text***

#### ***Men Suffer From Compulsive Shopping Too***

A recent survey has found that one in 20 American adults buy things they may not even want or never need or use. In today's world of consumerism, where we are constantly bombarded by ads, this is perhaps not surprising. What may raise an eyebrow or two is a further finding in the study that men are just as likely as women to suffer from «compulsive buying». Gone seem to be the days when women dragged their bored and fed-up-looking men around shopping malls. The new research from Stanford University has revealed that men are now just as avid and compulsive shoppers as their female counterparts. Researcher Dr Lorrin Koram said that the numbers of men who indulge in unnecessary shopping sprees has rocketed: «That's the biggest surprise – men engage in this behavior almost as commonly as women,» he said.

This finding runs counter to the conventional and rather stereotyped view that compulsive buying is very much a «woman's disease. «Dr. Koram said trends and figures may have been unfairly skewed as male obsessive shoppers used to be more reluctant than women to recognize that they have a problem and then come forward and admit it. He pointed out that: «Generally, in psychiatry, men seek care less often than women...It's not 'manly' to seek help. «And help seems to be exactly what the doctor ordered for any compulsive shopper, who is usually not made any happier by his or her relentless buying. Dr Koram warned: «It's always important to encourage people who have these types of disorders to seek treatment. «Many find themselves laden with debt and filled with shame and suicidal tendencies as they attempt to hide their addiction.

### *Tasks*

**I. Fill in the following table on what men and women might compulsively buy. Conduct a survey of your class members to find out. Share your findings with new partner(s)**

Men	Women
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6

**II. QUICK DEBATE:** *Students A believe women are more compulsive shoppers than men. Students B believe men are as bad as women for compulsive shopping. Debate this with your partners. Change partners often.*

**III. ONE MINUTE:** *Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with compulsive shopping. Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.*

**IV. Make your own survey on the topic «What is the difference between compulsive shopping and impulsive shopping?»**

## **UNIT SEVEN. Hobbies**

### **TOPICAL VOCABULARY**

Иметь общие вкусы, разделять интересы	To have common tastes, to share interests
Собирать марки (монеты)	To collect stamps (coins)
Играть в шахматы	Play chess
Страстно увлекаться чем-либо	To be keen on something
Компьютерные игры	Computer games
Я предпочитаю проводить своё свободное время с максимальной пользой	I prefer to fill my spare time as useful as possible
Играть на музыкальном инструменте	To play a musical instrument
Рыбалка	Fishing

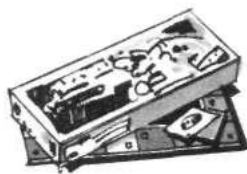
Охота	Hunting
Вязание	Knitting
Шитьё	Needlework
Рисование	Painting
Плавание	swimming
Катание на коньках	Skating
Катание на лыжах	Skiing
Туризм	Hiking
Чтение	Reading
Наши увлечения развивают нас, помогают нам определиться в жизни	Our hobbies develop us, help us to find our own way in life

Hobbies are activities that we do in our **spare time** (= free time).

### Things people play



cards



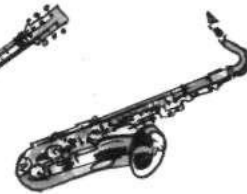
board games



chess



guitar



saxophone

### musical instruments

*Note:* People **join clubs** (= become members of clubs) where they can **play** cards and chess.

### Things people collect



stamps



coins



antiques

### Outdoor activities



hiking



camping



rock climbing



hunting

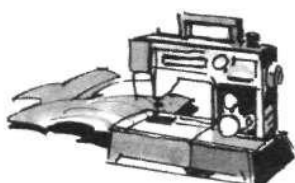


jogging

With these hobbies we can use two different verbs, **go** and **do**:

We often **go camping** in the summer, or **I do** a bit of / a lot of **rock climbing** in the summer.

### Creative hobbies



Caroline **makes her own clothes.** (= she makes clothes for herself; she doesn't buy them)



Barbara likes **photography.**



Brigit is **mad about** (= really likes) **DIY.** (DIY = **do-it-yourself**)

*Note:* When we start a hobby for the first time we often use the phrasal verb **take up**, and when we stop doing the hobby for the final time, we often use the phrasal verb **give up**.

**I took up** golf when I was fifteen, but I **gave it up** last year.

### Exercises

#### I. Without looking at the opposite page, write down:

- 1 three things that people often play
- 2 three things that people often collect
- 3 five outdoor hobbies which include some physical exercise

II. Here are some people talking about their hobbies. Can you guess **what the hobby is in each case?**

1 I usually use colour, but sometimes you get a better effect with black and white. It really depends on the subject.

2 I really enjoy going round the shops and markets looking for a bargain.

3 I try to practise every day, but sometimes it's difficult because I don't like to disturb my neighbours too much. And one neighbour gets very angry if I play the same thing over and over again.

4 The great thing is you can do it when you like. I usually do it three or four times a week – either early in the morning, or after school. I only go for about 25 minutes but it really keeps me fit.

5 Obviously it saves me a lot of money; and in any case, I hate buying things in boutiques because so many things are badly made.



6 I joined a club because I wanted to get better, and I now play twice a week in the evenings. It has helped me a lot and I have a much better memory for all the different moves and strategies.

7 I think this is a very common hobby for people like me, who have a house but don't have much money. That's why I started, but now I think I do a better job than many professionals.

### **III. Complete these sentences with a suitable verb.**

1. How often do you jogging?
2. She .... hiking because she wanted to get more exercise. Unfortunately, she didn't like it and she it about six months later.
3. She has always her own clothes; it's much cheaper than buying them.
4. He .... old coins.
5. I..... quite a lot of rock climbing when I'm on holiday.
6. I learnt to . the piano when I was at school.
7. I wanted to improve my chess, so I a chess club.
8. I don't really anything in my spare time.

### **IV. Answer these questions.**

- 1 Have you got a hobby? If so, what is it?
- 2 How long have you had this hobby?
- 3 Is it an expensive hobby?
- 4 Why do you like it?
- 5 How much time do you spend on your hobby?
- 6 Is it a common hobby in your country?
- 7 Write down three other common hobbies in your country.

**If possible, ask another person these questions.**

### *Dialogue*

#### *Holiday Hobbies*

**Simon:** Hi! What's your name?

**Lesie:** My name is Lesie Gregory.

**Simon:** And do you want to tell us about your hobbies?

**Lesie:** Sure, I'll tell you about my hobbies.

**Simon:** OK. What are they?

**Lesie:** My first hobby is going to the gym. I go to the gym three times a week. I do floor exercises, aerobics classes, swimming and I do weight training.

**Simon:** Of all those things, what are your favorites? What's your favorite? What's your favorite thing to do?

**Leslie:** My favorite thing to do is either swimming or what they call aqua-aerobics.

**Simon:** Aqua-aerobics? What's that?

**Leslie:** Well, actually, there're different kinds of aqua-aerobics. It's just like an aerobics class but it's in a swimming pool, so there's, so you're not putting pressure on your joints when you're jumping up and down.

**Simon:** Ah, cool! Any other hobbies?

**Leslie:** Yeah, um, because it's going to be Christmas soon, I'll be able to enjoy my hobby of baking.

**Simon:** So what kind of things do you bake?

**Leslie:** Oh, well, sometimes I bake pies, like pumpkin pies or pecan pie. Pecan pies are very famous where I come from in Florida because we have pecan trees and then sometimes I do cakes, like really rich cakes like red velvet cakes, or carrot cakes, but this year I'm going to be baking cookies.

