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імені А.С. Макаренка

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ENJOY LISTENING ENGLISH

ВДОСКОНАЛЮЄМО УМІННЯ АУДІЮВАННЯ

(на матеріалі англійської мови)

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К56 Enjoy listening English. Вдосконалюємо уміння аудіювання (на матеріалі англійської мови): Навчальний посібник для студентів 1-2 курсу спеціальностей «Англійська мова та друга іноземна мова» денної та заочної форм навчання вищих навчальних закладів. – Суми: СумДПУ імені А.С. Макаренка, 2014. – 132 с.

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Посібник призначено для студентів 1-2 курсу денного та заочного відділення факультетів іноземних мов вищих навчальних закладів.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Даний навчальний посібник орієнтовано на студентів 1-2 курсу денного та заочного відділення факультетів іноземних мов вищих навчальних закладів. Текстовий аудіо- та відеоматеріал посібника підібрано відповідно до вимог програми вивчення іноземної мови у вищих навчальних закладах, відповідає передбаченій нею тематиці та містить навчальний матеріал, не відображений у чинних підручниках та посібниках з англійської мови, але він є необхідним для професійного розвитку майбутнього вчителя англійської мови.

Основною метою даного навчального посібника є розвиток та удосконалення мовленнєвих вмінь аудіювання. Використання посібника сприяє розширенню та збагаченню активного словникового запасу студентів, розвитку навичок дискутування. Частина текстового матеріалу спрямована на розвиток умінь професійно спрямованого аудіювання.

Запропонований навчальний посібник містить аудіо- та відеоматеріали з десяти розмовних тем, що вивчаються на 1-2 курсі: «Особистість, сім'я», «Велика Британія», «Лондон», «Харчування», «Домівка», «Здоров'я та медицина», «Покупки», «Спорт», «Подорож», «Університет». Кожний розділ має чітку структуру та складається з певної кількості тематичних текстів та діалогів і завдань до них. Запропоновані навчальні матеріали розкривають актуальні проблеми в межах тематики обговорення. Дотекстові завдання орієнтовані на подолання ймовірних труднощів аудіювання. Після текстові завдання мають на меті перевірку розуміння почутого/побаченого, а також дають можливість студентам висловити і аргументувати свою думку у різних формах (дискусія, диспут, презентація). Загалом матеріали і завдання посібника є комунікативно спрямованими, мають соціокультурний характер. Вони стимулюють розвиток пізнавальних інтересів студентів і сприяють підвищенню мотивації до вивчення англійської мови.

PART I
UNIT I
TOPIC "PERSONALITY PROFILE"
TEXT 1.1 AN INTERVIEW

Pre-listening tasks

1. These questions have a similar meaning to the questions in part B. Add them to the chart.

What`s your family name?

What`s your hometown?

*What`s your favourite kind of music?
time?*

What do you do in your free

What`s your address?

What do you do?

B. Questions

Answers

1. What`s your last name?

2. Where are you from?

3. Where do you live?

4. Where do you work?

5. What are your hobbies?

6. What kind of music do you like?

2. Give your own answers to the questions.

After-listening tasks

3. Listen to an interview and check (+) the questions you here (Part B). Find two questions that are odd here (-).

4. Listen again and write down two more questions that are not given in part B. Write Kiki`s answers to all of them.

5. Interview your partner and take notes. Use the questions below and the ones in part B.

Do you have a nickname?

What sports do you play?

Are you a University student?

What kinds of movies do you like?

Do you have a large family?

What`s your major?

6. Tell your group about your partner.

TEXT 1.2 WHAT'S YOUR PERSONALITY?

Pre-listening tasks

1. Match the words with their definitions. Remember the words.

1. conscientious; 2. stuff; 3. upset; 4. sensitive; 5. polite.

- a) unhappy and worried because something unpleasant or disappointing has happened;
- b) behaving or speaking in a way that is correct for the social situation you are in, and showing that you are careful to consider other people's needs and feelings;
- c) careful to do everything that it is your job or duty to do;
- d) able to understand other people's feelings and problems;
- e) more determined and able to deal with difficulties.

2. Comment on the meanings of the following word combinations:

To stick to the things; to be organized; to take smth. personally.

3. Discuss the following questions.

- 1. Which words in ex.1 describe you (your friends, parents)?
- 2. Which other words describe you?

After-listening tasks

4. Listen to what people in London say about themselves and fill the gaps with the appropriate word from the conversation.

Yeah, I like to think of of doing things.

Certain aspects of my social life I do

I never cry when, and I always,

To me it's very important to to other people,

5. Add to the following chart.

<i>People</i>	<i>questions</i>	<i>full answers</i>
A boy	Some people are always thinking of new ways of doing things. How true is that for you?	

A girl	Do you think you're very conscientious?	
A boy	Would you say you're easily upset or sensitive?	
A girl	Would you say you're easily upset or sensitive?	

TEXT 1.3 TWO PEAS IN A POD

Pre-listening tasks

1. Match the words to their definitions.

a) alibi; b) arrest; c) birthmark; d) fail; e) get into trouble; f) identical; g) passport; h) pretend; i) swap; j) trial; k) truant

1. A document which says who you are and which you need to travel
2. A spot or mark on your skin which you always have
3. After you are arrested, you are taken to a judge, and you have this
4. Exactly the same
5. Exchange
6. To start having problems
7. When the police stop you and take you to prison
8. When you can prove that you didn't do something
9. When you do badly in a test or exam; the opposite of "pass"
10. When you don't go to school, even if you are not ill
11. When you try to be something that you are not

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Match the following word combinations with their synonyms and comment on their meanings:

To tell smb\ smth apart

disobedient

To do well in

say the names

To be naughty

exclude

To expel smb from smth

distinguish smb

To drop the charges

get a better job

To call the register

succeed

To get a promotion

stop blaming

3. Answer the question.

What do you think “two peas in a pod” means?

Listen to the story and find out...

After-listening tasks

4. Listen to the story and choose the correct word to complete each gap in each sentence.

1. The twins’ parents usually dressed them (differently/identically/similarly).
2. The twins even had (clothes/names/personalities) which were very similar.
3. It was impossible for their (friends/parents/schoolteachers) to know who was Edie and who was Evie.
4. As they grew up, the twins started to become more (different/friendly/naughty).
5. Evie has a small brown (bag/birthmark/tattoo) on her shoulder.
6. (Edie/Evie) was not a good student at school.
7. When Evie got into trouble, she (asked help from/lie to/pretended to be) her sister.
8. (Edie/Evie) got into serious trouble because (Edie/Evie) stole some money from a teacher.
9. Edie didn’t tell anyone about her sister’s (behavior/birthmark/lies).
10. Edie thought that if Evie got (better/ill/into trouble), she would too.
11. Edie (did nothing/disappeared/got a job) and worked hard after the twins finished school.
12. Evie (borrowed/lent/stole) money from Edie.
13. Evie took Edie’s (money/job/passport).
14. The police came to (arrest/question/say hello to) Edie.
15. Evie was (asking about/pretending to be/worried about) Edie.
16. The twin who is telling the story has a (bag/birthmark/tattoo) on her shoulder.

5. Choose the correct preposition from the table to complete each sentence.

about (x2)	at (x 2)	for (x 3)	from
into	of	on (x 2)	to (x 2)

1. I never got _____ trouble
2. Some money was taken _____ a teacher’s bag
3. She accused me _____ lying

4. I thought about telling everyone _____ the birthmark on her shoulder
5. She used to come and ask me _____ money.
6. She often disappeared _____ long periods of time
7. She was pretending _____ be me.
8. There was a loud knock _____ the door _____ six o'clock in the morning.
9. I looked _____ their serious faces
10. That's what it said _____ her passport
11. The trial lasted _____ days
12. The judge and the lawyers got continually confused _____ who was who
13. I never go _____ visit my sister in prison

6. Say if you like the story or not. Give your reasons. Say what you think of the characters. What does the title of the story reveal?

UNIT 2
TOPIC “HOME AND HOUSE”
TEXT 2.1 HOMES OF THE FUTURE

Pre-watching tasks

1. Pay attention to the following words:

Layer - a thickness of some homogeneous substance, such as a stratum or a coating on a surface.

Glimpse - a brief or incomplete view.

Shutters - a hinged doorlike cover for closing off a window.

To redefine - to define (something) again or differently.

Renewable - renewable resources are natural ones such as wind, water, and sunlight which are always available.

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Match the vocabulary with the correct definition and write a – f next to the number 1 – 6.

1.....an experiment	a. a useful tool that uses new technology
2.....a housemate	b. a test to find out how well something works
3.....to evolve	c. most recent or newest
4.....a gadget	d. to change and improve the design of something over time
5.....a control panel	e. someone who shares a house with you
6.....latest	f. a set of buttons which can operate a machine or a system

3. Think about the following questions:

- What's the most modern home you know?
- How do homes in your country compare with homes in the UK?

After-watching tasks

4. Circle the best words to complete these sentences.

1. In the first house shown in the video, the shower water is heated by *electricity* / *wind energy* / *solar energy*.

2. These houses are *experimental / for sale / real people's homes*.
3. The technology in these houses helps them make more efficient use of *energy / water / space* compared to ordinary houses.
4. There's a *card scanner / fingerprint scanner / retina scanner* to open the door.
5. When it's hot, *the windows / curtains / shutters* close automatically.
6. The chair also contains *books / food and drink / toys*.

5. Match the two sentence halves and write a – f next to the number 1 – 6.

1.....I would love a self-cleaning house	a. that could cook all my meals for me.
2.....I'd like an eco-house	b. so I could watch the football everywhere.
3.....I'd like a front door	c. that does all the housework for me.
4..... I'd like a TV in each room	d. with a fingerprint scanner for security.
5.....I'd like a robot chef	e. that automatically makes itself every morning.
6.....I would love a bed	f. that uses renewable energy.

6. Which sentences are true, and which are false?

- A. The houses are part of an estate where rich people live.
- B. With some of the houses, it's easy to add floors if you want more space.
- C. Peter White is the engineer in charge of the houses.
- D. One of the visitors to the houses says she'd like a house which can clean itself.
- E. Another visitor says he'd like to be able to watch films in every room.

7. Discuss the following issues:

- What is your idea of the houses of the future?
- What gadgets would you like to add to your house?
- Is it expensive to update the house?
- What money-saving housing technologies do you know?
- Who would your ideal housemates be?

TEXT 2.2 FLAT HUNTING (PART 1)

Pre-watching tasks

1. *Think about the following questions:*

- Have you ever moved into a new house?
- How many boxes would you fill if you had to put everything you owned into them?

Now watch to find out how helpful Stephen is.

After-watching tasks

2. *Put the sentences in the right order.*

- A. Ashlie arrives at her new flat.
- B. Ashlie packs her things to her old flat
- C. Stephen meets Pete at Ash's new flat.
- D. Pete paints a chair.
- E. Stephen throws away two boxes of Ash's things.
- F. Ash and Stephen put the things in the car.