**Simon:** Cookies! What kind of cookies, Leslie?

**Leslie:** Ah, let's see this year's cookies are going to be the traditional Christmas sugar cookie, which is a big cookie in a kind of a Christmas shape, like a Christmas tree or Santa Claus with icing or some colored sugar, very yummy, and some M&M cookies with red and green M&M's.

**Simon:** Oh, wow! Sounds interesting! OK. I've got a question, or I've got something to ask you.

**Leslie:** Describe how your cookies taste? Use your three favorite adjectives? Three favorite adjectives? Soft, moist, and sweet!

### ***Exercises***

#### **I. Answer the following questions:**

*1) What kind of aerobics does she like?*

- a) Jazz
- b) Kick-boxing
- c) Aqua

*2) Why does she like this?*

- a) It's easy on the joints
- b) It is very hard to do
- c) It is just like high school

*3) What kind of pies does she often make?*

- a) Apple
- b) Pecan

c) Peach

4) *What will she be baking this year?*

a) Sugar cookies

b) Gingerbread cookies

c) Lemon drop cookies

5) *How does she like her cookies to be?*

a) Hard

b) Soft

c) Moist

**II. Do you have a lot of hobbies? Speak about them.**

*Text*

### ***Historic Jumps Made Above Mt. Everest***

Three skydivers made history over Mount Everest on October 5th by being the first people to parachute above the world's highest mountain. The parachutists, from New Zealand, Britain and Canada, trained for many years to make their jumps. Their plane flew about 150 metres above Everest's peak when they leapt out. They had to wear oxygen masks and parachutes that were larger than usual to help them in the thin air. The three were in freefall for 30 seconds before their chutes opened and they glided down to land. A member of the jumpers' support team Krishna Aryal explained to the Reuters news agency what the jumps looked like from the ground: «They looked like tiny birds flying in the blue sky as they jumped from the plane,» he said.

The skydivers were over the moon with their jump over Everest. New Zealander Wendy Smith said: «It was stunning. I had never seen so many mountains before. To be on top of the world was simply stunning.» Britain's Holly Budge agreed, saying her jump was «just spectacular». Their jumps broke several skydiving records. They entered the record books for making the highest skydiving freefall at nearly 8,900 metres. They also landed on the world's highest drop zone at 3,761 metres. Twenty-nine more daredevils are waiting for favourable weather conditions to make the same jump. The thrill seekers are part of the 'Everest Skydive 2008' event organized by the British extreme sports company High and Wild.

### Tasks

**I. THRILL SEEKERS:** Students A **strongly** believe everyone must have a really exciting, action-packed hobby; Students B **strongly** believe gentle, safe hobbies are best. Change partners again and talk about your roles and conversations.

**II. TRUE / FALSE:** Look at the article's headline and guess whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F):

a.	Three skydivers jumped off the top of Mount Everest.	T / F
b.	The decision to make the jumps was a sudden one taken recently.	T / F
c.	The parachutes used in the jumps were half the usual size.	T / F
d.	An onlooker said the skydivers flew with rare bluebirds in the sky.	T / F
e.	The skydivers were over the moon about their jump.	T / F
f.	The parachutists broke several skydiving records.	T / F
g.	Mount Everest is 3,761 metres high.	T / F
h.	There are nearly 30 jumpers waiting to make the jump above Everest.	T / F

### III. Discussion

- What did you think when you read the headline?
- What springs to mind when you hear the word 'Everest'?
- Would you like to skydive over Mount Everest?
- What do you think of the tree skydivers in this story?
- What do you think of skydiving as a hobby?
- Why do you think skydivers like skydiving?
- Would you like to be in freefall for 30 seconds?
- What kinds of feelings do you think you'd have floating down to the ground from above Mount Everest?
- What kind of training would the skydivers need to do this?
- Would you like to fly like a bird?

**IV. DIARY / JOURNAL:** *You are into extreme sports. What's your favourite extreme sport? Write about what you do in a normal day of training.*

## UNIT EIGHT. Describing Character and Human Feelings

### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

Я не уверен.	I'm not sure.
Не думаю.	I don't think so.
Боюсь, что нет.	I'm afraid not.
Невероятно.	It's incredible.
Боюсь, что Вы ошиблись.	I'm afraid you're mistaken.
О, как жаль.	That's too bad.
У меня плохое настроение.	I feel blue.
Это отвратительно.	It's disgusting.
Успокойся, все будет в порядке.	Calm down, everything will be OK.
Не надо нервничать.	Don't be nervous. / Take it easy.
Не торопитесь.	Take your time.
Не обращай(те) внимания на то, что он сказал.	Don't bother with what he said.
Остыньте!	Cool it!
Не унывайте!	Cheer up!
Какая жалость!	What a pity!
Вот так сюрприз!	What a surprise!
Вы, должно быть, шутите!	You must be kidding!
О боже, какой кошмар!	Oh dear what a mess!

### Describing character and human feelings

#### Opposites

Many positive words describing character have clear opposites with a negative meaning.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
warm and friendly	cold and unfriendly
kind	unkind
nice, pleasant	horrible, unpleasant
generous (= happy to give/share)	mean (= never gives to others)
optimistic (= thinks positively)	pessimistic (= thinks negatively)
cheerful (= happy and smiling)	miserable (= always seems unhappy)

relaxed and easy-going

tense (= nervous; worries a lot; not calm)

strong

weak

sensitive

insensitive (= does not think about others' feelings)

honest (= always tells the truth) dishonest

Jane is very tense at the moment because of her exams, but she's usually quite **relaxed** and easy-going about most things.

I think the weather influences me a lot: when it's sunny I feel more **cheerful** and **optimistic**; but when it's cold and raining I get very **miserable**.

He seemed a bit **unfriendly** at first, but now I've got to know him I realise he's very **warm** and **kind**.

The shop assistant told me that the dress I tried on looked better on people younger than me. I thought that was very **insensitive** of her, but at least she was being **honest**, I suppose.

### Character in action

People often talk about qualities of character that you may need in a work situation. Again, some of these words come in pairs of opposites: one positive and one negative.

#### *Positive*

hard-working

punctual (=always on time)

reliable

clever, bright (*infml*)

flexible

ambitious

#### *Negative*

lazy (= never does any work)

not very punctual; always late

unreliable (= you cannot trust / depend on someone like this)

stupid, thick (*infml*)

inflexible (= a very fixed way of thinking; unable to change)

unambitious (= no desire to be successful and get a better job)

Some pairs of opposites do not have a particularly positive or negative meaning:

He is very shy when you first meet him because he finds it difficult to talk to people and make conversation; but when he knows people quite well he's much more **self-confident**.

People often say the British are very **reserved** (= do not show their feelings), but when you get to know them they can be very **emotional** like anyone else.

## Using nouns

Some important qualities are expressed through nouns.

One of her great qualities is that she **uses** her **initiative**. (= she can think for herself and take the necessary action; she does not need to wait for orders all the time)

That boy has got no **common sense** (= he does stupid things and doesn't think what he is doing). His sister, on the other hand, is very sensible. (= has lots of **common** sense)

## Feelings

<i>Noun</i>	<i>Adjective(s)</i>
love (=hate)	-
happiness (= sadness)	happy (= sad)
anger	angry
fear	afraid (of) / frightened (of)
pride	proud (of)
jealousy	jealous (of)
embarrassment	embarrassed/embarrassing

*Note:*

• **Pride** has different meanings, but the most common is the feeling of satisfaction you have because you (or people you are connected with) have done something well. e.g. He was very **proud** when his wife became the first President of the organisation.

• **Jealousy** is a feeling of anger and unhappiness you may have if (a) someone you love shows a lot of interest in others, or (b) if someone has something you want / don't have. e.g. My boyfriend gets very **jealous** when I talk to other boys. e.g. He's **jealous of** his brother because his brother is more intelligent and makes more money.

• A common adjective is **upset**, which means unhappy, sad, and even angry, because something unpleasant has happened, e.g. He was very **upset** when we didn't invite him.

## Ways of...

*Ways of speaking*

whisper (v, n) (= speak very quietly)

shout (v, n) (= speak in a very loud voice)

*Ways of looking*

stare (v, n) (= look at someone/something in a fixed way for a long time)

glance (at) (v, n) (= look at someone or something very quickly)

### *Ways of walking*

stroll (v, n) (= walk in a slow casual way)

march (v, n) (= walk quickly and with a clear purpose/reason)

### **Exercises**

**I. Organize these words into pairs of opposites and put them in the columns below.**

mean	clever	nice	lazy	relaxed	hard-working
tense	cheerful	generous	unpleasant	stupid	miserable

*Positive*

*Negative*

.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

**II. What prefix forms the opposite of each of these words? (You need three different prefixes.)**

kind	flexible	friendly	honest
reliable	sensitive	ambitious	pleasant

**III. How would you describe the person in each of these descriptions?**

- 1 He never bought me a drink all the time we were together.
- 2 I have to tell her what to do every minute of the working day. She wouldn't even open a window without someone's permission.
- 3 He often promises to do things but half the time he forgets.
- 4 She's always here on time.
- 5 I don't think he's done any work since he's been here.
- 6 She finds it difficult to meet people and talk to strangers.
- 7 He could work in any of the departments, and it doesn't matter to him if he's on his own or part of a team.
- 8 One of the great things about her is that she is so aware of what other people think or feel.
- 9 Bob, on the other hand, is the complete opposite. He is always making people angry or upset because he just doesn't consider their feelings.
- 10 The other thing about Bob is that he really wants to get the supervisor's job and then become boss for the whole department.



**IV. What nouns can be formed from these adjectives? Use a dictionary to help you.**

**Example:** kind *kindness*

punctual	optimistic	reliable	lazy	jealous
confident	generous	ambitious	stupid	embarrassed
sensitive	strong	flexible	shy	
angry	sad	happy	proud	

**V. Find the logical ending on the right for each of the sentence beginnings on the left.**

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. He was very proud when       | a someone stole his money.                                |
| 2. He was very jealous when     | b his father appeared on TV with the Prime Minister.      |
| 3. He was very embarrassed when | c he heard that his aunt had died.                        |
| 4. He was very angry when       | d he saw those big dogs running towards him.              |
| 5. He was very sad when         | e he bought her a birthday present on the wrong day.      |
| 6. He was very frightened when  | f his best friend went out with the girl he really liked. |

**VI. Answer these questions. If possible, ask someone else the same questions.**

1 Would you feel embarrassed or upset (or both) if you forgot your mother's birthday or your father's birthday?

2 Do you ever feel frightened in a car (as a passenger) because you are going very fast?

3 Do you get angry when other people want you to do things that you don't want to do?

4 If you made a stupid mistake in English, would you feel embarrassed?

5 Is there any one thing that you are very proud of?

6 Are there any common situations where you sometimes feel embarrassed?

**VII. Choose three words from the *Topical Vocabulary* which describe you. Is there one quality you do not have but would like to have? What, in your opinion, is the worst quality described in the *Topical Vocabulary*? If possible, compare your answers with a friend.**

*Dialogue*  
*Family Characters*

**Akane:** Hey, Ruth.

**Ruth:** Hi, Akane.

**Akane:** So we've been talking about your family a little bit. Um, I'd like to know a little bit more about the specific people in your family.

**Ruth:** Sure.

**Akane:** So who is the funniest person in your family?

**Ruth:** The funniest person! Probably my mom actually. She's really funny. She's got a really good sense of humor, and she plays tricks on people, and she's really silly but everybody in my family has a good sense of humor.

**Akane:** Oh, good. Now who is the most serious person in your family?

**Ruth:** Serious. Do you know, actually, I don't think anybody in my family is serious.

**Akane:** Oh, really.

**Ruth:** I don't think we have any very serious members.

**Akane:** Do you think that's a good thing or a bad thing?

**Ruth:** I think it's a good thing although occasionally, I think it's a bad thing.

**Akane:** Right! Now who is the hardest worker?

**Ruth:** Oh, can I say me?

**Akane:** Sure

**Ruth:** No, I don't think that's true actually. Well, both of my parents work very hard, and they both have very different jobs, but they both work very hard and always have done.

**Akane:** Well, parents do tend to be hardworking.

**Ruth:** That's true, yeah!

**Akane:** And who is the most generous person in your whole family?

**Ruth:** My brother is really generous and he makes me feel bad because he's so generous in buying me things and giving me things, and I would say my brother.

**Akane:** Really, what's the last thing he bought you.

**Ruth:** Ah, that's a good question. He bought me some clothes actually before I came to Japan.

**Akane:** And who do you talk with the most in your family?

**Ruth:** All of them really, but I suppose deep down I maybe talk to my mom the most. I tell her most things.

**Akane:** Really! What kind of things do you tell her?

**Ruth:** Just everything that's going off in my life, really, because she's a really good friend to me so, I'm just very open with her, and she's open with me.

**Akane:** That's excellent. Who do you resemble the most in your family?

**Ruth:** Some people say I look like me mom and some people say I look like my dad but most people say I look like my brother, so maybe my brother.

**Akane:** Your brother.

**Ruth:** Yeah.

**Akane:** Do you have a picture of him?

**Ruth:** I do have one, yes. I'll show you later.

**Akane:** I'll look forward to that.

### *Exercises*

#### **I. Answer the following questions:**

1. *Who is really funny in Ruth's family?*

- a) Her mother,
- b) Her brother,
- c) Her father.

2. *Whom does Ruth call hardworking?*

- a) Her father,
- b) Her brother,
- c) Her mother.

3. *How does Ruth characterize her brother?*

- a) Hardworking,
- b) Generous,
- c) Funny.

4. *Does Ruth have serious members?*

- a) Yes,
- b) No.

#### **II. Describe the members of your family.**

### *Text*

#### ***Romantic Love Lasts Only a Year***

Italian scientists have found that the chemical in the brain which makes us romantic disappears over a year. They say this explains why the happy, wonderful and confident feelings we experience at the start of a relationship do not last forever. Researchers from the University of Pavia discovered that levels of a chemical called Nerve Growth Factor (NGF) greatly increase when a person first falls in love. NGF levels come from the rush of adrenalin and love of life that occur when new love blossoms. The chemical fades over a year or so after people become more secure in a relationship.

Research leader Dr. Enzo Emanuele reported: «We have demonstrated for the first time that...levels of NGF are elevated among [people] in love, suggesting an important role for this molecule in the social chemistry of human beings.» His team analyzed 58 volunteers who had recently fallen in love. The researchers compared NGF levels in this group with those in people who were single or in steady relationships. They found increased levels of NGF in the new romantics. They also said NGF caused sweaty palms and butterflies in stomachs, and perhaps made young men buy red roses and candlelit dinners.