3. *Select the best option to complete the sentences.*

1. Ashlie wants to keep the green lamp because it belonged to her ...
a) mother b) grandmother c) great grandmother

2. She's had Annabelle ..
a) for six years b) since she was six c) since she was sixteen.

3. While Stephen drives to the new flat, Ash stays at the old flat ...
a) to finish packing some things b) to do some cleaning
c) to say good-bye to her neighbours

4. Stephen asks Pete to paint Ash's chair because he thinks ...
a) It's the wrong colour for the new flat
b) It'll be a nice surprise for Ash
c) That's why Ash bought the paint
5. Stephen thought that the paint was ...
a) white b) pink c) brown

4. *Reorder the words to give ways of asking for help.*

You /give/ ?/ can/ a/ hand/ me

Will/ you/ of/ rubbish/ those/ boxes/ move?

Help/ need/ for/ Ashlie/ I/ with/ your/ a/ gift .

You/ would/ carrying/ bag/ this/ mind?

You/ want to/ put/ you can/ in the car/ useful,/ make yourself/ in the boxes.

5. Add to the following chart

What people need to make their flat/house beautiful
Beautiful wall paper
New furniture
.....

6. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of living in a rented flat.

TEXT 2.3 FLAT HUNTING (PART 2)

Pre-watching activities

1. Pay attention to the following words:

A wrench – An adjustable tool like a spanner, used for gripping and turning nuts or bolts, a spanner, esp. one with adjustable jaws.

A screwdriver – a tool used for turning screws, usually having a handle of wood, plastic, etc, and a steel shank with a flattened square-cut tip that fits into a slot in the head of the screw.

To leak – to enter or escape or allow to enter or escape through a crack, hole, etc.

A tap – A device by which a flow of liquid or gas from a pipe or container can be controlled.

Spacious – large in size or area, so that you can move around freely in it.

An estate agent – an agent concerned with the valuation, management, lease, and sale of property.

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Think about the following questions:

- ✓ Can you describe the place where you live?
- ✓ How easy is it to find a nice house or flat where you live?

Now watch to find out why Ashlie isn't happy where she lives.

After-watching activities

3. Match the flats with the descriptions.

1. Ashlie's current flat ...	Is falling apart and there's too much pink
2. The first flat she looks at ...	Is wonderful (except for the airplanes)
3. The second flat ...	Has a lot of rubbish outside
4. The third flat ...	Is too small
5. The fourth flat ...	Is too noisy

4. Put in the missing word or words in the space to finish the sentence.

- Ashlie: that the time the taps have leaked this month. Just look at them!
- Ash: I hate this flat. I can't stand the kitchen. I can't bear pink. I want to
- Stephen: Hi, I'm calling about the flat on King's Road. Is it still available?
- Chris: Is it for the two of you? Are you looking for together?
- Ash: Well, it looks great And this is a really nice area.
- Chris: Let's go and After you. It's this way.
- Ash: I like No pink in sight.
- Chris: It's really close to the train station. There's train into central London.
- Ash: I feel really here. It is such a beautiful street.
- Chris: We can go back to the office, get the keys and you can when you like.

5. Use the words to complete the expressions for describing a living space.

to	falling	for	in	size
from	need	works		of

- Everything's apart.
- Everything
- It's full old rubbish.
- It looks great the outside.
- It's a really nice area.

6. It's perfect one person.
7. It's got everything you
8. It's quite a good
9. It's close the train station.

6. Just imagine you are a student of a well-known British University. Describe your ways of dwelling hunting and present your demands to your flat/room.

UNIT 3
TOPIC "FOOD"
TEXT 3.1 FOOD

Pre-listening tasks

1. Match the words to their definitions.

1. baked beans; 2. craving; 3. dessert; 4. tiff; 5. the blues;
6. perk someone up; 7. metabolism; 8. cognitive; 9. nutrients; 10. fatigue

- a. Extreme tiredness
- b. Relating to thinking or mental activity
- c. Bits in food that your body needs
- d. Beans with tomato sauce, spices and sugar sold in cans
- e. Feeling tired and sad
- f. A small argument with a very close friend or partner
- g. A strong, uncontrollable want
- h. A sweet dish at the end of a meal
- i. Give someone energy
- j. How your body turns food into energy

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Comment on the meanings of the following word combinations:

To seduce the taste buds; plain food; to follow a strict diet; to drive smb. round the bend; to draw energy away from; to make food work for smb.

3. Discuss the following questions.

- 1. Do you live to eat or eat to live?
- 2. Everybody should stick to a diet, shouldn't he?
- 3. Food has some kind of special powers that can control our lives, doesn't it?
- 4. When you feel down and have a tough day do you use food as a tool to boost your mood? Explain the answer.
- 5. When you have an important meeting that requires mental processing what kind of food do you prefer?

After-listening tasks

4. Listen to the text, read the following sentence beginnings and select the right endings.

1. The writer...

- a. ...knew a lot about food when he was a child.
- b. ...believes travelling has helped him to understand food more.

- c. ...talked about food all the time when he was a child.
- 2. *In his childhood the writer used to eat fish and chips or baked beans on toast...*
 - a. ...regularly with his family at the table.
 - b. ...and watch television at the same time.
 - c. ...less than twice a week.
- 3. *The writer believes that chocolate...*
 - a. ...gives energy to the brain.
 - b. ...makes you more intelligent.
 - c. ...takes energy away from the brain.
- 4. *The writer believes snacking...*
 - a. ...makes you depressed.
 - b. ...is better than eating a full meal.
 - c. ...is not always bad for you.
- 5. *The writer believes managing your own food can...*
 - a. ...help you to control other people.
 - b. ...control your life.
 - c. ...help you achieve your goals.
- 6. *Tyrosine is...*
 - a. ...found in rich food.
 - b. ...found in food with a lot of protein.
 - c. ...a kind of nut.
- 7. *The writer says that caffeine...*
 - a. ...can help you to become more alert throughout the day.
 - b. ...makes you immediately depressed.
 - c. ...is a short term measure to make you feel good.
- 8. *The writer mentions that scientists believe that...*
 - a. ...we should always be concerned about what we eat.
 - b. ...eating the wrong food can cause stress.
 - c. ...the pleasure we get from eating food may help you to feel better.

5. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word from the text.

1. For many of us food is a
2. You decide toa bar of chocolate..
3. That's because chocolate bars have a
4. Then instead of fat and caffeine you've just given yourself a that has been shown to
5. can lead to fatigue and difficulty in concentrating.

6. Listen to the text one more time and pick out the words that can be grouped under the heading: **FOOD**. Summarize the information given in the text using these words.

TEXT 3.2 FOOD IN BRITAIN

Pre-listening tasks

1. Match the pictures with the words below. There is one missing picture. What is it and what do you know about this food?



*lamb chops; cheese;
full English breakfast;
curry; potatoes;
tomatoes; chips; peas*

2. In this exercise you can see the nationalities. Write the countries in the gaps.

1. British _____
2. Moroccan _____
3. Indian _____
4. Chinese _____

5. Greek _____
6. Italian _____
7. Spanish _____
8. Thai _____

3. Comment on the meanings of the following word combinations:

reinvent classic dishes; experiment with ingredients; food reflects different cultures.

After-listening tasks

4. Watch the video and match the two parts of the food descriptions from it.

Write a – h next to the number 1 – 8.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1..... Italian | a. curry |
| 2..... Thai green | b. breakfast |
| 3..... Cottage pie and | c. cheese |
| 4..... Full English | d. potatoes |
| 5..... Tomato | e. salad |
| 6..... Lamb chops and new | f. mix |
| 7..... Moroccan spice | g. chips |
| 8..... Fish and | h. peas |

5. Answer the following questions.

- What do you think about British food?
- What food in the video have you tried?
- What would you like to try?
- In your country, do people like eating food from other countries?

6. Add to the following chart.

<i>What I have learnt about I like/ dislike the fact</i>	<i>British eating habits</i>
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TEXT 3.3 FEEDING THE WORLD: WHY WE NEED RICE

Pre-listening tasks

1. Match the words to their definitions.

1. cultivation; 2. crop; 3. staple; 4. drought; 5. agriculture; 6. prone; 7. tolerance;
8. thrive; 9. emissions; 10. yield; 11. seed; 12. weed.

- a. the amount of crops or goods produced
- b. harmful gasses produced by burning fuel
- c. farming
- d. growing particular plants for food or other goods
- e. a small object which if planted, grows into a plant
- f. a period with no rain
- g. a plant's ability to survive with poisonous pesticides
- h. to grow or develop well
- i. a plant grown by a farmer
- j. main or standard
- k. likely to suffer from a problem
- l. a wild, unwanted plant

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Comment on the meanings of the following word combinations:

Staple food; meet growing demands; be drought-prone; reduce tolerance to disease; the culprit of global warming.

After-listening tasks

3. Listen to the text, read the sentences and select the right answers.

1. Rice is produced...

- a. all over the world
- b. only in Asia and Africa
- c. only in China and Japan

2. In Chinese mythology, people were saved from starvation by...

- a. a dog carrying rice in its mouth
- b. a dog carrying rice seeds on its tail
- c. a dog carrying rice on its head

3. According to a Chinese saying, rice is...

- a. more important than other grains but less important than pearls and jade
- b. less important than other grains but more important than pearls and jade
- c. more important than other grains and more important than pearls and jade

4. 90% of rice is...

- a. eaten in Asia
- b. eaten and produced in Asia
- c. produced in Asia

5. Rice production must increase by 70%...

- a. in the next three years
- b. in the next thirty years

c. in the next three hundred years

6. A by-product of rice production is methane which...

- a. has no effect on global warming
- b. helps global warming to increase
- c. stops global warming

7. Global warming means changes in the earth's temperatures which...

- a. increases the amount of time rice can grow
- b. decreases the amount of time rice can grow
- c. has no effect on the amount of time rice can grow

4. Fill the gaps with the appropriate word from the text.

Rice is and high in energy, and you canit with just about anything to make aof tasty nutritious dishes.

..... for rice is growing steadily, with stretching beyond the traditional rice growing areas in Asia.

You can find in Europe, Latin America and Australia.

In parts of Africa and Asia, many poorer get over half theirfrom rice.

Scientists need to develop that cansudden heavy rains and compete with weeds.

5. Say if the following statements are true or false.

- 1. Rice is closely connected to the culture of many societies. _____
- 2. Rice has been grown for so many thousands of years. _____
- 3. In several Asian languages, the words for food and rice, or for rice and agriculture, have different meanings. _____
- 4. Rice selling is one of the most important developments in history. _____
- 5. Latin America is still the biggest rice producer. _____
- 6. Rice is the main food for many countries. _____
- 7. Rice doesn't need much water to grow. _____
- 8. The rise in global temperature makes rice-growing time longer. _____
- 9. Methane-producing bacteria thrive in dry rice fields. _____

6. Listen to the text one more time and answer the questions.

- 1. What does a Chinese proverb say about rice? Comment on it.
- 2. Retell a Chinese myth about rice.
- 3. Is rice production affected by global climate changes? In what way?
- 4. Summarize the information from the text. What was new for you?

UNIT 4
TOPIC “UNIVERSITY LIFE”
TEXT 4.1 UNIVERSITIES

Pre-listening tasks

1. Pay attention to the following words and word-combinations:

Living expenses – the money that has to be spent on food, housing, clothes, transport etc.

Imply 1. to express or indicate by a hint; suggest
 2. to suggest or involve as a necessary consequence

Fraternity – a body of people united in interests, aims, etc., brotherhood.

Sorority - a social club or society for university women.

Liberal education - education based on the liberal arts and intended to bring about the improvement, discipline, or free development of the mind or spirit.

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Comment on the meaning of the following word-combinations:

To opt for the role; to tend to be; to be restricted to; to queue up to; a freight car.

3. Discuss the following questions:

- ✓ 1. University is a place to become independent, isn't it?
- ✓ 2. University is the place to meet a lot of new people and real lifelong friends, isn't it?
- ✓ 3. You should combine work and studies being a student, shouldn't you?

After-listening tasks

4. Give the answers to the following questions:

- What do you need to enter the University?
- Do you have to pay for higher education in Britain?
- What is a loan?
- Where can you live while studying at the university?
- What is a gap year?
- What are the usual forms of teaching at the UK university?
- How can you vary your social life at the university?
- What are the options after the university?

5. For each section, match the words taken from the text (in the box at the top) with the definitions below.

private rented accommodation	tuition fees	working your way through college
pecking order	work placement	tutorial
intellectual elite	lecture	Masters
grades	grant	halls of residence
finals	fraternities and sororities	gap year
Doctorate	entry test	field trip
continuous assessment	degree	dissertation
aptitude test	clubs and societies	scholarship programme
recruitment fairs	redbrick universities	student houses
student union bar	subjects	

Admission

1. an examination to see if you are good enough to go to university
2. areas of knowledge you study at school
3. a number or letter to symbolize how well you have done in an exam

Which one to go to

4. learning institutions built later than Oxford or Cambridge
5. hierarchy
6. the best minds in the country

Money

7. money given by the state to help for e.g. education
8. money you pay for a university course
9. paying for your education by being employed while you are studying

Where to live

10. houses bought by the university and rented to their students
11. houses rented to anyone
12. communal accommodation built by university

Year out

13. a year between school and university when you don't study
14. a temporary position with a company to gain employment experience
15. money from a private organization to help with the cost of study

Teaching & learning

16. study away from the classroom often to collect data or samples
17. small group lesson based on discussing an area or problem
18. lesson in the form of a formal speech using notes and visual aids

How you are doing

19. a long, structured piece of writing exploring a subject in detail
20. examinations at the end of a course
21. evaluating pieces of work during the course

Social life

22. organizations run by and for students to develop different interests
23. a place for students to have a drink
24. student membership organizations in the USA

Life after university

25. exam to see what kind of jobs would suit you
26. university qualification gained after a degree taking one or two years
27. highest university qualification after a Master's taking four or more years of research
28. the first university qualification you receive after 3 or more years of study
29. large 'market place' where employers try to interest students in working for them

6. Compare Ukrainian and British university life, filling in the following chart.

	Britain	Ukraine
<i>Admission</i>		
<i>Money</i>		
<i>Where to live</i>		
<i>Work during studies</i>		
<i>Teaching</i>		
<i>Exams</i>		
<i>Social life</i>		
<i>Life after university</i>		

TEXT 4.2 EXAMS

Pre-listening tasks

1. Pay attention to the following words and word-combinations:

Nausea (n) – 1. the sensation that precedes vomiting,
2. a feeling of disgust or revulsion.

To baffle smb. (v) – 1. to perplex; bewilder; puzzle.
2. to frustrate (plans, efforts, etc.)

To flick through - to read or look at (a book, newspaper, etc) quickly or idly.

Consumption - the act of consuming or the state of being consumed, esp. by eating, burning, etc.

To jab - to strike with a quick short blow or blows.

Biro - /'baɪərəʊ/ a kind of ballpoint.

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Comment on the meaning of the following word-combinations:

Sweaty palms, an obligatory ritual, to line smth. up in edible order, incessantly, jammy friend, to be ecstatic with smth.

3. Discuss the following questions:

- Do you think we need to pass exams at school?
- Would you like never to pass exams?
- How do you feel at the exam?
- What are the alternatives to traditional exams?
- Do you know people who are always lucky at the exams?

After-listening tasks

4. Say if the following statements are true or false:

1. The Author tries to relax the night before an exam.
2. After an exam the author discusses her answers with the other people.
3. She feels better about her exam after having spoken to her friend.
4. The test results arrive quite quickly.
5. The results are sent to her parent house.
6. The last exam she took was at university.

5. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word from the text.

inevitably	quantity	highlighter	drop off
addictive	refreshments	tippex	exhausted

- a. Once you're in the exam room there is the obligatory ritual of snacks and to be organized.
- b. Don't forget yourpens, one of each colour,,blu tack, glue.
- c. As you turn your paper over, your mindgoes blank for at least the first ten minutes.

- d. And three hours later you're mentallyand your arm wants to.....
- e. Quality notis what we've always been told and I forgot that golden rule.
- f. There must be somethingabout the stress related to them.

6. Add up your ideas to the following chart:

Exams: pros and cons	
Old traditional ritual	Nasty feeling of sweaty palms

TEXT 4.3 STUDENT MONEY

Pre-listening tasks

1. Pay attention to the following words and word-combinations:

To encounter - to be faced with; contend with.

Strain - a great demand on the emotions, resources, etc.

To assemble - to come or bring together; collect or congregate.

Budget - an estimate of income and a plan for domestic expenditure of an individual or a family, often over a short period, such as a month or a week.

Trendy - consciously fashionable.

To loot - to steal (money or goods), esp. during pillaging(*in this text it is used figuratively*).

2. Use the words and phrases in the table to complete the sentences below.

a. a strain on the pocket	e. encounter	i. Student Union
b. afford	f. impulse buy	j. Tips
c. Boxing Day	g. loot	k. Trendy
d. cost of living	h. on a tight budget	

1. If you something or someone, you discover it/them unexpectedly
2. are useful pieces of information
3. The is the amount of money someone needs to live on
4. If you can something you have enough money to pay for it

5. If something is more than you can usually afford we say this is
6. The is a place on campus that hosts student services such as a canteen, bar, lounge, health facilities etc.
7. If you don't have much available income to spend we say that you are
8. means fashionable or up with the latest ideas.
9. is the day after Christmas day. In the UK most shops have a sale which begins on this day.
10. If you something, you steal or obtain it illegally.
11. An is one in which you have a sudden desire to buy something that you see in a shop.

After-listening tasks

3. Put the experiences and tips about student money in the order you hear them.

1. Even though you go out a lot, you can save money by not buying alcohol or tobacco.
2. If you study away from home, you have to pay for accommodation, study materials and entertainment.
3. It is possible to spend most of your money getting to and from university.
4. London is great because of the diversity of people you can meet.
5. Try not to buy things suddenly without thinking.
6. You can earn extra money by giving lessons.
7. You can save money by buying clothes from your home country.
8. You can watch films at home instead of going to the cinema.

4. Answer the following questions to the text you have listened to.

- What are the main factors that can make stressful your studying at university?
- Is it expensive about studying not at home?
- How to make clothing cheaper?
- What are the main money saving tips?

5. Work in pair or groups of three people. Think over and present your money saving tips.

TEXT 4.4
WHAT'S A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION WORTH?

Pre-listening tasks

1. Use the words and phrases in the table to complete the sentences below.

a. challenging	f. struggle
b. having a career	g. student loan
c. interest	h. summer job
d. repayment	i. tuition fees
e. salary	j. wage

1. difficult but rewarding
2. extra money paid on a loan or bank savings
3. fight
4. getting a better job or salary within a company over time
5. money a student pays to a university
6. money borrowed from a bank or finance company
7. money paid back on a loan
8. money paid for a week's work
9. regular monthly or annual pay packet
10. work between academic years

2. For each word and word combination make up a sentence of your own that illustrates its meaning.

After-listening tasks

3. Decide if each of the statements about the text is true or false.

1. More than three quarters of all university students in England and Wales borrow money to study.
2. Students tend to buy a house soon after graduating.
3. Paying back a student loan is always voluntary.
4. A degree gives people an advantage when applying for white collar jobs.
5. Graduates often feel their first job doesn't live up to their expectations.
6. Numbers of British university students began to decline after the credit crunch.
7. Students sometimes break the law to finance their studies.
8. More international students are coming to Britain because the UK currency is weaker.

4. Complete the sentences using vocabulary from the pre-listening task 2.

1. We will lend you £3,000, which you will need to repay withof 3% after three years.
2. Paying my fees every year has been a constant
3. With such a small loan, I don't know if I'll be able to pay the
4. I've got a good job, but I just wish the work was more
5. When term ends, I'll have to getjust to make ends meet.
6. Theis £140 a week, but it's cash-in-hand, so you don't pay tax.

5. Fill in the following chart, present and discuss your arguments in class.

Pros and cons of paid higher education	

UNIT 5
TOPIC “SHOPPING”
TEXT 5.1 CONSUMER SOCIETY

Pre-listening tasks

1. Pay attention to the following words and word-combinations:

Greed - excessive desire, as for wealth or power.

Durable - long-lasting; enduring.

Rewarding - giving personal satisfaction; gratifying.

Luxuries - indulgence in and enjoyment of rich, comfortable, and sumptuous living.

To recycle - to pass (a substance) through a system again for further treatment or use.

To deprive - to prevent from possessing or enjoying; dispossess.

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Comment on the meaning of the following word-combinations:

Part-time jobs, downshifting, environmentally friendly products, unbelievably cheap, recycled packaging.

3. In the table there are words from the text. Below there are sentences containing these words. Put the words into the gaps in the sentences.

choice	choose	influenced
probably	rewarding	unemployed
wrapping		

1. The could find work more easily if we didn't work more than 6 hours per day.
2. Being able to make your own things is more than buying.
3. We should be able to environmentally friendly products.
4. Consumers enjoy having a
5. Some products have too much
6. Try not to be by advertising.
7. If you enjoy making something it is good quality.

After-listening tasks

4. Decide which is the best answer to each of the following questions /statements about the text.

1. Taking a job where you work less and are paid less is called:

- a. consumerism

- b. downshifting
- c. conservation

2. If you are a conserver, you:

- a. throw your things away so you have less
- b. look after your things well and keep them for a long time
- c. only eat vegetables you grow yourself

3. When we buy something, we can usually choose:

- a. the size and colour
- b. where it comes from
- c. where it is made

4. We can tell that the people who made a product were not paid well when:

- a. the product is not made well
- b. they forget to put the label on
- c. the product is unbelievably cheap

5. Most perfumes and creams are made from:

- a. plastic
- b. alcohol and petroleum
- c. plants

6. If we don't use something very often we should:

- a. put it in a safe place
- b. buy a cheaper one
- c. borrow one from somebody else or lend our own to others

7. The working day could be:

- a. reduced to 6 hours
- b. from 6-8 hours
- c. reduced to 8 hours

5. Discuss the following issues.

- ✓ Have you ever heard of downshifting? What do you think of this lifestyle?
- ✓ Do you usually try to choose environmentally friendly products?
- ✓ Does the idea of being or becoming a conserver sound good to you?
- ✓ Do you usually spend much time choosing the thing you want to buy?
- ✓ What do you pay attention to when trying to choose a product?