### *Tasks*

**I. ROMANCE OPINIONS:** What do you think of these opinions on romance?

- a. Scientists can never use chemistry to explain love and romance.
- b. I want to know why my relationships become a bit boring after a year.
- c. Some races or nationalities are a lot more romantic than others.
- d. Being head over heels in love is the best feeling in the world.
- e. Romance is highly over-rated.
- f. The best part of being with a new boyfriend / girlfriend is the first few weeks.
- g. Who needs romance? It's way too expensive.
- h. Being in love makes us too irrational.
- i. Red roses and candlelit dinners make the world go round.
- j. I wish people were more romantic.

**II. TRUE / FALSE:** Look at the article's headline and guess whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F):

a.	Scientists say a romance-inducing chemical in the brain lasts a year.	T / F
b.	The chemical also makes us short of breath and prone to falling over.	T / F
c.	Levels of the chemical greatly increase when people first fall in love.	T / F
d.	The chemical intensifies the more secure we become with a partner.	T / F
e.	People who study chemistry are much more successful social animals.	T / F
f.	All of the volunteers in a study had a starry look in their eyes.	T / F
g.	People who have just fallen in love get butterflies in their stomach.	T / F
h.	The chemical may be the reason why some young men buy red roses.	T / F

### III. DISCUSSION

- Did you like reading this article?
- What do you think about what you read?
- Are you interested in social chemistry?
- Does your behavior change when you are in love?
- What kinds of things cause you to have butterflies in your stomach?
- What do you think is the biological reason for NGF creating feelings of romantic love in us?
- Do you think some races or nationalities have higher NGF levels than others?
- Is it fair that young men buy the red roses and candlelit dinners and not young women?
- Do people usually fall out of love after the NGF wears off?
- Did you like this discussion?

**IV. ROMANTIC ENGLISH:** *You are head over heels in love with English. Just thinking in English makes you giddy and takes your breath away. You are starry-eyed when you read English and get butterflies in your stomach when you hear English. Write a love letter to the English language. Show what you wrote to your classmates in your next lesson. Did you all have similar ideas? Who was most in love with English?*

## UNIT NINE. Travel

### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

#### Plans

Я хотел бы поехать во Францию.	I want to go to France.
Я собираюсь поехать во Францию.	I plan to go to France.
Я улетаю в США на следующей неделе.	I'll leaving for the USA next week.
Как долго Вы собираетесь пробыть в Париже?	How long do you intend to stay in Paris?
Я предпочитаю путешествовать автобусом (поездом, самолетом)	I prefer to go by bus (train, plane).

#### Information

Какие достопримечательности здесь есть?	What special sights are there?
Какие предлагаются экскурсии?	What sightseeing tours are available?
Вы можете порекомендовать интересную экскурсию?	Can you recommend an interesting tour?
Где ближайшая станция метро?	Where is the nearest subway station?
Сколько стоит эта экскурсия?	How much is this tour?
Во сколько начало?	What time does it start?
Питание включено в стоимость?	Are any meals included?
Экскурсия по городу предусмотрена?	Is there a city tour here?
Это однодневная экскурсия?	Is this an all-day tour?
Дайте мне, пожалуйста, план города.	Please give me a map of the town.
Где я могу купить план города?	Where can I buy the map of the town/city?
Когда и где мы можем встретиться?	When and where can we meet?
Где я могу купить билет?	Where can I buy a ticket?
Сколько стоит входной билет?	How much is admission?
Что интересного можно тут еще посмотреть?	What other interesting things are there to see?
Это слишком далеко, чтобы идти пешком?	Is it too far to walk?
У нас будет возможность сделать пару фотографий?	Will there be an opportunity to take some photographs?
Сколько времени это будет идти?	How long will it run?

## Entertainment

Я хотел бы поехать куда-нибудь отдохнуть.	I would like to go somewhere to relax.
Давайте сходим в какое-нибудь интересное место?	Shall we find a nice place to go?
В какой кинотеатр пойдем?	Which movie house will we go to?
Хотите пойти со мной в оперу?	Would you like to go to the opera with me?
Я куплю билеты.	I'll get the tickets.
Я зайду за Вами в семь часов.	I'll pick you up at seven o'clock.
Давайте сходим сегодня вечером в кино.	Let's go to the movie tonight.
Кто Ваши любимые артисты?	Who are your favorite movie stars?
Когда начинается кино?	When does the movie start?
Покажите, где мое место, пожалуйста.	Will you take me to my seat, please?
Когда заканчивается представление?	What time will the show be over?
Когда начинается представление?	How soon does the show begin?
Хотите пойти куда-нибудь потанцевать?	Would you like to go dancing?
Разрешите пригласить Вас на танец.	May I have this dance, please?
По телевизору будут интересные фильмы?	Are there any good movies on TV?
Сегодня вечером по телевизору будет что-нибудь интересное?	Are there any good programs on TV tonight?

## Transport Vehicles

Vehicle is the general word for all types of road transport.

A: *How did you get here?*

B: *I came by bus.*

A: And the others?

B: Sue and John *came by car.*

A: And Paul?

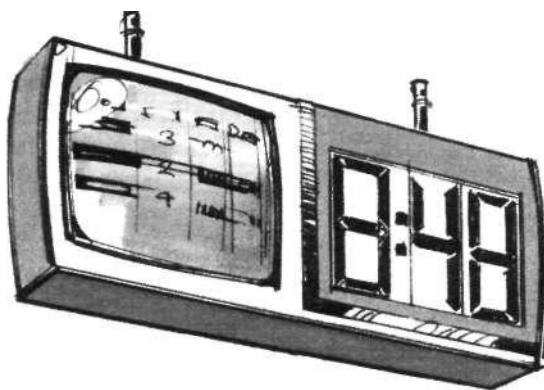
B: He *missed the bus*, so he had *to take a taxi.*

**Catch a bus, take a taxi**

<i>Bus</i>	<i>Train</i>	<i>Plane</i>	<i>Taxi</i>	<i>Bicycle</i>	<i>Car</i>
driver	driver	pilot	driver	cyclist	driver
drives	drives	flies	drives	rides	drives
(£) fare	fare	air fare	fare	-	-
catch/take	catch/take	take	take	go on (my)	go by
get on/off	get on/off	get on/off	get in/out	get on/off	get in/out
bus station	railway station	airport	taxi rank	-	-

### Railway stations

You may hear these announcements.



The train now arriving at **platform** 3 is the 8.48 **to** London Paddington, calling at Swindon and Reading. Passengers for Didcot **change** (= change trains) at Swindon. We apologise to passengers for the **late arrival** of the 8.52 **to** Oxford. This train will now arrive at platform 6 in approximately 20 minutes. The next train **due to** (= timetabled to) arrive at platform 4 is the 9.06 to Birmingham.

### Buses

Sometimes buses are not very **punctual** (= they don't arrive at the correct time). Where I live buses should **run** (= come) every ten minutes, but sometimes I wait at the **bus stop** for half an hour with a long **queue** (AmEng = line) of people, and then three buses come together, and they're all **full up** (= full of people, and no more people can get on). On other occasions the bus is early and I miss it (= I don't catch it. NOT ~~Host the bus.~~).