6. Make the list of 10 environmentally friendly products that you are likely to use. Share your ideas in class.

7. Writing practice. Comment on the quotation “There is enough on earth for everybody’s need, but not for everyone’s greed.” (Gandhi)

TEXT 5.2 ETHICAL SHOPPING

Pre-listening tasks

1 Match the words and phrases in the table to their definitions.

a. a slightly different take on	g. Exploitation	m. rule of thumb
b. armaments	h. fiver	n. stock
c. at the expense of	i. high street	o. sweat shop
d. Bargains	j. In the long run	p. tenner
e. charity shop	k. Low-wage economies	q. Turning a blind eye
f. Ethical	l. Roughly	r. well off

- If shops something, they keep a supply of it.
- are countries where many people work in jobs which pay very little.
- The is the main street in any town where the most important shops and businesses are.
- are things sold at a lower price than their real value.
- means approximately.
- is when you use someone else unfairly for your own advantage.
- If you do something someone else, you harm that person by your action.
- A is a practical and approximate way of measuring something.
- A is a factory where people work very hard for little money.
- If you have something, your point of view is a little different.
- A means 5 pounds sterling and a of course is equal to 10 pounds.
- is used to describe the process of ignoring unpopular orders or inconvenient facts or activities.
- refers to something which is morally or socially acceptable.
- Another word for weapons is

15. If you are you have no financial worries and are moderately rich.
16. refers to a future time period usually in a business sense.
17. A is a shop that sells second-hand goods to raise money for charity.

2. Comment on the meaning of the following word-combinations:

To stock lowcost/high fashion items, to fulfill smb's needs, to turn a blind eye to smth., to be concerned about smth., to donate money to smth., an ethical shopper, to be well off .

After-listening activities

3. Match the endings of the sentences with the beginnings of the sentences.

- a. companies can put cheap fashion into the shops so fast.
- b. companies give their money to.
- c. the workers who make them are paid higher wages.
- d. you can always buy less, or buy second-hand.
- e. you will probably get products that last longer.

1. Ethical products may cost more because
2. Ethical shopping means thinking about how
3. If you are prepared to pay more for quality
4. If you want to spend less money
5. Shopping ethically also means asking who

4. Discuss the following questions.

- What is the Ethical Consumer Research Association?
- What makes an ethical shopper?
- Does expensive shopping mean ethical shopping? Do you have to be rich to be an ethical shopper?
- Can you call yourself an ethical shopper? Why?

5. Present your ideas on the ways of money-saving shopping. Be ready to discuss them in class.

TEXT 5.3 CAMDEN FASHION

Pre-watching activities

1. Pay attention to the following words and word-combinations:

A *stall* – a small often temporary stand or booth for the display and sale of goods.

Spiky – any sharp-pointed object.

To reject – to refuse to accept, acknowledge, use, believe, etc.

Catwalk – a narrow ramp extending from the stage into the audience in a theatre, nightclub, etc., esp. as used by models in a fashion show.

To stand out – to be distinctive or conspicuous.

Baggy - (of clothes) hanging loosely; puffed out.

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Comment on the meaning of the following word-combinations:

Fashion trends, to look imaginative, to be wearable, to have a very strong fashion sense.

3. Try to predict

- ✓ What is sold at Camden Market?
- ✓ Is it an old or a new market?
- ✓ What country is it situated in?

After-watching activities

4. Match the two sentence halves and write a – f next to the number 1 – 6.

1.....Camden market was originally next to	a. each week.
2.....Camden market first opened in	b.30 years ago.
3.....Half a million people visit Camden market	c. twice a year.
4.....Punk fashion didn't exist	d. the catwalks in London.
5.....London Fashion Week is held	e. the canal.
6.....Many fashion trends that we wear start on	f.1972.

5. Choose the correct word or words to complete the sentences.

1. Jack is a _____.
a) Cyber-Goth b) punk
2. A Cyber-Goth is a mixture of _____.
a) punk, goth and American surfing scene pop,

b) rock and American country music scene

3. Jack says that his hair is a really, really _____ creation.

- a) long b) lovely

4. Jack's t-shirt shows the _____ of his body.

- a) outside b) inside

5. Jack is wearing _____ trousers.

- a) baggy b) tight

6. Jack's belt is from the _____ century.

- a) 20th b) 21st

6. Share your ideas on the following issues.

- When you want to buy something fashionable, do you go to the market or to the department store?
- Do you support the idea that market shopping is cheaper but of less quality?
- What are the biggest well-known markets in your country? How are they called?

7. Fill in the following chart. Discuss your arguments in class.

Shopping at the market	
pros	cons

UNIT 6
TOPIC “HEALTH AND MEDICINE”
TEXT 6.1 ACUPUNCTURE

Pre-listening tasks

1. Pay attention to the following active vocabulary.

arthritis: an illness which causes the parts of the body where bones meet to become painful and often big.

asthma: a medical condition which makes breathing difficult by causing the air passages to become narrow or blocked.

deadened: to make something less painful or less strong.

dental: relating to teeth.

GP: abbreviation for general practitioner: a doctor who sees people in the local area and treats illnesses that do not need a hospital visit.

homeopathy: a way of treating illnesses using very small amounts of natural substances.

insomnia: when you find it difficult to sleep.

miracle: something that is very surprising or difficult to believe.

osteopathy: the treatment of injuries to bones and muscles using pressure and movement.

preventive (also preventative): Preventive action is intended to stop something before it happens.

puncture: to make a hole in something.

reflexology: a treatment in which your feet are rubbed and pressed in a special way in order to improve blood flow and help you relax.

side effect: another effect that a drug has on your body in addition to the main effect for which the doctor has given you the drug.

worn-out: extremely tired.

2. Express your point of view on the following issues:

- What are the main factors that influence our health?
- What are the reasons of non-traditional medicine being so popular nowadays?
- What is the difference between traditional and alternative medicine?
- Do you believe in the effects on non-traditional medicine?
- What other kinds of alternative medicine have you heard of?

After-listening tasks

3. Say if the following statements are false or true.

- a. William Osler is a medical doctor.
- b. He thinks drugs are the best way to treat illness.
- c. Reflexology is an alternative medical treatment.
- d. The author is scared of needles.
- e. The author's experience of acupuncture was a good one.
- f. An acupuncturist inserts needles in body organs.
- g. Henry Kissinger had his appendix removed in China.
- h. A lot of doctors believed that acupuncture doesn't work.
- i. Acupuncture does work for some medical problems.
- j. Acupuncture is only used to treat people who are ill.
- k. Tony Blair uses acupuncture to relieve stress.
- l. The Queen of England uses alternative medicine.
- m. Acupuncture can be dangerous.

4. Fill in the gap with the appropriate word from the text.

<i>acupuncturist</i>	<i>preventative medicine</i>	<i>blood pressure</i>
<i>deaden the pain</i>	<i>the side effects</i>	<i>meridians</i>

- It seems that people are becoming increasingly worried about
.....of drugs.
- My friend Tony, who was studying acupuncture at a college near London at the time, suggested that I visit a(n)
- To remove the blockage, an acupuncturist inserts very fine needles into the body at points along the
- Surgeons used acupuncture toof the operation, which greatly impressed Kissinger.
- In the Far East acupuncture is used to treat a wide range of complaints, and is also used as a(n)
- In the West, the treatment is often used to relieve headaches, dental pain, back pain, and arthritis, and to treat depression, asthma, stress, high and anxiety.

5. Fill in the following chart, present and discuss your arguments in class.

Pros and cons of alternative medicine	
<i>pros</i>	<i>cons</i>

TEXT 6.2 ASTHMA

Pre-listening tasks

1. Pay attention to the following words:

To swell - to grow or cause to grow in size, amount, intensity, or degree.

Mucus - a thick liquid that is produced in some parts of your body, for example the inside of your nose.

Contagious - causing or likely to cause the same reaction or emotion in several people; catching; infectious.

A trigger - any event that sets a course of action in motion

Pollen - a fine powdery substance produced by the anthers of seed-bearing plants, consisting of numerous fine grains containing the male gametes.

To combat - to fight or defy.

To alleviate - to make (pain, sorrow, etc.) easier to bear; lessen; relieve.

Contraction - any normal shortening or tensing of an organ or part, esp. of a muscle.

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Comment on the meaning of the following word-combinations:

Common symptoms, to run in families, to combat the illness, to alleviate the symptom, to take herbal/folk cures, preventers and relievers, food additives, to increase dramatically.

After-listening tasks

3. Choose the correct answers to the questions.

1. Which of these is not a symptom of asthma?
 - a) A strange noise when breathing
 - b) A tight chest after exercise
 - c) Difficulty when swallowing food

2. Which of the following is a physical effect of an asthma attack?
 - a) Lungs expanding
 - b) Airways contracting
 - c) Pains in the throat

3. You are more likely to develop asthma if ...
 - a) Your parents have it
 - b) Your work with animals
 - c) You do a lot of exercise

4. An asthma trigger is ...
 - a) A medicine you should take when you have an attack
 - b) Something which causes an asthma attack
 - c) A breathing technique

5. The word Asthma comes from which language?
 - a) Latin
 - b) English
 - c) Greek

6. Cat hair is a possible asthma trigger.
 - a) True
 - b) False

7. Which of these was not a traditional cure?
 - a) Smoking
 - b) Animal blood
 - c) Living in polluted towns

8. What type of medicine might an asthmatic need to take after playing tennis?
 - a) A preventer
 - b) A reliever

9. Paul Scholes (a famous asthmatic) plays for ...
 - a) Manchester United
 - b) Manchester City
 - c) Chelsea

10. Over the last two decades the number of asthmatics has ...
 - a) Gone up
 - b) Gone down
 - c) Stayed the same

4. Discuss the following issues.

- Have you ever met a person who suffers from asthma?
- Have you ever tried to help a person with asthmatic attack?
- Do think it is necessary for a healthy person to know something about asthma?

TEXT 6.3 PARTS OF THE BODY

Pre-listening tasks

1. Pay attention to the following words:

A cell - the basic structural and functional unit of living organisms. It consists of a nucleus, containing the genetic material, surrounded by the cytoplasm in which are mitochondria, lysosomes, ribosomes, and other organelles. All cells are bounded by a cell membrane; plant cells have an outer cell wall in addition.

An ancestor - a person from whom another is directly descended, esp. someone more distant than a grandparent; forefather.

Alliance - a union between families through marriage.

A fist - a hand with the fingers clenched into the palm, as for hitting.

Ventriloquist - someone who can speak without moving their lips and who entertains people by making their words appear to be spoken by a puppet.

Carbon dioxide - a colourless odourless incombustible gas present in the atmosphere and formed during respiration, the decomposition and combustion of organic compounds, and in the reaction of acids with carbonates: used in carbonated drinks, fire extinguishers, and as dry ice for refrigeration.

To jerk - to move or cause to move with an irregular or spasmodic motion.

Strangulation - death by compression of the windpipe.

Suffocation - death caused by the deprivation of oxygen, as by obstruction of the air passage or inhalation of noxious gases.

To yawn - to open the mouth wide and take in air deeply, often as in involuntary reaction to tiredness, sleepiness, or boredom.

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Comment on the meaning of the following word-combinations:

To work out, natural selection, enlightenment, to wear your heart on your sleeve, to extract a specimen.

3. Listen to the text and try to guess what part of the body is described.

After-listening tasks

4. In the first table are the letters of the alphabet. In the second table are the parts of the body described in the text above, with the first letter missing from each. Can you match the rest of the word to the first letter in each case?

A	E	J	O	V
B	F	K	P	W
C	G	L	R	X

D	H	M	S	Y
E	I	N	T	Z
...elvis	...aw	...hroat	...ung	...inger
...nee	...ein	...ladder	...kin	...ib
...uscle	...ppendix	...vula	...ye	...ris
...ygoma	...erves	...chromosome	...hin	...chromosome
...luteusmaximus	...rist	...imple	...eart	...vary

TEXT 6.4 SCOTLAND - THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE?

Pre-listening tasks

1. Pay attention to the following words:

Abuse - improper, incorrect, or excessive use; misuse.

Outburst - a sudden and violent expression of emotion.

Dubious - marked by or causing doubt.

To tackle - to undertake.

To ban - to prohibit, esp. officially, from action, display, entrance, sale, etc.

Binge - a bout of excessive eating or drinking.

To launch - to put (a new product) on the market.

Dire - disastrous; fearful.

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Comment on the meaning of the following word-combinations:

The lowest life expectancy, an average man, to make well-informed choices, to be fully aware, to translate smth. into practice, to be a living stereotype.

3. Express your point of view on the following:

- What is for you to be healthy?
- Do you think Ukrainians are healthy nation? What national traditions contribute to the health of our nation? What vice versa?
- What is the healthiest nation in the world from your point of view?

After-listening tasks

4. Say if the following statements are false or true.

1. The First Minister of the Scottish Parliament thinks Scots eat and drink too much.

- a) true b) false

2. Scottish people are more likely to die of cancer than anyone else in Western Europe.
a) true b) false
3. Smoking is now banned in Scottish pubs.
a) true b) false
4. Glasgow is the biggest city in Britain.
a) true b) false
5. You can't smoke in pubs in Ireland.
a) true b) false
6. The author of this article lives a healthy lifestyle.
a) true b) false
7. The author of this article puts sugar in his tea.
a) true b) false
8. The health warnings now appearing on some Scottish lagers suggest that drinking two pints of lager in one night is irresponsible.
a) true b) false

5. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word from the text.

aware	cancer	smoke-free
translate	fatty foods	ironic
statisticians	behaviour	fried food

- A. Last year we finally shook off the dubious record of having the highest number of deaths per capita in Western Europe.
- B. Politicians, doctors and are generally in agreement about the causes of all this: cigarettes, alcohol and
- C. Some people have suggested it's a little to offer us the chance to poison our livers in aenvironment.
- D. People understand the theory, but can't or won'tit into practice.
- E. So, how can we persuade this rather unhealthy nation to give up their cigarettes, alcohol and?
- F. I'm one of the at least 25% of Scots who are fully of what a healthy lifestyle is, but can't "bridge the gap between awareness and actual"

6. Discuss in class what can be done to improve the health of our nation. (It can be also done in the form of a presentation, group-project or composition).

UNIT 7
TOPIC “SPORTS AND GAMES”
TEXT 7.1 THE OLYMPIC GAMES - THEN AND NOW

Pre-listening tasks

1. Match each sentence with a sport using the commentaries to help you.

1. “They’ve stopped the race because of all the oil on the track after that accident. Luckily the engine didn’t catch fire”.

- a. marathon
- b. sprinting
- c. horse-racing
- d. motor-racing

2. “He serves well but it’s too low and the ball hits the net on his side of the table”.

- a. tennis
- b. badminton
- c. squash
- d. table tennis

3. “It rained last night so the conditions will be perfect today on the greens. The 18th hole is much easier when the grass is a little wet”.

- a. snooker
- b. golf
- c. baseball
- d. basketball

4. “He was knocked down in the second round but it doesn’t seem to be a problem and he’s punching hard again now”.

- a. judo
- b. boxing
- c. rugby
- d. wrestling

5. “They’re in the water now. She had a good race in the butterfly but the front crawl is not her strong point”.

- a. fishing
- b. sailing
- c. surfing
- d. swimming

6. “It’s really close in the third set as she serves – it’s another ace! 40-love to the French player”.

- a. baseball

- b. squash
- c. tennis
- d. volleyball

2. Match the words to their definitions and remember them.

- 1. sacrifice; 2. fair; 3. nude; 4. on behalf of;
- 5. abide (by); 6. performance-enhancing; 7. pay off

- a) accept and obey a decision, rule, agreement even though you may not agree with it;
- b) pay someone not to say anything about smth. illegal or dishonest;
- c) the act of offering smth. to a god, especially in the past, by killing an animal or person in a religious ceremony;
- d) not wearing any clothes;
- e) a form of outdoor entertainment, a market where farm animals and products are sold;
- f) instead of someone or as the representative;
- g) used illegally by people competing in sports events to improve their performance.

3. Comment on the meanings of the following word combinations:

To agree truces; to undergo training; to be of right moral fibre; to swear an oath; commit sacrilege.

For each word combination make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

After-listening tasks

4. Listen to the text, read the sentences and select the right answers.

1. The Zappian Olympics were:

- (a) a 19th century attempt to revive the Olympic Games
- (b) a huge Frank Zappa concert
- (c) a competition between ancient Greek city states
- (d) a series of marathons

2. The 1904 Olympic marathon was eventually won by:

- (a) a man in a car
- (b) a drunk man who was carried across the finishing line
- (c) Evangelos Zappas
- (d) one of the competitors' trainers

3. In ancient Greece, an Olympic winner might receive:

- (a) an olive branch
- (b) a tax holiday

- (c) a sum of money
- (d) all of the above

4. An “Olympiad” is:

- (a) a promise not to cheat
- (b) a type of ancient vehicle
- (c) a four year period
- (d) a festival

5. The ancient Olympics attracted competitors from:

- (a) all over the world
- (b) Athens
- (c) all over Europe
- (d) all over Ancient Greece

5. Decide which of these statements are true and which are false.

1. The first recorded Olympic festival took place in 776 BC.
2. Sport was only part of the festival.
3. The early athletic competitions were only running races.
4. Anyone wishing to compete could take part in the Olympics.
5. Would-be competitors had to prove that they were physically suitable to compete.
6. In ancient Greece at the start of the games, every competitor had to promise not to use any performance-enhancing drugs.
7. Ancient Greek athletes were officially only competing for the honour of being awarded a gold medal.
8. In the earliest Olympics, sporting competition went alongside trade fairs and business deals.

6. Listen to the text one more time and compare the Olympic Games then and now.

Ancient Olympics	Modern Olympics

TEXT 7.2 WATER SPORTS

Pre-listening tasks

1. Remember the following words and make up your own sentences with them.

contemporary: existing or happening now.

coral reef: a bank of coral, the top of which can sometimes be seen just above the sea.

device: an object or machine which has been invented to fulfill a particular purpose.

establish: to cause to be accepted in or familiar with a place, position, etc.

exhilarating making you feel very excited and happy.

fatality: a death caused by an accident or by violence, or someone who has died in either of these ways.

fibreglass UK, US fiberglass: a strong light material made by twisting together small fibres of glass and plastic, used especially for structures such as cars and boats.

flora and fauna: the flora and fauna of a place are its plants and animals.

hybrid: a plant or animal that has been produced from two different types of plant or animal, especially to get better characteristics, or anything that is a mixture of two very different things.

modify: to change something such as a plan, opinion, law or way of behaviour slightly, usually to improve it or make it more acceptable.

precaution: an action which is done to prevent something unpleasant or dangerous happening.

prehistoric: describing the period before there were written records.

primitive: relating to human society at a very early stage of development, with people living in a simple way without machines or a writing system.

propel: to push or move something somewhere, often with a lot of force.

rave: to praise something greatly.

royalty: the people who belong to the family of a king and queen.

slalom: a race for people on skis or in canoes (= long light narrow boats) in which they have to follow a route that bends in and out between poles.

tow: to pull a car, boat, etc. along, using a rope or a chain attached to another vehicle or boat.

wetsuit: a piece of clothing covering the whole body that keeps you warm and dry when you are under water.

2. Comment on the meanings of the following word combinations:

catch waves; a relaxed outlook on life; pull off tricks; strap the board to the roof rack; throw the SCUBA gear in the boot; head for; go from strength to strength.

3. Discuss the following questions.

1. Which sport do you consider to be the most popular among Ukrainian teenagers?
2. Are you a lover of H₂O? What is your attitude to water sports?
3. Name all kinds of water sports you know. Which of them appeal to you? Which of them are adventurous?

After-listening tasks

4. Listen to the text and decide if each of the following 10 statements about the text is True or False.

1. Surfing is an old sport.
2. Surfers use wooden surfboards.
3. Surfing is only possible in Hawaii, Bali, the USA and Australia.
4. Surfers use a lot of special words.
5. Windsurfing was invented in the USA in the 1980s.
6. Windsurfing is a cross between surfing and sailing.
7. Windsurfing is an Olympic sport.
8. Kitesurfing has been popular for many years.
9. SCUBA diving was invented 3000 years ago.
10. SCUBA diving can be dangerous.

5. Fill the gaps with the appropriate word from the text.

1. Captain James Cook was surprised to find the native men and women riding waves standing on
2. One of the mainof the sport is its simplicity.
3. Both close cousins of surfing,and..... use the wind to propel modified surfboards at across the surface of the water.
4. There are many different styles of windsurfing which include, where windsurfers do tricks,in which surfers use waves to take to the air, and
- 5.....has wanted to swim under the water since prehistoric times.
6. Lovers of SCUBA diving rave about the feeling of, the peace and quiet under the water, the ability to move inand the sense ofthey get while on a dive.
7. Divers can also get lost orwhen diving on, and fatalities are particularly common in
8. Diving can also be harmful to the

6. Listen to the text one more time, summarize the information and tell about each kind of water sport mentioned in the text.

TEXT 7.3 THE SKIER

Pre-listening tasks

1. The following questions will help you understand the story. Choose the correct answer for each question:

1. Which of these is best for skiing?
 - a. Snow
 - b. Rain
 - c. Ice

2. Which type of clothes is best for skiing?
 - a. Warm clothes
 - b. Brightly-coloured clothes
 - c. Heavy clothes

3. What are goggles?
 - a. More than one internet search engine
 - b. A very big number
 - c. Things similar to glasses to protect the eyes

4. The Winter Olympics happen ...
 - a. every year
 - b. every four years
 - c. every five years

5. Which of these sports are NOT played at the Winter Olympics?
 - a. Skiing
 - b. Bobsleigh
 - c. Athletics

6. You win a gold medal when ...
 - a. you come first
 - b. you come second
 - c. you come third

7. The word "Athletics" usually means ...
 - a. running and jumping games
 - b. football and rugby
 - c. board games

2. Match the words to their definitions.

1. satellite; 2. find out; 3. dunes

- a) get information, after trying to discover it or by chance;
- b) a hill made of sand near the sea or in the desert;
- c) a machine that has been sent into space and goes around the Earth, moon, used for radio, television, and other electronic communication.

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

3. Discuss the following questions.

- 1. Name all winter kinds of sports you know.
- 2. Are winter sports popular in Ukraine? Why?
- 3. What winter sports activities do you participate or like to watch?