## *Exercises*

### **I. Cross out the incorrect word in these sentences.**

1. You mustn't ride/drive a motorbike without a crash helmet.
2. She told him to get in / get on the car and fasten his seat belt.
3. Bus fares/tickets are getting more expensive.
4. Trains to the airport travel/run every half hour.
5. **The pilot** couldn't drive/fly the plane in such bad weather.
6. Have a look at the train schedule/timetable to find out when the next one arrives.
7. We were late, so we had to take/catch a taxi.
8. I left my house a bit late and I lost/missed the bus.

### **a. Write down two different words that can combine with**

*Example:* miss the bus  
                                  the train

- |                            |                             |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 .....<br>fare<br>.....   | 3 .....<br>station<br>..... | 5 .....<br>get in<br>.....  |
| 2 .....<br>get on<br>..... | 4 .....<br>driver<br>.....  | 6 .....<br>journey<br>..... |

**each of the words below.**

### **II. Identify these means of transport.**



### **III. Fill the gaps with the correct word.**

1. Our train leaves from ..... 7.
2. I waited at the ..... for ten minutes, and then two buses arrived.
3. I couldn't get on the first bus because it was .....
4. The train was half an hour late. I think the reason for the late ..... was bad weather.
5. Buses are not very ..... sometimes they come every five minutes, then other times you have to wait for forty minutes.
6. When I got to the bus stop there was a long ..... of people.
7. The flight was fine but we had a terrible ..... from the airport to our hotel.
8. I think the next train is ..... to arrive in about ten minutes.

#### **IV. Are these statements *true* or *false* in your experience?**

1. Trains are more reliable than buses.
2. Train fares are more expensive than bus fares.
3. Train journeys are more interesting than bus journeys.
4. Railway stations are nicer places than bus stations.
5. You get to the place you are going faster by taxi than by car.

#### ***Dialogue***

#### ***Types of Travel***

**Simon:** Like many people, I like to travel and there are many ways you can travel, uh, many forms of transportation. Probably the main three that I wanna talk about now are by car, by train and by airplane. Now each of these forms of transportation have their pros and cons. Would you agree?

**Friend:** Indeed, I would.

**Simon:** So, what's your favorite form of transportation, of those three?

**Friend:** I would have to say the automobile.

**Simon:** Um, well, tell me some of the, the pros of traveling by car.

**Friend:** That would be mainly freedom. Freedom of movement. Freedom of stop. Freedom to go. Freedom to, yeah, freedom basically.

**Simon:** OK, uh, what about a train? What are the advantages of being of a train?

**Friend:** Ah, I would say, good views of the countryside. You can move around on a train. You're not stuck in a car. You can go for a cigarette. You can get something to drink. You can go to the bathroom, which you cannot do in a car.

**Simon:** OK, and let's talk about the airplane. Why, what are some of the advantages of flying?

**Friend:** Speed.

**Simon:** That's it?

**Friend:** That's all I can say about that, speed.

**Simon:** OK, uh, let's talk about the disadvantages, the cons. So what, what are some things that a train has, that is not that great?

**Friend:** There's nothing I can say bad about a train, except, yeah! Train's good.

**Simon:** OK!

**Friend:** Price!

**Simon:** Yeah, price, in many countries train travel is expensive. Uh, we are traveling in Japan, so the train is very fast and efficient,

however, it is expensive, and another thing is, you're confined by schedule and things like that. How about the disadvantages of a car?

**Friend:** Ah, pollution, accidents, cost, yeah, cars can be expensive, too, maintenance, gas.

**Simon:** And how about the plane?

**Friend:** The disadvantages of a plane. The lack of view, and yeah, that stale, stale air.

**Simon:** Oh, yeah, also, I could sort of say the fear factor, yeah, and being confined to a small space. Yeah that's it.

### ***Exercises***

#### **I. Answer the following questions:**

*1) What is Simon's friend's favorite form of transportation?*

- a) automobile
- b) train
- c) airplane

*2) What is mentioned as an advantage of trains?*

- a) You can stretch your legs.
- b) They are safe.
- c) You can get something to drink

*3) One bad thing about trains can be \_\_\_\_\_.*

- a) some trains are overcrowded
- b) the price can be expensive
- c) there are many smokers

*4) One disadvantage of the car mentioned was \_\_\_\_\_.*

- a) high insurance costs
- b) traffic jams
- c) pollution

*5) Simon doesn't like flying because of \_\_\_\_\_.*

- a) the fear factor
- b) fuel surcharges
- c) the small seats

**II. Are you a travel lover? Describe what type of transport you like and why?**

### ***Text***

#### ***World's First Flying Car Makes Its Debut***

The world's first flying car took to the skies on March 18. Its name is the Transition, because it can switch between the road and the sky. The car that looks like a plane that looks like a car took off from a

small airport in New York. The «roadable aircraft» is from a Boston based company called Terrafugia, which means «escape from land» in Latin. The designer and Terrafugia CEO Carl Dietrich has spent the past decade working on the project. In 2006 he won a \$30,000 design award from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He said his inspiration was to do something about America's crowded highways and airports. Dietrich said: «This flight is a symbol of a new freedom in aviation. It's what enthusiasts have been striving for since 1918».

The two-seater Transition can take off and land at airports and drive on any road. The US government said it is officially a light sport aircraft and not a car. The flying car has wings that fold up for use on the road. It is around 5.8 metres long and 2 metres wide. Terrafugia hopes to start selling the Transition in 2011. The selling price will be between \$150,000 and \$200,000. There are already more than forty orders for it. Dietrich is excited about the Transition's future. He told reporters: «This breakthrough changes the world of personal mobility. Travel now becomes a hassle-free integrated land-air experience.» It is not yet clear whether traffic police or air traffic control will handle the dozens, perhaps hundreds or thousands, of flying cars.

### ***Exercises***

**I. WORLD'S FIRSTS:** Do you like seeing advances in technology? Complete the table. Talk about what you wrote with your partner(s).

<b>First</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Life-changing because...</b>
Flying car		
Time machine		
Space resort		
No sleep pill		
English learner		
Wrinkle-free cream		

**II. FLYING CARS:** What do you think are the advantages of a flying car? Rank the following in order.

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| _____ reduce traffic jams on roads | _____ fun                           |
| _____ increase personal mobility   | _____ good as ambulances            |
| _____ reduce traveling time        | _____ good for those in rural areas |
| _____ reduced need for airplanes   | _____ help revive the car industry  |

### III. DISCUSSION

- a) What did you think when you read the headline?
- b) What springs to mind when you hear the word 'flying car'?
- c) What do you think of the idea of cars that can fly?
- d) Would you buy a flying car?
- e) What are the risks and benefits of flying cars?
- f) Do you think flying cars mean science fiction has come true?
- g) Do you think 'Transition' is a good name for the new flying car?
- h) Do you think the flying car will solve congestion on roads and at airports?
- i) What kind of driving / flying license or test would you need for the flying car?
- j) What are you striving for right now?

**IV. LETTER:** *Write a letter to Terrafugia CEO Carl Dietrich. Ask him three questions about his «roadable aircraft». Give him three ideas on what he should invent next and why. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.*

### UNIT TEN. On the Phone

#### TOPICAL VOCABULARY



#### Starting a phone conversation

The first example is an informal situation; the second example is a more formal call.

A: Hello.

B: **Is that** Mary? [~~NOT Are you Mary?~~ or ~~Is it Mary?~~]

A: Yeah.