After-listening tasks

4. Listen to the text and decide if each of the following statements about the text is True or False.

- a. When Afel was a small boy he played in the snow.
- b. Afel's mother explained to him what snow is.
- c. Afel understands what snow is.
- d. Afel dreams of the desert.
- e. Afel sees skiers on the television.
- f. The skiers on the television are flying.
- g. The skiers wear unusual shoes.
- h. Afel wants to be a skier when he sees the programme.
- i. Afel buys some skis.
- j. Afel finds skiing quite difficult.
- k. People encourage Afel.
- l. Afel keeps his dreams.

5. Fill in the gaps. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences below.

channel	equipment	field	goggles	ice	medal	stick
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- 1. My uncle has a small farm with one big _____ where he keeps cows and where we played when I was a small boy.
- 2. When water freezes it becomes _____ – nice to have in a cool drink!

3. Which _____ are you watching? Can you turn over? I don't like this programme.
4. _____ are useful for swimming as well as skiing! I hate getting water in my eyes.
5. The first prize is a gold _____ with your name written on it.
6. When you walk up hills, a _____ can help!
7. You don't need much _____ to play football – just a ball, really.

6. Listen to the story one more time. What impression do you get of the main character? What dream does Afel have and can it come true? Why? Retell the story in indirect speech.

UNIT 8
TOPIC “GREAT BRITAIN”
TEXT 8.1 COUNTRYSIDE IS GREAT (PART 1)

Pre-watching tasks

1. Pay attention to the following words:

Scenic - having beautiful natural scenery.

Majestic - very beautiful, dignified, and impressive.

Sweeping - taking in a wide area.

Stunning - very attractive, impressive, astonishing, etc.

Tranquility - a state of calm or quietude.

Bay - a wide semicircular indentation of a shoreline, esp. between two headlands or peninsulas.

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Comment on the meaning of the following word-combinations:

Appealing area, national park, to be wild about smth., sheltered harbour, to cruise on the lake, to explore smth.

After-watching tasks

3. Watch the video for the information on the following questions.

- How many National parks are there in the UK?
- What is the largest natural lake in England? How long is it? How deep is it?
- How many people visit the lake every day?
- What is the most visited area in Wales?

4. Choose the best title for the video.

- A. The best of Britain's national parks.
- B. A look at Lake Windermere and its surroundings.
- C. A visit to some varied British landscapes.
- D. Your variant.

5. What do these numbers refer to in the video?

- a) 1.35
- d) 15
- b) 3
- e) 66
- c) 6

1. The number of national parks in Britain.
2. The depth of Lake Windermere - in metres.
3. The number of people who go on cruises on Lake Windermere - in millions.
4. The number of people who visit the Snowdonia National Park every year - in millions.
5. The length of the bay on the north coast of Wales - in kilometres.

6. Re-order the words to make sentences from the video.

1. beautiful in / is said / to be / one of / Great Britain / This area / the most
2. the lakes / people / to see / every year? / How many / like this / choose
3. carry on / 1.35 million / We / people on / boats / average / our
4. many people / think so / find / this area / Why do / appealing? / you
5. you have / is / around / you / All / to do / look

7. Richard said "This area is said to be one of the most beautiful in Great Britain." Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Don't use the word 'people', and use the verb in brackets.

1. People say that the house is haunted by the ghost of a little girl.
The house _____ haunted by the ghost of a little girl. (said)
2. People believe that Angelina Jolie is the best-paid actress in Hollywood.
Angelina Jolie _____ the best-paid actress in Hollywood.
(believed)
3. People think the bank robbers stole over a million pounds.
The robbers _____ over a million pounds. (thought)
4. People say that Queen Elizabeth I slept in this bed.
Queen Elizabeth I _____ in this bed. (said)
5. In the Middle Ages, people thought the Earth was flat.
In the Middle Ages the Earth _____ flat. (thought)

TEXT 8.2 COUNTRYSIDE IS GREAT (PART 2)

Pre-watching tasks

1. Pay attention to the following words:

Ptarmigan - /'tɑ:mɪgən/ any of several arctic and subarctic grouse of the genus *Lagopus* – біла куропатка.

Dotterel- /'dɒtrəl/ a rare Eurasian plover (kind of bird), *Eudromias morinellus*, with reddish-brown underparts and white bands around the head and neck - ржанка.

Causeway - a raised path or road crossing water, marshland, sand, etc.

Landmark - a prominent or well-known object in or feature of a particular landscape.

Limestone - a sedimentary rock consisting mainly of calcium carbonate, deposited as the calcareous remains of marine animals or chemically precipitated from the sea: used as a building stone and in the manufacture of cement, lime, etc.

To erode - to grind or wear down or away or become ground or worn down or away.

Sheer – absolute.

2. Try to predict and match the pairs.

1. The fastest way to get to the top of the mountain is...	a) ... 7 minutes to get to the top
2. The highest railway journey is...	b)... 37 km long and 239 m deep
3. It only takes about....	c)... one of the most photographed landmarks
4. You can see Ben Nevis ...	d) ... the funicular
5. Ben Hope is...	e)... is formed of 40 thousand rock columns
6. Loch Ness is...	f)... 2 km long
7. The Giant Causeway in Northern Ireland	g)... the sixth highest mountain in Britain
8. The tallest column is...	h)... Scotland highest mountain
9. Durdle Door is...	i) ... 12 m
10. Durdle Door used to be part of...	j) ... big wall of rock

After-watching tasks

3. In what order do you hear about these things in the video?

1. a feature on the south coast of England
2. a funicular railway
3. a Scottish lake
4. a tourist attraction in Northern Ireland
5. some fantastic views
6. wildlife in the area

4. Match the descriptions to the places, according to the video. There are two descriptions for each place.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Cairngorm National Park | 3. Giant's Causeway |
| 2. Loch Ness | 4. Jurassic Coast |
| 5. Durdle Door | |

- a) has a variety of landscapes
- b) has protected wildlife
- c) has stunning mountain views
- d) is a World Heritage Site
- e) is made of limestone
- f) is nearly 250 metres deep
- g) is said to have a monster
- h) may be a quarter of a billion years old
- i) was formed by sea erosion
- j) was formed by volcanic activity

5. Use these words to complete the phrases.

- 1. a beauty _____
- 2. the sheer _____
- 3. to be better than _____
- 4. to be right _____
- 5. to stick _____
- 6. you might _____

- a) out into the water
- b) most
- c) spot
- d) variety of landscapes
- e) well see a hare
- f) at the top

6. Use these words to complete the phrases from the video. There are four right answers for each question.

- 1. The view from the hotel balcony was _____
a) stunning b) distant c) breathtaking
d) spectacular e) panoramic
- 2. You can see _____ wildlife in this area.
a) rare b) rich c) protected

- d) sheltered e) varied
3. Great Britain has some _____ landscapes.
 a) stunning b) simple c) dramatic
 d) unspoilt e) varied
4. The hotel was set in the middle of _____ hills.
 a) rolling b) soft c) rugged
 d) wooded e) gentle
5. We could see a range of _____ mountains in the distance.
 a) majestic b) rolling c) rugged
 d) dramatic e) snow-capped
6. There was a small, _____ harbour a few minutes away from the hotel.
 a) sheltered b) picturesque c) lively
 d) natural e) rolling
7. This area has a very _____ coastline
 a) rugged b) varied c) rocky
 d) soft e) unspoilt

TEXT 8.3 HERITAGE IS GREAT PART 1

Pre-watching tasks

1. Pay attention to the following words:

To hop - to make a jump forwards or upwards, esp. on one foot.

Iconic - relating to, resembling, or having the character of an icon.

Skyline - the line at which the earth and sky appear to meet; horizon.

Grand - large or impressive in size, extent, or consequence.

Gear - up-to-date clothes and accessories, esp those bought by young people.

Gnarly - difficult and dangerous.

Moat - a wide water-filled ditch surrounding a fortified place, such as a castle.

Sewage - waste matter from domestic or industrial establishments that is carried away in sewers or drains for dumping or conversion into a form that is not toxic.

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Say what you know about these places and people:

Romans, Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Tower Bridge, Houses of Parliament, Regent Street, London Eye, London Gherkin, Edward the Fourth, Elizabeth the First, Queen Victoria.

After-watching tasks

3. What did Richard do in the video? Choose the answers that are true.

1. He admired the view.
2. He gave some statistics about British heritage.
3. He got dressed up.
4. He got knocked to the floor.
5. He learnt a new skill.
6. He learnt about a downside of medieval life.
7. He looked around the Houses of Parliament.
8. He saw some of the sights of London.
9. He went on a boat tour.

4. Match the halves of the sentences according to what you heard in the video.

1. Regent Street...
 2. The city's financial district...
 3. The Houses of Parliament building...
 4. The London Eye ...
 5. The London Gherkin...
 6. The River Thames...
 7. Warwick Castle...
- a) is one of the biggest of its kind in the world.
 - b) separates Mayfair and Soho.
 - c) goes through the heart of the city.
 - d) has over three million visitors a year.
 - e) dominates the London skyline.
 - f) is otherwise known as 30, St Mary Axe.
 - g) dates back over a thousand years.

5. Write the missing words to make sentences from the video.

1. There are so many places to visit - how to fit it all _____?
2. Hop _____ and off an open-top bus.
3. The river cuts _____ the heart of the city.
4. Let's step back _____ time.
5. The castle dates _____ almost 1100 years.
6. I'm _____ good company.
7. I'm dressed _____ a gentleman from the 1620s.
8. Break it _____ guys! That's enough fighting!

6. "Visit Warwick Castle and step back in time". Here are some more sentences from a guidebook. Match the halves.

1. Climb to the top of the battlements and admire
2. Discover how
3. Now you can experience for yourself
4. Pluck up your courage and venture
5. Take some time to relax and wander
6. Treat yourself to
7. Visit our display of weaponry and feel
8. Witness a battle re-enactment

- a) the sounds and smells of a medieval castle.
- b) with your own eyes.
- c) the panoramic views.
- d) the weight of a medieval sword.
- e) weapons were made a thousand years ago.
- f) into the gloomy dungeons.
- g) around the beautiful gardens.
- h) a tasteful souvenir from the gift shop.

TEXT 8.4 HERITAGE IS GREAT PART 2

Pre-watching tasks

1. Pay attention to the following words:

Temple - a building or place dedicated to the worship of a deity or deities.

To reveal - to expose to view or show.

Survey - a critical, detailed, and formal inspection.

To carve - to decorate or form (something) by cutting or chipping.

Wizard - a male witch or a man who practices or professes to practice magic or sorcery.

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Discuss the following issues.

- Have ever heard of Stonehenge?
- How old is it?
- Where is it situated?
- What is it made of?
- How was it used in the past?
- How is it used now?

After-watching tasks

3. Choose the best title for the video.

- a) Stonehenge: A Scientific Study
- b) Stonehenge: A Brief History
- c) Stonehenge: Solving the Puzzle

4. Listening for specific information. Complete these notes with the words that you heard in the video. Use one word or a number in each space.