B: Hi. **It's** Ruth, [~~NOT I am Ruth, or Here is Ruth~~]

*Note:* When British people answer the phone at home they usually just say 'hello' and sometimes they also give their number. They do not give their name.

C: Good morning. Chalfont Electronics.

D: Oh good morning. **Could I speak to** Mrs. Gordon, please?

C: Yes. **Who's calling**, please?

D: **My name is** Paul Scott. (This is usually how you introduce yourself in a formal situation.)

C: Right, Mr. Scott. **I'll put you through.** (= I will connect you with Mrs. Gordon)

### Telephone problems

4.20 p.m. You try to phone your sister Susan but the **line is engaged** (= the line is busy). In other words, someone is already **on the phone** (= using the phone).

4.30 p.m. You phone your sister again but it's the **wrong number** (= you have **dialed** another number, e.g. 637 424 and not 627 424, and a stranger answers).

4.35 p.m. You **get through to** your sister's number (= make contact) but she's **out** (= not at home). Her husband answers and says that Susan **won't be back** (= will not return) for a couple of hours, so you leave **a** message, e.g. Could you ask Susan to ring me when she gets back? The husband agrees to give Susan the message.

7.30 p.m. Susan **phones** you **back** but you are out. She leaves a message on your answerphone. Her message is: Jean, this is Susan. I'm just returning your **call** (= phone call). I'll give **you a ring** (= phone you) tomorrow.

### Useful vocabulary

A reverse **charge call** (AmEng = **collect call**). This is when the person you ring agrees to pay for the phone call. If you **make a reverse charge call**, you must go through the **operator**. If you have someone's name and address, you can call **Directory Enquiries** to get their phone number. If you phone another town or city, you need to know the **code**, e.g. the code for Cambridge is 01223. This type of call is a **long distance call** (=a **local call**).

### *Exercises*

**I. Write down five words or expressions including the word 'phone' or 'telephone'.**

**II. Fill the gaps in these phone conversations with suitable words or phrases.**

**A.**

A: Good morning. Boulding Limited. Can I help you?

B: Yes. .... Paul Mathews and I'm trying to contact Mr. Patterson. He actually left a ... on my answerphone yesterday afternoon.

A: I see. Well, I'm afraid Mr. Patterson's ... at the moment. Can I ask him to phone you ..... later?

B: Yes please. I shall be here until lunchtime. My ... is 748 7267.

**B.**

A: Hello.

B: Hi..... Sandra?

A: No, sorry. I'm ..... Sandra's not here at the moment.

B: Oh. Do you know when she'll . ?

A: No, I've no idea.

B: OK. Well in that case, could I ..... a for her?

A: Yes, of course.

B: Could you ask her to, ..... this evening, please?

A: Sure. What's your name?

B: Catherine. I'm a colleague from work. She's got my ..... .

A: Right. I'll tell her.

B: Thanks very much. Bye-bye.

A: Bye.

**C.**

A: Hello?

B: ..... Carlos?

A: Yeah, speaking.

B: Hi Carlos.. ..... Serena.

A: Oh hello. I was expecting you to ring yesterday.

B: I did - or at least I tried. I.... your number about six times last night but I couldn't .....It was ... all the time.

A: Oh yes, I'm sorry about that. I was ... the phone to my brother for about an hour and then someone from school rang me about the table tennis tournament next week.

B: Oh well, never mind. Anyway I'm phoning about ...

### III. Can you answer these questions?

1 In your country, what is the emergency number for the police, fire brigade or ambulance?

2 Is there a Directory Enquiries? What number is it?

3 From your country, what's the dialling code for the United Kingdom?

4 How much does it cost to make a local call?

5 How often do you have to pay your **phone bill**?

6 Is it cheaper to phone during the night?

7 What's the phone number of your English school?

8 Have you ever made a reverse charge call? If so, who was it to?

**If possible, compare and discuss your answers with someone from the same country**

### *Dialogue*

**Simon:** Yeah, hey Todd, I have one complaint. Why can't I never reach you on the phone?

**Todd:** Ah, I know, I'm really bad with my phone. I hate the phone. I cannot stand the phone. I hate talking on the phone, so I have a hand-held phone and I always go and put it in the closet and I turn it off.

**Simon:** Oh, really! Yeah, you said hand-held. I usually call it a cell phone or a mobile phone. (Yeah) but, uh, well, I mean, these days everybody has one, so uh, I think they're quite useful actually. You can call people when you want, and you can call people who you want. You don't have to pick up like you don't sometimes, it's.

**Todd:** See the thing is, if somebody calls me, right, and I see that they called me, I feel really guilty for not calling them back, or no answering the phone if I'm very busy, so I don't want to feel guilty, so I just turn off the phone and put it in my closet.

**Simon:** Well, I guess that's why you like land lines, because you can pretend like you didn't hear it or that you weren't home at the time.

**Todd:** Exactly, I really miss the old style phones. The old phones that would ring and you'd have to walk over and pick up the phone. I thought those were great.

**Simon:** You know what, I think that you're just not going with progress. The old style, uh, life has changed, yeah, we use technology every day, and this is just the next step, you know, being able to communicate at all times, anywhere and anyhow, and we're using technology right now.



**Todd:** That's true, I mean, obviously I have my website, I'm very into computers. I love e-mail. I love Internet telephone like Skype but there's just something about hand-held phones that I don't like. I don't know why. I just don't like them.

**Simon:** OK, well, let's agree to disagree.

### *Exercises*

#### **I. Choose the correct variant**

- 1) Simon complains that \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Todd doesn't call him back. b) Todd is never home c) Todd never answers the phone
- 2) Simon says he thinks \_\_\_\_\_ are useful.  
a) land lines; b) mobile phones; c) internet phones
- 3) Todd usually puts his phone \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) in his closet; b) in his pocket; c) in his desk
- 4) Todd turns off his phone so \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) he can sleep without being interrupted; b) he won't receive sales calls; c) he won't feel guilty about not answering
- 5) Todd does like \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
a) internet shopping; b) hand-held phones; c) computers

#### **II. Are mobile phones very important in our life? Can't you live without your mobile phone and why?**

### *Text*

#### **Bible Translated For Mobile Phones**

The Australian Bible Society has just created a new version of the Bible. People can now read the holy book in SMS message form. This is the text language used in millions of e-mail messages sent from mobile phones. It is the world's most modern form of communication. Bible Society spokesman Michael Chant said: «The old days when the Bible was only available [with a] black cover with a cross on it are gone.... We want to open it up for people of all ages, backgrounds and interests.» It took one person four weeks to translate all 31,173 verses of the Bible.

Traditional Bible readers are a little shocked at the shortened Bible. Many people believe it lacks the quality and charm of the original book. However, many younger people do not read the Bible because they think the language is old and boring. Mr. Chant said the text version would open the Bible up to the young, who are almost addicted to their mobile phones. He added: «The idea is that the Bible can be...up-to-date, just

like...reading a horoscope.» Although the new service is very popular, it is not cheap. The whole Bible would cost \$US6,000 to send by text.

### **Tasks**

**I. TXT MSG:** How much do you know about text language in English? With your partner(s), try to guess the meaning of the words in the left column. If you have difficulty, match them with the standard English on the right.

- |           |                   |
|-----------|-------------------|
| a. b4     | 1. Are you OK?    |
| b. gonna  | 2. before         |
| c. luv    | 3. excellent      |
| d. xInt   | 4. going to       |
| e. ruok   | 5. great          |
| f. cul8er | 6. love           |
| g. 2moro  | 7. Oh, I see.     |
| h. sum1   | 8. See you later. |
| i. gr8    | 9. someone        |
| j. oic    | 10. tomorrow      |

**II. SMS (Short Message Service) OPINIONS:** Do you agree with these opinions on language and SMS / text language? Talk about them with your partner(s).

- a. I don't like my language changing.
- b. Shorter text language is more convenient.
- c. Text message is too difficult for most people.
- d. Holy books are too important to be translated into text (SMS) language.
- e. I'm worried my children will not be able to spell correctly.
- f. SMS simply allows people to be lazy.
- g. I love all this new, shortened language.
- h. I don't want to learn English text language.
- i. The new service of communication
- j. The whole Bible would cost charm of the original book

### **III. DISCUSSION:**

- a. What did you think when you first read this headline?
- b. Did the headline make you want to read the article?
- c. Do you send e-mail messages using a mobile phone?
- d. Is modern technology changing your language?
- e. Are young people in your country having more problems with spelling?

- f. Do you read a holy book?
- g. What are the advantages of the new SMS Bible?
- h. Would you prefer reading a traditional book?
- i. Do you think new technology is changing the world too quickly?
- j. Do you think text messaging will mean people will become poor at English (or your language)?

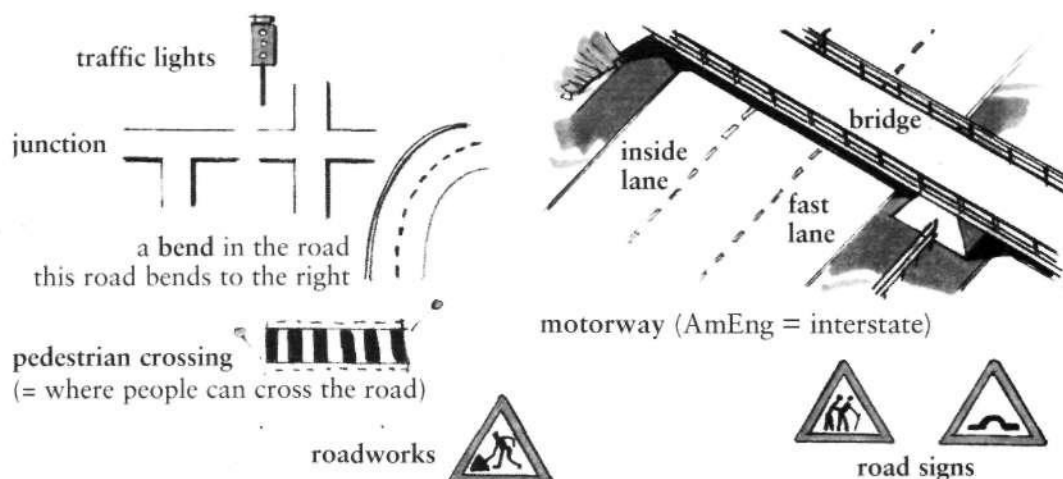
**IV. TXT MSGNG:** *Find some examples of text messaging in English and write them down. Try to write a whole letter using text language. Show your messages to your classmates in your next lesson. Can they understand your message?*

## UNIT ELEVEN. On The Road

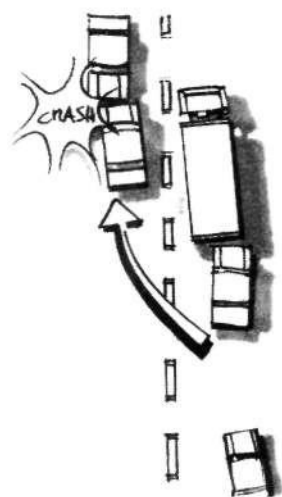
Извините, как пройти к этому месту?	Excuse me. How can I get to this place?
Скажите, пожалуйста, как пройти к этой гостинице?	Would you tell me how to get to this hotel?
Гостиница далеко отсюда?	Is the hotel far from here?
Сколько это займет времени?	How long does it take?
Оно на этой стороне?	Is that on this side?
Как мне пройти к почте?	Will you show me the way to the post office?
В какую сторону идти к центру?	Which way is downtown?
Покажите на плане, где мы сейчас находимся.	Please point out where I am on this map.
Пожалуйста, набросайте здесь план.	Please draw a map here.
Где мы сейчас?	Where are we now?
Как называется эта улица?	What's the name of this street?
По чему можно ориентироваться по пути?	What landmarks are on the way?
Мне идти прямо?	Should I go straight?
По пути Вы увидите ресторан на другой стороне улицы.	On the way you'll see a restaurant on the other side of the street.
Это примерно десять минут ходьбы.	It's about ten minutes' walk.
Это совсем близко.	It's a short walk.
Это прямо через улицу.	It's right across the street.
Это в конце коридора.	It's at the end of this corridor.
Это не очень далеко.	It's not so far.
Вы не можете его не заметить.	You can't miss it.
Подождите здесь минутку, пожалуйста.	Wait here a moment, please.
Я выхожу на следующей остановке.	I get off at the next stop.

Высадите меня здесь, пожалуйста.	Let me off here, please.
Остановите здесь, пожалуйста.	Stop here, please.

## Road features



## An accident

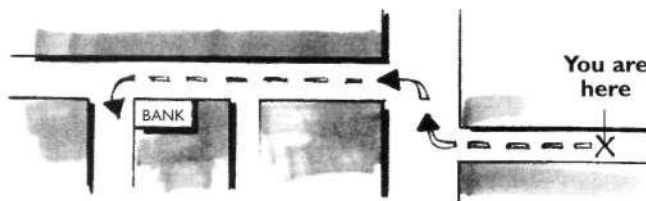


Read the text and use the context and the diagram to help you with the key words.

There was a serious **accident** on one **of** the **main roads** into Stuttgart this morning. An old lorry (AmEng = truck) **broke down** in the middle of the road, and the driver couldn't move it. It was eight o'clock, the middle of the **rush hour**, so it soon created a terrible **traffic jam**. Drivers got very angry and a man in a Mercedes tried to go round the lorry. Unfortunately another car **was coming in the opposite direction**. The driver **braked** hard and tried to stop, but he couldn't **prevent** the accident - the Mercedes **crashed into** the front of his car. The driver of the Mercedes was OK, but the other driver was **badly injured** and both cars were very **badly damaged**.

### C Giving directions

**Go along** here, **turn right** **into** the main road, then **take the first turning on your left**. **Keep going**, and then turn left again when you **get to** the bank.



### Important words and phrases

Taxis (AmEng = cab) use the road; **pedestrians** use the **pavement** (AmEng = sidewalk).

The **speed limit** on motorways in Great Britain is 70 mph (120 kph).

Most **petrol stations** (AmEng = gas station) in Great Britain are self-service.

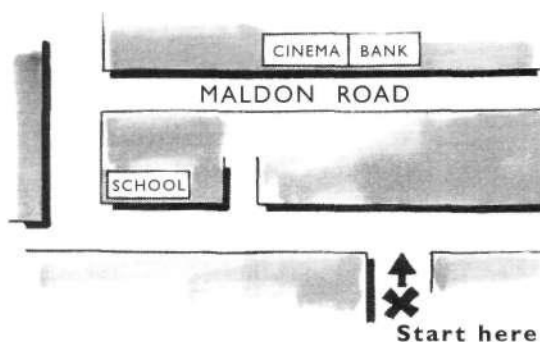
**Get in** the car and remember to **fasten your seat belt**.