Stonehenge

Description: prehistoric (1) _____ monument

Age: (2) _____ and a half thousand years, from the (3) _____ period

Origins: still a (4) _____

Use: probably a (5) _____

Recent research: (6) _____ survey of stones, revealing:

- how stones were (7) _____

- how stones were set up

- carvings and (8) _____ on stones

Myths: stones brought from (9) _____ by Merlin. Element of truth - some stones do actually come from (10) _____

5. Put the words in order to make sentences from the video.

- 1. magnificent / Canterbury / cathedrals / boast / architecture / and Exeter
- 2. further / historic / dates / Some / treasure / back even
- 3. remain a / thousands of years / its / Dating / origins still / mystery / back
- 4. famous sites / This / circle of stones / out as / Britain's most / giant / stands / one of
- 5. used as / kind of temple / We / was / probably / some / think it
- 6. long / amazing / survived from / It's / that it's / ago / so

6. Choose the words that can go in the gap. There are always three right answers.

- 1. Stonehenge dates back thousands of years, but its _____ still remain(s) a mystery.
 - a) beginnings
 - b) birth
 - c) origins
 - d) roots
 - e) source
 - f) conception

2. Stonehenge is a/an _____ monument in the world.
- a) one-of-a-kind
 - b) individual
 - c) single
 - d) singular
 - e) solitary
 - f) unique
3. Scientists are _____ research at Stonehenge.
- a) carrying out
 - b) conducting
 - c) doing
 - d) making
 - e) practising
4. Scientists have discovered lots of new details about how the stones were _____.
- a) erected
 - b) heightened
 - c) founded
 - d) raised
 - e) risen
 - f) set up
5. There is a _____ myth about the circle.
- a) famous
 - b) known
 - c) prevalent
 - d) recognized
 - e) well-known
6. There's an interesting _____ about Merlin the wizard bringing stones from Ireland.
- a) fiction
 - b) history
 - c) legend
 - d) myth
 - e) tale
7. The myth was popular in _____.
- a) Medieval times
 - b) Medieval dates
 - c) the Medieval day
 - d) the Medieval era

- e) Medieval life
 - f) the Medieval period
8. There's a/an _____ of truth underneath the myth.
- a) element
 - b) factor
 - c) germ
 - d) grain
 - e) moment

UNIT 9
TOPIC “LONDON”
TEXT 9.1 LONDON

Part 1.

Pre-watching tasks

1. Remember the words.

guardsman- a soldier who is a member of a guard

march – walk somewhere quickly with firm regular steps

take the place of – be used instead of someone else

band – a group of musicians

the sights – famous or interesting places that tourists visit

For each word and word combination make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. What do you know about Buckingham Palace?

After-watching tasks

3. Watch the whole scene and fill in the gaps in the sentences below.

1. London is.....of Great Britain.

2. It's in.....of England.

3. Every day at Buckingham Palace.....a famous ceremony.

4. There are always guardsmen-and policemen too-.....the Palace.

5. Every day a new guard of thirty guardsmen.....to the Palace andthe old guard.

6. First the band.....the gates of the Palace.

7. Then.....the new guard marches through the gates.

8. The guardsmen wear traditional uniform:..... and.....

.

9. London has many.....like the Changing of the Guard.

4. Watch the whole scene again and answer the questions.

1. Where is Buckingham Palace?

2. How often is the Changing of the Guard?

3. How many guardsmen are there in the new guard?

4. Who enters the gates of the Palace first?

5. What is the name of the helmets that the soldiers are wearing?

6. What are they made of?

Part 2.

Pre-watching tasks

1. Remember the words.

a merchant ship – a ship that transports goods in large quantities to sell them

deck – the outside top level of a ship that you can walk or sit on

dock – a place in a port where ships are loaded, unloaded or repaired

ivory – the hard smooth yellowish-white substance from the long teeth of elephant

marble – a type of hard rock that becomes smooth when it's polished, and is used for making buildings, statues, etc.

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

After-watching tasks

2. Watch the whole scene and tick the right answer.

1. What can you see in Greenwich?

- a) a museum
- b) a bridge
- c) a famous ship

2. What was St. Katharine`s Dock in the old days?

- a) a museum for boats
- b) a place for ships to stop and unload
- c) a place for traders to keep goods

3. How do ships pass Tower Bridge?

- a) they can`t pass
- b) the bridge opens
- c) the bridge is very high

4. When was the Maritime Museum built?

- a) in 1862
- b) in 1762
- c) in 1752

5. How long did it take the Cutty Sark to sail from Australia to England?

- a) 32 days
- b) 62 days
- c) 72 days

6. When was St. Katharine`s Dock finished?

- a) at the end of the 1700s
- b) at the end of the 1800s
- c) in 1828

7. What did the bus driver do when the bridge started to open?

- a) he stopped
- b) he went backwards
- c) he went forwards

3. Put the words in the sentences below into the correct order.

1. 1762 \ a \ was \ hospital \ it \ sailors \ built \ as \ in \ for

.....

2. seventy-two \ once \ Australia \ she \ to \ England \ only \ sailed \ in \ days \ from

.....

3. it`s \ museum \ boats \ for \ popular \ a \ yachts \ for \ a \ place \ and \ unusual

.....

4. the \ towers \ it \ for \ is \ the \ machinery \ in \ raising \ two

.....

Part 3.

Pre-watching tasks

1. Remember the words.

invade – enter any area using military force, in order to take control of it

a warder – someone who works in a prison guarding the prisoners

a regiment – a large group of soldiers, usually consisting of several battalions

a special occasions – an important social even or ceremony

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

After-watching tasks

2. Watch the whole scene and tick the right answer.

1. William the Conqueror built the Tower of London

- a) to please the Normans
- b) to frighten the English
- c) to protect Londoners

2. Beefeaters are

- a) royal guards of today

- b) policemen
- c) Warders of the Tower

3. The Changing of the Guard ceremony at the Tower happens

- a) on Tower Green
- b) in the Jewel House
- c) in the White Tower

3. Watch the whole scene one more time and find the false sentences.

1. The tower of London is on the north bank of the Thames.
2. William the Conqueror invaded Britain in 1066
3. People say that the king`s ghost walks in the Tower at night.
4. The walls of the White Tower are thirty metres high.
5. The Beefeaters wear the uniform of royal guards of the year 1600.
6. The guardsmen on Tower Green are part of the same regiment that guards Buckingham Palace.
7. They fire guns on Tower Green every day.

4. Fill in the missing verbs in the sentences below.

1. It was.....by William the Conqueror, who.....Britain in 1066.
2. He.....the Tower to.....and.....the English.
3. It.....a long and cruel history.
4. The ghosts of the men and women who.....in the Tower still.....here at night.
5. There`s also a Jewel House, which.....the famous Crown Jewels.

Part 4.

Pre-watching tasks

1. Remember the words.

a dome – a round roof on a building

to whisper – speak or say smth. very quietly, using your breath rather than your voice

wedding – a marriage ceremony, especially one with a religious service

to be buried – put smb. dead in a grave (under the ground)

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

After-watching tasks

2. Watch the whole scene and answer the questions.

1. What is the City of London?
2. Who was Sir Christopher Wren?
3. What happened in St. Paul`s Cathedral in 1981?
4. How long did it take to finish St. Paul`s?
5. How high is St. Paul`s?
6. How can you get to the dome?
7. What happens if you whisper on one side of the dome in the Whispering Gallery?
8. Where is Sir Christopher Wren buried?

3. Fill in the gaps in the sentences by choosing from the prepositions in the box. You can use some of the words more than once.

in on next to at outside inside near close to
in the heart\ centre \ middle of

1. London is.....the south-east of England.....the river Thames.
2. Buckingham Palace is.....London.
3. There is a famous ceremony every day..... Buckingham Palace.
4. The guardsmen stand.....the Palace.
5. The Cutty Sark was the fastest merchant ship.....the sea.
6.the buildings.....St. Katharine`s Dock, traders stored ivory, marble, wine and spices.
7. Tower Bridge is very.....St. Katharine`s Dock.
8. The machinery for raising the bridge is.....the two towers.
9. Once a bus was.....the bridge when it started to open.
10. The Tower of London is.....the north bank of the Thames... Tower Bridge.
11. Many famous men and women died.....the Tower.
12. St. Paul`s is.....the City.
13. The Whispering Gallery is.....the dome.
14. If you whisper.....the wall.....one side, you can be heard.....the other side.

4. Do the same for these sentences.

through from to towards up to

1. Every day a new guard marches.....the Palace.
2. First the band marches.....the gates.
3. If you follow the Thames.....the sea, you will come.....Greenwich.

4. The Cutty Sark carried tea.....China.
5. You can get.....Greenwich by boat.
6. Many merchant ships sailed.....London in the old days.
7. The cathedral is one hundred and ten metres high.....the floor.....the top of the cross.
8. You can climb the 627 steps.....the dome.

Part 5.

Pre-watching tasks

1. Remember the words.

debate – discuss a subject formally before making a decision

the headquarters – the main building or offices used by a large company or organisation

to commemorate – do smth. or show that you remember and respect someone important or an important event in the past

to look after – take care of someone by helping them or keeping them safe

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

After-watching tasks

2. Watch the whole scene and mark the sights in the order you hear about them.

- Nelson`s Column
- The Houses of Parliament
- The National Gallery
- Westminster Abbey
- The Statue of Eros
- Big Ben
- Whitehall

3. Watch the whole scene one more time and find the true and false sentences.

1. Westminster lies on the south bank of the Thames.
2. There are two Houses of Parliament.
3. William the Conqueror was crowned in the House of Lords.
4. Big Ben is the name of a bell.
5. Admiral Lord Nelson won a battle at sea in 1805.
6. The pigeons in Trafalgar Square are popular with everyone.
7. Piccadilly Circus is not far from Trafalgar Square.

4. Put the words in the sentences below into the correct order.

1. the \ British \ it`s \ political \ the \ of \ centre \ Kingdom \ the \ and \ Parliament \ the \ of \ United \ home

.....

2. south \ white \ its \ north \ and \ four \ east \ look \ faces \ west

.....

3. the \ of \ clock \ the \ it`s \ the \ bell \ inside \ name

.....

4. Nelson \ in \ Admiral \ the \ at \ this \ Trafalgar \ 1805 \ commemorates \ sea \ of \ Lord \ victory

.....

5. with \ who \ the \ after \ people \ the \ they`re \ popular \ the \ but \ tourists \ buildings \ with \ unpopular \ look

.....

6. is \ home \ one \ the \ Gallery \ of \ these \ many \ of \ paintings \ National \ famous

.....

Part 6.

Pre-watching tasks

1. Remember the words.

in memory of – is done to remember someone and remind other people of them after they have died

hold (held, held) – have a meeting, party, in a particular place or at particular time

blossom – flowers on a tree or bush

an aviary – a large cage where birds are kept

creature – anything that is living, such as an animal, fish or insect, but not a plant

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

After-watching tasks

2. Watch the whole scene and answer the questions using the names of parks below.

Regent`s Park	Green Park	Hyde Park
St. James`s Park	Kensington Gardens	

1. Where is the band playing?

.....

2. Where is the Albert Memorial?

.....

3. Which is London`s most elegant park?

.....

4. Where is London Zoo?

.....

3. Watch the whole scene one more time and find the true and false sentences.

1. London`s parks used to belong to the kings and queens.
2. St. James`s Park is the oldest.
3. There is a statue of Henry the Eighth in Kensington Gardens.
4. The Promenade Concerts are held in St. James`s Park.
5. There are gardens and lakes in Regent`s Park.
6. All the animals in the Zoo are born there.
7. Pandas come from the mountains of north-west China.