The other car was going very slowly, so I decided to **overtake** (= pass it on the outside lane).

### Exercises

**I. Complete the text for directions to the bank using the map to help you.**

Go ..... and ..... at the junction. Then you ..... and right when you ..... the ..... Then ..... again ..... Road, and the bank is ..... just ..... cinema.



### II. Fill the gaps with the correct words.










- 1 Don't forget to your ..... belt when you ..... the car.
- 2 There was a bad accident this morning. One driver died, the other driver was badly ....., and both cars were badly .....
- 3 In the morning, the starts at about 7 o'clock and goes on until at least 9.30.  
Then it starts again about 4.30 in the afternoon.
- 4 It was raining, so when I the car didn't stop quickly enough, and I into the back of the car in front.
- 5 The bicycle hit me just as I stepped off the to cross the road.

6 The car ..... , so I phoned a garage and they sent someone to repair it.

7 There was a terrible..... , and that's why it took me two hours to get home in the car.

8 I was doing about 65 mph on the inside of the motorway, and suddenly a car ..... me doing about 90 mph.

**III. Many road signs are international. Do you know or can you guess what these mean?**

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|   |   |   |
| 1 You can't .....  | 4 There's only one .....   | 7 traffic .....  |
|   |   |   |
| 2 50 mph* is the .....   | 5 end of .....   | 8 a low .....  |
|  |  |  |
| 3 you can't .....  | 6 a car .....  | 9 .....  |

(\*mph = miles per hour; 50 mph = 80 kph approximately)

**IV. Answer these questions about your own country.**

- 1 Do you have a speed limit on motorways? If so, what is it?
- 2 How many lanes do motorways usually have?
- 3 Do drivers usually stop for pedestrians at pedestrian crossings?
- 4 Are most petrol stations self-service, or do people serve you?

### *Dialogue*

#### *The Truck*

**Todd:** So, Jeff, we're talking about your trip across the Amazon. So you met this guy, this Russian guy, who was going to go with you across the Amazon, and you were in Lima, Peru, so how does your journey start?

**Jeff:** The beginning of the journey is we had to get a truck. We had to get in a truck and the roads are terrible. They're not really roads. They're dirt tracks, and because it was monsoon season, the roads were really bad - just muddy and deep mud and the rivers were overflowing across the road so... there're no buses. There are no cars. So we had to get in the back of a big truck, a logging truck, and the Russian guy and myself and say twenty peasants, Inca Indian peasants, rode in the back of the truck down the... through the Andes

Mountains and then down the backside of the Andes Mountains for four days in the back of this truck.

**Todd:** That must have been so uncomfortable.

**Jeff:** Oh, it was terribly uncomfortable, and it was raining quite often during the day, so you had to pull a big piece of plastic over the back of the truck, so it was dark and wet and damp and hot and humid and the road was bumpy and the truck got stuck many times, and it was... yeah it was a real adventure.

**Todd:** That was for four days?

**Jeff:** Four days, yeah. Yep. Yep. And you'd sleep in the truck overnight, and yeah, you just... everyone had big bags of food with them so they could eat along the way cause there's no restaurants. Yeah, it was interesting.

**Todd:** So, in this rough beginning to the trip, did you start to think maybe you wanted to not do it, postpone it and go back?

**Jeff:** No, I never thought that. I like that kind of challenge and adventure but you just wonder how difficult it's going to get because each day gets a little more difficult and then the truck gets stuck in really deep mud and you wonder can we get out of this? Are we going to have to start walking and maybe wait for another truck to come along and climb into that truck, so you never... I didn't want to go back, but you just.... it's great suspense cause you never know what's going to happen on a trip like that.

**Todd:** And then the truck took you all the way to the beginning of the Amazon.

**Jeff:** Yep. It was a transport truck so it had supplies and it was going to the... to a little town at the Amazon River and then from there we transferred into a canoe, a wooden canoe and the canoe would take the supplies into the little villages along the Amazon River.

**Todd:** Amazing.

### *Exercises*

#### **I. Answer the following questions about the interview.**

*1) What does he say about the truck to the river?*

- a) It was the fastest way.
- b) It was the cheapest way.
- c) It was the only way.

*2) What does Jeff describe?*

- a) The truck

- b) The conditions
- c) The people
- 3) *What did Jeff think might happen?*

- a) He'd have to give up.
- b) He'd have to change trucks.
- c) He would get robbed.

4) *What was the canoe for?*

- a) Search and rescue
- b) Transporting supplies
- c) River tours

**II. Do you feel comfortable on the road? What is your favourite means of transport?**

### *Text*

#### *Homer Simpson now on GPS systems*

Homer Simpson is the latest voice people can download for their car navigation systems. A new «voice skin» of Homer giving directions is available for \$12.95. The voice is that of Dan Castellaneta, the same actor who plays Homer in the TV show. Simpsons fans can listen to Homer «woohoo « and «d'oh! « as they drive around the streets. The recordings will delight Homer enthusiasts as he adds his own, unique commentary. Users will hear Homer giving directions such as: «Take the third right. We might find an ice cream truck! Mmm... ice cream. «The software is only available for the TomTom GPS systems. The company teamed up with Fox, owners of The Simpsons, to launch the new driving aid.

TomTom president Jocelyn Vigreux said: «With Homer Simpson's voice helping people to navigate their trip, TomTom customers will not only travel safely and with less stress, but will also be highly entertained along the way.» TomTom's GPS kits offer up to 70 pre-loaded voices in 36 languages, but Homer only speaks in English. Homer becomes the seventh celebrity voice in TomTom's catalogue. It may be a few years, however, before there are versions of Homer speaking in Chinese, Russian or Arabic. The marketing director at TomTom, Chris Kearney, said he would like more celebrity voices but there are problems getting permission. There are illegal websites where you can download Arnold Schwarzenegger and George W. Bush giving directions.

### *Tasks*



**I. TRUE / FALSE:** Look at the article's headline and guess whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F):

a.	Cartoon character Homer Simpson's voice is on a car navigation aid.	T / F
b.	The voice of Homer is computer generated and not a real person.	T / F
c.	Homer Simpson will help drivers find ice cream.	T / F
d.	The Homer Simpson software works on all car navigation systems.	T / F
e.	A company president says Homer will be entertaining for drivers.	T / F
f.	The TomTom GPS system has 70 different voices on its software.	T / F
g.	Drivers can also listen to Homer Simpson speaking Chinese or Arabic.	T / F
h.	George W. Bush allowed his voice to be used for GPS systems.	T / F

**II. GPS:** Students A **strongly** believe GPS / car navigation aids are dangerous because drivers look at them and not at the road; Students B **strongly** believe GPS is the best invention since the wheel.

### III. DISCUSSION

a)	What did you think when you read the headline?
b)	What springs to mind when you hear the word 'download'?
c)	What kind of things do you like downloading?
d)	Do you think it's OK to look at a car navigation system while driving?
e)	Are you good at giving directions?
f)	How are you at finding your way around new towns and cities?
g)	What do you think of Homer Simpson and The Simpsons?
h)	When would you say «woohoo»?
i)	Which voice would you like to help you navigate?
j)	What are the good and bad things about car navigation systems?

**IV. GPS:** *Write a magazine article about GPS systems. Include imaginary interviews with people who agree and disagree with them.*

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