4. Fill in the missing adjectives in the sentences below.

1. London is.....of her many.....and.....spaces.
2. All the parks were once.....gardens.
3. St. James`s Park is London`s.....
4. In the park you can feed the swans, geese, ducks and other.....birds that live near the lake.
5. One of the.....times to visit London`s parks is in spring.
6. Regent`s Park is a.....place of blossom and flowers.
7. It`s perhaps London`s most.....park, with its.....gardens and lakes.
8. The Zoo has an aviary where birds can live in a.....environment.
9. The Zoo`s most.....residents are, of course, the pandas.
10. There are very few of these.....creatures left in the world.
11. Their.....food is bamboo and they`re very.....of it.

Part 7.

Pre-watching tasks

1. Remember the words.

attraction (attractive) – smth. interesting or enjoyable to see or do

antique – smth. made a very long time ago and often valuable

matchbox – a small box containing small wooden sticks with a special substance at the top, that you use to light a fire

For each word make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

After-listening tasks

2. Watch the whole scene and tick the right answers.

1. *In Oxford Street there are*

- a) big stores
- b) antique shops

2. *The shops in the streets off Oxford Street are*

- a) more famous
- b) smaller than the shops in Oxford Street

3. *Hamleys is*

- a) a large toy shop
- b) the biggest shop in London

4. *Harrods is*

- a) in Knightsbridge
- b) in Regent Street

5. *London is famous for*

- a) its theatres
- b) its cinemas

6. *You can usually see a modern musical*

- a) in the South Bank complex
- b) near Piccadilly Circus

7. *As the centuries pass*

- a) everything in London changes
- b) some things in London don't change

3. Answer the questions.

1. Why do people come to Oxford Street?
2. Where can you find jewellers and specialist shops?
3. What can you get at Harrods?
4. Where can you see a Shakespeare play?
5. Where is the South Bank complex?

TEXT 9.2 THE CITY OF LONDON

Pre-watching tasks

1. Draw a line to match the pictures with the words below.



the Romans
river

ship
flood

warehouse
houseboat

frozen
docks

After-watching tasks

2. Watch the video and complete the gaps with a word from the box.

second	Romans	houseboats	Docklands	port	pronounced
--------	--------	------------	-----------	------	------------

1. 'Thames' is _____ .
2. The River Thames is the _____ longest river in Great Britain.
3. The _____ lived next to the River Thames.
4. The City of London had a large _____ in the past.
5. There are apartments, office buildings, shopping centres and leisure facilities in the _____ area.
6. Some people live on _____ on the Thames.

3. Watch the video one more time and find True or False sentences.

1. The River Thames has changed over the centuries.
2. In winter the Thames is often frozen.
3. In summer there are often floods in London.
4. Didier Madoc-Jones and Robert Graves create images to show the possible effects of climate change.
5. Some scientists think that a mini ice age might cause flooding in London.
6. The photographers don't want tourists to visit London.

4. Answer the questions.

1. Have you ever been to London?
2. If so, what do you think of the city? If not, would you like to visit London one day?
3. Is London similar to your city or is it very different?
4. What else do you know about London?

UNIT 10
TOPIC “TRAVELLING”
TEXT 10.1 ECOTOURISM

Pre-listening tasks

1. At the top are 14 words from the article. Below are definitions of these words. Can you match the words to their definitions?

basic	benefit	fairprice
flexible	footprints	handicrafts
wildlife	Nature reserve	Restaurant chain
souvenirs	sustainable	warden
Water sprinklers	Natural resources	

1. are devices used to direct water in order to water plants, grass, etc.
2. A is a group of establishments which belong to a single company, have the same appearance and sell similar food.
3. are skilled activities in which things are made in a traditional way with the hands rather than being produced by machines in a factory, or the objects made by such activities.
4. is used to refer to a way of using natural products so that no damage is caused to the environment.
5. means animals and plants that grow independently of people, usually in natural conditions.
6. To means to receive or give a helpful or good effect.
7. A is an area of land which is protected in order to keep safe the animals and plants that live there, often because they are rare.
8. A is a person whose job is to take care of a wildlife park and make certain that members of the public obey particular rules.
9. are materials such as coal and wood which exist or are produced in nature and can be used by people.
10. means providing the base or starting point from which something can develop; it also means simple or without complication.
11. are the marks made by a person's or animal's feet.
12. are things you buy, give or receive to help you remember a visit or an event.
13. means able to change or be changed easily according to the situation.
14. A is one which is reasonable and is what you expect or deserve.

2. Comment on the meanings of the following word combinations:

responsible tourism, alternative tourism, sustainable tourism, nature tourism, adventure tourism, educational tourism.

3. Discuss the following questions.

1. What does the word ``ecotourism`` mean for you?
2. Comment on the phrase "Leave nothing behind you except footprints and take nothing away except photographs."
3. What means of transport do you prefer while travelling? Why?

After-listening tasks

4. Listen to the text and decide if each of the following statements about the text is True or False.

1. Nowadays, many of us try to live in a way that will damage the environment as much as possible.
2. Most people agree that ecotourism must conserve the wildlife and culture of the area.
3. The local people have jobs in the nature reserve as guides and wardens, but also don't have a voice in how the project develops.
4. Tourists prefer to stay in local houses with local people, not in specially built hotels.
5. Ecotourism can only involve small numbers of people so it can be expensive.
6. Driving cars is one of the biggest man-made sources of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

5. Dan is a bad tourist. Match what he said to his friends when he returned from holidays to the seven golden rules of ecotourism that he broke.

- ``It was so hot that we each had at least 6 showers a day``
- ``They tried to teach us some words in their silly language, but we weren't interested``
- ``We found some lovely old stones at the ruins and brought them home with us``
- ``The travel agent said the resort was powered by solar energy, but in the end it wasn't true``
- ``When we discovered that our hotel room hadn't been booked, I punched the manager``
- ``We hired a motorbike and went riding through the forests and on the beaches``
- ``The stupid natives got upset when we sunbathed topless``

1. Think of your holiday as an opportunity to learn something.
2. Have respect for local culture.
3. Don't waste resources.
4. Leave nothing behind but footprints- take nothing away but photos.
5. Use non-polluting forms of transport.
6. Keep a sense of humour when things go wrong.
7. Choose your holiday carefully.

6. *Speak about your last travelling somewhere. Say if you broke golden rules of ecotourism.*

TEXT 10.2 TRAINS: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Pre-listening tasks

1. *Remember the following words and make up your own sentences with them.*

coast: the land next to or close to the sea.

electrify: to make a machine or system operate using electricity.

hover: to stay in one place in the air.

knock smb. down: to hit someone with a vehicle and injure or kill them.

locomotive: the engine of a train.

luxury: great comfort, especially as provided by expensive and beautiful things.

network: a large system consisting of many similar parts that are connected together to allow movement or communication between the parts.

rails: one of the two bars fixed to the ground on which trains travel.

refine: to improve an idea, method, system, etc. by making small changes.

steam engine: a machine that uses the energy from steam to produce movement.

tracks: the pair of long metal bars fixed on the ground at an equal distance from each other, along which trains travel.

wagons: a vehicle with four wheels, usually pulled by horses or oxen, used for transporting heavy goods, especially in the past.

2. *Discuss the following questions.*

1. Railways are not a modern invention, are they?
2. Train is the fastest means of travelling, isn't it?
3. Speak about pros and cons of travelling by train.

After-listening tasks

3. Listen to the text, read the sentences and select the right answers.

1. Railways are a recent invention.

- a) True
- b) False

2. Rails were always made of metal.

- a) True
- b) False

3. Who invented the first steam engine for trains?

- a) James Watt
- b) Richard Trevithick

4. The Rocket first travelled on the:

- a) Stockton and Darlington Railway
- b) Manchester and Liverpool Railway
- c) Eurotunnel

5. The Orient Express was:

- a) A railway in China
- b) The fastest steam train in the world
- c) A European train service for rich people

6. How many times did The Flying Scotsman stop (for passengers) between London and Edinburgh?

- a) 0
- b) 2
- c) 5

7. Was all the Trans-Siberian Express open 100 years ago?

- a) yes
- b) no

8. Which country uses the TGV?

- a) France
- b) Germany
- c) Japan

9. Eurotunnel connects which two countries?

- a) Britain and Wales
- b) France and Italy
- c) Britain and France

10. Maglev trains can now travel at 1000 km/h.

- a) True
- b) False

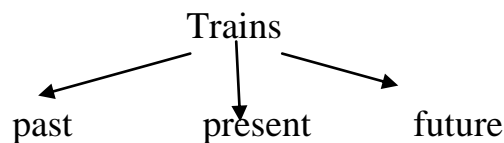
4. Fill the gaps with the appropriate word from the text.

1. The idea of and people on rails has been around for a long time.
2. Railway wagons were pulled by, some were even and had sails.
3. But canals and horsepower were a very to move things around the country, soof railway wagons needed to be increased.
4. The first locomotive was so heavy that it
5. The most famous early locomotive was
6. By 1870 it was possible toby train, and the building of railways in many other countries allowed people and progress to across the world.
7. locomotives or trains running on now run on most railways.
8. Quite a few countries now use trains.
9. Journey times are now, and trains can travel on some
10. Maglev trains are supported by and the ground.

5. Listen to the text one more time and answer the questions.

1. Why did railways develop?
2. How did steam engines help?
3. When was the first accident?
4. What was the Golden Age of Steam?
5. What replaced steam engines?
6. How fast can trains travel now?
7. How can trains further develop?

6. Complete the following chart.



TEXT 10.3(A) SEA OR AIR

Pre-listening tasks

1. Comment on the meanings of the following word combinations.

To be scared stiff; road casualties; be a good sailor; rough sea.

For each word combination make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Discuss the following questions.

1. Which way of travelling do you prefer: by sea or by air? Why?
2. Speak about the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by sea and by air.

After-listening tasks

3. Listen to the dialogue and decide if each of the following statements about the text is True or False.

1. Julie is afraid of flying to Canada.
2. Planes make Susan nervous.
3. Susan is sure there are more air deaths than road casualties per year.
4. Susan is sure air transport is really safe compared with road transport.
5. Julie prefers to go by sea.
6. Julie has never travelled by water.

4. Listen to the dialogue one more time and retell it in indirect speech.

TEXT 10.3(B) THE COMMUTER

Pre-listening tasks

1. Comment on the meanings of the following words and word combinations.

commuting; find smth. a strain; catch up with smth.; have a nap; bump into someone; came across.

For each word and word combination make up a sentence that illustrates its meaning.

2. Discuss the following questions.

1. Do you commute to Sumy every day?
2. Have you ever commuted from one place to another?
3. What is your attitude to commuting?

After-listening tasks

3. Listen to the dialogue and decide if each of the following statements about the text is True or False.

1. Jane commutes to London every day.
2. John has many problems and commuting bothers him.
3. Jane can't bear to spend three hours sitting in a train every day.
4. On the way to London Ron passes the time reading the papers.
5. In the evening Ron prefers to discuss books with friends.
6. Ron bumps into someone he knows on the platform every day.

4. Listen to the dialogue one more time and retell it in indirect speech.

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Вдосконалюємо уміння аудіювання
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факультетів іноземних мов вищих навчальних закладів

Англійською мовою

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